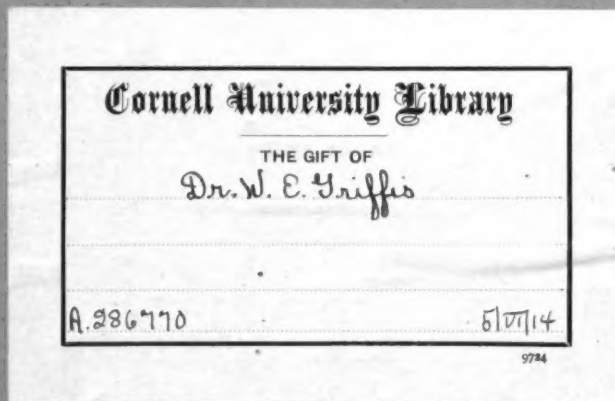
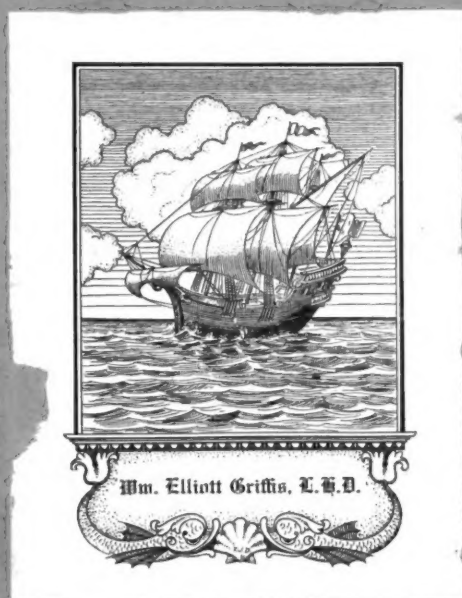
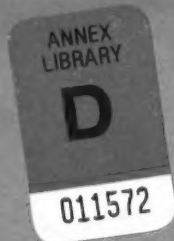


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The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW

OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS,

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SUPPLEMENT:—THE CAREW CASE.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JAN. 2ND, 1897.

MARRIAGE.

In New York, on December 23rd, Mr. A. B. DE GUERVILLE to Miss LAURA BELLE SPRAKER.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Diet has adjourned till the 8th of January.

THE Korean Minister to Japan has returned to Seoul.

MR. MOTODA has been elected Chairman of the Budget Committee.

THE Orient Liner *Orotawa* has su k at Tilbury whilst coaling.

FROM all the great trading centres comes news this week of a dearth of subsidiary coins.

MARQUIS ITO arrived at Shinagawa Station on Monday and went to his residence at Isarago.

RUMOUR says that Barons Ito Miyoji and Snyematsu Kencho will join the *Fuyu to* (Liberals).

MR. CARLISLE, Secretary of the United States

Treasury, estimates there will be a deficit of sixty-four million dollars for the current financial year.

A CONSIDERABLE drop in the market price of commodities marks the close of the year 1896 in Japan.

J. M. SCOTT won the Dayton \$50 prize in the bicycle road race from Kodzu to Yokohama last Saturday.

PRINCE MORI, head of the late feudal clan of Choshu, was accorded a state funeral in Tokyo on Wednesday.

THE appointment of Mr. Paul May, as second secretary of the Belgian Legation in Tokyo, was notified on the 22nd ult.

A big fire is reported to have occurred at Kuwagasaki-machi, Iwate Ken, on the morning of the 17th ult., destroying one-third of the town.

THE staff of the Yokohama Post and Telegraph Office is greatly overworked at present, the pressure of business being phenomenal.

BARON ITO, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Command, came to Yokohama on the 28th ult. and visited the commander of the Russian man-of-war *Dimitri Donskoi*.

ON the 8th of January, H.I.M. the Emperor will proceed to the Aoyama Parade Ground, leaving the Palace at half-past nine o'clock, and hold a military review.

A TELEGRAM from San Francisco, received by the Foreign Department, states that Yokohama and Kobe have been declared infected ports, as small pox prevails there.

THE veterans' relay bicycle race on Boxing Day was a walk over for the Yokohama representatives, Ward, of Tokyo falling in the second relay and retiring.

THROUGH diplomatic channels it has been learned that the Powers, including Russia, have agreed in principle to adopt coercive measures if the Sultan continues unyielding.

THE *Sagami Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will be requisitioned by the Government at Ujina on the 6th of January next to convey troops between Kelung and Kobe.

THE expenditures in the thirtieth fiscal year for Formosa are estimated at yen 14,540,000 while the income is only yen 8,110,000. The deficiency may be supplied from the Chinese indemnity.

It is stated that Viscount Okabe, a member of the House of Peers, will be appointed Korean Minister in place of Mr. Hara, now on leave. The announcement will be made early in Jan.

THE U.S. Senate adjourned the discussion of all resolutions relating to Cuba, including the Foreign Committee's report, until after the Christmas and New Year holidays.

"CINDERELLA," an original burlesque, drew a crowded house at the Public Hall on Wednesday, and was excellently performed by some local amateurs. It will be repeated on Monday next.

THE Mori family contributed yen five thousand to the sufferers in Shiba-ku and yen one thousand to the Japan Red Cross Hospital and the Tokyo Jikei Byoin respectively, as a memorial of the late Prince.

MESSRS. OTANI, Mogi, Hiranuma, Hara, and others of Yokohama applied on the 18th December to the authorities for permission to establish the Keihin Tetsudo Kabushi Kaisha (Keihin

Railway Joint-stock Company). They are backed by a capital of yen 1,500,000. One line is to run from Yokohama Station to Shinagawa and the other from Yokohama to Ofuna.

BARON MATSUDAIRA, the new Vice-Minister of the Home Department, who sent in his resignation a few days ago, owing to a difference of opinion with the Home Minister, will be permitted to resign.

THE *Fuyu to* held a preliminary meeting on the 27th ult. at the office, Shiba, at which it was decided to ask Count Itagaki to become President. The grand meeting will be held on the 10th of January.

THE steamships ordered in England by Japan are as follow:—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 10 vessels; Osaka Shosen Kaisha 7 vessels; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 2 vessels; and Toyo Kisen Kaisha 4 vessels.

A SAILOR named Shaw has been committed for trial by the Assistant-Judge of H.B.M. Court for Japan, on a charge of unlawfully wounding a shipmate on the high seas, while serving on the British ship *Engelhorn*.

It is proposed that English Churchmen in Yokohama and the vicinity should rebuild Christ Church as a commemoration of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign. A fund has already been started.

THE French Chamber has rejected the proposal to expend two hundred millions of francs on the Navy, with the assent of the Government. The Ministers admitted that there are defects and abuses, and promised remedial measures.

THE Communications Department has issued a notification that telegrams to Korea written in Chinese containing numerical characters will not be received: all figures must be written according to the Arabic alphabet.

OHASHI TANROMI, an official of the Osaka Branch of the First National Bank, was taken to the Osaka Local Court on the 23rd ult. on a charge of having stolen Redemption Loan Bonds valued at yen 75,000 belonging to the Bank.

MR. FURUZAWA, Governor of Nara Ken, has been appointed Governor of Ishikawa Ken, his late position being taken by Mr. Midzuno. Mr. Akiyama, Secretary of Hyogo Ken, is appointed Governor of Fukushima Ken, in place of Mr. Ogura who has been retired.

THE 28th December being the day on which all Government business is closed for the year, T.I.H. Princes Akihito, Sadanaru, and Takehito, the Ministers of State, Privy Councillors, and other officials had the honour of dining with H.M. the Emperor.

THE Import trade in all its branches closed dull and lifeless with the end of the year, and as very little business is done during the week or ten days following the first of January at the best of times, a slack period is certain now that trade is at so low an ebb. There is nothing to report in Textiles or Metals, though in the latter trade holders have advanced their quotations for all kinds. In Kerosene no transactions, and prices are easy. There has been a little done in Sugar at late rates. In Exports there is but little more doing than in Imports. There have been a few small transactions in Silk for Europe, but the U.S. market is entirely inactive. Waste Silk is quiet and weak. There is still about a thousand piculs of Tea on offer, but its quality does not attract much attention. Exchange has been fairly steady, the only movement being a fractional decline.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

A CROWDED meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society took place at the Van Schaick Hall last night, when a special programme having reference to the present season of the year was given. The four original papers were all of great merit, especially the one read by the Rev. A. A. Bennett, in which he interpreted the symbolism of the New Year decorations in Japan. If we might be allowed one remark we would suggest to the framers of the programme that super-generosity is apt to induce satiety. Last evening's bill might have been shortened with advantage; as it was, Mr. Griffin, the President, had finally to intervene and close the last few numbers, otherwise the members of the Society and their friends would have been keeping up the entertainment till past midnight. The following was the Programme:—Overture, "Son and Stranger" (Mendelssohn), Miss Poole and Mr. Mason; Paper, "New Year in Korea" (Original), Mr. Gale; Song, "Let me like a soldier fall" (Wallace), Mr. Lewis; Paper, "Christmas in Russia" (Original), Mr. G. Sale; Song, "A May morning" (Denza), Mrs. Mollison; Trio "Allegro" (No. 1), (Rafi), Messrs. Brüll, Poole and Schmid; Recitation, "The Spanish duel," Mr. Whitney; Songs, (2) by Mr. den Arend; Paper, "New Year in Japan" (Original), Mr. Bennett; Songs, (a) "Biondine Bella" (Gounod), (b) "Because I love you" (Hawley), Mrs. J. Walter; Recitation, "An old sweetheart of mine," Mr. Whitney; Violins Solo, "Introduction and Gavotte," (Ries), Mr. H. A. Poole.

"STAR IN THE EAST" INSTALLATION.

On Monday evening at the Masonic Temple, Main Street, Yokohama, Wor. Bro. Andrew Patterson installed with impressive dignity Bro. A. R. G. Clark as W.M. of the "Star in the East" Lodge, No. 640, S.C. The following Brethren were then invested:—

Wor. Bro. H. W. Lea I.P.M.
Wor. Bro. T. E. Beatty, P.M. Dep. M.
Bro. J. S. Robinson Sub. M.
Bro. Rev. J. G. Cleveland S. W.
Bro. E. C. Fox J. W.
Bro. C. A. Peterson Treas.
Wor. Bro. J. T. Griffin, P.M. Sec.
Bro. Rev. W. S. Worden Chap.
Bro. J. Diack Arch.
Bro. C. F. Pope S. D.
Bro. I. Delhougue J. D.
Bro. R. McCrince D. of C.
Wor. Bro. O. Keil, P.M. Org.
Bro. T. M. Laffin I. G.
Bro. O. Brüll Stewards.
Bro. F. W. Thomas Stewards.
Bro. H. Ivison Tyler.

After the Lodge was closed some forty of the Brethren sat down to a banquet provided by Bro. C. B. Clausen. The newly installed Master presided and the usual Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured.

THE PACIFIC MAIL.

COMMENTING on the recent declaration of a dividend by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the *New York Herald*, says:—It is eleven years since the Pacific Mail Steamship Company stopped paying dividends, the last one being 1½ per cent., or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The first dividend ever paid was 10 per cent., on May 12th, 1856, on \$3,361,000 of stock. Another dividend of 15 per cent. was paid in November of the same year, making 25 altogether, and an average of 20 to 25 per cent. per annum was paid during the next ten years. Then the rate dropped off gradually until, in 1884, it was 5 per cent.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE *Messageur de Chine* gives an account of the death of M. Rousseau, Governor-General of French Indo-China. It appears that against the advice of his doctor and his friends he undertook recently a trip in Annam, Cochinchina, and on the Cambodge to the ruins of Angkor-Wat. The hardships of this trip told

upon him and on his return to Hanoi he refused to rest, but engaged himself in innumerable details of business, until he was stopped by an attack of congestion of the liver. He recovered from this under the sedulous care of his regular attendant, M. Delrieu, and the chief medical authority of Cochinchina, M. Ayme, who was spending the winter in Tongking for his own health. Subsequently to this he was attacked by constipation which refused to yield to any of the remedies that were tried, and he was unable to take any nourishment; and this attack had too soon a fatal termination.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

MONTHLY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

THE following is a summary of the Customs Returns for November, showing the foreign trade of the Empire for the month:—

	SILVER YEN.	SILVER YEN.
Exports	11,699,874.300	12,317,300.680
Imports	11,506,412.430	14,080,373.680

Total exports and imports

Excess of imports

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Exports	197,797.702
Imports	397,383.781
Miscellaneous	18,701.846

Total

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
China	1,999,373.280	4,199,770.150	3,778,443.730
Hongkong	2,931,930.340	1,417,111.130	3,069,041.390
British India	301,574.340	627,016.570	1,018,590.910
Korea	349,939.080	593,141.370	913,080.450
Philippine Islands	31,660.130	316,637.270	390,697.500
Russian Asia	181,875.600	47,000.750	208,876.350
Annam & other French India	787.980	77,166.730	78,954.710
Siam	—	29,278.000	29,278.000
Great Britain	1,879,797.702	4,171,118.660	5,441,726.470
France	2,841,479.860	1,213,091.960	3,577,071.800
Germany	288,995.430	1,283,697.600	1,455,693.030
Italy	283,893.100	6,182.300	290,075.400
Switzerland	68,704.040	207,907.030	276,611.070
Belgium	411.130	247,086.150	247,497.280
Austria	11,445.000	907.310	12,352.310
Holland	7,851.160	6,196.020	14,047.180
Spain	988.000	10,914.000	11,842.000
Russia	1,001.030	2,305.900	3,306.930
Sweden and Norway	—	1,331.340	1,331.340
Turkey	960.000	—	960.000
Denmark	320.000	266.200	646.200
Portugal	—	301.700	301.700
United States of America	3,069,861.130	1,731,377.540	5,601,238.670
Canada and other British America	163,058.530	16,598.700	179,657.230
Peru	—	159.500	159.500
Australia	109,212.000	27,470.000	136,682.000
Hawaii	71,124.430	22.000	71,146.430
Other Countries	54,088.930	134,418.370	188,507.300
Total	12,061,466.130	14,080,373.680	26,141,839.810

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM AND TO EACH PORT.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
Yokohama	7,014,414.480	6,161,141.780	13,175,556.260
Kobe	3,036,077.090	6,616,518.340	9,652,595.430
Osaka	195,194.330	423,564.760	618,759.090
Nagasaki	507,412.000	679,970.190	1,187,382.190
Hakodate	99,340.030	160.730	99,500.760
Niigata	19.700	79,930.440	79,950.140
Shimonoseki	149,772.320	99,378.400	249,150.720
Karatsu	86,167.130	—	86,167.130
Moji	208,100.000	—	208,100.000
Kuchinotsu	114,000.000	—	114,000.000
Idzumi	1,304.200	14,500.830	15,805.030
Shishimi	3,883.040	779.160	4,662.200
Sasana	1,780.100	1,470.000	3,250.100
Sakai	1,767.980	—	1,767.980
Fushiki	—	21,743.300	21,743.300
Muroran	49,734.800	21,430.300	71,165.100
Otsu	17,445.000	694.370	18,139.370

Specie and Bullion { Exports..... 246,315.910

{ Imports..... 3,507,334.780

Total..... 3,753,650.690

Excess of imports

By Japanese Merchants { Exports..... 3,496,906.720

{ Imports..... 3,280,099.020

Imported by Government

6,838.510

VALUE OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED EACH MONTH DURING CURRENT YEAR.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
January	7,741,989.330	14,271,188.440	22,013,177.770
February	10,061,110.000	11,668,665.160	21,729,775.160
March	9,654,041.480	10,644,090.810	20,298,132.290
April	9,714,051.750	13,561,481.010	23,275,532.760
May	9,370,737.160	14,431,936.280	23,802,673.440
June	7,379,880.330	14,181,060.510	21,560,940.840
July	7,347,104.330	14,653,087.720	22,000,192.050
August	7,080,030.080	17,375,841.150	24,455,871.230
September	8,098,993.330	13,813,183.380	21,912,176.710
October	13,541,601.800	15,164,494.000	28,706,095.800
November	12,127,030.680	14,040,373.680	26,167,404.360
Total	103,070,653.630	177,813,923.400	280,884,577.030

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

THE *China Mail* on the 17th December published the following telegram received from its own correspondents, then at the Spanish Headquarters:—

The rebellion is spreading in the Province of Batangas and Pampanga, and in a less degree in the Province of Morong, embracing the Island of Luzon to the South, and in the Province of

Bulacan in the North. In fact, all the Tagalog Provinces.

The chief interest centres in the Province of Cavite, where the rebel stronghold will shortly be attacked by the Spanish forces. It is expected that General Pola Vieja will direct these operations in person.

General La Chabrie has assumed command of the Spanish forces in the Provinces of Batangas and La Laguna, and has started northward in order to clear the rebels in from that region.

Traffic on the Manila-Dagupan Railway is now entirely suspended in consequence of the operations of the Spanish troops under General Rios around Meycauyan, about fifteen kilometres north of Manila, beyond which the dangerous zone begins.

Considerable numbers of the people in the Northern Provinces still remain loyal to the Government.

Unfortunately, there is some disaffection amongst the native auxiliaries on the Spanish side, and on Friday last, the 11th inst., a column of 250 native troops deserted in Bulacan, and went over to the rebels. Frequent executions in the Spanish army, up to the present, have proved ineffectual to stop desertion. Twenty-one men were executed at Cavite, and four in Manila on Monday, the 14th instant, for attempting to desert.

Emilio Aguinaldo, one of the principal leaders of the revolutionary movement, commands the rebels in the Cavite Province. Two Spanish ladies are held prisoners in the rebel stronghold at Imus.

The Japanese cruiser *Yoshino* has arrived from Yokohama. The British gunboat *Daphne* is moored in the roadstead commanding the central part of the city of Manila. The British Consulate is guarded every night by a party of bluejackets. At many places boats are held in constant readiness to enable the wealthy foreign residents to escape on board the various foreign warships now in the Harbour. This precautionary measure is necessary, as at any moment an outbreak might occur in Manila, where there is widespread disloyalty.

The Hongkong *Daily Press* on Dec. 18th wrote:—

It was rumoured yesterday that Dr. Rizal, Pedro Roxas, and Luna, the artist, were on Tuesday publicly shot at Manila for the conspicuous part they took in assisting the rebels in the Philippines. It was also said that the insurgents were making great headway in the country and that they were now within easy marching distance of Manila. As to the latter statement, however, it must be remembered that bands of insurgents have been hovering on the outskirts of the city for some time, and the report may have its origin only in the appearance of one of these bands at some particular point. All private advices received by letter state that no apprehension need be entertained as to the safety of the city itself, and we do not think any special uneasiness need be caused by the reports now current.

The following telegram has been received by Senor Navarro, Spanish Consul at Hongkong, from the Governor-General of the Philippines:—

Manila, December 18th.

Yesterday, the quarries of Meycauyan (the refuge and stronghold of the rebels in the Province of Bulacan), were attacked. The rebels were routed by the troops, who captured the position and killed 47 of the rebel force. We had only two wounded.

Yesterday and the day before, at Paranaque, the troops, who were in ambuscade, captured a rebel convoy of provisions and 149 bullocks, killing 10 men. We had no casualties.

THE PATENT LAWS.

THE laws of Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs, together with the Regulations, Forms, and Ordinances relating thereto, that recently appeared in the columns of the *Japan Mail*, can now be obtained in pamphlet form.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

IT is stated that the Russian man-of-war *Imperator Nicolai I.*, which left this station a few weeks ago for Europe, is to be replaced by the *Navarin*, a superior vessel. The *Navarin* is a steel turret ship of 9,476 tons displacement and is engaged to steam 15 knots.

WINDING-UP.

At an extraordinary meeting of shareholders in Messrs. Dakin Cruikshank & Co., Ltd., held at the Hongkong Hotel, it was decided to voluntarily wind-up the business. Mr. Maitland has been appointed liquidator at a fee of \$500.

THE LIBERALS AND THE NATIONAL UNIONISTS.

From the results of the voting for the Chairman of Committee of the Whole House, and for the members of the Budget Committee and the Standing Committees, the *Yorodsu Choho* infers that the Liberals and National Unionists have come together. By standing aloof from each other at the election for the President of the House, they left the field in possession of the *Shimpo-to*, and our contemporary thinks that the lesson learned by them on that occasion was sufficiently bitter to drive them once more into the same camp. Strong as is the rancour of the National Unionists towards the Liberals, their antipathy to the *Shimpo-to* is stronger, and since they must vote with one party or the other, unless, indeed, they efface themselves altogether by remaining absent from divisions, the probability is that they will raise their hands with the Liberals. There is always the contingency that they may split up, and then neutralize the preponderance that their adhesion would give to either the *Shimpo-to* or the *Fiyu-to*. For the moment, however, there are no signs of a split in their ranks. Hence the *Yorodsu Choho* deems it quite within the range of possibility that the Liberals and Unionists may combine to introduce a vote of want of confidence when the Diet re-assembles after the New Year's recess. Certainly it is quite on the cards that they may do so, but, after all, the results of the voting for a Chairman of Committee of the Whole House do not appear so very suggestive. It is true that the Liberal candidate obtained 240 votes, but there were two *Shimpo-to* candidates, Mr. Kashiwada Moribumi and Mr. Suzuki Shigetō, and between them they polled 241 votes. Had not the strength of the Party been thus divided, it seems that Mr. Kashiwada ought to have come out at the head of the poll. The composition of the Budget Committee is more remarkable, namely, 15 Liberals and 13 Unionists, against 11 *Shimpo-to* and 6 Independents. That is an exceedingly poor showing for the *Shimpo-to*. Their membership in the House is fully 95, whereas the National Unionists number only 33. It does not seem possible that the Unionists can have worked in combination with the *Shimpo-to* to produce such a result. However, there is no apparent reason why the Liberals and National Unionists should give the Government much trouble in connection with the Budget. If the *Shimpo-to* are content not to raise the old question of reducing administrative expenditures, the *Fiyu-to* can scarcely touch it.

THE WELCOME SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The "Welcome Society" (*Khin-wai*) held its first Council meeting in October, 1892, and, in the spring of the following year, the Society commenced operations under the patronage of several Japanese nobles. It has at present a number of foreign gentlemen among its members. The head-office of the Society is situated in the Imperial Hotel, in Tokyo. The object of this Society is to afford as much convenience as possible to foreign visitors in Japan, and it has connection with the "Guides Association" (Yokohama and Kobe Kaiyusha), to which association fifty certificates from the Society have been granted for guides. The principal objects of the Welcome Society are as follows:—

1. Giving facilities for inspecting works of art and visiting places of interest.
2. Giving facilities for making purchases.
3. Facilitating travel.
4. Introducing tourists to well known men of Japan.

No tourist finds any difficulty in visiting any of the celebrated places or ancient ruin on the ordinary list, and in acquainting himself with their history. There are, however, not a few places that not only foreigners but even Japanese travellers find it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain permission to visit. Hitherto, persons desirous of visiting such places could not do so unless they procured letters of introduction

from the representatives of their own governments in Japan.

Since the establishment of this Society, the members have done all in their power to obtain permission for foreign visitors, in particular, to gain admission to all places of interest in Japan, it is now possible, on application to this Society, to procure permits for visiting the following places or institutions:—

Imperial Horticultural Gardens at Shinjuku.
Arsenal Gardens.
Houses of Peers and Representatives.
Court of Cassation.
Court of Appeal.
Prisons, Hospitals.
Government Schools.
Police Fencing Establishment.
Famous Factories.
Osaka Castle.
Osaka Mint, &c., &c.

From January 1894 to the end of 1896, the Society gave tickets of permit to 2,404 persons, of the following nationalities:—Americans, 1,139; Europeans, 1,144; other foreigners from Asia and Australia, 141.

At present Japan is a centre of attraction in the East, and the revised treaties will go into operation in a few years. Hence the motive of many persons in visiting Japan is not merely to enjoy her climate and scenery, as has hitherto been generally the case, but also to learn the true degree of her civilization and the customs of her people. The number of tourists is increasing day by day. The Society has therefore found it necessary to enlarge the scope of its labours and, with that object, a meeting was held, a few days ago, at which the President, Marquis Hachisuka; Chief Director, Mr. E. Shibusawa; Director, Mr. T. Masuda, and Baron Suyematsu, were present. Several topics came up for discussion, and among other things it was decided that, by contribution, a map of Japan in English should be compiled, showing the present condition of communications throughout the country, both by sea and by land, hotels, hot springs, and so forth, and giving information about the principal objects of the Society, its business, useful points for travellers, and having, further, on the back, printed advertisements of hotels, interpreters, and companies or shops important to foreign tourists. Ten thousand copies are to be published for distribution to tourists.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the work of this Society is purely a labour of love. No profit of any kind accrues to the members, either directly or indirectly. The Society was organized solely for the purpose of protecting tourists against the extortion that they were known to be suffering, and to increase their facilities for travelling and viewing the sights of the country. It was felt by the promoters that the constantly increasing concourse of tourists attracted by Japan is a veritable stream of Pactolus to the country, and that every effort should be made to remove difficulties or obstacles of a deterrent nature. One prominent hope was that the system of excessive commissions on purchases made by tourists might be amended, but it must be frankly confessed that no marked success has yet been attained in that particular direction. It is not, perhaps, within the competence of such a society to correct practices that bring grist to so many mills, and have now virtually passed into recognised customs. However, the Society proposed to do everything in its power, and with that laudable resolve each member put up a subscription of 30 yen, to be applied by the Committee to whatever ends might appear best calculated to benefit tourists. The light of the good work has truly been hidden under a bushel up to the present, for although the Society's Committee has been exerting itself vigorously, as the above record shows, the general public seem to know nothing about the affair, and even tourists themselves probably imagine that the *Khin-wai* is simply another device for relieving them of their loose cash, instead of being, as it is, an association that spends money, without any idea of return, proximately for the sake of their comfort, and ultimately for the benefit of the country that they help to enrich. The map now projected by the Society should prove very useful, for

although there is no lack of good maps of Japan, a chart compiled expressly for the convenience of tourists does not exist outside the pages of Murray's Handbook, and even there the sectional character of the maps and their wealth of not absolutely essential detail leave room for a publication of the kind contemplated by the Welcome Society.

THE LATE PRINCE MORI MOTONORI.

His Highness Prince Mori Motonori, formerly Chief of the Choshu clan, who died in Tokyo on the 23rd inst., represented one of the greatest of the old feudal families. Among the territorial barons the houses of Shimadzu (Satsuma) and Mori (Choshu) alone received the title of "Prince" when the nobility was reconstituted. Prince Mori was only 55 at the time of his death. In 1864, when the three *Karo* of Choshu involved the forces of the Clan in treasonable proceedings at Kyoto, Mori Motonori, then a youth of 25, and his father were ordered to retire from public life. But in consideration of the great part played by the clan in the drama of the Restoration, Mori's rank was restored in 1867, and the following year, he became a Councillor of State, receiving, at the same time, a pension of a hundred thousand *oku* of rice, in consideration of his distinguished services. As to his personal share in politics, it is difficult to speak, but his position as the head of one of the two great clans that effected the Restoration received full recognition. In 1879, he was raised to the second grade of the second class of official rank; in 1884, the Emperor made him a prince; in 1889, he attained the distinction of the first class of merit; in 1895, he was promoted to the second grade of the first class of official rank, and during the present month the grand cordon of the Rising Sun was conferred on him. It has been decided that he shall have a State funeral, an honour, hitherto bestowed on three dignitaries only during the Meiji era—apart, of course, from Imperial Princes—namely, Princes Iwakura, Sanjo, and Shimadzu.

RESIGNATION OF THE VICE-MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

The post of Vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs seems to be difficult to fill for any length of time under the present Cabinet. It is only a few weeks since Mr. Matsudaira was appointed in succession to Mr. Matsuoka, and it is now alleged that the former has tendered his resignation owing to a difference of opinion with Mr. Misiaki, Chief of the Local Government Bureau in the same Department, in connection with the Bill for amending the Press Law. The *Fomiori*, from which we take this news, says that Mr. Matsudaira's resignation is likely to be accepted.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSUL IN YOKOHAMA.

We learn that the Shanghai journals are mistaken in their statement as to Mr. Eriljar's being appointed Austro-Hungarian Consul in Yokohama. The appointment is that of Secretary to the Consulate. Mr. de Flesch remains Consul as before.

A new charitable society, quite distinct from the Dainihon Hinmin Kijyo Jizenkai (Japanese Charity Association) of Hirai-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, has been established. It is called the Kyosai Jizenkai (United Charity Association), and is situated at Susaki, Fukagawa. The President is Viscount Mori and the Vice-President is Mr. Onoda, late of the Police Board. The object is, we hear, to help the poor who now wander about the streets by teaching them some trade; and also to assist prisoners on their discharge from jail.

IMPERIAL DIET.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25TH.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When the ceremony of opening the Diet had been duly concluded, the members of the Lower House took a short recess, and were summoned to the debating hall at 10.55 a.m. by the sound of the bell. Mr. Hatoyama, President of the House, announced that in compliance with the House's instructions, he had prepared a draft reply to the Speech from the Throne, as follows:—

Your Majesty's humble servants, members of the House of Representatives, were profoundly impressed by Your Majesty's personal performance of the opening ceremony of the tenth session of the Imperial Diet, and by the gracious speech with which Your Majesty was pleased to favour them on that occasion.

Your Majesty, endowed by heaven for the administration of civil and military affairs, and gifted with august virtue and benevolence that permeate the four quarters, has been pleased to convey instructions as to various important measures of State. It is the respectful intention of Your Majesty's servants, keeping always in view Your Majesty's august will, to perform their legislative functions with prudence and circumspection, so that they may be able, on the one hand, to duly discharge their duties of deliberation and consent in conformity with Your Majesty's commands, and, on the other, to prove true to the trust reposed in them by the nation.

Your Majesty's humble servant, Hatoyama Kazuo, President of the House of Representatives, most reverentially and humbly submits the above.

This draft was endorsed by the House after an insignificant amendment in its wording.

Mr. Inouye Kakugoro (Independent) wished to call the attention of the House to an act, amounting to want of propriety on the part of Mr. Matsumoto Juntaro (one of the so-called "Business Men"), a member newly elected for Osaka, in place of the late Mr. Awaya Shinazo, who had died soon after the close of last session. Mr. Matsumoto had violated the etiquette of the House by attending the opening ceremony of the Diet in a frock-coat, instead of wearing the regulation swallow-tail. It seemed desirable that the President should convey a warning to the said member.

Mr. Kusakari Shingoro (Liberal), moved that the offending member be handed over to the Disciplinary Committee, but this motion failed to obtain supporters.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo did not object to submitting the case to the Disciplinary Committee, but as nobody could avoid the perpetration of unwitting blunders at one time or another, he trusted that the Committee would deal leniently with the offender.

The President then announced the order for the next day and the House rose at noon.

SATURDAY, DEC. 26TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at a quarter past 9 a.m., Prince Konoye, President of the House, in the chair, the Order of the Day being election of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House and members of Standing Committees. The following draft of the House's reply to the Speech from the Throne was read and approved unanimously:—

Your Majesty's humble servants, members of the House of Peers, most reverently submit this Address.

Your August and enlightened Majesty has personally performed the opening ceremony of the tenth session of the Diet, and has been pleased to favour them with a gracious speech.

Your Majesty's servants have been reminded that the relations with the Treaty Powers are growing more friendly than ever; that the work of revising the Treaties is about to be consummated, and that the national prestige is steadily increasing, while, with regard to the completing of national defences and the administration of Formosa, Your Majesty has condescended to favour them with profound and enlightened measures.

It is the humble intention of Your Majesty's servants to ever keep in view the commands of Your Majesty, and to discharge their duty of co-operation so that they may contribute their

humble share to the achievement of the Imperial policy. In all humility and reverence Your Majesty's servants submit this Address.

Prince Konoye temporarily left the chair in charge of Marquis Kuroda, Vice-President of the House, and proceeded to carry the above address to the Palace.

The Vice-President then caused one of the secretaries to read, first a report showing the changes that had occurred in the personnel of the House, and secondly, an official urgency Bill for postponing the date of enforcing the Commercial and Civil Codes.

The first business on the Order of the Day was then taken with the following result, the members present being 145:—Prince Tokugawa 73 votes; Viscount Tani, 68; Prince Niijo and Marquis Hosokawa, 1 each.

The election of Prince Tokugawa as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House was then duly announced, and the House took a recess.

On the re-assembling of the House, Prince Konoye announced from the Chair that he had been received in audience by the Emperor, and had submitted the Address of the House, whereupon the Emperor had been pleased to favour him with the following words:—

We appreciate the warm respect displayed by House of Peers.

The results of the election of members of the various Standing Committees was next announced, but need not be given here.

The Urgency Bill introduced by the Government then came up for discussion.

Mr. Kiyoura, Minister of Justice, explained that the revision of the Codes was not yet completed; that the Government consequently wished to have the date of their enforcement postponed till the end of June, 1898, being resolved that the work of revision should be completed by that time, and the revised Codes submitted to the Diet for approval. Baron Komatsu moved an amendment but obtained no supporters, and the Bill was passed without going through the usual stages of discussion.

After the midday recess, another urgency official Bill was introduced, relating to the expenses of a State funeral for Prince Mori, the appropriation being twenty thousand yen.

Baron Tajiri, Vice-Minister of Finance and Government Delegate, said that as the Bill explained itself, no necessity existed to speak at any length about it. The Government hoped that it would pass without the routine of a second and third reading.

Viscount Tani ascended the rostrum and spoke in solemn and respectful tones about the merits of the House of Prince Mori, father and son, in consummating the grand work of the Restoration. It was universally felt that such merit could not easily be found in the annals of the Empire, and he hoped that the House would endorse the Bill without one dissenting voice.

The Bill was carried at once, the second and third readings being dispensed with.

The House rose at 10 minutes past 2 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 a.m., Mr. Shimada, Vice-President, in the chair; the Order of the Day being—

1.—Election of a Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House.
2.—Election of Standing Committees.

Before proceeding to the Order of the Day, the acting President caused one of the secretaries to report the vacancies resulting from death, resignation, or process of law, among the members, as well as the issue of by-elections; the appointment of Government Delegates; the Bills presented either by the Government or by members of the House, and so forth.

When the first topic on the Order of the Day was about to be taken, Mr. Tanaka Shozo (*Shimpo-to*) wished to call the attention of the President to the fact that as their pecuniary allowances were to be handed that day to the members of the House, their attention seemed to be unduly diverted from the business of the day. They ought to be cautioned.

The President then asked the House to proceed with the election of the Chairman of Com-

mittee of the Whole House, the voting to be by closed ballot. The members present were then counted and found to be 279.

About half an hour later, the result of the voting was announced as follows:—

Mr. Tanikawa Shochu (Liberal), 240 votes; Mr. Kashiwada Moribumi (Parliamentary Club), 231; Mr. Kawashima Jun, 4; and Mr. Suzuki Shigeto (*Shimpo-to*), 1. The remaining two ballots were invalid. The Liberal candidate was declared duly elected.

The acting President asked the House to elect the members of Standing Committees in the committee rooms.

At 30 minutes past noon, the members were summoned to the Hall, and the President announced that he had obtained audience of the Emperor at 11 a.m. and had submitted the reply of the House to the Speech from the Throne. The Emperor had been pleased to favour him with these words:—

We appreciate the warm respect of the House of Representatives.

The members of the House received this announcement standing with bowed heads.

The President then caused one of the Secretaries to read two urgency Bills which had been sent down from the House of Peers, and stated that as the Government asked the House to discuss the Bills at once, a short recess would be taken so that the members might have an opportunity of examining the measures.

At half-past 1 p.m. the House reassembled, and the discussion of the first Government urgency Bill, relating to postponing the date of enforcing the Civil and Commercial Codes, was proceeded with. The Bill ran thus:—

The General Provisions of the Commercial Code, chapters 1 to 5 and chapters 7 to 11, in Section I.; Section II. of the same Code, issued in 1890 by Law No. XXXII.; Regulations for the Application of Laws, issued in the same year, by Law No. XCVII.; the Law of Property and the Law of Persons in the Civil Code, issued in the same year by Law No. XCVIII.; and all Laws and Regulations connected with the practical operation of the above laws, shall not be carried into effect till June 30th of the 31st year of Meiji (1898). Provided that Chapters II. and IV. of Sect. I. of the Commercial Code shall be in force as heretofore, in so far as they concern mercantile corporations.

Mr. Kiyoura, Minister of Justice, explained that the operation of the laws and regulations referred to in the Bill had been postponed from January, 1892, to December, 1896. Subsequently during 1893, a portion of the Commercial Code had been put into force, and during the current year the amendment of a large part of the Civil Code had been effected. Still the work of amendment was not yet completed and the Government wished to have the date of enforcement postponed until the end of June, 1898, in order that the revision of the remaining part might be completed.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Yamada Taizo (Liberal), as to the date of the completion of the work of revision and of the enforcement of the Codes, Mr. Kiyoura replied that since the Government intended to put the revised Treaties into operation from July, 1899, and since the Codes must go into force at least one year prior to the operation of the revised Treaties therefore the Government's programme was to effect the revision in time to submit the amended drafts for the approval of the Diet in its eleventh session.

The Bill was passed without division, and the second and third readings were dispensed with.

The second urgency Bill was a supplementary Budget for 20,000 yen to defray the expenses of a State funeral.

Baron Tajiri, Vice-Minister of Finance and Government Delegate, briefly explained that the money was to be employed to give a State funeral to the late Prince Mori.

This Bill also was passed at once without division.

Mr. Hayakawa Ryusuke (Unionist), observed that as a State funeral was undertaken by the nation and as representatives of foreign Powers would be present, extreme care should be ex-

exercised so as to conduct the ceremony in a manner worthy of the occasion.

The House rose at 15 minutes past 2 p.m. to re-assemble from Jan. 8th next year.

The composition of the Budget Committee, as elected from each section, is as follows:—

Liberals, 15; National Unionists, 13; *Shimpo to*, 11; Independents, 6; in all, 45.

In the Petitions Committee, Disciplinary Committee, and Final Account Committee, the combined numerical strength of the Liberals and National Unionists, supposing them to work together, exceeds that of the *Shimpo to* and their allies.

BARON NODA ON FORMOSA.

Accountant-General Baron Noda, who recently undertook a tour of inspection through Formosa, has brought home much interesting information about this new territory. He finds that the following is an accurate census of various places:—

Census, No. of Households.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kelung	23,538	43,658	57,196
Taipei	50,154	78,127	128,281
Shinte	85,291	81,948	167,239
Myole	16,839	—	16,839
Tai-chou	44,897	—	44,897
Chanho	50,935	143,481	194,416
Peltan	3,079	9,630	12,709
Honlim	37,653	28,000	65,653
Kagi	14,000	35,000	49,000
Tainan	83,000	145,000	228,000
Honsoa	60,000	150,000	210,000
Taku	73,729	111,111	184,840
The Pescadores	8,245	25,405	33,650
Total	444,811	—	444,811

In Kelung, Taipei, and Shinte the census of Japanese living in the adjacent country has not yet been precisely ascertained, but as 15,907 Japanese (males and females) landed at Kelung from March to September 1896, the remainder, after 2,250 is deducted from that number, may be considered as a fairly accurate estimate of the number living in Kelung, Taipei, and Shinte.

CENSUS OF WEALTHY NATIVES.

Yen.	Kelung.	Shinte.	Tai-chou.	Peltan.	Kagi.	Tainan.	Taku.	Total.
Over 2,000,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Over 1,000,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Over 500,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Over 250,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Over 150,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Over 100,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Over 50,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Over 30,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Over 20,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Over 10,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Total	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	42

Scales and measures:—These are most irregular, everybody making scales or measures as suit his purpose. The shapes are also diverse.

Rice and agricultural products:—The rice fields in the southern half of the island total 87,274 *ho* approximately (1 *ho* corresponds to a little over 8.2 *tan* of Japanese measurement), and harvests are taken twice a year, namely, in May and October. The later harvest is about a quarter less yield than the earlier and the quality of the grain is inferior. The average yield of the year aggregates 2,603,000 *koku* (1 *koku* in Formosa corresponds to about 1 half of the Japanese measure) of which 541,000 *koku* or so are transported to other districts of the island where the rice crop is insufficient to support the people, or exported to China. In general a dearth visits the southern districts about twice every 60 years, while in Hinchun districts a dearth is expected about thrice every 30 to 40 years. Miscellaneous cereals are very scarce, but sugar cane is cultivated on dry farms and tea on hilly places.

EPITOMIZED BUDGET FOR THE 30TH FISCAL YEAR OF MEIJI.

REVENUE.			
ORDINARY REVENUE.			
	30th Fiscal Year.	29th Fiscal Year.	Difference.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Taxes & Duties	90,084,459	73,798,761	*16,285,697
Stamp Receipts	7,525,616	8,849,536	†1,323,920
Receipts from Government Works	21,280,598	16,165,975	*5,114,622
Miscellaneous Receipts	795,386	734,480	*60,906
Interest on Deposits	1,724,185	1,201,566	*522,619
Totals	121,410,245	100,750,320	*20,659,925

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.			
	30th Fiscal Year.	29th Fiscal Year.	Difference.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Sale of Government property	557,831	551,228	*6,603
Miscellaneous Receipts	298,767	3,353,905	†3,055,137
Proceeds of manufacturing and issuing Bonds	8,357	15,000	†6,642
Contribution to Warship Construction Fund	2,099,519	1,651,191	*148,328
Payment out of Local Taxes .	361,300	361,300	—
Government Loans to be raised	59,280,600	8,374,500	*50,906,100
Appropriated from the previous year's surplus	10,573,783	17,477,332	†6,903,549
Appropriation from the Indemnity	44,410,177	40,093,388	*4,316,788
Appropriations from the Central Relief Fund, and extraordinary War Fund ..	—	16,783,434	†16,783,434
Totals	118,340,337	83,711,280	*34,629,056
Grand Totals	239,750,582	190,461,601	*49,288,981

EXPENDITURES.			
ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.			
	30th Fiscal Year.	29th Fiscal Year.	Difference.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Civil list	3,000,000	3,000,000	—
Foreign Office ..	1,494,816	1,055,407	*439,409
Home Office ..	6,490,983	6,257,403	*233,579
Department of Finance	41,670,441	39,962,087	*1,708,354
Department of War	29,129,377	24,116,810	*5,012,567
Department of the Navy	9,870,289	7,830,804	*2,039,485
Department of Justice	3,552,037	3,484,816	*67,220
Department of Education ..	2,005,375	1,460,805	*544,570
Department of Agriculture and Commerce ..	1,424,295	1,155,778	*268,517
Department of Communications	11,671,748	8,585,730	*3,086,018
Department of Colonization ..	2,020,914	1,700,320	*320,594
Totals	112,320,283	98,609,964	*13,710,319

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.			
	30th Fiscal Year.	29th Fiscal Year.	Difference.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Foreign Office ..	11,419	156,908	†145,489
Home Office ..	6,588,470	3,364,941	*3,223,529
Department of Finance	10,821,699	2,375,337	*8,446,361
Department of War	30,088,797	35,238,564	†5,149,766
Department of the Navy	68,136,882	30,521,581	*37,615,301
Department of Justice	207,441	208,179	†738
Department of Education ..	533,185	326,161	*207,023
Department of Agriculture & Commerce ..	2,122,099	860,326	*1,261,773
Department of Communications	6,726,053	9,746,832	†3,020,779
Department of Colonization ..	2,006,129	1,395,410	*610,719
Totals	127,344,118	84,194,243	*43,149,875
Grand Totals	239,674,459	182,804,208	*56,870,251

(N.B.—In all these figures fractions of yen are omitted.)
* Increase. † Decrease.

With regard to the principal items of increase

in the Revenue for the 30th fiscal year, as compared with that for the preceding fiscal year, we have the following facts:—

In the Ordinary Revenue, the items of increase are Business Tax (5,874,000 yen); tobacco monopoly (716,000 yen); amended *saké* tax (11,410,000 yen); additional receipts from Customs duties (460,000 yen); from Income tax (471,000 yen); additional receipts from railways (1,400,000 yen); additional receipts from Government forests (430,000 yen), and from post and telegraph services (2,085,000 yen) and so forth, the total increment of revenue being 20,659,925 yen.

In the Extraordinary Revenue Section the items of increase are:—The Public Undertakings Loan, in conformity with the original programme; appropriation from the Indemnity, and so forth, giving a total increase of 55,448,354 yen approximately. On the other hand, there are diminutions in the interest on deposits, the appropriation from the previous year's surplus, the extraordinary war fund, and so forth, the total being of 26,819,298 yen. Hence the net increase of Extraordinary Revenue is 28,629,056 yen.

The principal items of increased expenditures are as follow:—A sum of 299,700 yen, approximately, for establishing new Legations in Hawaii, Mexico, Brazil, and Siam, and Consulates in Sydney, Antwerp, Chicago, Manila, and Newchwang; 800,000 yen, spread over six years, as aid towards re-constructing the harbour of Nagasaki; 522,400 yen, for putting the Tobacco Monopoly into operation; 2,060,000 yen for aiding the Central and Local Industrial Banks; 260,700 yen for expanding the Kobe Customs premises; 1,000,000 yen for the 2nd Reserve Fund; 1,006,400 yen for introducing changes in the organization of Gendarmes in Formosa; 596,400 yen for constructing a fort at Maizuru; 271,300 yen for a fort at Nagasaki; 532,000 yen for a fort at Hakodate (all the three last items being spread over 5 years); 164,500 yen for constructing a fort at Tsushima (as a continuing work of four years); 4,896,100 yen, spread over five years for arming the above four forts; 19,363,700 yen (spread over 7 years) by way of initiatory fund on account of the second-period programme of Army Expansion; 9,854,500 yen (spread over 6 years) as additional expenses for the improvement of arms; 6,802,000 yen as an extraordinary war fund for settling matters connected with the Japan-China War; 118,324,700 yen (spread over 7 years) for constructing warships, dockyards, official buildings, and for making arms, on account of the Second-Period programme of Naval Expansion; 225,000 yen (spread over three years) for constructing a gunpowder factory at Shimosa; 320,000 yen (spread over eight years) for establishing the Imperial Library; 729,300 yen (spread over 5 years) for founding the college of medicine in Kyoto; 8,814,700 yen (spread over 5 years) for participating in the World's Exposition to be held in Paris; 223,100 yen for stretching telegraph wires between Tokyo and Sapporo; 408,500 yen for stretching telegraph wires between Tokyo-Osaka, Osaka-Tokushima, Osaka-Marugame, and so forth; 18,562,000 yen (spread over 12 years) for constructing railways in Hokkaido; 2,188,600 yen (spread over 10 years) for constructing the harbour of Otaru.

In the First Supplementary Budget, sums aggregating 1,339,800 yen are demanded, to increase the working funds at the Tokyo and Osaka Arsenals, and the Senju Woolen Factory; these sums to be ultimately made good out of the Indemnity, inasmuch as the expenditures in question are connected with the expansion of the national defences. The Second Supplementary Budget contains a sum of 6,420,300 yen for supplementing the expenditures for Formosa; this also to be made good out of the Indemnity. All the figures given are in round numbers. Besides the above, there are a Budget relating to Special Finance and a Supplementary Budget attached, as well as a Supplementary Budget relating to the Special Finance for the 29th fiscal year. We omit these from our abbreviated epitome.

The Budget for Formosa is included in the

Special Accounts, and may be epitomized as follows:—

Ordinary Revenue	Yen 8,112,264.000
Extraordinary Revenue	9,240.000
Supplementary Fund	6,420,330.000

TotalYen 14,541,834.000

Ordinary Expenditure	Yen 10,524,040.000
Extraordinary Expenditure ...	4,017,790.000

TotalYen 14,541,930.000

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

On Saturday last, a scene of unusual commotion was presented in the sixth section-room of the House of Representatives, in connection with the election of the Budget Committee, five from each section. Owing to some unexplained cause, three *Shimpo-to* members failed to be present while the election was going on, and did not appear until it was over. When they found that all the five committee-men had been returned by the Liberals and Unionists, the three members wished to exercise their privilege of voting. Another *Shimpo-to* member of the same section who presided over the election had also been strangely remiss, for he had forgotten to cast his vote. He, too, wished to remedy the omission, but as the result of the election seemed likely to be reversed in favour of the *Shimpo-to* had these four members been allowed to vote, the Liberals and Unionists objected, and a sharp discussion arising, the lobby became crowded with members from other sections. It was finally decided that the four defaulters must not be allowed to vote, and the original election was held valid.

A similar and even more serious dispute occurred in connection with the election of the Chairman of the Budget Committee. After the result of the voting for the committee-men had been reported to the House, the President announced that the committee-men must proceed to elect a Chairman and Manager from among themselves. At the close of the sitting, the President further mentioned that as the House was to resume its session from January 8th he should expect to receive a report of the result of the Committee-men's choice by that time. Now it has hitherto been customary to elect the Chairman and Manager of the Budget Committee, as soon as the Committee is constituted. Hence the majority of the Committee-men repaired to the Committee-room after the House had risen. But when the voting was about to commence the members of the Committee identified with the *Shimpo-to* declared that the election must be conducted on the day specified by the President. This assertion threw the Committee into great confusion, and it was decided that the question must be debated then and there. The President came into the room and stated it had been his intention to specify the date for electing the officers of the Budget Committee. But the majority would not listen to his explanation on the ground that they were not under any obligation to obey Presidential injunctions other than those entered in the proceedings of the House, and that the election must be made at once. The *Shimpo-to* members of the Committee still persisting to protest against the ruling of the majority, it was deemed advisable to ask the attendance of the shorthand writers of the House so as to place the debate on record, since the action taken might furnish a precedent. But no sooner had the stenographers come in and taken their places than they were re-called by order of the President, a step that evoked strong expressions of indignation from the Liberal and Unionist members. Mr. Motoda, one of the Committee, suggested that the re-call of the stenographers should be made a separate affair, and that though the Committee could legitimately elect its officers at once, it might be advisable to defer the proceeding until some other day, as the members were not all present. This moderate counsel prevailed, and it was decided that Mr. Motoda (Unionist) and Mr. Yamada Taizo (Liberal) should, as delegates of the committee, call on the President and ask him to issue letters

to the committee-men directing them to conduct the election on the 28th inst. The deputies proceeded on their errand, and having obtained the consent of the President, the election took place in the forenoon on Monday, with the result that Mr. Motoda was elected Chairman. He obtained 31 votes out of 39, six committee-men being absent.

OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BILLS RELATING TO PERSONAL RIGHTS.

The long talked-of Bill for amending the Press Law, introduced by the Government, is as follows:—

Art. XIX.—The Minister of Home Affairs or of War may prohibit the sale or distribution of daily journals or periodicals that have published leading articles or notes coming under Arts. XXII., XXXII., and XXXIII., or may seize the particular number containing such matter.

Art. XX.—To be rescinded.

Art. XXII.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, or of War, or of the Navy, may issue a special injunction forbidding the publication of matter relating to international or military affairs.

Art. XXIII.—In case a daily journal or periodical is prosecuted in connexion with Arts. XXII., XXXII., or XXXIII., the Minister of Home Affairs or of War may provisionally suspend the issue of the offending journal for a period not exceeding one week, the limit of suspension for periodicals is not to exceed the period corresponding to three successive issues. In accordance with the gravity of offences, Judges may suppress the publication of a journal that has violated the provisions specified in Arts. XXII., XXXII., and XXXIII.

Art. XXXII.—In the event of a journal's publishing matter calculated to impair the dignity of the Imperial Court, or to subvert the political system, or derange the laws of the realm, its publisher, editor, and printer shall be sentenced to minor confinement of not less than two months and not more than two years with the additional imposition of a fine of not less than 50 yen and not more than 300 yen.

Plant used for the publication of the offensive matter specified above shall be seized.

Art. XXXIII.—In the event of a journal's containing matter calculated to disturb good order and public morals, the publisher and an editor of the offending journal shall be sentenced to minor confinement of not less than one month and not more than six months, and to the imposition of a fine ranging between 20 and 300 yen.

Government Amendment of Law of Public Meeting and Political Association:—

Clause 3, Art. VIII. to be amended as follows:—Even though a meeting be non-political, should such meeting be deemed likely to injure public peace or good order, Constables may attend and superintend it.

Clause 5, Art. XIII. to be rescinded.

Provision in Art. XXVI. dis-qualifying a foreign subject to join a political association to be rescinded.

Amended Bills regarding the Press Law, Law of Public Meeting and Political Association, Law of Publication, Law of Election of the House of Representatives, all of which have been introduced by members identified with the *Shimpo-to*, are briefly as follows:—

The Amendment of the Press Law proposes to rescind the clauses relating to suspension and suppression, but to leave the provisions about punishment and fine virtually unaltered. Clauses about news agencies are inserted in the amendment, as well as provisions authorizing newspaper branch offices to issue special sheets containing news of events in the vicinity and to append it as a supplement to the paper published at the head office. The amendment of the Law of Publication is on the same lines as that of the Press Law.

The chief points of alteration in the Amended Law of Public Meeting and Political Association are that one political association shall be allowed to combine with another; that the clause requiring notice to be given 24 hours in advance when a political meeting or a meeting of similar description is to be held, shall be abolished; that the restraints imposed on meetings in open air shall be lessened, and that the power of dissolving the meeting shall be limited. The Bill for amending the Law of Election proposes that the minimum age limit of electors and persons eligible for election be reduced to 20 and 25 years, respectively; that the property qualification of electors, so far as concerns the land tax and the business tax, be reduced from 15 yen to 5 yen, with no limit whatever about income tax; that persons eligible for election shall include all that are enjoying the rights of a citizen, without any property qualification.

COST OF A PACIFIC CABLE.

Messrs. Taguchi, Sakatani, and four others, acting under instructions from the Japan Economic Society, have investigated the problem of laying a submarine cable from Japan to the opposite coast of America. They submitted the result of their researches in a report in which two routes are discussed, one starting from Hokkaido and going to Alaska *via* Russian Siberia and Behring Straits, and the other stretching from San Francisco, or its vicinity, *via* Hawaii. The former, though the shorter in point of distance, has many draw-backs, including the severity of the weather that prevails in the higher latitudes, and the liability of the cable's being continually interrupted, in addition to the strategic defect of the line's passing through Russian Siberia and along the coast of Canada. Therefore, all things considered, the other route *via* the Hawaiian islands is to be recommended. The cost of construction by the latter route is estimated as follows:—

	Yen.
Cost of 6,000 miles of cable	11,160,000
Two steamers	1,800,000
Laying charges	270,000
Working account	450,000
	13,680,000
Gross receipts per annum	1,674,900
Expenses	990,000
Office expenses	45,000
Three cable offices	216,000
Current expenses of steamers	153,000
Maintenance of cable ...	585,000
Profit	675,000
Yearly dividend of 3 per cent. on capital	410,400
Reserve, for paying off construction expenses at a per cent. per annum	264,600

As such a cable would connect Eastern Asia with America and therefore indirectly connect the former with Europe and Australia, the receipts would increase yearly so long as the cable was efficient. Among the benefits that would accrue would be a shortening of the time in transmission of telegrams; reduction of charges; the possibility of transmitting messages in the Japanese language. The Investigation Committee is of opinion that the scheme should be undertaken by private individuals rather than by the Government, and that the capitalists of Hawaii and America should become stockholders, so that international relations with those two countries could be strengthened.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. PEYTON JAUDON.

The funeral of the late Mr. Peyton Jaudon took place on the 26th instant. At half-past ten in the forenoon the coffin was carried into the Trinity Cathedral in Tsukiji, the pall-bearers being Mr. J. Herod, Secretary of the United States Legation; Mr. J. H. Gubbins, Japanese Secretary of the British Legation; Mr. H. W. Denison, Legal Adviser to the Japanese Government; Mr. J. Conder, Mr. A. Macmillan, and Captain F. Brinkley. The Cathedral was filled with mourners, among whom were the Ministers of the United States and Italy, Baron and Baroness Sannomiya, Baron d'Aehrenthal, most of the leading foreign residents of Tokyo, and many Japanese. After a full choral service, at which the principal officiating Minister was the Rev. J. M. Francis, and the favourite hymns of the deceased, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and "Hark, hark, my soul, angelic songs are swelling," were sung, the coffin was replaced in the hearse, and the cortege set out for Aoyama Cemetery, where it was met by the Right Reverend Bishop McKim and the Rev. J. M. Francis, and where the band of mourners received a considerable accession, both foreign and Japanese. Bishop McKim performed the service at the grave. Great numbers of beautiful wreaths and many handsome stands of flowers, set in Japanese fashion, had been sent by sorrowing friends, and nothing was wanting to show the deep esteem and regard widely entertained for the deceased.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FORMOSA AND FOOT-BINDING.

WHILE fully endorsing the wisdom of Baron NOGI'S announcement that due respect must be shown towards the customs and conventions of the Chinese in Formosa, we can not but regret that His Excellency should have designated foot-binding as one of the things deserving toleration. Official interference with traditional usages that have become dear to a people is to be emphatically deprecated, so long as the usages in question are not hurtful physically or morally. But foot-binding is distinctly hurtful. There is not a shadow of excuse to be found for it. To produce deformity by a cruelly painful process, children incapable of resistance being the victims, is a palpable violation of the first law of humanity. If it be right to crush the bones in a little girl's foot, and subject it to restraints that deform it, and render it comparatively useless throughout life—if it be right to perpetrate such a shocking atrocity merely because men's wanton fancy approves the monstrous result, why should it not be right to allow parents to make a cripple of a child in order that it may earn its livelihood and theirs by begging? We had hoped that Baron NOGI would have exercised his authority for putting an end to this shocking abuse, and it is a disappointment as well as an astonishment to find him publicly indicating it as a thing to be permitted. Foot-binding is nothing less than criminal mutilation. Would the Japanese suffer such an awful custom to be inaugurated in their own country? Surely not for an instant. Why, then, should they suffer it to continue in Formosa merely because they find it there? The average Chinaman's habits have so completely familiarized him with insanitary conditions that he prefers them and would adhere to them as a matter of choice. Why should not his perverted inclination be respected in that matter if the custom of cruelly mutilating his female children is to be permitted, merely because it is a custom? The Japanese are admittedly anxious to administer Formosa in accordance with the best principles of civilization. Yet we find the Governor-General of the island, an enlightened and humane man, directing his subordinates to respect and refrain from interfering with the barbarous custom of foot-binding. We are fully sensible that in criticizing Baron NOGI'S programme, we expose ourselves to the retort that foot-binding is not interdicted in the British colony of Hongkong. The point is not to be gained. Possibly some palliation for Great Britain's disgraceful tolerance of such a savage custom may be found in the fact that, when the island of Victoria came into her possession fifty-five years ago, the foot-binding abuse had not attracted special attention. Things were suffered

to drift on in their old channels without much inquiry, the general policy of the Hongkong Administration being practically identical with the general policy of Japan in Formosa, as enunciated by Governor-General NOGI; namely, a policy of non-interference with custom or convention that did not directly hinder the preservation of good order and morality. But whatever value attached to that excuse in past years, there can be no question that the Hongkong Government ought long ago to have extended to all female children born under the shadow of the British flag the protection against brutal maiming and mutilation that every subject is entitled to expect from those set in authority. The foreign philanthropists that recently started, and are now fomenting, in China such a praiseworthy agitation against the foot-binding barbarity, were guilty of a singular oversight when they addressed a petition to the Empress of CHINA alone. They ought also to have petitioned the Empress-Queen of GREAT BRITAIN to extend similar relief to the Chinese female children living in HER MAJESTY'S dominions. Meanwhile, two wrongs do not make a right. Japan finds an opportunity to set an example to Great Britain, and we sincerely hope that she may yet be persuaded to avail herself of the occasion. Apart from the general principles of humanity, and the duty of every Government to protect the lives and limbs of its subjects, there is a particular case worth considering—the case of a Japanese woman married to a Chinaman. Suppose that the mother of girl children born in such wedlock objects to torture them for the sake of deforming their feet, and appeals to the Japanese Authorities against her husband's *fiat*, what course would the Authorities adopt? They certainly could not compel the woman to acquiesce in the barbarous mutilation of her offspring; but, on the other hand, if they forbid the father to have his children's feet bound, what becomes of the toleration nominally extended to the horrible custom? Queues, pantaloons, paper-soled shoes, tunics, and such things lie beyond the range of proper legislative interference, but foot-binding is a shocking act of criminal inhumanity that should be sternly interdicted. We have published strongly worded appeals from Japanese philanthropists, and translated vehement protests from Japanese publicists, against granting the smallest measure of official licence to the vice of opium-smoking. But to smoke opium or not to smoke it is within every individual's free choice, whereas an unfortunate little baby has no power to save its feet from mutilation by cruel parents. We call it farcically inconsistent on the part of the Japanese Government to inaugurate a system of checks upon the use of opium while granting complete licence in the matter of foot-binding. The subject is well worthy of consideration, not merely

by the Governor-General of Formosa and the Minister of State for Colonization Affairs, but also by every humane Japanese. The courageous discharge of her duty in this matter by Japan, would win for her the approval of the civilized world and of her own historians, as well as the gratitude of many generations of Chinese women.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

AT the close of a concert given by the Gakuyukwai on the afternoon of Dec. 21st, in the hall of the Gagaku-keikoshō, an addition to the programme was offered by Mr. ECKERT, who produced a new march of his own composition which was received with warm and well-merited applause. Apart from the spirit and brightness of the work, it attracted attention by the ingenuity with which at a certain stage, the Japanese song, "Kimigayo" was interwoven with one of the author's original melodies. Alone and unsupported, the grave and measured strains of the "Kimigayo" would scarcely meet the requirements of an animated military march; but Mr. ECKERT has employed the device of combining with it a rapid and enlivening movement which stands out in brisk relief to the stateliness of the native air. The union of two melodies of different character is not uncommon in musical compositions. Many of the happiest artistic conceptions have been thus wrought out. Such familiar examples as the duet of the two girls in "Der Freyschutz," and the serenade in "Don Juan," show what can be done in this way by a master-hand, and the noteworthy instances in classical music are almost without number. In joining an accessory melody to the "Kimigayo," the peculiar form of the Japanese time,—which is by no means pliant or submissive to harmonic treatment,—needs to be carefully considered, but Mr. ECKERT seems to have found little difficulty in blending his themes consistently. An extremely good effect was produced in the performance of the march by using the voices of some members of the band. During the "Kimigayo" passage, such instruments as could be spared were temporarily dropped, the players singing the popular air in unison. The idea is not without precedent, though naturally less practicable with a brass band than with an orchestra. The string family can always take up a chorus without diminishing the forces at command, whereas something must be sacrificed if voices are to be heard to an extent with a body of military musicians. Persons whose memory stretches back to the days when JULLIEN held sway at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's, may recall the fondness of "the great Mons." for vocal embellishments of this description. He introduced them often, and with a discretion which was not always his strongest characteristic; and by their aid

he added immensely to the colour and vividness of many of his operatic transcriptions. It is a far cry from London in the fifties to Tokyo in the nineties. One, at least, of Mr. ECKERT'S audience was indebted to him for calling up a pleasant recollection,—as all undoubtedly were for the renewed evidence he gave of the energy and assiduity with which he fulfils the arduous duties of his position. It is greatly to be regretted that his opportunities are not larger, and that the occasions for listening to the results of his labours are not more frequent and unrestricted. These was a time, not many years ago, when the military bands of Japan promised to attain a very high degree of proficiency, under the careful training of their able instructor. Their reputation had, indeed, extended so far that an effort was made to secure the attendance of one of them at the United States Exposition of 1893. An invitation was sent by the officers in charge of the musical department at Chicago, but the Japanese Government did not find it convenient to grant the requisite leave of absence. The experiment would have been extremely interesting, though a more satisfactory result might have been attained at an earlier date; for in 1893 the bands had already begun to deteriorate. One of the weaknesses which the foreign friends of Japan have most reason to deplore, is the tendency often displayed by students, after proving that they possess remarkable and unexpected abilities, to abandon a great part of what they have achieved, and fall back to an inferior stage of progress. The failure to retain distinction that has been won by earnest and ambitious application is nowhere more perceptible than in the field of musical education. To be content with a low standard of merit, after having risen to a worthy and creditable elevation, is a condition of mind strangely at variance with the general spirit of emulation by which the people of this country are animated. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the principal military bands retain a good proportion of their efficiency. It would be easily possible to restore them to what they were at their best, and make them capable of competing with similar organizations in other lands. There is plenty of good material among the musicians, and the competency of their teacher is not questioned. The encouragement and practical support of high authority seem to be all that is needed to initiate the reform, at any moment.

Another novelty in the same concert—a novelty in the impression it produced upon foreign listeners, though apparently an old acquaintance of the Japanese—was a piece of instrumental music entitled "Kaden." It is well understood that one of the most marked differences between the music of Japan and that of the West is that the former is destitute of harmony,

and, as a rule, cannot be brought into conformity with the European laws of that science. Attempts have occasionally been made to point out instances where a partial recognition of harmonic principles may be found in Japanese songs, but in all such cases the strong desire to establish a certain amount of resemblance appears to have misled the commentator and warped his judgment. The best and surest testimony to the absence of harmony in the Japanese scheme, is found in the fact that the people are totally unconscious of harmonic effects when they hear them. The average American or European, unless he happens to be what we may call tone-deaf, experiences a pleasant sensation when even so simple a combination as a sixth, or a third, is sounded, though he may not know what the notes are. To a Japanese, sixths and thirds mean nothing, and a full chord is still farther beyond his comprehension. If one of his own melodies is harmonized and played to him, the chances are a hundred to one that he will not recognise it. It is true that Japanese music is not always a succession of unaccompanied unisons. Different notes are often simultaneously heard, and passages occur in which no connection can be discovered between the vocal and instrumental parts. But the effect is harshly discordant, and has nothing in common with the harmony of the European school. One might listen to an infinite number of Japanese performances without encountering anything that would remotely suggest a real harmonic progression. If vague indications of true chords are sometimes detected, they come as surprises, and we know that they are merely accidental coincidences. It is precisely because of this rarity that we speak of the "Kaden" as a novelty. Of all the native compositions that we have heard, this one alone contains cadences which might be taken as the outgrowth of a partial acquaintance with Western methods. Not once or twice only, but many times, effects of primitive harmony are produced and by means which are as unexpected as the effects themselves. The instruments employed are the usual reeds and strings of Japanese bands. The reeds carry a sustained melody, which at times is thoroughly accurate in form and graceful in expression; although at periods it breaks into the uncouth and cacophonous wailings which seem inseparable from Oriental music. This melody is supported by another air, played upon the koto and biwa, which follows and connects with the principal strain, in a manner totally unlike, and far superior to the ordinary processes of Japanese classical compositions. At regular intervals, the two melodies are brought together, quite naturally, and, it would appear, with definite intention, in a harmonic resolution. The effect is not prolonged, but it is unmistakable while it lasts, and is a

most gratifying relief to the ear—the alien ear. It would be interesting to know the history of this singular production. According to the programme, it is a specimen of "Japanese classical music," but it is strongly Chinese in character, and is unquestionably an imitation of the Chinese style, if, indeed, it is not an ancient importation from that country. The construction of the melodies is not what we are accustomed to in Japanese pieces, and they run in a major key, or mode, while Japanese airs are mostly minor. If the "Kaden" is publicly performed again, musical amateurs will find it well worth their while to hear it. Much of it is unsymmetrical and incoherent, from the foreign point of view, but there are passages in it which it is difficult to associate with Eastern ideas of music, and which,—unless we were unduly influenced by the surprise of the first hearing,—entitle it to a degree of attentive consideration that could not be profitably bestowed on many works of its kind.

RAILWAYS IN JAPAN.

IN our issue of the 15th instant, we reproduced the gist of an article from the *Fiji Shimpō*. The writer of the article undertook to institute a comparison between Japanese and foreign railways, avowedly basing his conclusions on information furnished by an expert who had recently visited Europe and America. It is exceedingly difficult to believe that the expert in question, whose identity is, of course, fully established, really expressed opinions such as those attributed to him. If he did express such opinions, if the *Fiji Shimpō's* article faithfully reproduces the intelligence that he assimilated during a long and costly tour of inspection abroad, we can only express unbounded regret that such disheartening evidence should be furnished of the incapacity of Japanese railway engineers, and of their inability to derive instruction from object lessons of a simple character. It is more comfortable to assume that this expert had the misfortune to be interviewed by a reporter who to ignorance of the subject added a full share of the assurance that too often accompanies ignorance, and that the *Fiji's* article represents the reporter's blundering not the expert's misconceptions. However, the statements must be dealt with as they stand, for they reflect injuriously upon the reputation of foreign railway engineers who have worked ably and conscientiously in Japanese interests. It is alleged, in the first place, that "a striking contrast offers between the systems of Japan and the Occident, with regard to the style of rolling stock, since, whereas a Western railway uses 6-to 8-wheeled cars, the majority of the cars or waggons used on Japanese railways are 4-wheeled, and of a style entirely out of date in the West." The

critic adds, incidentally, that "the bogie system was introduced only quite recently in America." The force of every adjective is relative. The bogie style was introduced in America in 1834; that is to say, 62 years ago. From the point of view of the *Fiji Shimpō's* "expert," a period sixty-two years ago may seem quite recent. But considering that the first fully equipped passenger train hauled by a steam-power engine and performing regular service in America, began to run in the year 1831, we can not, for our own part, agree to regard 1834 as a quite recent date where American railway affairs are concerned. With respect to the statement about the cars and waggons, the facts are that there are two standard types of car used in Japan; one on two pairs of wheels, the body of the car 23 ft. 8 in. long and 7 ft. 3 in. wide; the other, on two bogie trucks with two pairs of wheels each, this second kind being 47 ft. long by 7 ft. 3 in. wide. The waggons also are of two distinct classes: one having iron underframes and designed to carry 10 tons; the other having iron sole-bars, with the remainder of the underframe of wood, and designed to carry 6 tons. All the waggons are on two pairs of wheels; some are on the bogie system, and all have a capacity equal to that of waggons for the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. There are also some large cars with two bogies, each of three pairs of wheels, but the greater part of the bogie stock is on two bogie trucks with two pairs of wheels each. Bogie cars were built at the Kobe work-shops as early as 1876, and a number of them were running in 1877. On the Tanko Railway (Hokkaido) the goods and passenger stock has always been on the bogie system. Competent foreign engineers have approved the design, appearance, and capacity of the rolling stock on Japanese lines, and pronounced it well adapted to the gauge. The question of special fittings for the comfort of travellers is another matter. In that respect Japanese railways are miserably provided, but the fault rests entirely with the Japanese Authorities themselves: their foreign employes are in no respect responsible. Turning now to the matter of locomotives, we find the *Fiji's* expert still more mistaken. He says:—"The locomotives used in Japan are similarly old-fashioned. The average speed of locomotives between Ueno and Aomori is only 18 miles an hour, while that between Shimbashi and Yokohama is 20 miles. But the speed could easily be increased to 40 if only locomotives of the latest style were introduced." The only answer to this is a flat denial. The engines are not old-fashioned at all, and the majority of them are capable of running 35 to 40 miles an hour. One of the Imperial trains, for example, recently attained a speed of 36 miles on level sections, and in the case of Imperial trains run in 1890 and 1894 between Tokyo

and Kyoto, a distance of 329½ miles, the through speed was 25 miles an hour, including stoppages at many stations, and a very slow rate in passing all the rest, so as to allow school children and country folks in general to have a leisurely look at HIS MAJESTY'S carriages. These trains generally consisted of two Imperial saloons and five bogie carriages, the equivalent of 14 ordinary carriages, weighing 120 tons, exclusive of the locomotive and tender. These are facts not to be gainsaid. They completely refute the allegations of the *Fiji Shimpō's* expert, and we are constrained to say that if he be an average specimen of the Japanese railway official, it is easy to account for the perpetual complaints, preferred by the public with regard to the running of trains and the transport of goods. It is no longer possible to conceal the fact that the management of the goods traffic on Japanese railways, especially State lines, is most defective. We hear of thousands of tons of goods waiting day after day to be carried to their destinations, and in some cases they have to be stacked up between the lines of rail. The natural conditions of the carrying business are reversed; instead of railway folks soliciting for custom and providing every facility to attract it, the owners of goods are obliged to come on bended knees and pray to be allowed to put the roads to the uses for which they were built. The thing has become a veritable burlesque, painful to those that believe in the business capacity of the Japanese and are anxious to see them succeed. It must be added that on the State lines, however courteous and obliging individual employes may be, incidents not infrequently occur that indicate culpable negligence as well as want of consideration for the public. Quite recently we received information of a most flagrant case, fully bearing out the complaint made some months ago by Dr. ELDRIDGE in our correspondence columns. A quantity of baggage, the speedy transit of which involved issues of great importance, was carried to the Yokohama station sixteen minutes before the time fixed for the departure of the train. Three foreign gentlemen, of unquestionable credibility, were witnesses as to the time. Application was at once made to have the baggage booked, but the booking clerks suffered it to lie untouched, and the train finally started without it, despite earnest and often repeated appeals from the owners of the luggage. When complaint was subsequently preferred, leading to investigation in which both sides gave their testimony, the Japanese Railway Authorities accepted the allegation of one or two porters in preference to that of the three foreigners, and decided that the baggage, not having reached the station until after the ringing of the second bell, could not possibly be put on board the train. It is almost incredible that such things should happen,

but to doubt is impossible in the face of such evidence. That the Japanese do not lack organizing capacity is proved by their manner of conducting the recent war with China. To what, then, must we attribute the defective organization of their railway system? Something is radically wrong, and we begin to perceive what it is when we find that a man with the reputation of being an expert blunders so egregiously as the *Fiji Shimpō's* "expert" has blundered."

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT JAPANESE LITERATURE.

A recent number of the *Shinri* (Truth), urges the importance, from a philological point of view, of the study of dialects in Japan. The writer calls attention to the fact that what has been done in this direction hitherto has been the work of foreigners like Mr. Chamberlain and others. It is customary to despise provincialisms as barbaric, overlooking the fact that it is only by a study of this class of language that numerous philological problems can be solved. Many dialects contain words that are much older than any in common use all over the country. Some of these words throw great light on the history of the past. The *風俗書報 Fūsokugahō* has lately commenced to publish a list of provincial terms. The facilities of travel and investigation are such that there ought to be no difficulty in making an exhaustive collection of terms now in use in the provinces.

Commenting on a desire expressed by the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* that the essays which have earned degrees for their authors should be published, the *Shinri* observes that the lectures delivered by Professors in the University ought also to be given to the world in some permanent form. It is hardly fair that the University public garden of learning should be closed to all but students. The system of taking notes and solely relying on them, adopted by the students of the University, is open to many objections. Before the invention of printing, this course was inevitable, but to follow it now is an anachronism, as Hartman showed many years ago. It is not to be supposed that there are teachers in the University whose views are not sufficiently matured to bear publication, who would fear the criticism of the outside world. The existence of such teachers would account for the fact that the laborious and unsatisfactory method of note-taking is still adhered to. If there are teachers of this kind they ought not to be tolerated, and their existence is all the more reason for making University lectures more public.

The *Tetsugaku Zasshi* gives a list of the new subjects on which lectures are being delivered at the University this term. Dr. Motora is lecturing on "Mental Physics," Professor Nakajima on "Social Mental Science;" on "Logic," being engaged on the exposition of Aristotle's *Organon*; and on "Ethics" (the system of Spinoza). Dr. Inouye Tetsujiro is lecturing on Buddhism (the life of Shaka Muni). Dr. Koerber is lecturing on Philosophy, being engaged on the views of Schopenhauer. Professor Toyama is lecturing on Sociology—the evolu-

tion of marriage, &c. The newly created Sanscrit chair is filled by Professor Uyeda, and Greek is taught by Professor Heck. Mr. Hearn, we learn from another source, is lecturing on Milton's "Paradise Lost," Tennyson's "Princess," and on English literature generally.

The organ just quoted states that a literary graduate, Mr. Matsumoto Matatarō, has started for America and Europe for the purpose of investigating recent theories respecting Experimental Mental Science, specially with reference to sense perception. He intends to visit Yale University first and afterwards to proceed to Germany.

A writer in a recent number of the *Teikoku Bungaku* discourses on Chinese Romance and Drama, maintaining that the value of Chinese contributions to this class of literature has been quite under-estimated in Japan. For the origin of Chinese romance, contends this writer, we must go back to the Sengoku period (about B.C. 500-B.C. 220), when were published those satires and recitatives allusions of 莊子 Chwang-tsz and 列子 Lech-tsz which are known in China and Japan as 寓言, and the 天問 of 楚辭 Tsu-tsz. In these works was displayed the imagination which, when further developed, led to the publication in the 漢 Han [B.C. 202-A.D. 182] and the 魏 Wei [A.D. 200-about A.D. 260] eras of a number of romances and dramas. In this province of literature, as in so many others, early Japanese writers took their models from China. This was specially the case with Murasakishikibu, the gifted authoress of the *Genji-monogatari*, and with Bakin. The history of Chinese civilisation is to be learnt from Chinese romance and drama. In these works are recorded not only the methods of Government in successive ages, but the folk-lore of the town and village communities of ancient China and the theories maintained by various schools of learning.

The writers who affirm that scholars have nothing to learn from Chinese romance are unacquainted with this class of literature. With the exception of Jūgoken (Mr. Tanaka), Gakkai (Mr. Yodo), Kainan (Mr. Mori), and Rohan (Mr. Kōda) no writers have made any effort to render this province of literature familiar to the Japanese public. Western scholars have written little on the subject, so that Japanese investigators have in the Chinese drama and romance practically a virgin field, and extensive exploration cannot fail to prove of great value for purposes of literary comparison.

The *Waseda Bungaku* furnishes an interesting account of Yasumoto Kamehachi, the well-known doll designer and maker. Yasumoto relates the difficulty he experienced in the early stages of his career in finding suitable models. Photography led him astray and drove him to the study of nature. He took notice of the various transformations to which the human face is subject under the influence of different passions, and of the prominent features of the faces of the young, the middle-aged, and the old. To imitate the artificial looks put on by courtesans and women of the *demimonde* class, he found easy. What really puzzled him was to reproduce the natural loveliness and vivacity of girls who were unconscious of their charms. Women's dress presented great difficulties to him. Mr. Yasumoto is of opinion that the looks and the gestures of the young can be successfully imitated only by the youthful sculptor, painter, or stage-actor. For powerful representation thorough sympathy is necessary, and it is very rare to find a man of mature years entering heart and soul into the feelings of the young. The obtaining of a reputation in art, says Mr. Yasumoto, is often a mere matter of luck. There are scores of ingenious artisans whose names are quite unknown to the world owing to lack of opportunity for bringing their work into prominence,

or from the praise due to them being appropriated by men for whom they labour.

It is stated in the *Shigaku Zasshi* (Historical Magazine), that Professor Toyama, in obedience to official orders, paid a visit to the Imperial Mausolea situated in Kyōto and Osaka and in the Prefectures of Hyōgo and Nara; that he inspected no less than 144 tombs; and that he collected a large amount of historical information bearing on the ages in which the mausolea were built, which information will be published at a later date.

Among other articles the *Teikoku Bungaku* has one on Modern Criticism, in which the writer contends that little attempt is made by reviewers to master the contents of a book and to explain the point of view of the author. In too many cases the notice of a new work serves as an occasion for the display of the learning of the critic, who is careful to introduce a number of difficult philosophical terms, or to quote German and even Greek phrases. The duty of informing the public about the meritorious parts of the works criticised is not one that the ordinary modern reviewer in Japan dreams of fulfilling. In Europe the age of destructive criticism was followed by an age of discerning, appreciative, and impartial criticism. Some Japanese modern critics seem to the writer in the *Teikoku Bungaku* to be a century behind the time.

The *Teikoku Bungaku* is of opinion that the use of the plays of Schiller and Lessing as text books in the Higher Schools is not advisable. Students need quite another kind of mental training. There is always too great a tendency among students to dream over unpractical subjects. If the teachers of German in these schools are desirous of rendering the students familiar with German poetry, they would do well to substitute Goethe and Uhland for the above named poets, on account of the sublimity, purity, and high tone of the thoughts expressed, and the simplicity of the language used by these two great representatives of German genius.

The same organ speaks approvingly of the attention paid to Japanese colloquialisms by literary men. Hitherto this field of investigation has been almost totally neglected by the Japanese. In Europe there are numerous students of folk lore, and in many languages there are dictionaries which explain the terms, figures, and allusions constantly met with when listening to the conversation of uneducated people. Much of this class of material reveals the notions held by the masses on questions of morality and business better than anything else. The results of the investigations now being carried on will shortly be given to the world in book form.

In an article entitled, "The Supplementary Rules relating to entrance into the Imperial University," the *Teikoku Bungaku* discusses the measures lately taken by the Faculty of the University for relieving the pressure caused by the fact that applications for entrance exceed the vacancies. It has been arranged that competitive examinations shall be held for those whom it is impossible to admit in any given year, and that the successful candidates at this examination shall be admitted the following year. The organ we are quoting thinks that much more might be done to relieve the situation. It is only in certain departments that, owing to the limited number of the appliances necessary for study, restriction as to the number of students entering is indispensable. In Law and Literature, desks and books alone need be increased in order to provide for an extra number of students. Hence there seems to be no reason for the application of the new rule to these departments. The *Teikoku Bungaku* points out the inconvenience to which students are subjected when, having finished their course in the Higher Schools and being thus entitled to enter the University, they are obliged to wait a whole year or change the profession for which they are preparing, and thinks that the Mombu-

shō ought to do more than it does to meet the exigencies of the time, instead of expecting students to accommodate themselves to the rules of the Department.

We have to record the appearance of a new magazine called the *Dai Nippon*. In the statement of the objects of the new organ it is explained that the title does not imply that the projectors of the magazine consider Japan to be a great country, but rather that they expect great things from her. The *Taiyō*, commenting on the appearance of the *Dai Nippon*, observes that both the *Nihon Shimbun* and the magazine called *Nihonjin* are conservative organs, but that the newly born literary infant is begotten of liberal parents, is in fact an organ of the *Fuyu-tō*, and hence may be regarded as a kind of cousin of the *Taiyō*. The *Dai Nippon* has taken the "Review of Reviews" as its model. It is to be issued on the 15th of each month. The chief writers are Dr. Matsumoto Kumppei, who spent seven years in America and until was lately on the staff of the *Tōkyō Shimbun*, and Mr. Takagi Nobutake, once on the staff of the *Kokumin-no-tomo*, and subsequently editor of the *Shinshu Nippo*.

The *Bungaku-kai* publishes a note on modern literature in which the tendency of modern novel writers to dwell exclusively on love is deprecated. There is a great sameness, says this organ, about the love stories that are published from month to month and the public are likely to grow wearied of them. Love is no doubt a grand theme in competent hands, but who, with the exception of Rohan, Kōrō, and a few others, among modern writers can produce a work that is at once interesting and elevating. Of the majority of modern works it is time to say that they make for vice rather than for virtue.

Two well-known *littérateurs*, Mr. Asahina, of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, and Mr. Tokutomi, of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, are now in England and are sending to the journals with which they are connected, accounts of their experiences and comments on English life and thought. The *Bungaku-kai* draws a contrast between the subjects discussed by these two journalists. Mr. Tokutomi is attracted by the religious life of England, by its art and literature. Mr. Asahina's mind turns naturally to politics, and he writes of interviews he has had with Ministers or ex-Ministers. In the observations of the former writer the *Bungaku-kai* occasionally detects a tendency to attach too much importance to superficialities, to surface morality, of which there is so much, and to exaggerate the significance of isolated instances as an indication of the spirit of the age, but on the whole Mr. Tokutomi shows himself to be possessed of a keen insight into prevailing English sentiment and impartiality in writing about it. While Mr. Tokutomi frequents the bye-paths of English life, Mr. Asahina bows boldly along its highways and describes sights and sounds that attract his attention there. Consequently the two writers form an excellent complement to each other.

We learn from the *Waseda Bungaku* that Mr. Kuroiwa Ruikō is engaged on a Dictionary of Japanese Colloquial. In his work as a translator of novels, Mr. Ruikō has constantly been struck with the adaptability of the colloquial language in situations where polished speech is altogether unsuitable, and this, some years ago, led to his commencing the compilation of a dictionary, which he hopes to complete before very long.

Reference is made in the organ we have just quoted to the views of Mr. Menpes on Japanese stage acting. Mr. Menpes is represented as holding that talent for acting and talent for painting are usually possessed by the same persons, and is said to have quoted Danjūrō as a case in point, the famous actor having at one time been a diligent student of the Tosa style of painting. To this a writer replies that Danjū ō's performances with the brush are extremely mediocre, that his histrionic powers are rather to be traced

to the ardour with which, in very early youth, he studied the art of dancing and gesture, as well as to a large amount of inherited genius. Mr. Menpes is represented to have drawn a contrast between the variety and beauty of the stage scenery in Europe and the primitive character of the Japanese stage, and to have expressed regret that there should be no class in Japan corresponding to the scenic artists in Europe. To this Mr. Fukuchi Genichirō, writing under his *nom de plume*, Ochi Kōji, replies that the European method has its drawbacks. The scenery is by no means always in keeping with the costume of the actors and actresses and the spirit of the play. In Japan great freedom is allowed to individuals in the choice of dress and in the mode of representing their parts: even Danjūrō does not dictate to others what they shall wear or how their parts are to be performed. Mr. Fukuchi is in favour of retaining this custom.

From the various notices of Mr. Owada Kenju's *Nihon Daijisho*, to the publication of which we called attention last month, we cull the following:—No less than 250 works of reference, says the *Meiji Hyōron*, were used in the compilation of this work. In many respects Mr. Owada's lexicon is an improvement both on Mr. Otsuki's *Genkai* and Mr. Mozume's *日本大辞林, Nihon daijirin*. The chief defects of Mr. Owada's dictionary are the paucity of illustrations, fewness of colloquial terms compared with the number of Chinese, and the deficiency in modern renderings of foreign terms.

The *Waseda Bungaku* thinks that the dictionary is designed for general use and is not intended to meet the needs of specialists. To any one who aims at spelling correctly such a dictionary is indispensable. The Roman letters so largely used by foreigners give no indication of how a word should be spelt in Japanese *Kana*. The word transcribed *yō* we find in Mr. Owada's dictionary is spelt in four different ways, thus *よう, えう, やう, やふ*, according to the Chinese characters with which it is used. In reference to lexicography in general, the *Waseda Bungaku* observes that the great want of the times is a dictionary that gives the colloquial in use in the Tokugawa era, and a work that supplies a full list of Chinese words that may be said to have been adopted into Japanese, to the exclusion of all others.

The Hakubunkan announce the publication of a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Owada Kenju's book on theatrical terms and *Nō* songs. The title of the new work is *増補謡曲通解, Sōhō-yōkyoku-tsūkai*. In the course of five years, the book has passed through five editions. The enlarged work covers 1,900 pages, and if applied for during the present month may be purchased for 1 yen 60 sen. Mr. Owada is an acknowledged authority on operatic songs.

The publication is announced of the first volume of a work entitled *Saikin-Sekaiishi "Universal History of Recent Times,"* by Professor Tsuboi Kumazō, of the Imperial University. The *Waseda Bungaku*, in noticing this volume, says that the period embraced by this work begins with the Congress of Vienna and ends with the commencement of the reign of Napoleon III. It is to be regretted that more recent events are not dwelt on. The *Kokumin-no-tomo* is sorry that the history is confined to Europe, to the exclusion of America. This organ speaks highly of the style of the author, but the *Sekai-no-Nihon* takes an opposite view, maintaining that the work would be improved by the use of more commonplace language. The price of vol. 1 is 1 yen 30 sen, for sale at the Fuzanbō, Ura Jinbōcho, Kanda, Tōkyō.

Mr. Tsubouchi Shōyō lately published a book of considerable value bearing on the literature of the Meiji era, entitled *文學をたづね, Bungaku Sono Oriori*. The (*Literary Fragments*) book covers a thousand pages and consists of specimens from, and critical notices

of, the principal modern works published in Japan. It sells at 1 yen per copy at the Shunyōdō, Nihon-bashi-dōri, Shichōme.

Professor Mitsukuri Kakichi contributes to the *Kokumin-no-tomo* an article on Japanese investigation, in which he calls attention to the interest taken in Zoölogy in recent years and to the advantages that Japan possesses as a field for zoölogical investigation. The Professor bears testimony to the value of the University memoirs, whose primary object is to record original investigations carried on by Japanese. The tenth volume of these memoirs was lately published: it contains a large amount of valuable material. Professor Mitsukuri is of opinion that a large number of Japanese scholars have imbibed the Western spirit of earnest inquiry, and predicts that before long they will be known as authorities in various branches of knowledge.

The *Kokumin-no-tomo* is in favour of the greatest liberty being allowed to writers of fiction in introducing characters. Literary taste must dictate to an author what to exclude, and he is not to be trammelled by conventional rules respecting propriety.

No. 324 of the *Kokumin-no-tomo* contains an interesting article entitled "Questions put to the aged Tolstoi." Mr. Tokutomi in this essay gives the results of an interview with the eminent novelist at Odessa, in which the latter gave utterance to his well known views on Christian and moral subjects. Among other things, the Count said that patriotism and Christianity were incompatible with each other, which is the same as saying that love of country and high class virtue are contradictions. The Count then referred to a case, that occurred in Holland not long ago, of a man being imprisoned for refusing conscript service, and added that he had a work in hand in which he was making a furious onslaught on conscription laws. He hoped Mr. Tokutomi would translate the book and publish it in the *Kokumin-no-tomo*. If people ask whether I am a Russian, continued the novelist, say no. I am a cosmopolitan. Were Germany or Japan to attack Russia, I should feel no regret whatever. My only desire is that Russia's dominion should be reduced instead of being enlarged.

On Mr. Tokutomi's expressing dissent from these views, the Count further remarked that it is the duty of everyone to study the interests of humanity as a whole and to sacrifice everything to the furtherance of these interests. Then, presenting Mr. Tokutomi with a copy of the Four Gospels having the passages which the Count deems untrustworthy scratched out, he said, "The Bible is to be read in the same way as another book, with discrimination. What surprises me is that ministers of religion should lay such stress on unreliable texts to the neglect of Biblical teaching on ethical questions."

Mr. Tokutomi, while doubting the wisdom of Count Tolstoi's sinking the novelist in the philosopher and the religious advocate, writes in tones of admiration of the greatness of his character.

In the *Sekai-no-Nihon*, Mr. Uchimura Kanzō discourses on "Chinese Education;" an anonymous writer furnishes an account of an alleged invention of a flying machine by Mr. C. A. Smith; and there is the usual supply of articles on foreign topics. But the last number before us contains also a very interesting account of Mr. Yenchō, the well known orator, whose *Botandōrō* and *Shiwobara Tasuke* have perhaps had a larger sale than any work in Japan. The writer in the *Sekai-no-nihon* furnishes a report of an interview held with Yenchō, and it will be most convenient in epitomising the details given to allow Yenchō to speak for himself as follows:—In searching for interesting subjects on which to speak, I have explored various regions. Hearing that foreign novels were very entertaining, I tried to adapt some of the stories to Japanese tastes and feelings, but found that in the process of translation most of the tales lost their power.

My *Botandōrō* was founded on Chinese romance. But I may mention two direct sources of the ideas expressed in that work, one being what I heard as to the origin of a *boatsu* at the Denzū-in, in Koishikawa, when I was 23 years of age, and the other, conversations held with a retired *hatamoto* at Mejiro, who related to me the story of the warrior Iijima. With these materials I commenced the story, but at first failed in blending the different parts to my satisfaction. I rearranged the story and after taking several months over the task, produced what is now known as the popular *Botandōrō*. The production of the *Shiwobara Tasuke* involved much more labour. As a preparation for writing that work I travelled pretty well over the whole of Japan. I studied the physical peculiarities of every place and took note of the mental characteristics of the people. In order to get a better idea of the relative position of places to each other, I even ascended Mount Tsukuba. No detail of scenery escaped my observation. I looked around me and noted everything—here a *tsujidō* (an idol shed erected at a cross-way) with pine branches scattered around it; there a stream of pure water springing from a rock and trickling gently through a pipe. I studied every particular so earnestly that it was not possible for me to forget anything, and the vividness with which everything appeared to me I succeeded in expressing in language when I wrote. But I did not confine myself to natural scenery. I frequented the haunts of men, examined their industries and from them learnt many a lesson. I visited the great mercer Takashima's place and watched the workmen as in the most skilful manner they turned out exquisite shapes and colours with the most uninteresting looking material. It was their patience more than anything else that struck me, and I said to myself, if Yenchō expects to convert his material into a thing of life and beauty, he must be content to work slowly. I also went to the famous Ikkan's place and had an interview with Ikkan himself. Hearing who I was, he was desirous of presenting to me some article as a memento of my visit, but, on looking around, he declared that there was nothing worth giving me. Pointing to a tray that lay before me, I begged him to give me that, but he refused, saying that he always made it a rule never to give to another what did not come up to his standard of workmanship. He then related that though he had a very high opinion of the flower baskets by the making of which his house had obtained a high reputation, for seven years he had ceased making them, because neither the bamboo nor the rattan procurable was of a quality to warrant his using it. To find an artisan with such a high standard was indeed a surprise to me and this incident taught me much. Public speakers of the present day, perhaps, have little conception of the arduous nature of the training which I underwent in my younger days. From childhood I was always fond of poetry, specially of the poems known as *haikai* (17 syllable verses), and I was instructed in the art of composing these by Mr. Date Chihiro. I began to speak in public at the age of 17. My elder brother, a Buddhist priest of the Zen Sect, taught me a great deal. At that time I spent my days in selling flowers and my nights at the *yose*. During that part of my life I was on intimate terms with Bishop Nikolai, and in this connection I have an amusing incident to relate. Once, when I was visiting this divine, he said to me, "Most of our converts come from Oshū; hence in preaching they speak through their noses, I should be glad if you would join our church and engage in preaching." I replied that I was a Buddhist, and that my idea was that the world generally ought to feel indebted to a man like Kōbōdaishi for having invented the *Kana*, whereby thoughts could be transmitted from one person to another and so on. Owing to the interference of others who were present, the tenor of my remarks led to a great commotion. When I was about 20, I became one of the *Shin-uchi* speakers.* In the

* The arrangements at the *Yose* have of late years been considerable, altered. But in old days the speakers were divided into 4 classes, viz. (1) *Zensu*, usually consisting of 4 untrained speakers (2) *Nahairi-mayo*, or "Recapitulators" 4 in number, and (3) *Shin-uchi*, or first class speakers, also 4 in number.

days of which I speak, noted *Shin-uchi* were few, and hence the *yose* managers made the most of them. It was considered enough if they put in an appearance and said a few words. They were then at liberty to go on to another hall. They sometimes went to three or four places in one night. You may like to know how I got my readiness of speech. Well, I attribute it largely to a trick played on me by my teacher. He went to the *yose* with me and invariably spoke before me. He was in the habit of asking me beforehand what I thought of discoursing on, and then, on being told, he repeatedly treated the subject himself, thus taking the words out of my mouth. When I remonstrated, he replied, "Say anything that comes into your head. Do not hamper yourself with a subject. You will do better that way." He was right. I acted on the advice and was never at a loss what to say. In the old days the speakers had leisure to converse with each other before and after the meeting and much was learnt this way, but in modern times it is all hurry-scurry and there is little time for thought. But anyhow my days are past; and I can no longer speak as of yore.

For an exhaustive list of the original works and translations published, we refer our readers to the *日本圖書月報 Nihon-susho-geppō*, compiled by Mr. Uchiyama Seijō, and published by Mr. Noguchi Takejiro, 11, Ogachō, Kyobashi, Tokyo. This publication is not a mere catalogue. It gives a short account of the principal works referred to and publishes extracts from the newspaper reviews. From this source we learn that Mr. Smith's excellent work on "Chinese Characteristics" has been translated into Japanese by Mr. Nakanishi Ushirō. We also note that Mr. Henry Dyer's book on "Industrial Evolution" has been translated by Mr. Tanboya Zenshirō, and that Mr. Togawa Zanka has published a book called *Sekai San Dai-shūkyō*, "The three great Religions of the World" (Christianity, Buddhism, and Confucianism). Crowds of translations of foreign novels are issued month by month. The cheap prices at which they are offered for sale is astonishing: Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines" sell at 25 *sen*, some of Tolstoi's works at 15 *sen* each, and Bulwer-Lytton's "Night and Morning" at 25 *sen*, and the translators of these books are by no means obscure adventurers in the literary world, but men like Kōda Rohan, Morita Shiken, and Uchida Fuchian.

The *Taiyō* recurs to the much discussed question of the future of Japanese art. This organ is of opinion that, in view of the failure of Japanese paintings to obtain distinction in foreign exhibitions owing to their defectiveness from a foreign point of view, the best plan to be adopted in the training of artists is to give them a thorough grounding in foreign art before they are initiated into the mysteries of Japanese art. This course the *Taiyō* thinks should extend over seven or eight years, and should be followed by three or four years' training in Japanese art. The advantage to Japanese art of adopting this plan must be apparent to all who have given the matter any thought. Artists who come to the study of native styles with the experience and the ideas acquired from foreign sources will be far more likely to devise means for supplying the defects and rendering the excellencies of these styles still more perfect than if they had commenced the investigation of Japanese art as raw students with no standard to guide them. In cases where the opposite method has been adopted, it has generally been found that the foreign instruction has obliterated most of the notions entertained by students in reference to native art and has rendered the students incapable of producing anything original of a purely Japanese type.

It is stated that a supply of subsidiary coins is especially needed in Kyushu and the Tohoku districts, while even in Tokyo these coins are very scarce. The Nippon Ginko has asked for *yen* 1,000,000 worth of small coins to be delivered from the Osaka Mint at once, but these will not suffice to meet the demands of the hour.

THE SPINNING OPERATIVES QUESTION.

An advertisement has been published over the joint signatures of 26 Spinning Mills in the Kei-Han districts, warning merchants with whom these mills regularly do business not have any transactions with the Kanagafuchi Spinning Factory, on pain of having their connection with the advertisers completely severed. A certain wholesale cotton-dealer who regularly transacts business with the Kanagafuchi Spinning Mill has informed a representative of the *Nippon*, that as the markets supplied by the advertising mills in the Kei-Han districts are distinct from those supplied from Kanagafuchi, the latter will not be subjected to any particular inconvenience by the boycott of the Kei-Han mills. However, in the matter of procuring raw cotton, the declaration of the 26 mills may cause trouble to their Tokyo and Kobe rival, inasmuch as the former will be sure to open negotiations with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to prevent the shipment of cotton needed by the Kanagafuchi mill.

Mr. Shibusawa Eiichi, who happened to be in Osaka when this complication occurred, has tried to reconcile the two parties, but thus far without success.

It ought to be remembered, we read in the *Chuo*, that the Kanagafuchi Mill has persistently refused to join the Spinners' Union, organized with the view of controlling operatives, the ground of refusal being that such a method of combination on the part of capitalists is irreconcilable with the spirit of personal freedom. Operatives, being fellow-countrymen, must be at liberty to seek employment in any place they please, and it is wrong to place obstacles in their way if they wish to leave one mill for the purpose of going to another that can afford to pay them higher wages and give them better treatment. Owners of other newly established mills however, even though inclined at heart to support the policy of the Kanagafuchi Factory, unable to publicly adopt such an independent attitude, owing to their relative insignificance as compared with the Union, were obliged to join the latter. The managers of the Kanagafuchi mill have informed the *Chuo* and the *Fiji* that of the operatives now employed at the Hyogo Branch, 1,500 were sent thither from the Tokyo Head Office, after having been trained either in Tokyo, or in certain Hiroshima factories, so that the accusation preferred by the 26 mills against their Kanagafuchi rival is untrue. Even admitting that a few operatives have secretly come from other mills, that being the result of their free choice in consideration of an offer of better wages at the Hyogo mill, the Kanagafuchi managers feel no compunction, and do not concern themselves about the threats uttered against them by the 26 mills. Let the latter adopt a similar attitude towards the operatives now in the Kanagafuchi's service, and if the operatives prefer to go elsewhere for the sake of better wages, the Kanagafuchi managers will make no complaint. Meanwhile, what causes the public to feel uneasiness in connection with this affair is that both parties to the quarrel are said to feel no scruples about having recourse to *soshi*. The Union Mills have engaged 60 *soshi*, of whom 20 are experienced fencing masters. These "stalwarts" are now in Hyogo and Kobe, awaiting orders from the consulting barrister of the Union, who has set up a special office in Kobe. Agents are also promised a reward of from 3 to 7 *yen* for every operative successfully decoyed from the Hyogo mill, and that a leading *Kaoyaku* (headman of labourers) in Osaka has been asked to take charge of girls thus brought from Hyogo, "taking charge" meaning of course, that the girls are to be forcibly protected against overtures from the other side. Under the circumstances, it is not strange to hear rumours that *soshi* of the two rival parties have come to blows, and that a clerk in the employ of the Union, found prowling in the vicinity of the Hyogo mill, has been soundly punished. Another cause for uneasiness is furnished by the apparent partiality of the Osaka and Hyogo Police for the

mills within their jurisdiction. It is even apprehended that quarrels may occur between the police themselves. Rumour alleges that the Osaka Local Office announced, some time ago, that no one living within other jurisdictions would be permitted to procure operatives in districts under the control of the Osaka Local Office without first obtaining the latter's sanction.

FURTHER NEWS ABOUT THE SPINNING OPERATIVES.

The quarrel between the Union Spinners in the Kei-Han districts and the Kanagafuchi Mill has gradually been intensified, and has now assumed the character of a contest between the citizens of Osaka and Tokyo. The original 26 mills that publicly boycotted the Kanagafuchi factory have been reinforced by many others in the Kei-Han vicinity so that the boycotters now number more than 40. The Kanagafuchi Mill, however, has a powerful supporter, namely, the wealthy Mitsui firm, the mill being virtually the property of that Company. The Mitsui Bank has therefore, decided to espouse the Kanagafuchi cause, and has announced the cessation of all business transactions with the boycotting mills. The Osaka Branch of the Bank has been accustomed to transact business with mills in the Kei-Han districts, and the latter are actually indebted to it in the sum of over a million *yen*. This announcement by the Mitsui Bank has produced a strong feeling of umbrage against it on the part of the Banks in the Kei-Han districts, and there are fears that the latter may publicly espouse the cause of the mills in their localities, and adopt a retaliatory policy against the Mitsui Bank. In the meanwhile, the scenes in Hyogo and Kobe began to assume such a serious complexion that the Hyogo Police were obliged to interfere, and to deport from the two towns over 100 clerks and *soshi* whom the boycotters had sent to the vicinity of the Hyogo Mill to decoy or abduct its operatives. Those clerks and *soshi* wore badges over their garments, to distinguish them from men in the opposite camp, and carried either stout cudgels or sword-sticks. The presence of such "stalwarts," armed with dangerous weapons, imperilled the maintenance of public tranquillity in Hyogo and Kobe, and on the 21st inst. the police of the two towns summoned them for examination. It was found that the *soshi* had been engaged by the Union spinners at a daily wage of 40 *sen*, and that they were under instructions to obey any orders issued from the temporary headquarters established by the spinners in Kobe. The police came to the conclusion that the Union Spinners were resolved to abduct the operatives of the Hyogo Mill even by force when the Mill should be closed for the New Year's holidays, and when the operatives would be free to leave its compound. Over 100 men sent by the boycotting mills were then ordered to quit Hyogo and Kobe. They returned to Osaka, but not to disperse peacefully. They held repeated meetings at Kitano, in that city and resolved to demand a satisfactory explanation from the Hyogo Local Police as to the reason of the latter's interference. They were even on the point of starting for Hyogo on the 25th inst., but the Osaka police ordered them to disperse, and, at the same time, summoned one of the managers of the boycotting mills to warn the Union Spinners against taking such a disorderly step. The idea of recovering the operatives originally decoyed by the Hyogo mill has not, however, been abandoned. The Chairman of the Union petitioned the Osaka Local Police for permission to send employees of the Union to Hyogo with that object, but the petition was not granted, though the Chief of Police intimated that the Union might despatch a few clerks with the view of identifying the operatives said to have been decoyed by the Hyogo mill, and of demanding their restoration. On the 26th inst., a vice-manager of the Union proceeded to Hyogo at the head of 29 men, carrying an official letter written by the Osaka Police Chief, addressed to the Hyogo Police Office.

A telegram in the *Fiji* says that the employes

of the Union originally despatched to Hyogo have preferred against the Toba Police of that town a charge of unlawfully imprisoning or wounding five of their number.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Mr. Asano Soichiro, President of the Orienta Steamship Company, we read in the *Kokumin*, is now in England, having visited the United States of America, and is engaged in buying steamers or giving orders to ship-yards for building new ones. Already he has managed to purchase four tank steamers of about 4,500 tons each, on condition that if these ships fail to pass the inspection of the Authorities and obtain a bounty, they will be returned to the vendors. The ships are to come to Japan next spring. The routes that the Company has determined upon are three, namely, to Batoum, to New York and Philadelphia *via* Europe, and to the West Coast of the United States. The terminal port of the last route is not yet fixed, as the Directors thought it best to come to a definite conclusion after Mr. Asano had again visited America and inspected the various harbours on the West Coast. Mr. Asano was welcomed at each of these ports, prominent people promising to furnish every possible convenience and each desiring to have their port selected. Such was also the attitude of the people of San Francisco, and it was subsequently thought best to select that port, rather than any other north or south of it. Passengers being of more importance than goods for the voyage to San Francisco, vessels on that line will be of mail steamer type. Arrangements having been made accordingly, the new ships for that line are to have proportionally greater accommodation for second class passengers. San Francisco being selected as the terminal port, an agreement for railway connection is said to have been concluded with the Southern Pacific Railway Company. The Company contemplates opening business by April or May next year, provided the tank steamers purchased on the stated conditions obtain the approval of the inspectors in Japan and receive bounty from the Government, but, if not, the date will be postponed to the fall. The Batoum service will be undertaken first, then the Pacific service, and lastly the service across the Atlantic *via* the Suez Canal. The Company has already called up 975,000 *yen* from the shareholders.

It is curious to observe how tardily ship-owners avail themselves of the Navigation Encouragement Law, seeing that the Law went into force from Oct. 1st last. Rumour says that this is because the Authorities are resolved to enforce very stringent inspection, and shipowners are therefore deterred from placing their vessels in the hands of the Inspectors. Be that as it may, already two steamers have been placed before the Authorities, one by the Yusen Kaisha and the other by Mr. Suzuki, a well known photographer in Tokyo. But the Yusen Kaisha sent their ship away before the inspection could be completed, and Mr. Suzuki is at a loss what to do because of the strict inspection; at least so says the *Chuo*. The *Yamaguchi Maru* of the Yusen Kaisha, and the *Sumiyoshi Maru*, owned by Mr. Suzuki, were sent to Yokosuka, but the inspection was so tedious and strict that the Yusen Kaisha could not see when it would be completed. The Company could not wait and incur loss, and so withdrew the application and put the ship on the European berth. Mr. Suzuki is in greater trouble. His ship does not possess the documents and diagrams usually provided on a steamer of so large a size, so that he was obliged to ask an expert of the Kawasaki Dock-yard to draw up diagrams of his ship. Twice the diagrams was rejected on the ground that they were defective, and at the same time the proprietor was told to produce a document certifying the date of the launching of the ship and specifications of the materials used in building her. Mr. Suzuki is placed in a very awkward position, inasmuch as the original proprietor of the Dockyard at Barrow-in-Furness, where the ship was built, was declared bankrupt some years

ago, and it is not certain whether the books kept by the new proprietor can give information on those points. However, as no other course was open, Mr. Suzuki was obliged to ask the Foreign Office to take up the matter on his behalf and to request the Japanese Consul in London to ask the Barrow Dock-yard for the necessary information in regard to the steamer. When Mr. Suzuki asked the Inspection Authorities what step would be taken in regard to his ship if he could not succeed in obtaining documents from the English builders, the latter replied that a defective application would be rejected, but if an owner insisted on having his ship examined, then the examination would be effected by boring 500 to 600 holes in different parts of the ship and by taking out the engines, and then, if the ship was considered unfit for the bounty, the application would be rejected. This experience (we are quoting the *Chuo*) of inspection has struck terror into the hearts of other shipowners, so that no one now dares to place a steamer before the Inspection Authorities. Hence some evil-tongued men say that the spirit of the navigation encouragement bill has died out [and that a navigation suppression measure has taken its place. We might add that Mr. Suzuki's steamer is a twin-screw vessel of 1,384 tons gross, and that she can not hope to obtain the bounty after October, 1898.

DECLINE IN THE MARKET-PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

Happily for consumers a very marked decline has begun to manifest itself in the market prices of commodities. It would appear that the booming period which followed the war, in conformity with the experiences of all countries, is now to be succeeded by a period of comparative flatness, equally in conformity with universal experience. The great sums of money expended at home during the War, and the return of tens of thousands of army-transport coolies and soldiers with pockets full of bank-notes after the war, added so materially and suddenly to the people's purchasing power that a brisk demand sprang up for commodities of domestic and foreign manufacture. That state of affairs would doubtless have lasted throughout the present year and even well on into the next had not storms, floods, and seismic waves inflicted terrible losses on the country and greatly crippled the resources of a large section of the nation. The results are that quantities of goods ordered from abroad lie stored in godowns at the Treaty Ports or in the interior; that unusual difficulties are experienced in meeting the New Year's payments; that no demand survives for luxuries of any kind, and that even necessary articles are purchased as little as possible. Comparative tables have not yet been compiled, but it is alleged that in the case of staples like rice, charcoal, fire-wood, cotton manufactures, and so forth a decline of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. has taken place. It is to be feared that importers must look forward to a season of dullness.

THE ROTHSCHILDS AND JAPANESE BONDS.

The *Yomiuri* alleges that the Rothschilds have commissioned Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. to purchase for them three million *yen* worth of Japanese Consols and War Bonds; that Mr. Mitchell, the representative of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., has applied to the Finance Department through Sir Ernest Satow, and that the transaction has not been concluded owing to a difference as to price. The introduction of the British Minister's name does not add to the credibility of this story. With regard to Japanese Consols, however, it is a fact, we believe, that the Specie Bank has succeeded in placing one million *yen* worth on the London market. A million *yen* is a small matter in such a context, but everything must have a beginning.

KOREAN NEWS.

Cho Pyong-sik, Master of the Board of Ceremonies, has been appointed Minister of Justice in place of the former Minister Han, who resigned the post because his relatives had been arrested on the charge of plotting to compass the King's return to his palace. Han's continuation in office would have produced an embarrassing situation, since he must have sat in judgment on his own relatives. His successor is a man of unenviable notoriety. He was a tool of the Prince-Parent when the latter perpetrated the murder of Roman Catholics some years ago. He is said to have been guilty of extorting bribes in various localities where he served as Governor, and he brought about a serious complication with Japan by interdicting the export of beans. Moreover, he was at one time kept in prison for several years on a charge of peculation and wholesale destruction of life by illegal methods while acting as Governor or operating against bandits. Such is the man who will preside at the trial of Koreans recently arrested in connection with the alleged *coup d'état*, and very grave fears are entertained about the fate of the unfortunate prisoners.

The outspoken language said to have been employed by a Russian officer in Seoul on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Independence Gate, is reported to have offended many patriotic Koreans. He declared, it is alleged, that Korea, being a poor and weak country, must rely upon the protection of Russia, and that the latter, with the 'view' of giving that protection, has already supplied a number of officers. The other day a certain Korean sent a letter to the editor of the *Independent*, asking whether the speech of the Russian officer was to be counted correct, or whether the speeches delivered by the Foreign Minister and the President of the Korean Independent Association, both of whom laid great stress on the reality of Korean Independence, should be taken as really representing the truth. The editor of that journal refrained from publishing the letter, apprehensive that it might cause trouble. It is said that the wife of the Russian Representative in Seoul had advised the officer not to say anything in his speech offensive to the sentiments of the Koreans or to other nations, but the officer disregarded her prudent counsels. Rumour has it that some Korean officers have applied for permission to resign in consequence of the umbrage that they feel towards the Russians.

It seems that the story recently circulated about the pecuniary embarrassment of the projectors of the Ninsen-Seoul railway was unfounded. The latest letters that have reached Tokyo papers from Seoul state that the work of construction will be commenced from April next, and that, with the exception of a bridge over the Hankow, the line will be completed within a year, computed from the date of starting the work.

Japanese merchants in Seoul were highly indignant about the speech that Count Okuma delivered a few weeks ago before the Japan-Korea Commercial Association. They actually drew up a document seeking an explanation from the Foreign Minister, and took steps to enlist the co-operation of merchants in Ninsen and Fusan. But wiser counsels subsequently prevailed. The Seoul merchants who took the lead in the affair, have abandoned any idea of protest, for they themselves acknowledge that many reckless Japanese adventurers have come to the peninsula, and also the fact that the unimpeachable conduct of the leading Japanese merchants is well known to the Foreign Office in Tokyo. They surmise that the Foreign Minister did not utter such a severe criticism without an adequate object in view, and that even though the interest and reputation of a handful of Japanese in Korea were impaired the benefit of the whole Japanese people is of far greater importance.

Korea has been very fortunate in the result of its harvest. The crops have proved more abundant than anything recorded during the past 50 years. Hence, whereas the Treasury has hitherto adhered to a parsimonious policy

limiting the monthly expenditure of the Government to a little over 100,000 *yen*, the estimates for next year, now being compiled in the respective Departments, are expected to show a large increase over the estimates for the current year. Rumour says that the President of the Russo-Chinese Bank, now in Seoul, has consented to furnish a loan of three million *yen* to the Korean Government.

CHINESE NEWS.

Chinese papers persist in circulating the canard that the relations between Li Hung-chang and the Emperor of China have become more strained than ever owing to the ex-Viceroy's censuring his Imperial master for signing the Cassini Convention. Were it possible to believe that the so-called Cassini Convention had ever been signed, the story of Li's remonstrances might be more credible. But the Cassini Convention has gone the way of other "hundreds," though the English local journals that circulated it so confidently still cling desperately to their delusion.

A new Chinese magazine (the *Hua-pei-yueh-pao*), edited by the Rev. Gilbert Reid, has made its appearance. Out of twelve essays contained in the first number, four are by Chinese writers.

The trouble at the Medical College and Hospital in Tientsin has resulted in the dismissal of the three students who acted as spokesmen for the rest. They have been released from prison and sent back to their homes in the south of China. Among the foreign community in Tientsin an impression prevails that the students have been hardly treated, but, after all, the question at issue was whether the students at a College should be allowed to remonstrate *en masse* against the Faculty's action in providing teachers. There have been many instances of similar interference on the part of students in Japanese educational institutions, and it is now matter of regret that they were not dealt with more vigorously at the outset.

Colonel Liebert, the German officer appointed to reorganize the Chinese army, is expected to reach China soon. He carries an autograph letter from the Emperor of Germany to the Emperor of China—together with the Order of the Black Eagle—and it is anticipated that unprecedentedly large powers will be given to him. If the military resurrection of China is really anticipated by the Emperor of Germany with such misgivings as his speeches and his celebrated painting imply, it is strange that His Majesty should lend such active aid to the dreaded contingency.

The anticipated appointments of Sir Chih Chen-lo (Lo Feng-lo) and Wu Ting-fang (Ng Choy) to be Chinese Representatives in London and Washington respectively, have become an accomplished fact. Both speak English excellently, and are men of most attractive address.

A legal adviser from the Belgian Foreign Office has arrived in Peking to set the Tsung-li Yamén in order, it is said, but probably with no more important function than to give legal opinions. It is not in the least likely that the statesmen of the Tsung-li Yamén intend to have their business regulated by any foreigner.

The Cassini Convention is now denied in Peking by Chinese officials and Foreign Ministers alike. Journalistic correspondents still insist, however, that some kind of treaty has been signed; that it will be ratified six months hence; and that it contains much of what the bogus Cassini Convention was supposed to contain. China, say these correspondents, is to be given a year to undertake the building of Manchurian railways, and if she does not make arrangements within that time, Russia is to come to the rescue. Among all the *canards* hitherto circulated, that is perhaps, the least credible. It would be impossible to complete even the preliminary surveys of the lines within a year. The public may fairly take it for granted that the only concession obtained by Russia from China in the matter of railways is permission to run a portion of the Trans-Siberian Railway through northern Manchuria.

It is now confidently alleged that a line from

Shanghai to Woosung will be the first of the contemplated system of Chinese railways. Years ago an iron road connected these two places, but it was never suffered to be opened to regular traffic, and ultimately the rails and sleepers were taken up and transported to Formosa for use in the construction of the Kelung line. As for the great trunk line from Peking to Hankow, there is a hitch about commencing it. Taotai Shêng's plan is to raise 20 million taels at first and build the line from one end only, but the Viceroy Chang and Wang want him to begin at both ends simultaneously, and as Shêng's petitions to the Throne must be countersigned by these two Viceroys, his hands are somewhat tied. Presumably Shêng would have no objection to working from both ends were he confident about the future, but he does not know the moment when railway work may be stopped, and he would then find himself with two railways leading nowhere.

The Chinese Government have appointed Liang Chêng to be Minister in Berlin, in place of Huang Chun-bsien, whom the German Government refused to receive. Liang is a Cantonese. He studied for some years in the United States and is now a Secretary of the Tsung-li Yamén, with the rank of Taotai.

The Empress-Dowager of China is reported to be endeavouring to procure for Li Hung-chang the post of Comptroller-General of either the Board of Revenue or the Board of War, a position superior to that of the Presidents of these Boards. But rumour, as interpreted by Shanghai newspapers, alleges that the Emperor will probably persist in refusing to promote Li. His Majesty continuing incensed against the old statesman for condemning the Cassini Convention. The Cassini Convention forsooth! How hard that chimera dies!

From Tientsin comes a statement that the Chinese Government have ordered eleven armoured cruisers and torpedo-destroyers, through two German firms, and will order four more very large cruisers next spring. It is further stated that China's present naval programme is to have a Peiyang Squadron and a Nanyang Squadron, each consisting of twenty ships, in the form of armoured cruisers, steel-protected cruisers, and torpedo-destroyers. She will have another squadron for the southern littoral, including Kuangtung, but it will be composed of light-draught cruisers and torpedo destroyers. The necessary funds are being raised by imposing increased *likin* throughout the empire. What can be the use of these squadrons until there is such a thing as a Chinese nation?

The promotion of Tsai Sieh-yung—formerly an attaché of one of the Chinese Legations and a good English scholar—to be acting Taotai of Hupéi, is said to be the first instance of a foreign educated Chinese subject's appointment to so high a post as that of Senior Taotai.

The new rapid on the Upper Yangtze, already spoken of in these columns, is said to have been caused by a landslip that raised the bed of the river and "transformed what was previously a piece of deep flowing water into a foaming, boiling rapid." To pull a medium-sized boat up the rapid, from three to four hundred men would be required, and arrangements have consequently been organized for landing and re-shipping goods below and above the rapid. A writer in the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—

At the time I passed, at the beginning of this month, only one or two boats were passing up in the course of the day, and these without any cargo on board. On an average, only four or five boats go down in the course of a day, and of these many are wrecked, two out of five in the course of one day. A small boat went down, rowed by one man, and turned a complete summersault, and neither man nor boat were seen again. No rocks are visible in either the up or down channels; the former is said to be twenty Chinese feet deep, the latter thirty. One large junk, rowed by sixty or seventy men, was seen going down the rapid; with two or three tremendous bounds, the water dashing over and into her, she appeared to clear the rapid, when she was caught by the backwater, and in spite of all the efforts of the men, was carried back, and, turning round, once again rushed down the rapid.

This happened three times, and then she went down, stern foremost, and got away. As the river falls, the rapid gets worse, and it is probable the traffic will soon be completely stopped until the river rises again next year. At present there are five hundred boats, or more, moored there, the greater number below the rapid.

We take the following from the *North-China Daily News*:—

The time when officials could "throw dust in the eyes" of the Emperor of China when recommended to him "for special knowledge of foreign customs and international affairs," by Viceroys and Governors of provinces whilst having nothing better to recommend them than family influence and an appointment for a year or two in one of the treaty ports, has evidently gone by. A new era has been inaugurated by his Majesty himself in the audience hall of the Grand Council for the special benefit of officials who desire to seek the favour of the occupant of the Dragon Throne. We have already touched upon the fact of his Majesty's study of the English language under the tuition of two graduates of the Tung Wên College, Messrs. Chang and Siên, secretaries of the Tsung-li Yamén. The Emperor likes to air his English whenever he can get a chance and he gets this chance now whenever an official comes to him with "a knowledge of foreign affairs." The other day, the Viceroy Liu of Nanking recommended to the Throne a Taotai of this type, named Li, and his Majesty at the audience asked the Taotai whether he knew any English. Having been recommended for his "knowledge," Li Taotai had to sustain his reputation, and so replied "Yes," forgetting apparently that his Imperial master had studied English and was still studying the language. Then came the attack. The unlucky Taotai was bombarded with "How do you do?" "Are you well?" "Thank you." "Sit down." "Have you been to England?" and the like, spoken with a rich Manchu brogue, in rapid succession, as many phrases as the Imperial memory could muster on the spur of the moment. The poor Taotai was completely bewildered, of course, and instead of seeking for an escape by declaring in tones of respectful admiration his extreme wonder at the Imperial eloquence and the infinite wisdom displayed by his august master, he began *kowtowing* on the polished marble floor in constant succession in mute remonstrance against such a volley of phrases. His Majesty was so disgusted at this display of ignorance on the part of the audience seeker that he roundly abused in Manchu the now trembling Taotai for daring to come before him "on a borrowed reputation." The unlucky Taotai was then almost driven from the audience chamber with the injunction "to keep an English book constantly under his nose for three years, at least, if he wished to succeed at all in that line!" The reason officials eagerly seek for the opportunity of going for audience with the reputation of "mature knowledge in foreign affairs"—*Shu hsi yang wu*—is because coming under this category they have a better chance of some customs *taotai*-ship, and also can get a promotion or "favourable mention" once in three years, whereas in the other branches of the government service these promotions come only once in from six to nine years.

FOREIGN PLAINTIFFS IN JAPANESE COURTS.

It has been pointed out by correspondents that two errors occur in our recently published list of suits brought by foreigners against Japanese subjects in the Yokohama Local Court. The first error relates to the case "Favre-Brandt v. Nishimura." In our list, owing to a mistake on the part of the transcriber, the Japanese defendant appeared as the winner of the suit, but the fact is that judgment was in favour of the foreign plaintiff. The second error is in the case "Denig v. Tanaka and another." Here, also, our list makes the Japanese defendant successful both in the Local Court and in the Court of Cassation. But the correct record is this:—

Result in Local Court,	in favour of Japanese defendant.
Result in Appeal Court,	in favour of foreign Plaintiff.
Result in Court of Cassation,	order for a new trial in Court of Appeal.
Result of Second Trial in Court of Appeal,	in favour of foreign Plaintiff.
Result of Second Trial in Court of Cassation,	in favour of foreign Plaintiff.

This was one of the longest and most complicated cases on record between a foreigner and a Japanese.

A WILD FREAK OF IMAGINATION.

In connection with the final disposition of "Johann Orth's" Swiss property, European newspapers tell the story of a curious delusion said to have been cherished by the highest social circles of Vienna. Johann Orth was the name assumed by the Archduke John of Austria when he left his country in 1889, after quarreling with his family. He went to South America, but could not be traced later than 1892, although the mother of the opera-singer whom he married professed to be in communication with him, and declared that after the death of Archduke Charles he would assuredly return. In 1895, according to Swiss and English journals, a report was circulated in the Austrian capital identifying the missing prince with Field-Marshal Yamagata of Japan. "Many coincidences," it is alleged, "gave force to the rumour, which was credited throughout Vienna for a considerable time." It would be interesting to learn the nature of these pretended coincidences, if only to discover by what means the credulity of the Viennese was imposed upon. Investigation probably showed the absurdity of the tale, for we are informed that "the belief in its accuracy gradually declined," though the general conviction that the Archduke was still living could not be shaken and he was expected at any time to emerge from his retirement "in some remote island," and resume his position at home. This hope will scarcely survive the judgment given last month by a Court of St. Gall, Switzerland, by which one million francs deposited in a bank by Archduke John, seven years ago, are awarded to the relatives of his wife. In the eyes of the law the prince is dead.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE MAHOMMEDAN REBELION.

The spirit of disaffection, supposed to have been completely crushed out by the operations of the Chinese troops against the Mahomedan rebels during more than a twelvemonth, has again become active, this time on the Szechuan-Tibet frontiers. Two thousand Imperial soldiers were defeated by these new insurgents on the 5th of September, the troops having been decoyed into a mountain pass and nearly annihilated. The outbreak is attributed to intrigues on the part of Mahomedan refugees from Kansu. It is stated that a large force has been despatched to avenge the disaster.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Services will be held in the Union Church and Van Schaick Hall, Yokohama, as follows:—

- SUNDAY, Jan. 3.—Union Church, 11 o'clock a.m., Rev. A. A. Bennett.
 SUNDAY, Jan. 3.—Van Schaick Hall, 8 o'clock p.m., Rev. J. S. Gale.
 MONDAY, Jan. 4.—Van Schaick Hall, 5 o'clock p.m., Rev. J. H. Ballagh. Theme for Monday, Thanksgiving and Humiliation.
 TUESDAY, Jan. 5.—Van Schaick Hall at 5 o'clock p.m., Rev. H. Loomis. Theme for Tuesday, The Church Universal.
 WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.—Van Schaick Hall at 5 o'clock p.m., Mr. Wilkin. Theme for Wednesday, Nations and their Rulers.
 THURSDAY, Jan. 7.—Van Schaick Hall, 5 o'clock p.m., Rev. F. G. Harrington. Theme for Thursday, Foreign Missions.
 FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—Van Schaick Hall, 5 o'clock p.m., Rev. J. L. Dearing. Theme for Friday, Home Missions and the Jews.
 SATURDAY, Jan. 9.—Van Schaick Hall, 5 o'clock p.m., Mr. Staniland. Theme for Saturday, Families and Schools.
 SUNDAY, Jan. 10.—Union Church, 11 o'clock a.m., Rev. W. S. Worden.
 SUNDAY, Jan. 10.—Van Schaick Hall 8 o'clock p.m., Rev. W. B. Parshley.

On Tuesday morning all the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Blood, and high officials in various Departments proceeded to the Imperial Palace and the Aoyama Palace to offer congratulations at the close of the year.

THE FAR EAST.

The December number of *The Far East* sustains the reputation that the magazine is gradually acquiring. It has several excellent essays, from which category we must except, however, the opening article on the Enforcement of the Revised Treaties. This is the only superficial essay in the volume. In the first place, the title is bad. "Enforcement" is an objectionable term. There is no question of "enforcement." There is question only of the new Treaties going into force or operation. The point may seem trivial, but an author that cannot choose his titles with more discernment is not likely to be profound in his general treatment of a subject. It would be interesting to hear, from some non-official Japanese, the story of Treaty Revision from 1873 to 1894. We should then learn how much genuine appreciation outsiders possess of the various phases through which this most difficult problem has passed. But the article before us tells nothing that might not have been learned from the most casual perusal of third-rate newspaper columns. Nothing could well be balder. One of the best essays in the magazine is from the pen of Professor Nitobe Inazo. It is grandly broad in tone. Professor Nitobe scoffs at the narrow-mindedness and superficiality of critics that talk with alarm and censure about manifestations of Japanese chauvinism. He asks whether two great rivers ever met and commingled their waters without some fretting and rippling. A nation that casts aside its old traditions and usages without occasional qualms must be despicably lacking in patriotism. In point of fact, the tide of Occidental civilization has swept into Japan with extraordinarily little friction or disturbance, and if the current is occasionally set back by the impact of its purely alien and non-essential elements upon the rocks of Japanese patriotism and nationalistic instinct, what room is there for surprise. We can not refrain from quoting some very pertinent phrases from Professor Nitobe's essay:—

No wonder that reaction has lately been started against undue respect for European civilization. We have set too great a store by the so-called Christian enlightenment. We had sought in it for wisdom and power, goodness and happiness, wealth and plenty, and, in fact, for whatever may make life worth living. European civilization, like any other, has, I dare say, germs of all these elements; but they exist in a form adapted to its own sphere. When it reached us it came with the volume of centuries and with the debris of many lands. Take, for example, Christianity, of which the West makes so great a boast, and which not a few thinkers regard as a distinctive institution of the Occident. Instead of the Messiah in the garb of a Nazarene peasant-saint, what a cumbersome structure—"a habitation of doleful creatures"—stands before us, with less of love than threat! The doctrines promulgated by its professors are deeply overlaid with the local traditions and racial characteristics of their divers nationalities; so much so that one has no small difficulty in excavating the fragments, to find the Altar and its sacred lamp perennially burning there. Is it strange then that the so-called Christian doctrines, as preached now-a-days among us, are so alien to our ways of thought and repugnant to our better feelings?

For if Christ is the "light which lighteth every man coming into the world," irrespective of race or nationality, why should he be such an utter stranger to our hearts (even though we have no historical knowledge of him), that he must be presented to us almost as an American or an Englishman?

To take another example: the political economy of Europe was hailed with delight as a panacea for all our social ills. One has but to open a dozen pages in it to discover that this dismal science justifying unrelenting competition and self-interest, the iron laws and wages-fund, affords no great peace to a mind trained in *Samuraiism*. Shall we turn to physical science—the proud triumph of the age, for succour to our perturbed spirits? Materialism and Hedonism stare us with terrors in the face.

It may sound highly ungrateful to say that much of the importations from the West were mere trash, worn out garments, not free from pollution or even disease, and in order to derive real benefit from them, these accidental accretions must be separated from all that is essential and valuable.

On the other hand, it is but just—not to say civil—to charge ourselves with having introduced the scum and dregs. The waves of the West had dashed against our shores, but they had seldom (respiced beyond the sands, before we opened with our own hands the channel for them to come flooding in. High-

ly unjust, therefore, is it to lay to the charge of European civilization those abuses and misuses which we ourselves have made of it. It is only bad workmen that find fault with their tools. Neither Europe nor America has ever actually resorted to superior force, to compel us to accept her terms or her ideas and customs. We have imbibed them of our own accord. We may have done it sometimes unconsciously; but in either case we have acted as free moral agents. If there has been any indulgence to excess, none but ourselves are responsible for it. Hence when thin and hoarse voices are heard in low and high places, railing at foreign influences, they are either a wail of remorse or a cry of childish chagrin.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK.

We have received from Messrs. Bowden Brothers and Co., of Yokohama, a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the position of the Queensland National Bank. The following are the most important paragraphs of the Report:—

6. The debts due to the Bank amount to £7,791,693. Every overdrawn account has been examined. The securities have been carefully considered in each case, and values of Brisbane properties, both city and suburban, were fixed after consultation with Mr. F. R. Hall, who is a valuator of much experience. Pastoral properties have been valued by our colleague, Mr. Cameron, whose figures, subject to certain reductions, have been accepted. The mining scrip has been taken at current market prices. With regard to the Branch securities other than pastoral and mining, our estimates were formed from our own knowledge and experience of particular districts, from the periodical reports of Branch Inspectors, and from the Half-yearly Reports of Branch Managers, confirmed in some cases by the values of local experts. In the case of Overdrafts unsecured or only partially secured, statements of liabilities and assets from many individuals and firms were submitted to us by the Bank. The Discount Accounts were carefully reviewed, together with reports as to the means and standing of acceptors.

7. Our estimate of the Bank's position is that the Liabilities exceed the Assets by £2,435,423; that is to say, the whole of the Paid-up Capital amounting to £899,552, the amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account, £46,955, the Contingency Account of £160,544, the Interest Suspense Account of £75,562 (amounting in all to £1,182,613), have been lost, and that there is still a deficit of £1,252,810.

8. In addition to this, we find that since the reconstruction of the Bank in 1893 the sum of £747,872 has been written off as bad. Practically the whole of this loss has arisen out of transactions of old standing.

13. The Bank notwithstanding its heavy losses, has still a good volume of sound and profitable business; and this, under careful management, should enable the creditors to realise 20s. in the £. But the rate of interest allowed on deferred deposits should be reduced as soon as possible to 2½ per cent., otherwise the margin between revenue and expenditure will not permit of any substantial annual appropriation towards restoring the stability of the Bank.

14. We estimate that, even on the reduced Assets, the Bank can pay its expenses, 2½ per cent., to its depositors, provide for current banking risks, and yet show an annual surplus of, say, £100,000. This is taking the business as it stands without allowing for improvement in values or expansion in the volume of trade. The deficit, so far as the creditors are concerned, is £1,250,000, and, under ordinary favourable circumstances, it should be extinguished within a period of twelve to fourteen years.

22. After careful consideration of many schemes we have decided to offer what appears to us to be the most practical suggestion, since it is based upon a clear recognition of the facts. It must, however, be obvious that the publication of our Report would materially damage, if not destroy, the credit of the Bank. Hence it becomes necessary to devise some means by which protection may be at once afforded to existing interests pending the completion of arrangements for placing the affairs of the Bank upon a working footing. To prevent the stoppage of the Bank, to avert what most people would regard as a public disaster, and to enable the shareholders, the holders of the deferred deposit receipts, and the Government to decide upon a future course of action, we have resolved, notwithstanding our strong aversion to any form of State guarantee, to recommend the Government to guarantee temporarily the balances at credit of current accounts,

and also such of the new fixed deposits as may mature during the same period.

23. The Government is, we are advised, a preferential creditor, and in view of this fact we are of opinion that the best course for the depositors (*i.e.*, the private holders of deferred deposit receipts) to take would be to convert their receipts into shares—in other words, we recommend them to obtain the consent of the shareholders and to replace them as proprietors of the Bank.

24. The capital is gone, but the shareholders are legally in possession. There are 160,000 shares issued on which there is a liability of £2 per share, or a total reserved liability of £320,000. If the shareholders will surrender what may be termed their equity of redemption to the depositors in consideration of being relieved of this liability, we recommend the Government and the depositors to grant the release.

25. Under the proposed arrangement the position of the new Bank would be, roughly, as follows, viz.:

Assets	7,670,558
Liabilities	4,905,718*

Surplus Assets 2,764,840

The figures render it unnecessary to dilate on the stability of the position. But even if the depositors were to convert only two-thirds of their receipts into shares, the new Bank would still show a good surplus. In our opinion it would be wiser for them to risk more, because we think that ultimately they would gain more—but that is their affair.

26. We have included in the above calculation the amount owing to those current account depositors who were compelled under the late scheme of Reconstruction to accept deferred receipts. We are of opinion that the sums so held might be equitably released.

27. Credit is an asset without which no Bank can live. It has been lost by the present Bank, but it would be restored under the new proprietary. New business should be attracted by the margin of security offered to the public, since the Bank would not be resting on an artificial prop, but would stand secure on its own resources.

28. In offering this suggestion we do not desire to minimise the difficulties that lie in the way of its accomplishment. Doubtless many weighty objections can be urged against it, but probably as much may be said for any scheme of reorganisation which human ingenuity could devise. After carefully considering all the objections that occurred to us, we are still of opinion that the course recommended is the simplest and the best.

29. In no other way that we know of—save under full and permanent guarantee by the State—can the depositors hope to better their position. If the Bank were to go into liquidation, and the Government were to exercise its preferential right, the depositors would get very little. Under the proposed arrangement they would stand a good chance of ultimately realising 20s. in the £, while in the meantime they could pay themselves and the Government 2½ per cent., and show a good annual surplus besides.

* After deducting £4,017,550 amount due Depositors, and £1,182,613 Share Capital and Reserves (Appendix B).

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for that sentiment or opinion of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—There was a time, I believe, when the railway track between Tokyo and Yokohama was considered one of the smoothest and best laid pieces of line in the world. The same compliment could not be paid it now. Doubtless many of your readers will have noticed the very rough state to which this piece of road has been allowed to degenerate. Now that railway enterprise is so much to the fore in Japan, and the question of running express trains similar to those in Western countries is so much talked about, surely the first thing that should receive the attention of the authorities is the proper maintenance of their roads. Any railway expert would hesitate, I think, to run a train at a very great speed over this line in its present condition, especially on that portion between Shimbashi and Shinagawa, which is the worst piece of all; indeed, I should imagine that to do so would be positively dangerous, particularly if the locomotive being run had experienced much wear and tear. Therefore, not merely for the comfort of passengers traversing this line, but for their safety, it is to be hoped that whoever is re-

sponsible for the up-keep of the permanent way of the Government railways will give some attention to this road.

Yours, &c.,

A FREQUENT PASSENGER.

December 26th, 1896.

THE GOTEMBA LEPER HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is a custom of mine to write, every year, a few lines about the leper hospital of Gotemba, and to address them to the benefactors of the establishment. This year I am a few months late, but the delay is not owing to any fault of mine. I feel happy to tell our benefactors, first of all, that the work is still prosperous, and continues progressing both morally and materially.

Our patients in the hospital have rarely exceeded 80, an average which has generally been maintained. Their present number is 76. Among these, 67 are Christians and 3 catechumens. The others also prepare for baptism, but more remotely, as they are all new comers. In the course of this year, we have had 18 baptisms, 34 confirmations, and 2 deaths.

As before, and every year more and more, our patients lead a regular and peaceful life. Discipline is observed; the exercises of instruction are regularly attended to; good order reigns, and with it profound peace and every holy joy. I take pleasure in repeating it, our patients seem to forget their horrible disease, so happy do they feel in their new home.

As most of them belong to the peasantry, they work willingly, according to their ability, and till a certain extent of land that the establishment has acquired. They sow and grow the vegetables they need, cut dry wood to heat the baths, or gather grass, in summer, to feed our three horses and three cows; one looks to the mill that grinds our rice; another drives the horse that transports it, or ploughs the ground. The more vigorous clear the land that is yet untitled and plant in it mulberry trees or paper trees. The weaker are continually engaged in cleaning up the hospital. The women do the washing and the sewing. Everything is kept clean and orderly, for every one is at his work and does it cheerfully and well.

To conclude, in the name of all our dear patients and in my own name, I renew to all our benefactors the expression of our sincerest gratitude.

And as the year is coming to its close, we address them our best wishes of the season. May the Lord repay them a hundredfold, and in every possible manner for the good they do the bodies and souls of our poor patients.

I am, &c.,

P. VIGROUX, Miss. Ap.

3, Tsukiji, Tokio.

26th December, 1896.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the last Summary of the Religious Press, the writer gives a synopsis of an article, in the *Uchu Shinkyo*, on Mr. Fukuzawa's 100 Essays.

"Mr. Fukuzawa is of opinion that some people take life too seriously and are oppressed by its difficulties and responsibilities The man who regards life as a comedy bears his losses and disappointments with a light heart." The writer of the summary then adds:—"The *Uchu Shinkyo*, it seems to us, founds its objection to Mr. Fukuzawa's remarks on a misconception of their purport."

It would be a favour not only to myself, but also I believe, to all the readers of the *Japan Evangelist*, if the writer of the Summary would kindly let us know wherein Mr. Fukuzawa has been misunderstood.

The following are excerpts from four of the Essays, translated into English and published in the *Japan Evangelist* :—

"If we understand that human life is only a joke, we will not be worried by anything that may befall us, and we can be calm amid the tumults of the vulgar crowd. It is through such views of life that peace of mind may be obtained."

"Understanding well that human life is but a joke, we must go forward and do our duty earnestly, and conform to the social order. Thus by knowing that all things are but trifles, we shall not be overtaken with surprise by anything that may befall us, and we can maintain our hearts in peace."

"A human being is but an insignificant worm, its life of 50, 60, or 70 years is but a joke, and needs not to be lived in seriousness. Life means death, and death is not a wonder."

"As said before, human life is a joke and death is nothing. But as a practical way of life we are persuaded that we should love life, do good,

and avoid evil. This may seem a great contradiction. But the human heart is great, and goes beyond the light of reason."

Speaking of translation, while I have confidence in the Summary to give us English equivalents, yet I have wondered if it is possible that Dr. Kato really said what a former Summary makes him say, namely:—"I have never contended that religion can be altogether dispensed with. There are doubtless people who need it. What I do maintain is that, to the man who is thoroughly acquainted with the nature of things, with the principles which control the world, religion is superfluous."

A philosopher used to mean one who loved wisdom and sought her. Mr. McCosh used to say that added knowledge was like the lighting of a lantern; while it revealed more distinctly that which was at hand, it but made denser and brought nearer the background of darkness. Newton, as we all were told in our school days, compared himself to a child picking up pebbles on the shore, while the great ocean of truth was still before him. Hopkins said that the intellectual vision of one man may extend further than that of another, but, to both alike, the sky closes down upon the mountains. Tennyson's Ulysses found that "all experience is an arch, where through gleams that untravelled world whose margin fades forever when I move." I therefore wondered whether it might not possibly be an inexact rendering when I read of "the man who is thoroughly acquainted with the nature of things" and the implication that he might be found in Japan. The work of the Summary is evidently done with painstaking care and is much appreciated, but the reader is shut up to one of two conclusions, either of which is difficult to reach; that the writer of the summary has made a mistake, or that the English gives us the exact meaning of the words.

Tokyo, Dec. 29th, 1896.

B. C.

"CINDERELLA" AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

Seldom in our recollection has a local audience so thoroughly enjoyed itself or been so entirely satisfied with the fun provided as was the crowded house that gathered in the Public Hall on Wednesday evening, when the original burlesque "Cinderella" was presented by some amateurs of the community. Expectation had been running high for several weeks before the affair, and more than ordinary hopes were entertained regarding it: and now in all honesty it must be acknowledged that in no sense were people disappointed. Indeed, sweet-voiced, winsome *Cinderella's* appeal at the end, when she craved the indulgence of her large audience and asked them "to be a little blind" to any shortcomings of the players, was entirely superfluous. It should be explained that the burlesque is the work of a local *litterateur*, Mrs. G. K. Dinsdale. This lady is undoubtedly a writer possessing a pretty turn of wit, to judge by last evening's performance, for the *libretto* was excellent all through and the adapted songs capital—always apt, humorous, and decidedly taking. The staging was another good feature, and the make-up and costumes something to thoroughly admire.

The old fairy story of childhood formed the foundation of the burlesque, but like a *Drury Lane* Pantomime it bore but faint resemblance in anything but outline to the original tale. The curtain rises on *Fack* (Mr. Wileman) in search of something to eat, having been robbed of all he possessed by some quondam friends. Of course he wanders into *Cinderella's* house, and soon we are introduced to the three interesting sisters. First of all *Cinderella* (Miss Wheeler), appears in answer to *Fack's* knocks, but before he has fairly detailed his woes to her or sung her a plaintive ditty, the Sisters, *Gorgonzola* (Mrs. McWilliams), and *Alforlorna* (Miss Thomas), call their "slave" into their dressing-rooms to tire them for the Prince's Ball. After some amusing "remarks" from the sisters in regard to "lacing" and other subtleties of the toilette, they appear in the parlour to the discomfiture of *Fack*. Just as things are getting complicated, *Ohayo* (Mr. A. B. Smith) the Prince's Secretary and an ex-policeman of Japan, appears to escort the sisters to the ball. *Ohayo* was splendidly made up and acted the character of the Japanese variety of the "man-of-blue" to the life. From his rounded shoulders, spectacles, and socks, down to his note book he was perfect. His salutes and actions were those of a man to the manner born. Whenever he was on the stage laughter was never absent from the house. After some amusing songs and dances by the Sisters, the curtain falls upon *Ohayo* about to escort

them out. Act II. introduces *Cinderella* darning socks in the kitchen, "sitting up" awaiting the sisters' return. Then the *Fairy God-mother* (Mrs. Dinsdale) appears and the burlesque follows the old nursery story up to the departure of *Cinderella* to the ball. But before this occurs *Fack* declares his love and wins *Cinderella's* heart, trolloping out for his assistance in the siege a pretty song adapted to "I want you my honey, yes, I do." This he had to repeat. The thunder and lighting effects introduced in this scene were exceedingly well managed; while the quick changes of costumes of both the *Fairy Godmother* and *Cinderella*, and the appearance of a chorus of wee fairies, were all most effective, reflecting credit on actresses and stage management alike. The *Fairy Godmother's* dances were all exceedingly graceful, and some had to be repeated. At the Prince's ball, *Cinderella*—introduced as Princess Kiss-and-Kiss-again—makes immediate conquest, and her own happiness is further enhanced through the faithful *Fack* appearing—due to the kindness of the *Fairy*—in the character of Admiral Incogniti, in consequence of which several dances, we are given to understand are "sat-out" by the happy pair. Previous to *Fack's* appearance at the ball, however, the *Fairy* has discovered that he was the bold sailor-man who, some years before, had rescued her from a terrible plight in Water-street: the *Fairy*, one hot July day, by some mischance having fallen into the "treacherous gutter," when passing Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's offices. The "hit" was most palpable and the house roared and roared again. Act III. brings us to the morning of the ball, and *Cinderella* tells the story of her predicament in staying after 2 a.m.—we suppose it is out of deference to Yokohama customs that this *Cinderella* had two hours' longer at the ball than was allowed her prototype of immortal fame. Soon the elder sisters come upon the scene, *Gorgonzola* as a modern woman in the latest "biking togs," *Alforlorna* in a pretty yellow dress, but in a sad temper at her disappointments with the Prince at the ball. In the midst of some "affectionate" recriminations sang in song or hissed in dialogue, in walks the *Prince Up-to-date* (Mr. Coghill Jackson) in search of the owner of the tell-tale slipper. He was quite a Prince of the olden school—silks, satins, laces, ruffles, wig, powder, sword were all brought in to set off his noble self. In several well-sung lyrics he tells of his errand; then the sisters try their blandishments upon him using a special adaption of "The gay Tom Tit." They charmed the house—that demanded a repetition of the song—but upset the *Prince*. Eventually *Cinderella* appears and the slipper is placed upon her dainty foot. Then the *Prince* declares his passion, only to be rejected, for *Cinderella* has plighted her troth to *Fack*. But he persists and has to be knocked down by *Fack*, who happens opportunely to be near. The *Fairy Godmother* appears at this juncture, and much to the satisfaction of her darling god-child discovers a birth-mark on *Fack's* arm. This is a Tilly foot pierced by the X-rays on an azure ground. Unknown to himself, *Fack* was of noblest birth, and the finding of the fairy's "private chop" lifts him to a position of most desirable eminence, an eminence that enables him to become the affianced groom of *Cinderella*. Then *Prince Up-to-date* was paired-off in a most amusing fashion to *Alforlorna*, *Fack* advising the depressed suitor that when all else failed he could join the noble fraternity of brokers, "who are always ready for a morning cocktail at No. 5, sir." The last pair require some gentle persuasion to link-on, *Ohayo* at first declining the hand of the willing but repellent *Gorgonzola*—or *Gorgy* as she is known to her dearest girls friends—on the ground that he already has a wife in Japan. But after some cajoling by the *Fairy* and the obtaining of an implicit promise that *Gorgy* will always show "perfect submission," he agrees to telegraph for a divorce. A clever dance and song concluded the piece, the curtain falling on one of the most taking performances ever given here. The authoress well deserved her "call."

Miss Wheeler as *Cinderella* was most charming. She was dainty, bashful, and coquettish by turns, displaying the powers of a cultivated actress, and her enunciation left nothing to be desired. Of the Sisters equally high praise is merited. Miss Thomas sang her songs cleverly and her action as a burlesque actress was most finished; Mrs. McWilliams was splendid in every detail, carrying out her part with great *verve*. As the *Fairy Godmother*, Mrs. Dinsdale was peculiarly happy; and her dancing enchanted the house. Mr. Wileman was heard to advantage in all his songs, while his acting was very good. Of the other two characters we have already spoken in high terms. A word of praise is due Mr. C. H. Fearon, who arranged the pretty music and accompanied, and

to Mr. E. Beart, the stage manager. The following was the *cast* :—

CHARACTERS.

<i>Cinderella</i>	Miss Wheeler.
<i>Gorgonzola</i>	Mrs. McWilliams.
<i>Alforlorna</i>	Miss Thomas.
<i>Fairy Godmother</i>	Mrs. Dinsdale.
<i>Fack (the Real Prince)</i>	Mr. A. Wileman.
<i>Prince "Up to Date"</i>	Mr. Coghill Jackson.
<i>Ohayo, the Prince's Secretary, a Japanese</i>	Mr. A. B. Smith.
ex-Policeman.....	Mr. R. Beart.
Stage Manager, Mr. R. Beart.	Accompanist, Mr. C. H. Fearon.

THE "GEISHA."

"Kokatsu" had a little word,
A word as cold as snow,
And everywhere Kokatsu played
That word was sure to "go."
Unlucky lovers sent for her
In Kurume, where she stayed;
She played to them the samisen
But aye that word she said.
However kind your words may be,
However deep your woe,
She sings and plays and laughs so calm,
And coldly answers "No."
And then you think you'll mind her not,
Or the smiles she seems to show,
Again that horrid word you hear,
And—okin! arigato.
Kokatsu's played and sung so sweet,
Time's up and she must "go."
She asks for "pay" and smiles again,
Its "yes," I meant not "No."
Kyoto. JOS. SEEL.

LETTER FROM FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Taipei-fu, Formosa, Dec. 16th, 1896.
His Excellency Lieut.-General Baron Nogi, the new Governor-General has been a very busy man during the time that has elapsed since his arrival. Besides the extra labour occasioned by the outbreak of plague, he has plans for the new living quarters for the Government officials on his hands; numerous schemes for general improvements throughout the island to be considered, and, perhaps the most difficult of all, the close study and attention required to pick out the good and the bad in the present administration and to devise such changes as will insure a just and impartial government to all. Having reached a conclusion on many points, he has had assembled with him at the capital, for the last few days, the head officials of the different districts throughout the island and the Pescadores. The following which is a synopsis of the closing address delivered before the officials by His Excellency, is important, as it announces in a general way the policy by which the island will be governed:—"When the government house of Taiwan was first opened, the island was in a state of disturbance, caused by the opposition that the Japanese encountered from the native rebels and remnants of Chinese soldiery. Consequently it was not until last March that the regulations for civil government of Taiwan were put in force and the foundation of the administration established. Since then more than a half a year has elapsed during which period vigorous efforts were made to bring about uniformity of administration in all the districts, acting with the central Government as adviser on even comparatively minute matters.

"In the future, however, local governors will be given more power in administering their respective districts, and will be required to refer to the central government in matters of importance only."
"It seems positively necessary that more local offices be established, and that the subordinate officials to fill the posts be appointed from the respectable class of natives, as far as possible, with the view of improving the relations between Japanese and Chinese, and insuring greater consideration for the wants of the latter."

"The preparatory investigations effecting these changes, have been made and the matter will be laid before the coming session of the Imperial Diet which meets this month. It is hoped that it may be possible to introduce the corrected forms of administration in Formosa the first of next April."

"We are placed in the island among people that differ from us in language, dress, and customs, and it seems specially necessary that for the establishment of good order, the enforcement of our laws be placed in the hands of police, who, by remaining for a long term in the island, can become familiar with the character and habits of the native

population. Occasional riots and petty rebellions are likely to occur for several years. Against such disturbances the peaceful natives must be protected, and to do so effectually our present force of police must be greatly augmented."

"We extremely regret the unfortunate condition into which some of the natives of the island were thrown during the late disturbances, but now that peace is re-established in their districts, it is important that strenuous efforts be made to restore public confidence and assist the natives in regaining their former condition of prosperity."

"The establishment of various industries, the improvement of means of transportation, innovations in sanitary works, and the introduction of an educational system are all of immediate necessity for our welfare in the island. There is still another and a great value in these works, when we consider that the ultimate effect in placing before the natives for their convenience as well as ours these arts of civilization, will no doubt be to convince them that our intentions are good and that we are sincere in our wish to benefit them. Generally speaking, work on these improvements has already been commenced, and I am in a position to state that it will proceed in due course. The local officers are requested to give all possible assistance in their respective districts to such work."

The habits and customs handed down by their ancestors are so deeply impressed upon the minds of the Chinese inhabitants that they are generally more highly respected than even the laws of the land. In Formosa we should allow the Chinese perfect freedom of action in these matters, so far as such freedom does not interfere with the administration of our laws or encroach upon the liberties of others. Thus the wearing of queues, the binding of feet, the costume should be left to their choice, and as to the use of opium, it will be tolerated with certain restrictions, until the time when its entire abolition can be effected."

Mr. Nao Nabekura, Hongkong Agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who is in the city, gave to the foreign community a most enjoyable dinner and entertainment at the new Azuma Restaurant last week.

The plague still claims occasional victims. Two of Japan's leading doctors are here to make closer examination into the disease.

Mr. Okura, one of Tokyo's great merchants, has arrived at Taipei.

BOXING-DAY SPORTS.

Two bicycle races, a football match, and some scratch flat-races was the sporting bill-of-fare provided for Yokohama residents on Saturday, Boxing-day. The first race was on the high-road from Kodzu railway-station to Yokohama, and was open to all riders in Japan. The first prize, presented by Messrs. T. M. Laffin and A. J. Baguall, in the interests of the Dayton bicycle, was valued at \$50; and Mr. F. J. Collins, of Kobe, presented a second prize of \$25. Out of the eleven entries, four started, Messrs. J. M. Scott, L. Eytton, C. R. Morse, and W. H. McGowan, Mr. Gunn, the starter, getting them off at 10.30 o'clock. Scott and McGowan soon obtained a lead and they kept together until Hodogaya hill was reached. Here McGowan's chain snapped and put him out of the race altogether. Scott finished in 2 hours 7 min.; L. Eytton was second in 2 hours 11m. 15s; Morse third, 2 hours 25 min. Scott takes the first prize. The roads from Kodzu to Fujisawa were in good condition but from there on to Yokohama they were very bad, "floundering" our grandfathers would perhaps have called them, and Scott had to dismount three times and carry his machine. A word of thanks is due to the police. At each town along the route they kept the road clear, special constables being placed on duty in the more populous places, in order to facilitate matters for the cyclists. Mr. T. M. Laffin was timekeeper and judge.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, a large number of spectators gathered on the Cricket-ground to witness the relay bicycle races between two veterans from Tokyo and two of Yokohama. Their names, ages, and weights were:—

YOKOHAMA.		TOKYO.	
Geo. Hodges, 54 years,	215lbs.	P. Peacock, 57 years,	175lbs.
J. L. O. Eytton, 50 years,	178lbs.	R. Ward, 50 years,	235lbs.

The weather was perfect for such a contest, bracing and windless. Mr. A. M. Delf was starter; Messrs. Robert Hay and K. Kingdon, timekeepers; Mr. A. T. Watson, referee. The distance was 24 laps, each competitor doing three turns of four laps each. Hodges and Peacock opened and the former led in the first three laps; then the Tokyo man passed his rival and finished the relay about 30 yards ahead. Eytton and Ward next took up the running, and Yokohama was not

long in pulling down Tokyo's advantage: at the top of the ground Eyton took the lead. Turning into the straight for the Pavilion an unfortunate accident happened that took all the interest out of the subsequent proceedings. The handle bar of Ward's machine worked loose and as a result he came a cropper. Before he could get himself together again, Eyton had made another lap, so the Tokyo representatives retired. The Yokohama men completed the whole course in 26min. 30sec.

The following are the times:—

TOKYO.		
Lap.		min. sec.
1st	Peacock	1 2
2nd		2 4
3rd		3 10 1/2
4th		4 6
5th	Ward	5 18
6th		—
YOKO AMA.		
1st	Hodges	1 7
2nd		2 3
3rd		3 10
4th		4 15
5th	Eyton	5 17
6th		6 12
7th		7 15 1/2
8th		8 15
9th	Hodges	9 43
10th		10 53
11th		11 04
12th		12 05
13th	Eyton	13 14
14th		14 17
15th		15 24
16th		16 27
17th		17 44
18th	Hodges	18 57
19th		19 08
20th		20 15 1/2
21st	Eyton	21 24
22nd		22 24 1/2
23rd		23 25
24th		24 30

The winners entertained the losers at Whaley's Hotel in the evening; a sumptuous repast being followed by a most enjoyable evening.

About half-past three o'clock a football match was started, under Association rules, the teams being picked up on the ground. The game was far from interesting, the influence of the Christmas festivities being very apparent. One goal each was scored.

At the conclusion of the football, a welter bicycle flat race over the 100 yards track was arranged, which Goldman won. Some two-lap bicycle spins were then indulged in, the fun being kept up till daylight waned.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.

By JOHN PLUMMES, M.J.S.

Sydney, November 14th.

JAPANESE TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

The arrival of the *Yamashiro Maru* in Australian waters continues to form a leading topic of conversation in colonial mercantile circles, which see in the initiation of the new line a trade opening of considerable importance to the colonies. While the vessel was in the Brisbane river, an entertainment was given by Captain Jones, the guests including Mr. T. J. Byrnes, the Attorney-General; Mr. D. H. Dalrymple, the Minister for Works; Mr. J. G. Foxton, Minister for Lands; Mr. A. J. Thynne, Postmaster-General; Mr. R. Philp, Minister of Railways; and a number of members of Parliament and leading commercial men. Several toasts, including one of "The Japanese Government," were honoured, and three or four very interesting speeches made. Mr. Byrnes, who was loudly cheered, said the spirit of adventurous enterprise had taken hold of the Japanese and it was only to be expected that they should want to find a market for their enterprise in the East. Queensland was very glad to see the development, and was sure Japan would become a good customer to Queensland. They must inevitably expect Japan and the eastern countries to take trade from them, as they desired to take trade from those countries. He was not viewing the venture with apprehension, but needless alarm had been expressed about it. He believed the Anglo-Saxon race could hold its own. Mr. Philp, in responding to the toast of Burns, Philp and Co., agents of the vessel, said he was not afraid of Japanese flooding Australians out. The Australians would be able to hold their own against any nation, but it was fitting that they should have closer relations with a country like Japan, which had shown during the last few years that it was the nation of the East. It was well Queensland should cultivate friendly relations with that great country. All knew that good commercial relation between countries augured well for friendship.

Australia had many products which it could sell to Japan, and there were many useful products which Australia could take from Japan. He did not think there was the slightest fear that the Japanese would come in greater number than Queensland would care to receive.

The Brisbane papers have not, so far, given any extended notice of the new line, but the Sydney journals have promptly recognised its importance. The *Sydney Daily Telegraph* not only published a lengthy description of the *Yamashiro Maru* and its crew, with an account of an interview with Commander Jones, but also gave a lengthy editorial, in the course of which it said,—"It is practically sure that Japan will afford a ready market for a considerable number of our products. The requirements of the Government and the people arising from the great change that is in progress are likely to be many, and the advantage to us in supplying them very considerable. In return for what we send, the chief imports from Japan, in the beginning at least, will be such goods as the world has been in the habit of buying from the clever and ingenious people of that country. The goods brought by the first steamer are principally lacquer ware, porcelain, pottery, and articles generally in the domain of decorative art. For this trade Sydney, owing to her free port, will become the Australasian distributing centre. It is probable enough that before very long we will find that it is to our advantage to buy from Japan classes of goods which are now obtained from elsewhere, and that for each shipload of exports sent out we will receive payment an increasing degree in imports. This is not a prospect which will cause any alarm to the people of New South Wales, however. They have the good sense to comprehend that if goods come here from any quarter of the world, it is because we want them, and are able to pay for them with something given in exchange, which is produced here by our own labour employed in the most natural, and therefore, in the most profitable manner."

The *Australian Star* which, as the organ of the New South Wales protectionists, is always denouncing "foreign competition," British as well as Japanese, says—"The greatest incident in the history of Japan is the wonderful growth of its steam marine, as exemplified in the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha*." It does not, however, express any opinion respecting the probabilities of trade, or the extent to which the interests of existing lines may become affected.

AUSTRALIAN COLOURED RACES RESTRICTION BILLS.

The New South Wales parliament, previous to its prorogation, passed the Coloured Races Restriction Bill, but with the following clause introduced by the Legislative Council—"This Act shall not apply, nor shall the Chinese Restriction and Regulation Act of 1888 apply, to ministers of religion, missionaries, native teachers, tourists, merchants, men of science, or students, and the wives and families of such persons, and also their domestic servants, who are bearers of certificates of identity specifying their occupation and their object in coming into New South Wales, or of other similar documents issued by the Government whose subjects they are. Every such certificate or other document shall be in the English language, and shall be examined and endorsed by a British Consul or *Chargé d'Affaires*, or other accredited representative of the British Government at the place where the same is issued, or at the port or place of departure. And neither of the above-mentioned Acts shall prevent the landing of any of the officers or of the crew of any vessel during her stay in any port of New South Wales, subject to such regulations ensuring the departure of such officers and members of the crew in their ship as the Governor-in-Council shall prescribe."

The Bill was opposed in both houses, but the supporters had a large majority. In the Legislative Council the motion for the third reading was met by a protest read by Mr. Brown on the grounds that legislation on the subject should be left until the Federal Parliament had assembled, and that the provisions of the measure were repugnant to the spirit of the British Empire. He objected to the exclusion from the colony of any subjects of the Empire, no matter of what colour or creed. The protest was subscribed to also by Dr. MacLaurin, Messrs. Kerr, Cox, Dangar, T. H. Smith, and Jacob. The Bill is being sent on to London for the assent of the Imperial Government, but it is understood that its provisions will not be stringently enforced save under circumstances of emergency. But with the passing of the Bill misgivings are being expressed respecting its expediency. Already the Syrian residents in the colony are protesting against their being regarded as a coloured race, while others are asking why, if Syrians come under the provisions of the new legislation, Jews should be excluded.

One of the provincial journals says, however, it is not so much with nondescript races that Australians have to deal, as with the Eastern Asiatic, whose complexion and general appearance leave no doubt whatever as to his nationality. "With China, Japan, and India we are more concerned, and have more to fear from them than from any number of hawking Syrians, be they Asiatic or Caucasian in the mould of their features and the cast of their countenances. Here in Australia where we have a population numbering somewhere about five million souls, we are passing legislation which will veto the landing on our shores of the natives of these most populous countries of the world. The Bill proposes to restrict the movements of four hundred million Chinese, three hundred million Indians, and about forty millions of Japanese, to say nothing of the numerous islands of the Pacific which, it is intended, will come within the operations of this measure. The order is a stupendous one certainly, and if Australia is lacking in anything else, she has shown at least that she can put a bold front on an occasion like the present. But times are altering in Asia, and the western states of Europe no longer hold that monopoly of civilization on which their prestige was based, even a short lifetime ago. With British occupancy of eastern territory the natives of Eastern Asia have become somewhat enlarged in their ideas, and the China and Japan of to-day are no longer the mere ciphers they were a few decades ago. They have grown into Powers, and have now to be reckoned with as such. In Japan perhaps the advance in civilization has been greater during the past few years than with any other country in the world, and on every hand she is evidencing her keen desire to take her place in the foremost rank of the world's commercial undertakings. The Japanese are not gifted with inventive genius, even in a moderate degree, but they have superb imitative faculties. Of this they have given ample proof of late years, and as mechanical workmen they seem bound to outdo even the long-headed Britisher and the keen-witted Yankee. Then again, the recent war between Japan and China showed that the former country is not by any means deficient in the arts of warfare. In fact, both the Chinese and Japanese fighting junks of half a century ago have now been replaced with the most modern European war vessels; their men are trained in arms by our own British officers until to-day, neither the Chinese nor the Japanese considers himself one whit inferior to his more western brother. Neither Japan nor China can now be treated as the uncivilized countries they were a few years ago, even though we Australians might consider an influx from either country an undesirable element in the midst of our southern civilization."

Similar restriction bills have been introduced in the parliaments of Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia. The *Sydney Morning Herald*, alluding to this, observes—"In the recognition as to what would be the duty of Australia did the danger of wholesale immigration of Asiatics become imminent, we are in full accord with the promoters of the Alien Bills which seem destined to go through several of the colonies. But the points in which we differ from these far-sighted reformers are as important as those in which we agree with them. We are unable to see the slightest evidence of any tendency of these dangers becoming real within a period with which present-day politics need concern themselves. And we cannot see the least necessity for getting up fussy legislation against these dangers before they acquire at least some semblance of reality. We are told that in view of their serious nature it is prudent to prepare against them in advance. This proposition might be theoretically assented to were it not so applied as to commit us to legislation of a character which nothing short of actual danger could excuse. Every self-respecting Australian must surely feel a twinge of shame at seeing some of our Parliaments passing laws placing limitations on the entrance to our ports of people certain members of whom would be welcome and useful additions to our population. It is simply humiliating to see our legislatures passing laws under the influence of either panic or trades unionism trying to disguise itself as far-sighted statesmanship, against a handful of Japanese traders, Afghan camel-drivers, and Syrian pedlars. The more so from the fact that these provisions will surely be applied, as in the case of those against the Chinese, to the worry, the hardship, and the harassment of the people of these races already domiciled here. Surely the whole thing is uncalled for, and is nothing but an appeal of our politicians to votes of the baser sort. We are all agreed that a peaceful invasion of Asiatics coming in numbers sufficiently great to form a social or national danger to our political homogeneity is to be resisted just

as absolutely as though they came as enemies with weapons in their hands. It would be easy to pass a measure arming the Government with powers adequate to the emergency should it ever arise. For the purposes of ordinary restriction, it would be possible to impose passenger and shipping regulations which would act as a sufficient check to the arrival of undue numbers. If a real danger were to arise, the powers of the State would of course be used to the last possibility to meet and repel it. In that we are all at one. But when we see our legislators, in a state of real or simulated panic, getting ready to bring 100-ton guns to bear upon a few poor aliens arriving here to try for an honest living, a large part of the community must be painfully conscious of the degrading and ludicrous aspect of the whole matter."

MR. NOEL BUXTON'S VIEW ON NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Noel Buxton, son of the Governor of South Australia, has lately been visiting Northern Queensland, and on his return to Adelaide he encountered the inevitable newspaper interviewer. It appeared that he had made a trip to portions of the Northern Territory, and the interviewer was anxious to record his impressions of the country. In reply to a question put to him, Mr. Noel Buxton said:—"I think that with a view to its supporting as many whites as possible, Japanese, or perhaps Indian, labour should be allowed under strict contract. Many whites would be employed in the industries which might grow up as in Queensland, and if afterwards these could be carried on with white labour only the coloured labour could be stopped by not importing more. For this reason the Japanese are the best labourers for Queensland, because they are obliged to go home after three years. They are helping the white workmen now without endangering their interests in the future. So long as Australia is part of the Empire, the idea that immigrants might help a Japanese invasion is absurd, and, besides, the alarm about a flood of Japanese is unfounded. There are less than 1,200 working at sugar, and hardly any at other trades except diving, which Europeans do not like. And the other objections to coloured people do not apply to Japanese. They do not marry whites like Chinamen, and as to lowering the average of civilization, I think from what I saw on several plantations that impartial people would judge the Japanese in some ways more truly civilized than many whites. The philanthropic objection to Kanaka labour on the score of possible cruelty is also out of place, for the Japanese can be trusted to look after themselves—too much so to please some employers. Their Government will not let them come unless they live like civilized men. It only allows suitable men to come, and insists on their returning unless they re-engage with the same planter. As an advocate of 'Australia for the white man' I think Japanese contract labour, far from being the most dangerous, is the best possible help to the interests of white labour." As to the natives, they do good work on many plantations in Queensland, but they cannot be depended on. It is a great pity they have not made themselves useful and so avoided the cruel fate they have often met. It is certainly time that some amends were made for the injustice of the past.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION.

The bogie of Japanese industrial competition, which has occasioned so much alarm among the Australian labouring populations, is beginning to lose much of its ill-omened terror, the modified tone of colonial public opinion being significantly illustrated by a leading article in one of the oldest and most influential colonial provincial journals, in which the editor, referring to a letter recently published in the *London Times*, says:—"There seems to be no question at all that the Japanese with their conspicuous imitative faculty have made copies of many European manufactures—felt hats, bicycles, woven stuffs, etc.—and can sell them so cheaply that the Japanese merchants have been deluged with inquiries from America and England. But it turns out that none of these phenomenally cheap goods would suit either the English or the American market. The hats would be unsaleable; the woollen stuffs are so flimsy that cheapness in their case is equivalent to nastiness; bicycles made in Japan are primitive in construction, fabricated by hand, and badly made. Nor are they specially cheap. Japanese pneumatic tire bicycles can be put on the market at £11 to £17; but an English manufacturer produces at from £12 to £20, a far superior and therefore a cheaper article. In one commodity alone has she affected English trade. That commodity is cotton yarn. The imports to Japan of cotton yarn, alike from England and from India have fallen off, and Japanese spinning mills undersell, in Japanese markets, the mills of Lancashire and Bombay. But that is because they are nearer to their cus-

tomers. It does not follow, says the correspondent, that she will become a powerful competitor in the foreign trade. It is doubtful whether, unless she grows her own cotton and makes her own machinery, she will even command the contiguous China markets. At present Japan imports both her machinery and her cotton. Is it probable that in the future she will make her own machinery? The writer thinks not, either in the early future or at any time. She is a country not rich in minerals, and is already using up her easily accessible coal at such a rate that coal in Japan is no cheaper even now than coal at the pit's mouth in England. And with the need for sinking more deeply for it will come increase of the cost of production. Then almost all the iron used in the country comes from Europe. "It is worth repeating that no nation which has to depend on others both for its machinery and for its raw material is likely to be a successful competitor in the field of industrial production." The writer goes on to remind us that Japan is not a newly discovered country of immense virgin resources. Till lately, wood only has been used for fuel, and for building purposes. The consequence is that the forests have almost disappeared, and that timber from America is cheaper than native Japanese timber of a similar quality. The increase in the cost of timber means an increase in the cost of living. Then there comes the question of wages. Undoubtedly wages are low in Japan. But three persons are employed in Japan to do the work which one man does in England. And though wages are low their tendency is to rise. The manufacturers have already experienced the joys of several strikes, and the workmen as the demand for comfort increases, must have more wages. The conclusion of the correspondent on the whole situation is therefore that present indications belie the prophecies about Japan becoming a formidable competitor with the older industrial communities. The indications, on the contrary, are entirely in favour of her being for many years to come a good customer of England, and of other European nations. There is no reason for any immediate scare about her entry into foreign markets.

No doubt other observers of Japan may acquire views other than those mentioned above. But *The Times'* correspondent's views seem reasonable. There is a good deal in the reminder that Japan is not a new country with immense virgin resources. On the other hand, she is a very old country, many of the resources of which have been used up. And we venture to suggest that not only many of her resources but her people have also been used up. The population was for centuries living on itself. Nor has it since Japan has been tolerably open to the world been reinforced by the admixture of fresh and vigorous blood. So that the question may be justly asked whether it is likely that such a nation, though it assimilate with avidity new modes of government and of industrial working, possesses the stamina which will enable it to outdo other nations whose mental and physical powers have been developed by competition and by mutual intercourse.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S "JAPAN MAIL" SPECIAL SERVICE.]

London, December 28.

The difficulty between Germany and Portugal arising from the attack on the German Consulate at Lorenzo Marquez has been settled.

South African despatches report a serious rising of the natives of British Bechuanaland. The Cape Volunteers have been called out for service.

Russia is hastening the completion of eight ironclads now building, and has also ordered the construction of two battleships, four cruisers, and two torpedo destroyers.

(Reuter's Service of Telegrams supplied to the "Japan Herald," the "Japan Gazette," and other Subscribers in Tokyo and Yokohama.)

London, December 24.

Through diplomatic channels it has been learned that the Powers, including Russia, have agreed in principle to adopt coercive measures if the Sultan continues unyielding.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, December 23.

Yielding to pressure, an *irade* has been issued by the Porte granting an amnesty to the Armenian prisoners.

The Hon. John G. Carlisle, U.S. Secretary

of the Treasury, estimates a deficit of sixty-four millions of dollars in the Budget for the current fiscal year.

No definite opinion about the Indian Famine can be formed until the results of the winter rains are known.

(FROM THE COURNIER D'HAIPHONG.)

Paris, December 8.

The Chamber has reached the Colonial Budget. A message from President Cleveland mentions the possibility of the United States imposing a limit within which the Spaniards must terminate the war in Cuba.

December 9.

The Chamber has adopted the Colonial Budget.

December 10.

Admiral Besnard is studying a project for the construction of new vessels.

December 13.

The Chamber has been discussing the Naval Budget. M. Gerville made an interpellation in reference to the recall of General Dodds, which he said caused emotion in Indo-China. He hinted that the Minister wished to find a place for a friend. Admiral Besnard, who was much excited, made a lively protest; he eulogised General Dodds, and declared that a General of Division was "necessary." M. Méline called for the order of the day pure and simple, which was adopted by 300 votes to 228.

(FROM THE JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Osaka, Dec. 26.

In regard to the cotton spinning mill's disturbance, much excitement prevails between the police and *soshi*.

The Mitsui Bank has decided not to advance money to the twenty-six cotton-spinning companies that are opposed to the Hiogo Branch of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company.

A general meeting of the Tokiwa Cotton Spinning Company will take place on the 15th of January next when it will be decided whether the Company shall build its factory at Shanghai or at home, or dissolve.

Yonezawa, Dec. 26.

Three workmen were crushed to death while carrying cement to No. 14, tunnel from No. 16 tunnel, on the Tohoku Railway.

Nagasaki, Dec. 26.

The men-of-war of Great Britain and Russia are very busy passing between this port and Chemulpo.

Yonezawa, Dec. 25.

The action against the *Yonesawa Nichi Nichi Shimbun* for disrespect towards the Cabinet, will commence on the 7th of January.

Bakan, Dec. 25.

Fire broke out in the Toyotore Ordinary Middle School last night. The building was burnt to the ground.

Akita, Dec. 26.

The expenditure of yen 7,500 on a survey of the proposed port at Funakawa has passed the Prefectural Assembly.

Bakan Dec. 26.

Marquis Ito will return to Tokyo this evening owing to the death of Prince Mori.

Kobe, Dec. 26.

Mr. Rikayei, Korean Minister to Japan, is due here from Tokyo this evening. To-morrow he returns to Korea by the *Nanyetsu Maru*.

Mitajiri, December 30.

A supply of subsidiary coins is wanted here. Rice has gone up in price.

Naoyets, December 30.

A supply of subsidiary coins is greatly needed. Numadzu, December 30.

Market prospects are dull.

Yokkaichi, December 30.

The tone of the markets is less active. The cold is intense.

Toyama, December 30.

A supply of subsidiary coins is wanted here. Kumamoto, Dec. 30.

The new barracks of the 48th Regiment at Kurume were blown down by a gale to-day.

Kyoto, Dec. 30.

As a result of the reformation in the Higashi Honganji, Mr. Otsumi, director, has been released at his own request.

Utsumomiya, Dec. 30.

The tone of the markets is brighter, though money is scarce.

Mr. Hiraoka Sadatoro, Police Superintendent of this Prefecture, having been appointed Secretary in the House of Representatives, is to leave for Tokyo to-morrow.

A special meeting of the Prefectural Assembly closed yesterday. Yen 750,020 will be spent on civil and water-works next year.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Bund, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 271.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1—K to B 2 | 1—Kt to Kt 4 |
| 2—Q to KB 4 ch. | 2—K takes Q |
| 3—B to Kt 3, mate | |
| | 1—Kt takes Kt |
| 2—B to Kt 3 ch. | 2—K to Q 4 |
| 3—Q to R 8, mate | |
| | 1—Kt takes P |
| 2—Q to K 8 ch. | 2—K moves |
| 3—Q or B mates | |
| | 1—B to B 4 |
| 2—Q to K 8 ch. | 2—B interposes |
| 3—Q to Q Kt 8, mate | |
| | 1—P to B 5 |
| 2—Q to Kt 5 ch. | 2—K moves |
| 3—Mate accordingly. | |

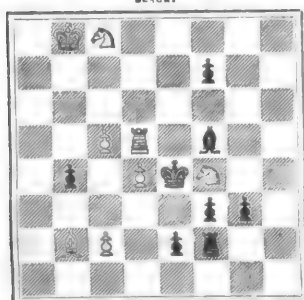
Correct answers from Shogi, J.D., W.d.H., W.H.S., and Omega.

PROBLEM No. 272.

Even with our correction, there seems something hopelessly wrong about this diagram, and we accordingly cancel it *in toto*. The author's solution is R to K sq.

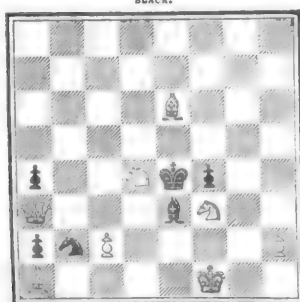
PROBLEM No. 275.

By ADOLPH ROEGNER, Leipsic.
(Dedicated to the Players at Nuremberg.)



White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 276. By EMILE PRADIGNAT.



White to play and mate in two moves.

LASKER V. STEINITZ.

The first game in the match for the championship of the world between Lasker and Steinitz was played at Moscow and resulted in a victory for Lasker, the present holder of the championship. The following is the game:

GAME No. 626. GIUOCO PIANO.

- | WHITE.
Steinitz. | BLACK.
Lasker. |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to KB 3 | 2—Kt to QB 3 |
| 3—B to B 4 | 3—B to B 4 |
| 4—P to B 3 | 4—Kt to B 3 |
| 5—P to Q 4 | 5—P takes P |
| 6—P takes P | 6—B to Kt 5 ch. |
| 7—Kt to B 3 | 7—Kt takes K P |
| 8—Castles | 8—B takes Kt |
| 9—P takes B | 9—P to Q 4 |
| 10—B to R 3 | 10—P takes B |
| 11—R to K sq. | 11—P to B 4 |
| 12—Kt to Q 2 | 12—K to B 2 |
| 13—Kt takes Kt | 13—P takes Kt |
| 14—R takes P | 14—Q to B 3 |
| 15—Q to K 2 | 15—B to B 4 |
| 16—Q takes P ch. | 16—K to Kt 3 |
| 17—R to K 3 | 17—Q R to K sq. |
| 18—Q R to K sq. | 18—R takes R |
| 19—R takes R | 19—P to K R 4 |
| 20—P to R 3 | 20—P to R 5 |
| 21—P to Q 5 | 21—Kt to K 4 |
| 22—Q takes B P | 22—Kt to Q 6 |
| 23—Q takes Q Kt P | 23—B to B sq. |
| 24—Q to B 6 | 24—Q takes Q |
| 25—P takes Q | 25—Kt to B 5 |
| 26—R to K 7 | 26—P to R 3 |
| 27—P to B 4 | 27—K to B 3 |
| 28—K to B sq. | 28—Kt to Q 6 |
| 29—R to R 7 | 29—P to Kt 5 |
| 30—B to K 7 ch. | 30—K to K 3 |
| 31—R to B 7 | 31—Kt to K 4 |
| 32—B to Kt 4 | 32—R to Kt sq. |
| 33—B to K 7 | 33—P to Kt 4 |
| 34—P to B 5 | 34—Kt to B 2 |
| 35—P to B 3 | 35—R to K sq. |
| 36—K to B 2 | 36—R takes B |
| 37—R takes B | 37—K to Q 4 |
| 38—R to Q R 8 | 38—Kt to K 4 |
| 39—K to K 3 | 39—Kt takes QBP ch. |
| 40—K to Q 2 | 40—P to R 4 |
| 41—R to R B 8 | 41—R to K 4 |
| 42—P to B 4 | 42—P takes P |
| 43—R takes P | 43—R to R 4 |
| 44—K to K 3 | 44—Kt to K 4 |
| 45—R to Q R 4 | 45—Kt to B 5 ch. |
| 46—Resigns. | |

BUDAPEST. GAME No. 627. NOTES BY GUNSBERR.

- | WHITE.
Charousek (Budapest). | BLACK.
Popiel (Lemberg). |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to KB 3 | 2—Kt to QB 3 |
| 3—P to Q 4 | 3—P takes P |
| 4—B to B 4 | 4—B to B 4 |
| 5—Castles | 5—P to Q 3 |
| 6—P to B 3 | 6—P takes P (a) |
| 7—Q to Kt 3 | 7—Q to K 2 (b) |
| 8—Kt takes P | 8—Kt to B 3 |
| 9—B to Kt 5 | 9—Castles |
| 10—Kt to Q 5 | 10—Q to Q sq. |
| 11—Q R to Q sq. | 11—Kt to Q R 4 |
| 12—B takes Kt | 12—Kt takes Q (c) |
| 13—B takes Q | 13—Kt to R 4 (d) |
| 14—B to K 7 | 14—Kt takes B |
| 15—B takes R | 15—K takes B |
| 16—Kt takes P | 16—R to Kt sq. |
| 17—P to Q Kt 3 | 17—Kt to K 4 (e) |
| 18—Kt takes Kt | 18—P takes Kt |
| 19—R to Q 8 ch. | 19—K to K 2 |
| 20—R to R 8 | 20—P to K R 3 |
| 21—Kt to Q 5 ch. | 21—K to Q 2 |
| 22—P to Q Kt 4 | 22—B to Q 3 |
| 23—P to Kt 5 | 23—P to Q Kt 3 |
| 24—R to Q sq. | 24—K to K 3 |
| 25—Kt to K 3 | 25—B to Kt 2 (f) |
| 26—R takes B ch. | 26—Resigns. |

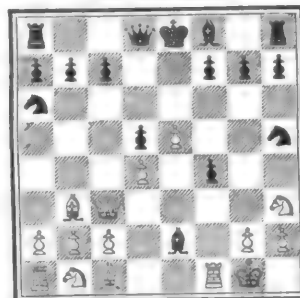
- (a) The better way of defending this game is by playing B to Kt 5.
(b) We prefer Q to B 3, though Q to Q 5 may also be played.
(c) If Black plays P takes Kt, White obtains a winning game by Q to B 3.
(d) The only way to save the loss of a piece.
(e) Kt to Kt 3 was available; but the outlook was bad in any case.
(f) This was the final mistake. But he hardly had anything better, as White threatened Kt to B 5, &c.

Equally smartly played was the game Charousek v. Tschigorin. The opening moves were as follows: 1—P to K 4. P to K 4. 2—P to KB 4. P takes P. 3—B to B 4. Q Kt to B 3. 4—P to Q 4. Kt to B 3. 5—P to K 5. P to Q 4. 6—B to Kt 3. B to Kt 5. 7—Q to Q 3. Kt to KR 4. 8—Kt to KR 3. Kt to K 5. 9—Q to QB 3. Kt to R 3. 10—Castles. B to K 7. This was the position as shown in the next diagram. Black

threatened the rook, and at the same time he also threatened to win the queen by B to Q Kt 5. White won the game in the following pretty and incisive manner:—

Position after Black's 10th move.

BLACK.—TSCHIGORIN.



WHITE.—CHAROUSEK.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 11—B to R 4 ch. | 11—P to B 3 |
| 12—B takes P ch. | 12—P takes B |
| 13—Q takes P ch. | 13—K to K 2 |
| 14—Kt takes P | 14—Kt takes Kt |
| 15—B takes Kt | 15—P to R 3 |
| 16—Kt to B 3 | 16—B to B 5 |
| 17—P to K 6! | 17—R to B sq. |
| 18—B to B 7! | 18—P takes P |
| 19—B takes Q ch. | |

And White won.

GAME No. 628.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

- | WHITE.
Pillsbury. | BLACK.
Maroczy. |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1—P to Q 4 | 1—P to K 3 |
| 2—P to QB 4 | 2—P to Q 4 |
| 3—Kt to QB 3 | 3—Kt to KB 3 |
| 4—B to Kt 5 | 4—B to K 2 |
| 5—P to K 3 | 5—Castles |
| 6—Kt to B 3 | 6—P to Q Kt 3 |
| 7—R to B sq. | 7—B to Kt 2 |
| 8—P takes P | 8—P takes P |
| 9—B takes Kt | 9—B takes B |
| 10—B to Q 3 | 10—Kt to Q 2 |
| 11—Castles | 11—P to QB 4 |
| 12—B to Kt sq. | 12—P to B 5 (a) |
| 13—Kt to Q 2 | 13—R to B sq. (b) |
| 14—Kt takes Q P (c) | 14—B takes Q P (d) |
| 15—P takes B | 15—B takes Kt |
| 16—B takes P ch. (e) | 16—K takes B |
| 17—Q to R 5 ch. | 17—Kt to Kt sq. |
| 18—Q takes B | 18—Kt to B 3 (f) |
| 19—Q takes Q | 19—K R takes Q |
| 20—Kt takes P | 20—R takes P |
| 21—Kt to Kt 3 | 21—R takes R |
| 22—R takes R | 22—P to Kt 3 |
| 23—K to B sq. | 23—K to Kt 2 |
| 24—K to K 2 | 24—R to Q 2 |
| 25—R to Q sq. | 25—R to K 2 |
| 26—R to Q 4 | 26—Kt to K 5 |
| 27—P to B 3 | 27—Kt to B 4 |
| 28—K to Q 2 | 28—Kt to K 3 |
| 29—R to Q 6 | 29—Kt to B 2 |
| 30—P to Q R 4 | 30—Kt to K sq. |
| 31—R to Q 3 | 31—Kt to B 3 |
| 32—P to R Kt 4 | 32—R to Kt 2 |
| 33—Kt to B 4 | 33—R to Q 2 (g) |
| 34—R takes R | 34—Kt takes R |
| 35—P to Kt 4 | 35—K to B 3 |
| 36—P to R 4 | 36—Kt to K 3 |
| 37—K to Q 3 | 37—Kt to B 3 |
| 38—K to Q 4 | 38—Kt to Q 4 |
| 39—P to Q Kt 5 | 39—P to B 3 |
| 40—Kt to Kt 2 | 40—Kt to B 2 |
| 41—Kt to Q 3 | 41—Kt to Q 3 |
| 42—Kt to B 4 | 42—P to R 4 |
| 43—P takes P | 43—P takes P |
| 44—Kt to R 3 | 44—Kt to K 3 ch. |
| 45—K to K 4 | 45—Kt to B 4 ch. |
| 46—R to B 5 | 46—Kt takes P |
| 47—Kt takes P (h) | 47—Resigns. |

NOTES BY EMIL KERNY IN "THE LEDGER," PHILADELPHIA.

- (a) The opening moves were well played on both sides. Black's present play, however, was inferior. P to B 5 is played with advantage, prior to White's R to B sq move for if then White answers B to K sq he cannot well develop the Q R. In the present position White has moved R to B sq and Kt to Kt sq. There was no cause for P to B 5 play. It was loss of time and weakened Black's centre position. R to B sq or B to B 5 was proper.
(b) Overlooking the next trap White had on hand. Black should have played B to K 2, followed by Kt to B 3.
(c) Winning a Pawn; for should Black capture the Kt, White would count one Q to R 5, attacking the B and threatening mate.
(d) Here is when the trap was sprung.—En.
(e) Better than B takes Kt, for it breaks White's strong centre. Black, however, can not save the Pawn.
(f) Of course Q to R 5 could not be played on account of Kt to B 3. The next move wins the R P.
(g) The exchange of Queens was necessary, for otherwise Black could not guard the QBP.
(h) The exchange of Rooks seems necessary. White otherwise

would continue Kt to Q 6 and P to Kt 5, endangering Black's game.
(h) Causes Black to resign. He can not play Kt to H 4 or Kt to H 6 on account of Kt to K 4, ch. exchanging the Kt, leaving White with an easy win. Should Black play Kt to Kt 5 the K to B 6, followed by Kt to K 4, wins. Any other play would enable White to continue Kt to K 4, followed by the advancing of the Pawns on the King's side.

GAME No. 629.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

WHITE. Pillsbury.	BLACK. Tarrasch.
1-P to Q 4	1-P to Q 4
2-P to Q B 4	2-P takes P
3-Kt to K B 3	3-P to Q B 4
4-P to K 3	4-P to K 3
5-P takes P	5-Kt to K B 3
6-Castles	6-Kt to B 3
7-Kt to B 3	7-P takes P
8-P takes P	8-B to K 2
9-B to B 4	9-Castles
10-R to B sq.	10-Q to Kt 3 (a)
11-Q to Q 2	11-R to Q sq.
12-R to Q sq.	12-B to Q 2
13-Q to K 2	13-B to R sq.
14-B to Q 3	14-Kt to Q Kt 5 (b)
15-B to Kt sq.	15-Kt (Kt 5) to Q 4
16-B to K 5	16-Q R to B sq.
17-Kt to K Kt 5	17-P to K R 3
18-Kt (Kt 5) to K 4	18-Kt takes Q Kt
19-R takes Kt	19-R takes R (c)
20-Kt takes Kt ch.	20-B takes Kt
21-B takes B	21-P takes B
22-P takes R	22-B to R 5
23-R to K sq.	23-Q to R 4
24-Q to K 3	24-Q to K Kt 4
25-P to K B 4	25-Q to Kt 5
26-P to K R 3	26-Q to R 5
27-K to R 2	27-P to B 4
28-P to Kt 3	28-Q to B 3
29-B to Q 3	29-B to B 3
30-B to B sq.	30-Q to K 2
31-P to B 4	31-Q to Kt 5 (d)
32-R to Q sq.	32-Q to Kt 7 ch.
33-R to Q 2	33-Q to B 8
34-K to Kt sq.	34-Q to Kt 8
35-K to B 2	35-B to K 5
36-P to Kt 4	36-Q to Kt 5
37-P takes P	37-B takes P
38-K to Kt sq.	38-K to R 2
39-B to Q 3	39-R to K Kt sq. ch.
40-K to R 2	40-B takes B
41-Q takes B ch.	41-R to Kt 3
42-R to K Kt 2	42-Q to Q 3
43-Q to K 4	43-Q to B 2
44-R takes R	44-P takes R
45-P to Q 5	45-P takes P
46-P takes P	46-Q to Q 3
47-P to K R 4	47-K to Kt 2 (e)
48-Q to K 5 ch. (f)	48-Q takes Q
49-P takes Q	49-P to Q Kt 4! (g)
50-K to Kt 3	50-P to Kt 5 (h)
51-K to B 4	51-P to Kt 4 ch. (i)
52-P takes P	52-P takes P ch.
53-K takes P	53-P to R 4
54-P to Q 6	54-K to B 2
55-K to B 5	55-P to R 5
56-P to K 6 ch.	56-K to K sq.
57-K to B 6	57-P to Kt 6
58-P takes P	58-P takes P
59-P to Q 7 ch.	59-K to Q sq.
60-K to B 7	60-Resigns (j)

NOTES FROM THE "DEUTSCHES WOCHENSCHACH," BERLIN.

- (a) Steinitz played against Pillsbury in the St. Petersburg match, in this game, he..... Q to R 4, whereupon White at once availed himself of the opportunity to bring the Q out of the line of attack via K 4.
(b) Naturally not..... Kt takes Q P, because then 15-Kt takes Kt, K takes Kt; 16-B to B 3, etc.
(c) The R must be exchanged off, because, otherwise, he would station himself at K Kt 3.
(d) Threatening R takes P!
(e) I thus far the game has been correctly played on both sides; the end-game is in the highest degree interesting and instructive.
(f) Not good, since Black, in the Pawn-advance, on account of his passed P. on both sides of the board as opposed to the centre passed P. of his adversary, remains with the advantage. The conduct of the play is however, certainly not easy in practice, since it is only by securing the gain of a tempo that finally the result turns in favour of the second player.
(g) Best, as it hinders the adverse Q R P. Black should now win.
(h) Better was 50..... P to Q R 4, whereby Black secures the advantage. 51: 50..... P to Q R 4; 51-K to B 4; 52-K to B 3; 53-P to K R 5; 54-P to Q 6; 55-P to K 6 ch; 56-K to K sq; 57-K to B 6, P to R 7; 58-P to Q 7 ch (best, since, if 59-P to K 7, followed by K to K 6, threatening mate, White proves one more too late on account of P to R 8 (Q), etc), K to Q sq; 59-K to B 7, P to R 8 (Q); 59-P to K 7 ch, K takes Q P; 60-P to K 8 (Q), ch, K to Q 3, and Black must speedily win as, in the well-known Morphy-Andersen partie, is convincingly demonstrated. If 42, 60-Q takes Kt P, 61..... Q to Q 4 ch would be the continuation.
(i) The decisive error! By 59..... K to B 4, and then a like continuation to that indicated in the preceding note, the game was at least drawn, if not, indeed, still won for Black.
(j) If 60..... P to Kt 2, then follows naturally 61-P to K 7 ch, K takes Q P; 62-P queens ch, K to B 3 (or Q 3); 63-Q to K 5 ch, (or to Q Kt 8 ch, and wins).

CHAROUSEK V. TSCHEGORN.

The following is the first of the match of four games for the first prize in the Budapest tournament:

GAME No. 630.

(BISHOP'S GAMBIT.)

WHITE. Charousek.	BLACK. Tschigorin.
1-P to K 4	1-P to K 4
2-P to K B 4	2-P takes P
3-B to B 4	3-P to Q 4
4-B takes P	4-Q to R 5 ch.
5-K to B sq.	5-P to K Kt 4
6-Kt to K B 3	6-Q to R 4
7-P to K R 4	7-B to Kt 2
8-Kt to B 3	8-P to K R 3
9-P to Q 4	9-Kt to K 2
10-Q to Q 3	10-Kt to Q B 3
11-Kt to Q Kt 5	11-Castles
12-Kt takes B P	12-Kt to Kt 5
13-Q to Q 2	13-Q Kt takes B
14-Kt takes Kt	14-Kt takes Kt
15-P takes Kt	15-R to K sq.
16-K to Kt sq.	16-P to Kt 5
17-Kt to Kt 5	17-B takes Kt
18-P takes B	18-R takes P
19-Q takes P	19-R to K 8 ch.
20-Resigns.	

MOSCOW.

Just as we go to press our special wire come in to the 31st December saying that the match is proceeding. Present score:—Lasker 7, Steinitz 2, Drawn 4.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IN OUR

From America	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 9th
From Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Jan. 9th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 9th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Monday, Jan. 11th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Jan. 15th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Jan. 18th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'ay, Jan. 20th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 22th.

* China left San Francisco via Honolulu on December 19th.
† Gaelic (with English mail) left Hongkong on December 19th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Jan. 3rd
For Victoria, B.C.	per N. F. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 9th.
For Europe, via Shang- hai	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Jan. 10th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Jan. 10th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Jan. 18th.
For Europe, via Hong- kong	per M. M. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 19th.
For	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Jan. 22nd.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Jan. 22th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,567, Jones, 25th December.—Australia via ports, and Kobe 24th December, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Queen Olga, British steamer, 2,146, Harris, 26th December.—San Francisco 19th November, Wheat.—Bombay Agents.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 26th December.—Yokkaichi 25th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,358, R. Swain, 26th December.—Shanghai via ports, 19th December, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 27th December.—Kobe 26th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 27th December.—Yokkaichi 26th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, Tibbals, 27th December.—Hakodate 25th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 28th December.—San Francisco 10th December, via Honolulu 17th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, 28th December.—Kobe 27th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 28th December.—Otaru via ports, 25th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 29th December.—Nagasaki 26th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 120, Harrison, 29th December.—Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, Wm. Ward, 29th December.—Hongkong via ports, 19th December, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,202, Ono, 29th December.—Kobe 28th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 29th December.—Yokkaichi 28th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, 31st December.—Hongkong via ports, 23rd December, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 31st December.—Yokkaichi 30th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Sunda, British steamer, 2,650, E. H. Gordon, 27th December.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tamise, French steamer, 1,328, Rebufel, 27th December.—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Queen Olga, British steamer, 2,146, Harris, 27th December.—Bombay via Kuchinotsu, Wheat.—Bombay Agents.

Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, T. Sakai, 27th December.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 27th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Port Adelaide, British steamer, 1,717, R. Morgan, 28th December.—New York via ports, and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell, Carilli & Co.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 28th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Tibbals, 27th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bellona, German steamer, 2,663, von Binzer, 29th December.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 29th December.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, K. Kori, 29th December.—Kobe 28th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 30th December.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, 30th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 30th December.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 30th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 30th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 30th December.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, Wm. Ward, 31st December.—San Francisco, via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,202, Ono, 31st December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pakking, British steamer, 2,875, Allen, 31st December.—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 31st December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Hidaka Zio, Dr. Weipert, Mr.

Bernus, and Mr. P. Strehel in cabin; 18 Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Scott, Mr. W. M. Long, Count Anenokoji, Mr. S. Takato, Mr. M. Onodera, Paymaster D. A. Smith, Surgeon R. S. Blackman, Mr. H. Hockert, and Mr. S. Okawa in cabin; Mr. W. M. Keogh in European steerage. For Shanghai:—Mr. Jas. Hosford and Mr. J. Findlay Thompson in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Owen in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Lieut. O. H. G. Bernard, Messrs. G. H. Morey, A. McConnell, Chung Chink Wun, W. Lippitt, and M. Lynch in cabin; 2 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Miss Johnstone and Commander T. Imagiri in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. G. Chiba, Mr. Hawson, and Mr. Ching in second class, and 28 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco:—For Honolulu:—Mr. V. Knudsen, Miss M. Knudsen, Miss A. Faye, Mr. Geo. P. Wolff, Mrs. Geo. P. Wolff, Master Wolff, Mr. W. A. Kinney, Mrs. C. D. Kinney, Mr. August Fries, Judge C. H. Garoutte, Mrs. C. H. Garoutte, Miss Amy Garoutte, Miss Grace Garoutte, Mr. R. Rosenbacher, and Mr. P. Kohnspeyer in cabin. For Yokohama:—Mrs. Geo. B. Eastin, Miss Julia Carroll, Mrs. W. B. Curtis, Mr. Curtis, Mrs. J. A. Kirby, Master Kirby, Mr. Howard Kennedy, Mr. H. B. Thayer, Miss Edith Dillon, Mr. G. F. Gardner, Miss C. L. Greer, Mr. J. E. Hazzledine, Mr. T. Hays, Mr. Y. Shimachi, and Mr. S. Saito in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss Anna Bing and Miss Fannie G. Wilson in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. T. J. Harris, Rev. J. Mercer Blain, Rev. W. F. Jenkins, Miss Emma McKnight, and Miss Helga Skramstad in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Jas. M. Littlehale, Miss T. A. Campbell, Miss Agnes Cooney, Mr. A. S. Murray, Mr. J. W. Brown, Miss E. Wells, Mrs. Sadie Foster and child, and Mr. A. F. Knudsen in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Hecht, Messrs. Georges Mahe and servant, J. Thebaud, Louis Imbert, K. Yoshisuye, and J. C. Pierson in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Th. F. Van Vloten and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Giffin in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. G. W. Barton, Mr. P. Morse, Miss Lee, Mrs. Grijbovsky and son, Captain H. Eden, Mr. Schegoleff, Mr. S. Shedin, Mr. F. Shedin, Mr. Chun, and Mr. G. Beebe in cabin. For Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. H. McDonald, Mr. N. McDonald, Dr. Ellen Lyon, and Mrs. W. de C. Wetherell and child in cabin; 244 passengers in second class, and 248 passengers in steerage.

DEPARTS.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, for Hongkong via ports:—Messrs. J. Strauss, O. Keil, O. Meyer, Mrs. Milinarky and child, and Mr. Sow Kon Chin in cabin; 9 passengers in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tamise*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Messrs. Bindley, A. Chalhoub, Woong, H. E. Champbell, N. C. Spotswoode, Hagiwara, K. Sagawa, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cortes and 3 children, Mr. M. Cortes, Mr. A. D. Cortes, Miss F. Cortes, Mrs. L. Witt, Messrs. T. Carimir, V. Sanchez, A. Edwards, J. Arevalo, Mr. and Mrs. Lacan and 2 boys, Mrs. Gabiot, Mr. and Mrs. Chauvin, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Bent and 2 children, Messrs. J. C. Campbell, T. Kondo, J. Chalhoub, L. Descours, H. Nakayama, and Mrs. Angèle Dastrevigne in cabin; 8 Manilamen and 4 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Sunda*, for London via ports:—Colonel E. H. Sartorius, V.C., Commander T. H. Fisher, R.N., Mr. James Isaak, and Mr. A. N. McConnell in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Kobe:—Baron T. Shimazu, Mr. Y. Shimazu, Mr. H. Shimazu, Mr. Geo. Bayfield, Mr. and Mrs. G. Shimura, Mr. Y. Aoki, and Mr. T. Hashimoto in cabin; Mr. K. Uenishi, Mr. T. Kitabata, Mr. A. Ede, Mr. T. Kawamura, Mrs. Kawamura, and Mr. K. Kawasumi in second class. For Shimonoseki:—Mr. S. Saso in cabin; Mrs. Kitabe and Mr. S. Miyagi in second class. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Josiah Conder and Mr. H. Shoda in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss E. W. Case in cabin; 45 passengers in steerage in all ports.

CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Treasure, \$30,000.

Per British steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu:—

SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	HAMILTON.	TORONTO.	OTHER.	TOTAL.
Shanghai...	—	1,888	318	—	2,206
Yokohama...	496	—	—	—	496
Hongkong...	145	—	—	105	250
Total ...	641	1,888	318	105	2,952

SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	HAMILTON.	TORONTO.	OTHER.	TOTAL.
Shanghai...	—	105	—	—	105
Hongkong...	—	110	—	—	110
Yokohama...	—	211	—	—	211
Total ...	—	426	—	—	426

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Doric*, Captain H. Smith, reports:—Left San Francisco the 10th December at 2 p.m.; experiencing variable winds with moderate to strong head and beam seas to Honolulu, arriving at 8.07 p.m. on the 16th, in 6 days, 8 hours, 22 minutes. Sailed thence at 4 p.m. on the 17th; had fine weather to port, arriving at Yokohama the 28th December at 8.56 p.m., in 10 days, 9 hours, 16 minutes. Distance, 3,513 miles.

The American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Captain Wm. Ward, reports:—Left Hongkong the 19th December, via ports. Arrived at Yokohama the 29th December at 4.10 p.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

The following vessels are advertised as on the berth:—

For LONDON, via Ports, Quick Despatch, the "ORESTES."—Butterfield & Swire.

For NEW YORK, via Ports and Suez Canal, Quick Despatch, the "EMERGIA."—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe and Nagasaki, January 3rd, at Daylight, the "ANCONA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Shimonoseki, and Nagasaki, January 5th, at Noon, the "YOKOHAMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MELBOURNE, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney, January 5th, at Noon, the "YAMASHIRO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Ole Leh, and Colombo, January 6th, at Noon, the "IDZUMI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CHENGU, via Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Fusan, and Chemulpo (from Kobe), January 7th, the "GENKAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TACOMA, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., January 9th, the "VICTORIA."—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, January 10th, the "GARLIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For LONDON, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, and other intermediate ports, January 11th, the "BORNEO."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For SEATTLE, WASH., via Honolulu, January 16th, at Noon, the "WAKANOURA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, January 18th, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, January 19th, the "CITY OF PEKING."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe and Nagasaki, January 22nd, the "HOHENZOLLERN."—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., January 29th, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 25th December, Hongkong via ports, 17th December, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hermann Vede Farlsberg, Norwegian steamer, 1,683, C. Reimers, 22nd November, San Francisco, Grain.—Agents in Calcutta.

Tamarind, Norwegian steamer, John Dannavig, 24th December, En route to Mororan, but returned to port, Ballast.—Captain.

Turbo, British steamer, 4,200, J. A. Moses, 20th December, Batoum via ports, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Bering, Russian barkentine, 377, Ringvall, 21st December, Petropaulowsky 18th November, Ballast.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Bucclauch, British ship, 1,934, E. Tedford, 16th December, New York 21st July, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Peterson, 6th October, North Pacific, Otter Skins.—Captain.

Engelhorn, British ship, 2,374, Shimmin, 22nd December, New York 26th June, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 120, Harrison, 29th December, Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Mathieson & Co.

Fred. E. Sanders, American schooner, 440, A. P. Carlson, 15th December, Port Townsend 16th October, Lumber.—R. Isaacs & Bro.

Golden Fleets, American schooner, 131, Runcke, 17th September, North Pacific, Seal Skins and Sealing Gear.—John Kernan.

Pointar, American schooner, 40, Snow, 8th October, North Pacific, Skins and Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Prince Robert, Norwegian ship, 2,654, H. A. Hansen, 17th December, Middlebrook 9th July, Coke and Pig Iron.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Sonoma, American barque, 998, W. Landgreen, 20th November, Portland, Oregon, 3rd August, General.—Frazier & Co.

Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Pestetics, 26th May, Sydney, via South Sea Islands, 24th May.—Captain and Owner.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Archer (6), British cruiser, Captain C. Long, 1st December, Nagasaki via Kobe 29th November.

Dimitri Donskoi (20), Russian cruiser, Captain Viigelt, 16th December, Kobe 14th December.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Gloomy and dull was the close of the Old Year, and "Commerically" the New Year has not yet begun. What that will bring to us Time will prove.

COTTON PICKER GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds, 35 inches	—
Grey Shirtings—9 yds, 35 1/2 inches	—
Fl. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 32 inches	\$1.70 to 1.95
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Saltees Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.12
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 21 inches	8.00 to 10.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches	0.75 to 0.90
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.35 to 1.55
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.65 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	2.30 to 2.60
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	2.90 to 3.35

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.50 to 0.47 1/2
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.32 1/2
Medium	0.25 to 0.27 1/2
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.25 to 0.27 1/2
Common	0.25 to 0.27 1/2
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.28
Cloths—Pilot, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 0.85
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 yds	0.60 to 0.75

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PIECE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	\$5.00 to 38.00
Nos. 28/32, Singles	39.00 to 40.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	44.00 to 45.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	44.00 to 45.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	48.50 to 49.50
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	75.00 to 80.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	120.00 to 130.00

METALS.

Holders have advanced quotations to the figures given below, but buyers are very cautious, and take nothing as yet.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.55 to 3.60
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.65 to 3.75

Round and square up to 1 inch	3.45 to 3.75
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.80
Sheet Iron	4.20 to 4.80
Galvanised iron sheets	5.50 to 6.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Pin Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.75 to 1.80

IRONWORK.

Dealers are apparently sellers rather than buyers, and quotations droop.

American	\$2.10 to \$2.30
Russian	2.20 to 2.35
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Some little business done at quotations but at present market is closed for *O-misaka* and New Year holidays. White—Quiescent at late rates.

Brown Takao	\$3.80 to 3.90
Brown Manila	4.40 to 3.00
Brown Daitong	3.80 to 3.85
Brown Canton	3.60 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	6.50 to 6.60
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Some daily trade mostly for Europe, the New York market being gloomy and inactive. Quotations nominally unchanged, and dealers hope for a turn in their favour during January, 1897.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	\$770 to 780
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den. Nom.	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	790 to 730
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den.	790 to 730
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/19 deniers	630 to 635
Kakadas—Extra	690 to 700
Kakadas—No. 1	670 to 680
Kakadas—No. 2	660 to 665
Kakadas—No. 3	640 to 650

WASTE SILK.

Quite and weak. The boom is over and we may expect a reduction in quotations are long.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	\$180 to 195
Noshi—Filature, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Best	115 to 120
Noshi—Oshu, Good	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	95 to 100
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	75 to 80
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	65 to 70
Noshi—Bushi, Best	140 to 150
Noshi—Bushi, Good	120 to 130
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi—Joshu, Fair	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Second	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	20 to 25

TEA.

Very small business. Quotations unchanged but strong. The old year closed with a stock of only 1,000 piculs mostly poor and common quality.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	\$25 to \$35
Finest	24 to 25
Good	22 to 23
Good Medium	20 to 21
Medium	18 to 19
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	14 to 15

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has only seen a fractional variation in rates during the week.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/1 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/1 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/3
— 6 months' sight	2/2 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	1.68 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	1.73 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 d.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	166
— Private 30 days' sight	174
On America—Bank Bills on demand	51 1/2 to 52
— Private 4 months' sight	53 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.16 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.22
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

969



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17.

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17.

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June, 1896.

37

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, at 51, Main Street, Settlement, by JAMES ELACOTT BEALE, of No. 58, Bluff, Yokohama.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1897.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 2.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 9TH, 1897.

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西曆會信通日十三
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JAN. 9TH, 1897.

DEATHS.

On 7th inst., at 211, Bluff, Yokohama, EDWARD GRAFTON, the beloved son of Leonard Joseph and Mabel Alice Healing, aged 1 year and 2 months.

At Nagoya, on January 3rd, 1897, of peritonitis, resulting from caria, LILIAN NORA, infant daughter of Rev. U. G. and Nora Murphy, aged 2 months and 13 days. Interment at Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE plague is increasing seriously in Bombay.

THE Railway Conference began its sittings on the 7th inst.

ALL the Departments of State were officially opened on the 6th inst.

H.M. THE CZAR has sent President Faure a hearty new year telegram.

THE revised Treaty between Belgium and Japan was ratified on Monday.

INFORMATION from the Governor-General's Office states that, as the pest has been stamped out at Taipeh, the Epidemic Inspecting Bureau

has been closed since the 15th of December last.

THE German difficulty with the Portuguese at Lorenzo Marquez has been settled.

CONTINUED local bank failures are reported in the western districts of the United States.

FURTHER rains have fallen in many parts of India and the winter prospects are improving.

THE Spanish Cabinet has decided not to reply to President Cleveland's message through diplomatic channels.

SEVEN leading members of the *Jiyu-to* seceded from the party on Sunday last owing to a difference of opinion.

ON the 1st inst., the Tokyo Tramway carried 95,295 persons, from whom yen 2,123 was received as fares.

It is expected that M. Gerard, French Minister at Peking, will be appointed Governor-General of French Indo-China.

H.M. THE CZAR has authorised collections being made throughout the Empire for the benefit of Armenian immigrants.

COUNT SANO, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, who has been indisposed for some time, is now reported to be seriously ill.

AT Utsunomiya the bankers held a general meeting recently and reduced rates of interest. In general the tone of the market there is good.

H.I.H. PRINCE HIROYASU having arranged a marriage with the sister of Prince Tokugawa Iyotaku, the nuptials were celebrated on the 9th instant.

THE correspondent of *The Times* in Berlin stated that the German Mission to China and Japan is forbidden to establish personal business relations with native firms.

M. NEBIDOFF, Russian Ambassador to the Porte, has warned the Sultan of the necessity for following the counsels of the Powers, as otherwise the sequel will be unpleasant.

A TELEGRAM from Nawa, Riukiu, dated 29th December, states that small-pox has become rife, the cases totaling about one hundred and thirty at present.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR being greatly grieved at the death of the mother of Governor-General Nogi, of Formosa, has graciously contributed yen 300 to the funeral expenses.

THE Carew case opened on Tuesday last, and has occupied the Court every day during the week. It is thought that it will not be finished in less than another week or ten days.

A CAUCUS of the Republican Committee has prepared a Bill empowering the President to appoint delegates to any conference that may be called with the object of restoring bimetallicism.

THE capital is to be five millions of roubles and the shareholders must be Russian or Chinese. The work is to be completed in six years and the Russo-Chinese Bank are the promoters.

MR. K. ITO, a Director of the Nippon Ginko, left for Osaka and Kobe districts on Wednesday by special order. He will examine into the real condition of the cotton spinning companies' affair.

THE Government will issue the following in the thirtieth fiscal year:—Redemption Loan Bonds to the extent of yen 2,502,250; Railway Loan

Bonds, yen 5,527,350; Treasury Bills, yen 28,000,000; National Undertakings Bonds, yen 59,280,600; total, yen 95,110,300.

THE Higher Commercial School, Tokyo, has expanded its scope of late. Connected with the new scheme, yen fifty thousand will be granted by the Government to organise fresh courses of instruction.

THE Commander of the British cruiser *Archer* called upon Governor Nakano at the Kanagawa Kencho on the 4th inst. On the following day the Governor returned the compliment by visiting the *Archer*.

H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCE, being now at Numazu, the Princes of the Blood, Ministers of State, high officers and officials of various Departments, sent their expressions of congratulation for the New Year to the Prince.

ON Tuesday, the Princes of the Blood, the high officers and officials of various Departments, and foreign Representatives were given a New Year's entertainment at the Palace. But they had not the honour of audience owing to His Majesty's indisposition.

A ST. PETERSBURG *ukase* sanctions the formation of a company to construct and work a railway from a point on the western frontier of Hilungchiang to a point on the eastern frontier of Kirin to be connected with the Trans-Siberian line.

MR. KONDO TORATORO, an expert of the Home Department, and Mr. Nakayama Hidesaburo, assistant instructor in the Engineering College of the Imperial University, left Yokohama on the 27th inst. for Marseilles by the French mail steamer *Tamise*, their object being to investigate civil engineering works in Europe. At Singapore they will land and go over to Java on a visit.

THE Odawara Electric Railway Company, whose line is to be laid between Kozu and Yumoto, utilizing the water of the Sukumogawa, Hakone, has received a license from the Home Department. Work will be commenced as soon as the Communications Department gives a licence for the electric work.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR is slightly indisposed through a cold. In consequence, Her Imperial Majesty the Empress held the New Year's reception on the first of January. All the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Ministers of State, high officers of the Navy and Army, and other high officials of the various Departments, proceeded to the Palace. The Empress who was attired in foreign costume, and wore the First Class of the Order of the Crown, and, followed by the several Chamberlains and Court Ladies, proceeded to the Reception Hall to receive the congratulations of the visitors.

THERE is very little to be said about the Import trade, and no improvement can be reported. In Textiles there are small enquiries, but the Metal market continues very dull, and the Kerosene trade is as quiet as last reported, though it is stated that a somewhat better feeling prevails. There have been fair sales of Sugar, and the paucity of arrivals has somewhat hardened rates. This refers to Brown sorts generally, though Whites are also looking up in value and a fair amount has been moved. There has been a small rush upon Raw Silk, for which more money has been paid, but the market has again relapsed into quiet. Waste Silk is depressed. Tea is about finished. Exchange has dropped a couple of points during the week, and there is a lack of steadiness at the close.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The Japanese press is advancing with the times. Formerly the custom of the Metropolitan papers was to suspend their issues for as long as a week at the close of each year and the beginning of the next. Then a new departure was made by the *Nippon* and the *Yomiuri*. They refrained from taking any holiday whatever, and went on issuing throughout the year. Subsequently the duration of the New Year holidays was considerably reduced. At the end of last year the majority of the Metropolitan papers were issued up to the 27th of December, and the *Fiji*, the *Shogyo*, and the *Yoroku*, in addition to the two all-the-year-round dailies mentioned above, dispensed with a winter recess, and appeared regularly up to the 31st of December, inclusive, resuming work from the 2nd of January. This year, the one remaining holiday has been dispensed with, and a few papers excepted, all the Tokyo journals issued their New Year's number on the 1st inst. As usual, most of them contained pictures, or were accompanied by handy almanacs and tables of reference. The *Fiji* has an oil painting by Mr. Asai Chu, in connection with the topic of the new Japanese war-vessels *Fuji* and *Yashima*; the *Nichi Nichi*, a portrait of the Crown Prince in his uniform; and the *Nippon*, a picture representing the Palaces of Crowned heads in Europe and the Far East. Domestic fowl are also a very common pictorial subject in journalistic supplements, 1897 being the "bird" year, as 1896 was the "monkey" year, according to the old chronology of China and Japan.

The *Fiji*'s new year's issue is significant of business prosperity, for out of 48 pages—four times the paper's ordinary size—28 are filled with advertisements. The *Nichi Nichi*, with 32 pages, comes next, its advertisements bearing a similar proportion to its total size.

We must mention here that the *Tokyo Asahi* has made a new departure in the manner of its publication. From the beginning of the year it divides its daily issue into two sections, a morning and an evening journal. It also raises its monthly subscription from 35 to 36 sen, a difference of about three-pence annually! The *Sekhai-no-Nippon*, a proleptic fortnightly periodical, announces that a daily of the same name will appear from about the middle of the month.

The official Amended Press Law Bill has evoked unfavourable criticism from the press. It is condemned as a measure that neither satisfies the Government's supporters nor propitiates the Opposition. The *bona-fide Kaishin-to* organs, as the *Yomiuri* and the *Mainichi*, are especially dissatisfied with it, the former not hesitating to declare that Ministers responsible for such a project of law are regarded by it as open enemies, while the latter criticizes it as a merely temporizing measure such as the public had no reason to expect from the Matsukata Cabinet.

The *Nippon* also calls the Bill a failure, an opinion shared by the *Osaka Asahi*, which urges the Government to withdraw and alter the draft. The *Kokumin*, too, recommends that course, and, at the same time, tells the *Shimpo-to* to think carefully what attitude they should assume towards the Government. The *Chuo* is of opinion that the amendment leans towards severity as compared with the existing Law, for the provisions relating to suppression are more stringent than before. In other words, suppression is made a principal punishment and suspension a subordinate. The *Chuo* insists upon the necessity of more liberal amendments.

The *Tokyo Shimbu* advises the public to suggest some suitable substitute if they wish to have the suppression and suspension provisions rescinded, for some restraint must be put on journalistic utterances calculated to impair

public peace, injure good morals, or disturb the political system of the country.

The *Nichi Nichi* wonders whether the *Shimpo-to* deceived the public when they declared, on the occasion of the Household Minister's affair, that they would induce the Government to draw up an amended Press Law satisfactory to the public; or whether the Government have decided to throw over the Party.

Amid such universal voices of dissatisfaction the Ministry must be somewhat consoled to find, in the pages of a high authority like the *Fiji*, comments on the whole quite favourable to the measure. That independent paper does not hesitate to declare that the official amendments constitute a marked improvement upon the existing Law, inasmuch as utterances of a political nature will be practically emancipated from the restraint of censorship, and the scope of the objectionable articles will be virtually limited to matters connected with the Imperial Court and diplomatic and military secrets. Moreover, the process of enforcing these articles becomes entirely legitimate, for the duty is to be essentially relegated to Courts of law, the power of the Administration becoming purely provisional. The article inveighing the Administration with authority to provisionally suspend an offending journal for the space of not more than one week, may dissatisfy the public, but as prosecutions in law Courts have to be carried out according to prescribed routine, and can not, therefore, meet the requirements of an occasion demanding prompt action, some measure of this kind is unavoidable. The *Fiji* wonders that a section of the members in the Lower House are dissatisfied with the official amendments and have introduced a Bill of their own. Such a procedure is highly ill-advised, for the House of Peers is sure to reject any drastic changes, and without tolerably unanimous support the Government Bill can not be carried through both Houses.

The *Tokyo Asahi* strongly criticizes the action of the Mitsui Bank in deciding to espouse the cause of the Kanagafuchi Spinning Mill, and to retaliate against more than 40 mills in the Kei-Han districts that are boycotting the Kanagafuchi and its Hyogo Branch. The *Asahi* denounces the Bank's action as wanting in fairness and as a violation of the duties and obligations incumbent upon bankers, for banking is two-sided in its nature, and while pursuing its own private interests, must at the same time keep always in view the part that it plays in the mechanism of public economy. The Mitsui's resolve to sever transactions with the 40 mills is tantamount to sacrificing public interests on the altar of selfish aims, and may produce serious financial inconvenience. The *Asahi* takes no note whatever of the rights of the operatives for whose coercion the league of mills was formed.

Apart from the question of propriety or impropriety of process, the withdrawal of the Imperial Ordinance interdicting the free passage of Japanese to Korea, is regarded with satisfaction by the *Fiji*. Our contemporary thinks that to attempt to restrict the movements of reckless adventurers is not only useless, but even harmful, for whereas such adventurers, wherever they may be, are without credit or influence and therefore entirely impotent to bring about serious results, their compulsory detention at home simply deprives them of a chance of bettering their condition, and thus vicariously impedes the expansion of the country. In point of fact, not these "stalwarts," but rather men in high position, have hitherto engendered troubles in Korea. The *Fiji* advises the Government never to impose restraints on the movements of Japanese to or in Korea, but to suffer them to travel throughout the eight provinces of the Peninsula at their own free-will.

Mr. Miyake Yujiro makes an interesting point in the columns of the *Nippon* about the census of Japan. In turning over the pages of the last

Government yearly statistics he has discovered, in the Census Section, that at the end of 1894 the number of households shows a decrease ranging from 1 to 122, side by side with an increase of population, in 42 cities or towns holding over 10,000 souls. Further, in about 20 other cases the converse appears, namely, an increase in the number of households and a decrease of population; and in still 30 others, both households and population show more or less diminution. The subject is worth fuller investigation.

Now that the editor of the *Tokyo Economist* stands aloof from party politics, his articles about the situation in the tenth session of the Diet are specially worth notice. He considers the session to be the most remarkable of all since the inauguration of the constitutional system. In the first place, the so-called *Banshoku-Daijin* now seem to wield the real power in the administration, while the Premier, Counts Okuma and Kabayama, and so forth, though supposed to take the lead in the Cabinet, are apparently relegated to secondary positions. That is because the *Banshoku Daijin* have a strong backing. That is also the reason why the Ministry can not take decisive steps with regard to Viscount Nomura and his four ministerial colleagues, and why the Ministry have practically followed the financial programme marked out by the Ito Cabinet. The same anomaly is displayed by political parties, for the *Shimpo-to* are placed in the strange dilemma of supporting a Cabinet that has elaborated such a Budget, and the Liberals occupy no less embarrassing position since they oppose a Cabinet that has made no departure in its financial policy from that of its predecessors whom the Liberals supported. The National Unionists also, though dissatisfied with the present Cabinet, are precluded by the similarity of its Budget with that of the previous Ministry from adopting an openly hostile attitude. In short, the present session displays a collection of anomalies. The Editor concludes his article by declaring that if the Government fail to totally rescind the obnoxious clauses of the Press Law the *Shimpo-to* much as least suffer a split; a gloomy prediction for that Party, seeing that the Press Law amendments first formulated by the Cabinet are a compromise.

Though sympathizing in spirit, the *Fiji* is not satisfied with the manner of the so-called official and private conversations "that the Premier and other members of the Cabinet recently inaugurated for the purpose of bringing together men of note both within and without the Government. The *Fiji*'s dissatisfaction is based on the ground that those who engage in these conversations can not divest themselves of official arrogance towards non-official guests, but behave with as much haughtiness as when they are issuing orders to their immediate subordinates. So long as Government officials persist in their old manner, frank intimacy between them and leading citizens is out of the question.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON MAUNDRELL.

THE numerous friends of Archdeacon Maundrell in Japan will hear with deep regret that he died in England on November 3rd. Appended is the obituary notice that appeared in *The Times* a few days after the event:—The Venerable Herbert Maundrell, C.M.S., first Archdeacon of Southern Japan, died at 6, Clifton-terrace, Winchester, of pneumonia, aged 57. He became a student of the Church Missionary College at Islington in 1860, and was ordained deacon in 1863 and priest in 1864. From 1863 to 1873 he was a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Mauritius and Madagascar. In 1874 he acted as curate of St. John's Chapel, Downshire-hill, Hampstead. From 1875 to 1890 he was a missionary of the Church Missionary Society and chaplain of the English Church at Nagasaki, in the diocese of Japan; and from 1886 to 1895 he was the Archdeacon of Nagasaki and Southern Japan.

As an author and editor he published a "Revision of Occasional Services and Ordinal of the Malagasy Prayer-book," Mauritius, 1873; "Sei Sho Ryakushi," or "Epitome of Old Testament History," in Japanese four vols., 1883; and "Kiristo-Shogai Reki-shi," or "Life of Christ," in Japanese, 1884.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

A HIGHLY successful meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening, at which Mr. Wilkin gave a most interesting paper on "How I spent Christmas at the North Pole." It was a charming medley; in which the "Waits" of his boyhood, the scientific inventions of 1945, the flora and fauna of the paleolithic age, spiced with a little romance, made a glorious hotch-potch. The whole paper exhibited Mr. Wilkin in a new light, and we trust we shall soon have further specimens of his powers in this branch of literary work. The musical programme was especially good, comprising Overture "Tancredi" (Miss Griffin and Miss Vincent); a delightfully refined rendering (such as is rarely achieved by an amateur) of Chopin's "Fantaisie Impromptu," by Mrs. Doering; excellent songs by Miss Lloyd Thomas and Mr. Fleet, while to crown all Professor Merx—the musical artist now in Yokohama—entranced the audience with three *morceaux* from his splendid repertory as a *virtuoso* upon the violoncello.

NAGASAKI NOTES.

THE Nord. Lloyd steamer *Hohensollen* was aground for 24 hours in Nagasaki harbour on her last voyage from here. She has been floated.—On Saturday, December 26th, we learn from the Nagasaki paper, two collisions took place in the harbour. The more serious accident of the two was caused by the *Tokuwa Maru*, belonging to Mr. Matsuda, running into the N.Y.K.'s chartered steamship *Balmoral*, Capt. A. McRitchie, which was lying at her moorings. The collision occurred at about 10.40 o'clock, when the weather was dark and thick with wild squalls and rain. The *Tokuwa* caught the *Balmoral* on her port side, dented half a dozen of her plates, sprung several rivets and bent two of her frames. The latter vessel will, however, be able to proceed to Moji without stopping for repairs, while the *Tokuwa Maru* had to dock. The other accident was caused by a *Mitsui Bishi* tug which moored to a buoy that was lying astern of the British steamship *Morven*, Capt. Ellis, which recently arrived here with oil from Philadelphia. The tug gave herself too much swing, having thrown out no anchor to steady herself on her moorings. Accordingly she swung around and knocked against the side of the *Morven*, which she sheered along until she slipped by under the stern of the latter. She bent a few of her own stanchions, etc., damaging herself to the extent of about \$30 or \$40, but did not injure the *Morven* at all.

BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS.

In the Supreme Court Hongkong, the Chief Justice Dr. Carrington, has given judgment in favour of the plaintiffs in the case of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited, v. Cheong Yau To, Cheong Yau Kung, and Lam Sin. The defendants were sued as executors and executrix of Cheong Kai, deceased, who had given a bond in the sum of \$100,000 to the Bank as security for Cheong Koon Sing, the Bank's compradore. The judgment establishes the liability of the defendants under the bond, but the adjustment of the accounts was referred to the Registrar in order that he might settle them and certify the amount for which judgment is to be entered, the amount, however, not to exceed \$100,000. The defendants contend, says the *Daily Press*, that the accounts will show that the Bank is indebted to Cheong Koon Sing and not Cheong Koon Sing to the Bank.

RIOTOUS JAPANESE SEAMEN.

THE *Nagasaki Shipping List* reports that Capt. McIvor, of the N.Y.K. steamer *Tairen Maru*, and Mr. Chas. J. Gibbs, second engineer on the same vessel, were set on at Nagasaki by the Japanese crew because they refused to contribute saké-

money at the New Year to other than the men immediately connected with either the deck or the engine-room. Mr. Gibbs was set upon when he returned to the ship on the 1st inst.; Capt. McIvor was pelted as he left the ship on the 2nd inst., and then followed to the Customs hatoba, where he had to give the men money to let him go. The paper continues:—We are in a position to state that in one case last year, an N.Y.K. purser who remonstrated against the crew's treatment of a foreign officer was badly mauled himself and suffered in his pocket as well for so doing; so it is not due to the Japanese company's officials so much as to the national laws that matters are in so bad a state.

ACCIDENT ON H.M.S. "CENTURION."

DURING a reception given by Admiral Buller and officers of H.M.S. *Centurion*, while that ship was at Singapore on Dec. 12th, Mrs. Bland, who was standing with several friends on the upper bridge, some 5 yds. behind the end of the shooting gallery, suddenly felt herself injured on the right side, being struck by a Morris tube bullet from the "range" below. Assistance was at once forthcoming, and a naval surgeon, with Drs. Middleton and Ellis, were promptly on the spot. Examination proved that the tiny bullet had cut through the hard material of the corset and had entered the lady's side. Search in the wound failed to find the bullet, and as it was feared it had penetrated deeply, arrangements were quickly made to have Mrs. Bland taken ashore and home for treatment. The patient passed a restless night, but Dr. Freer found the bullet next afternoon embedded in muscle. No satisfactory reason has yet been adduced as to the cause of the accident.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE CHINESE.

LORD WOLSELEY retains his faith in the capabilities of the Chinese. Speaking at Edinburgh, the other day, on "Modern Armies," his lordship said that he believed the Chinese to be preëminently designed for fighting ashore and afloat, and that if he had a free hand and could select English officers as instructors, he would undertake to raise, in two years, a Chinese army invincible in the East and difficult to beat in Europe. On what basis of fact does Lord Wolseley build that wonderful creed of his? Foreign officers could not make the Chinese stand up against the Japanese in the late war, and a Chinese navy with a *personnel* long trained according to Western systems distinguished itself by its incapacity.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

OVER the signature of the U.S. Consul-General, the following was issued on Jan. 6th, 1897:—

Until further notice, the following tariff is established for the collection of fees at this office. Invoices should be made out in Silver Yen, which, for the purpose of this notice, are estimated as equivalent to fifty-one and one-tenth (\$.51) cents, U.S. Currency.

For Invoice Certificate	Yen 4.90
For Extra Copy of Invoice	3.92
Marriage Certificate	1.96
Landing Certificate	4.90
For Bill of Health	4.90
For Supplemental Bill of Health .....	.98
For Personal Effects Certificate .....	.98
For Emigration Manifest .....	.49

To avoid delay in transacting business at this office, persons paying fees are requested to present the exact change.

A COMING INVASION.

THE writer of "Sporting Notes" in the *Kobe Chronicle*, said on Tuesday:—Now that the holidays are at an end, or getting that way, the pursuit of sports will revive and proceed without further interruption. Preparations are being made to invade Yokohama and scoop all the glory that may be lying around loose, and next week more definite details may be announced. The Kobe Chess Club may send a contingent, and it is to be hoped an effort will be made to create a bit of a splash in this direction, to show that our newest organisation is not our weakest.

A HONGKONG FROST.

SAYS the *China Mail* of December 23rd:—"Ice at the Peak!" It is only a few winters ago since the Colony, figuratively speaking, had its breath taken away by a phenomenal blizzard

and the crystallisation of the Peak for a succession of days. Last night, the Colony had another cold experience, and this morning at the Peak ice three quarters of an inch thick was procurable at the Hon. E. R. Belillios' mountain residence, 'The Eyrie.' Ice was duly imported to the city this morning by other residents, and samples were being sent round Peak residences at an early hour. The lowest recorded temperature we have heard of at the Peak is 38 degrees, and we understand that 41 was recorded at Kowloon during the night. This is a big drop from 74 on Sunday and 69 on Monday."

LORD PORTMAN'S CLAIM.

REUTER recently took the trouble to inform British residents in the East that Lord Portman's claim of £400,000 from the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company as compensation for the compulsory acquisition of about 14 acres of his Marylebone estate, had been reduced to £24,000 by arbitration. But the London journals show that the award of the arbitrators was £260,000. The latter sum is certainly not extravagant. It means only 150 *yen* per *tsubo*, approximately. The land must have been outside the active sphere of London life.

NEW YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S MISSION.

ON Wednesday evening a second ship entertainment was given at the Seamen's Mission, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by a large gathering of officers and sailors from the ships in harbour. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, and after an interval for refreshments, the cargo of the miniature ship was distributed, each man receiving a useful New Year's present. The Mission launch conveyed seventy-five sailors in her trips to and from the shipping during the evening.

A BANGKOK GYMKHANA.

THE *Singapore Free Press* reports a gymkhana at Bangkok, in which an animal race was a distinguishing feature. There were seventeen entries, including an elephant, a baby bear, a crocodile, a deer, a tortoise, two crabs, a cock, a hen, a goose, a duck, a weasel, a Ceylon bull, two dogs, a turkey, and an orang-outang. The turkey won, and the "croc" was a good second. Our contemporary publishes the report in all seriousness.

CONSULAR CHANGES.

SAYS the *Kobe Herald*:—We are to lose Mr. Chalmers shortly as he goes to H.B.M.'s Consulate at Yokohama, vice Mr. Wileman, who proceeds home on leave. The vacancy here is to be taken by Mr. Hobart-Hampden, who is now Acting Consul at Hakodate. Mr. R. de B. Lazard is on his way up from Formosa to take over charge of the Consulate in Hokkaido.

A BRIGHTON LANDMARK GONE.

A LONDON telegram dated 5th December says: The old chain pier at Brighton was destroyed in a gale last evening.

CURRENT POLITICS.

The secession of seven Liberals from their Party has caused much excitement in journalistic columns. A representative of the *Mainichi* interviewed one of the seceders, and learned that the split was attributable to corruption among the members of the Party, to the domineering conduct of certain members, special confidants of Count Itagaki, whose intellectual vigour is already enfeebled by age, and to the fact that collusion goes on with outsiders, as Barons Ito and Suyematsu. It was added that several other members, Messrs. Ishida Kannoosuke, Yamashita Chiyowo, Aizawa Neiken, and so forth, were determined to sever their connexion with the Party.

Mr. Yamada Taizo, a leading Liberal, has told a representative of the *Fiji*, that the seven may have resigned lest their continuance in the Party might result in their being dismissed. In fact, they withdrew to avoid a worse fate. Why they should have been placed in such a situation is not clearly explained by Mr.

Yamada. One paper gives as a reason that these seven had been "bought over" by the Ministry, and another surmises that the probable restoration of the Party's old system of nominating its President and so forth, which system had been broken down, or at least suspended through the exertions of the seven and their associates, must have dissatisfied them.

Mr. Minamino Doshin, an ex-soshi, now representing a constituency in Osaka *Ku*, has withdrawn from the Liberal Party and joined the Parliamentary Club, organized by Mr. Kawashima Jun and other unaffiliated members of Parliament.

Despite these troubles, the relations between the Liberals and a section of the Unionists are apparently growing more and more intimate. The two Parties are now negotiating with the view of moving together during this session, and devising measures calculated to bring about the downfall of the Ministry. Judging from a rumour that Viscount Shinagawa and other leading Unionists will attend a grand friendly reunion of the Opposition, to be held shortly, the Unionists must have been much strengthened. In the consummation of this *entente* Mr. Shirane Senichii, ex-Minister of Communications, is said to have been chiefly instrumental. Though confined in bed by illness, he concluded an understanding, on the one hand, with Barons Ito and Suyematsu, and on the other he persuaded Viscount Shinagawa and his leading followers to bring the Liberals and the Unionists closer together. But it is to be observed that about a third of the Unionists are not entirely satisfied with this tendency. They hold that the Party must stand by its original declaration of strict neutrality. Hence, according to the opinion of the *Yiji*, the adoption of any hard and fast anti-Government policy may involve a split in the ranks of the Unionists. We may note, here, that the two new members of Parliament, one from Kagawa and the other from Kumamoto, have joined the Unionists, so that the latter's numerical strength in the Lower House now aggregates 35.

The Liberals have decided to introduce an amended Press Bill, eliminating the suppression and suspension clauses so far as ordinary affairs are concerned, but retaining a measure of control in matters relating to the Imperial Household, or in the case of writing calculated to subvert the political system of the country. For offences coming under the two latter headings, imprisonment is to be employed, but only fines in other instances.

Since writing the above, we learn that the dissensions among the National Unionists are apparently approaching a climax. On the 7th inst. the parliamentary members identified with the Party held a general meeting, when Mr. Yumoto moved that members endeavouring to make the Party subservient to the Liberals, thus seeking to undermine its independent policy, should be expelled, and that the Party should resume the attitude of strict neutrality announced in its recent manifesto. This motion was the signal for great commotion among those present, the result being that eight members, Messrs. Sasaki Shozo, Tautsumi Teikyu, and so forth, declared their intention of severing connexion with the Party, and forwarded formal notice to that effect a few hours afterwards. Mr. Yumoto and 12 others thought it more prudent to await the settlement of other matters, but it appears that the continuation of an *entente* between the Unionists and the Liberals will culminate in the secession of 13 other members of the former Party, an event that may endanger its very existence.

A statement published by the *Chuo Shimbun* that four of the seceders from the Liberal Party had withdrawn their resignations, turns out to be inexact. According to later news, given by other journals only one member, Mr. Takahashi, has yielded to persuasion and decided to remain in the Party, on condition that the Councillors' Board system be not discontinued. However, two or three others may follow the example of Mr. Takahashi. Evidently Mr. Yamada Taizo's statements on this subject are incorrect.

IMPERIAL DIET.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House did not sit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.20 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—First Reading of an Official Bill relating to the amendment of the Press Law.
- 2.—First Reading of an Official Bill relating to the amendment of the Public Meeting and Political Association Law.
- 3.—First Reading of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Minoura Katsudo and 2 others, relating to the Press Law.
- 4.—First Reading of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Minoura Katsudo and 1 others, relating to the Public Meeting and Political Association Law.
- 5.—First Reading of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Hatoyama Kazuo and others, relating to expunging certain provisions from the Registration Law.
- 6.—First Reading of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Hatoyama Kazuo and others, relating to the abolition of the Special Municipal System in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto.
- 7.—First Reading of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Hatoyama Kazuo and others, relating to the Supplementing of the City Organization Law.

Before proceeding to the Order of the Day, the President introduced a new member from one of the Kumamoto constituencies, and caused one of the secretaries to read a report about the election of the Settled Accounts Committee, the Disciplinary Committee, the Petitions Committee, and a list of the Bills introduced either by the Government or by members of the House, and so forth. He further informed the House that Mr. Hoshi Toru had tendered his resignation. The letter accompanying the resignation was characteristic of the sender. He wrote that, although it was customary for the President of the House to try and dissuade a member from resigning his seat, any trouble of that kind might be dispensed with in the present case.

The first Bill on the Order was then taken. Mr. Tokumasa (Liberal), desired to put some questions to the Government Delegate. When the present Cabinet was organized, the Premier had announced the Government's policy at a meeting of the Local Governors, and had declared, among other things, that it was intended to respect freedom of speech and publication. Count Kabayama, the Home Minister, was also reported to have addressed the Governors in a similar strain. Yet this same Cabinet now introduced an amended Bill retaining the obnoxious clauses of suspension and suppression. He wished to have a satisfactory explanation from the Government Delegates.

Mr. Komuchi, Chief of the Legislation Bureau and Government Delegate, ascended the rostrum amidst loud queries from several members as to why the Home Minister did not appear. He observed that the Government contemplated due respect for freedom of publication and speech, and that the Bill now before the House was drafted in that spirit, though the retention of the suppression and suspension clauses might appear to conflict with the theory. The suppression clause was retained, but would be enforced by the sentence of a Court of law and not by arbitrary command of the Administration. A similar amendment had been made with regard to the suspension clause, for newspapers would no longer be suspended on the ambiguous ground of *chian bogai* (disturbing public tranquillity). The cause of suspension was to be explicitly stated, as prescribed in the Bill, and the provision was not to be enforced with respect to ordinary political matters. The House ought to give calm attention to these contrasts between the Bill and the existing Law, and should not hastily condemn the former merely because it retained the suspension and suppression clauses.

Mr. Komuro (Liberal), wished to know why the Home Minister did not attend, and moved that the discussion of the Bill should be adjourned till the Minister appeared. This motion being supported by members, the President announced that he should despatch one of the Secretaries to invite the presence of the Minister.

Mr. Kusakari (Liberal), suggested the advisability of the House's taking a recess till the Minister's answer should arrive. The President

did not at once adopt that suggestion, but after some 10 minutes a recess was announced.

About a quarter of an hour later, the members were summoned to the chamber, and were informed by the President that the Home Minister could not attend. Mr. Komuro (Liberal), speaking from his seat, said that, in that case, he had no choice but to address his questions to Mr. Komuchi, a new Government official. He then proceeded to urge the absolute necessity of rescinding the obnoxious clauses; demonstrated the impossibility of preventing the circulation of a newspaper containing obnoxious matter; contended that the purpose contemplated by the clause in question could never be attained, and demanded an explanation why the clause was considered necessary.

Mr. Komuchi, Government Delegate, replied from the rostrum in much the same strain as he had previously spoken. He to wished remind Mr. Komuro that the transfer of the control of the press from the Administration to the Judiciary would impose a powerful moral check upon the former, should they purpose to provisionally enforce the suspension clause, for should a law court deliver judgment in a sense opposed to the step taken by the official censors against a paper, the Administration would be put to great shame and humiliation.

Mr. Kusakari (Liberal), asked permission to introduce an urgency motion, namely, that the discussion of the Bill be postponed till the Home Minister could appear in person to offer explanations. But this ready-tongued orator was not content to confine himself to the motion. He dwelt at great length on what he called the flagrant inconsistency of the Government, for while pledging themselves to respect personal rights and freedom, they had considerably widened the scope of press censorship. According to the existing Law, the control was vested in the Home Minister alone, but the Bill now before the House proposed to add the Minister of Colonization and the Law Courts. Even a petty judge, drawing a salary of only 300 *yen* annually was to be entitled, according to the amended law, to suspend a newspaper. The discussion of the Bill must be deferred, however long, till the Home Minister could attend to offer explanations in person.

This motion was supported by Mr. Yamada Taizo (Liberal) who argued that, judging from the universal belief that the Cabinet had promised the *Shimpo-to* to totally rescind the suppression and suspension clauses, there must be some special reasons inducing the same Cabinet to present such a Bill, reasons which the Cabinet Ministers, and above all the Home Minister, were alone competent to explain.

The motion was rejected by a small majority. As to the nomination of a Special Committee to consider and report on the Bill, one member proposed that 18 members, two from each section, should be elected, and that their choice be left to the President. But this was opposed by another, who argued that, as the Bill was one of grave importance, the election should be made by the respective sections and not left to the President. The first motion was approved by a large majority, and the Bills standing second, third, fourth, and fifth on the Order were entrusted to the same committee. With regard to the remaining two Bills, the President announced that their introducers wished to have them withdrawn from the Order of the Day.

The House rose at 2.40 p.m., to resume its session on Monday, the 11th instant.

A CANARD.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* contains a long and circumstantial account of an incident said to have occurred recently in the streets of Tokyo. The gist of the story is that His Excellency the German Minister, while driving along Bancho, struck one of two students with his whip, and that the lads, who wore the uniform of the Officers' Preparatory College, preferred complaint to the Foreign Office and to the Bancho police. We have made inquiries which enable us to say that the story is entirely incorrect.

ARMY ENLISTMENT REGULATIONS.

The Army Enlistment Regulations have been issued in the form of a notification by the Department of War. According to the new Regulations the undermentioned persons are disqualified from entering the Military College, the central and local Preparatory Military Schools, and other institutions under the control of the Department of War:—

1. Married persons, candidates for Military Surgery and Veterinary Schools excepted.
2. Persons who have been declared bankrupt, or whose fathers, or heads of family, have been declared insolvent or bankrupt, and have not yet been rehabilitated.
3. Persons who have been convicted in criminal courts or have been punished for gambling.
4. Persons of notorious bad behaviour.

The limits of stature and age are as follow, the age being computed from the date of enrolment, or admission into the school: Cadets:—18 to 23 years of age, and at least 5 Japanese feet.

Central Preparatory Military School:—16 to 18 years of age, and at least 4.8 ft. for those over 17 and under 18 years.

Local Preparatory Military School:—13 to 16 years of age, and at least 4.5 ft., for those under 14 years, 4.6 ft. for those over 14 and under 15 years, and 4.7 ft. over 15 and under 16 years.

Students of the College of Medicine who wish to become military surgeons:—12 to 28 years of age, and at least 5 ft.

Students of the Military Surgery School:—20 to 30 years of age, and at least 5 ft.

Students of the Military Veterinary School:—18 to 25 years of age, and at least 5 ft.

Students of the Non-Commissioned Officers School:—At least 5.2 ft. for the artillery and engineer corps; 5 ft. for infantry, cavalry, and commissariat corps.

Students of Gunnery School:—18 to 25 years of age, and at least 5.2 ft.

Students of the Military Artizans School:—18 to 25 years of age, and at least 5 ft.

Candidates for examination, except those serving in the Army, and candidates for local preparatory military schools and non-commissioned officers' school, must forward their photographs, recently taken, to the surgeon of the examination committee, with their names and status written on the back.

Subjects of examination for cadetship, as based on the scholarship of graduates of Ordinary Middle Schools, are as follow:—Chinese, Sinico-Japanese composition, arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid geometry, plane trigonometry, Japanese and foreign geography, and physical geography, Japanese and foreign history, physiology and hygiene, zoology, botany, physics, inorganic chemistry, geometrical and freehand drawing, and one foreign language. The examination in a foreign language is optional, and will be conducted in either English, French, or German, according to the wish of candidate.

The examination of candidates for the central preparatory military school is based on the scholarship of those that have successfully passed through the 3rd year class of an Ordinary Middle School, and the subjects are as follow:—Examination in foreign languages, optional; Chinese, Sinico-Japanese composition, arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry, Japanese and foreign geography, Japanese and Chinese history, physiology and hygiene, rudiments of physics and chemistry, geometrical and freehand drawing.

The examination of boys for local preparatory military schools is based

on the scholarship of the 1st year pupils of an ordinary middle school, and the subjects are as follow:—Reading of Sinico-Japanese passages, Sinico-Japanese composition, writing, rudimentary arithmetic, primary Japanese, geography and history, rudimentary ideas in physical sciences, freehand drawing.

Boys admitted into the central or local preparatory military schools must pay a fee of 32 yen for initial clothing expenses, besides paying 6½ yen monthly.

The subjects of examination of candidates for the non-commissioned officers' school, military artizans' school, and military accountants' school, are as follow: Chinese, Sinico-Japanese and Japanese colloquial composition, and arithmetic.

An appendix to the Regulations states that, for the present, the age-limit of candidate for cadetship, students of non-commissioned officers' and gunnery schools will be 18 to 26 years. In another notification the number of students to be admitted next year has been fixed as follows:—Cadets, about 600; boys of the central military preparatory school, 150; boys of the local military preparatory schools (six in all) 50 at each; students of non-commissioned officers' school, 1,300; students of the gunnery school, 176.

THE "GOROTSUKI."

Gorotsuki is a term used in Tokyo to designate a class of social pests who spend their time in gambling, when they have anything to stake, in obtaining money from honest citizens by threats, and sometimes in acting as intercessors when a quarrel breaks out among a certain class of citizens, such as restaurant or brothel keepers; in a word pursuing low professions. Thousands of these pests frequent Tokyo, and strange to say, generally succeed in pursuing their criminal programmes with impunity. Whether they gamble or intimidate, they do not seem to be subjected by the police to control as strict as that exercised in the case of other wrong-doers. They are suffered to perpetrate their knaveries in broad daylight under the very noses of constables. Though this is partly due to their clever way of eluding the grasp of the law, it is mainly attributable to a secret understanding between them and the police, especially the detective force. Detectives maintain intimate relations with the *gorotsuki*, making use of them to facilitate the discovery of criminals. But there is another potent consideration, according to the *Kokumin no tomo*, that undermines the efficiency and discipline of the detectives towards the *gorotsuki*. When a detective wishes to start business on his own account, and wants funds for the purpose, he enlists the support of his comrades, and the latter set about assisting in a peculiar manner; a manner simple enough, but decidedly shady. The would-be business man orders thousands of Japanese towels, and these his comrades distribute to each *gorotsuki* living in Tokyo. The latter are then obliged to contribute one or two yen towards the fund, and a sum of 1,000 to 2,000 yen can thus be obtained easily. It follows that a detective can raise 20 yen with less difficulty than an ordinary constable experiences in procuring a few sen; a circumstance that constitutes a source of perpetual discontent to the latter. According to the *Kokumin no tomo*, the benefit that the detectives derive from the *gorotsuki* in discovering criminals cannot bear comparison with the trouble and even danger to which ordinary law-abiding citizens are subjected by these same personages, while the existence of such an understanding between the "idlers" and the detectives will ultimately reduce the latter to a corrupt and useless body. The Metropolitan Police Board must effect a drastic reform in the system of its detectives, and must exercise strict control over these social pests, the *gorotsuki*.

COUNT ITAGAKI AND THE LEADING LIBERALS DEFRAUDED.

The *Yomiuri* publishes an extraordinary story connected with Count Itagaki and his leading partisans. Some years ago, a man named Yasukawa Jinichi came to Tokyo and applied to be admitted into the Liberal Party. He declared himself to be a native of Yamato, and said that his property did not fall below that of Mr. Dogura Shozaburo, a millionaire of the same province, popularly called the "Forest King of Japan." Gradually he established intimate relations with several members. His conduct bore out his original account of himself, for he spent money freely, and now and then contributed to the funds of the Party. His influence, therefore, steadily increased, until he came to be counted among the principal members of the Party. Yasukawa being a batchelor, some Liberals conceived the idea that he should marry a daughter of Count Itagaki, so as to cement the relation between him and the Party. Yasukawa evinced much satisfaction at becoming a son-in-law of the Leader of the Party, and the marriage was at last consummated, though the outlay connected with it caused considerable embarrassment to Count Itagaki, his circumstances being very straitened at the time. After this Yasukawa's influence naturally grew greater, so much so that it was thought necessary, even by the leading Liberals, to have his preliminary endorsement whenever a member advanced any proposal for the approval of the Party. When Yasukawa had succeeded in completely hoodwinking the Count and his followers, he began quietly to profit by the occasion. He induced several leading Liberals to endorse his documents, and in that way raised a sum amounting to over 20,000 yen. In the latter part of the year just concluded, he suddenly disappeared and could not be found anywhere, to the alarm and anxiety of his wife, her father, Count Itagaki, and others who had acted as his sureties. A few days subsequently, a sealed letter reached Count Itagaki from Yasukawa, posted in his native place. On opening the envelope, the Count, to his amazement and anger, found only a note of divorce to Yasukawa's wife, and nothing whatever about his mysterious conduct. The Count despatched a messenger at once to Yamato, but the envoy returned *re infeld*. He had seen Yasukawa, indeed, but failed to obtain any definite reply to the demands preferred on behalf of Count Itagaki. The messenger learned, while in Yamato, that Yasukawa belonged to one of the oldest families in the neighbourhood, and had once been very wealthy, but that his affairs had subsequently fallen into a state of complete embarrassment. Mrs. Yasukawa deserves much sympathy, and so do the Liberals that endorsed Yasukawa's paper, though their prudence leaves a great deal to be desired. It was in connexion with this affair that more than twenty members of Parliament, identified with the Liberal Party, had their half-yearly Parliamentary allowances, which fell due on the 26th of last month, suddenly seized by creditors who had furnished money to Yasukawa. It is said that not one influential member of the Party escaped pecuniary entanglement with the sharper.

MERCANTILE METHODS IN CHINA.

From Canton comes news of a transaction, not novel of its kind, but worth noting as an illustration of the shrewd, far-seeing ideas of the Chinese merchant. A native rice-exporting hong in Wuhn failed for 8,000 Tls. Thereupon the Canton Guild and several of the largest firms in the same line of business, fearing that unless the defaulting hong's liabilities were discharged, the credit of the Cantonese might suffer, put up the eight thousand taels. We have never heard of anything of that kind in Japan. It speaks volumes for the commercial insight of the Chinese.

THE LIBERALS.

The Liberal Party has decided to convoke an extraordinary general meeting for the 10th January, at which it will nominate a President and elect three general commissioners to posts now vacant owing to the resignation of Messrs. Hayashi, Kono, and Matsuda. It should be remembered that when these leading members of the Party represented the advisability of supporting the National Unionists in the Diet and the wisdom of voting for the candidate of that Party for the Presidency of the House of Representatives, their advice was overruled by a majority of the Liberals present. This placed the three politicians in an embarrassing situation, virtually making them break faith with the Unionists. For it is said that an understanding had been arrived at between them and the leaders of the National Unionists in regard to this matter. Hence Messrs. Hayashi, Kono, and Matsuda resigned, and Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi was temporarily appointed to direct the Party's affairs. The course pursued by the Party seems to have caused dissatisfaction to Count Itagaki, and he is understood to have sent a letter to the Office of the Party intimating that he should like to resign the leadership both in fact and spirit. In the meantime, the temporary ill-feeling entertained by the National Unionists towards the Liberals seems to have disappeared, and an understanding has been arranged, judging by the result of the election of a chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, and the composition of the Standing Committees, most of which posts have fallen to either Liberals or Unionists. This has given considerable encouragement to the progressive section of the Party; and the members that advocate an aggressive policy have begun to declare that anti-Government steps should be taken with vigour at a favourable juncture. To successfully attain this purpose, the Party must elect a President and General Commissioners: that is their contention. This opinion seems to have prevailed, for on the 28th inst. the Liberals having seats in the House, held a meeting at which there was no dissenting voice. Needless to say, Count Itagaki will be again placed at the head of the Party, and Messrs. Kono, Hayashi, and Matsuda will be re-elected General Commissioners. It has also been decided to persuade certain influential publicists who view the Liberals with favour to join the party—a resolution that may bring about the entry of Barons Ito and Suyematsu into their ranks.

It has already been noted in these columns that some friction existed in the ranks of the Liberal Party, owing to the development of an idea that too much influence was wielded by the Tosa section; in other words, by Count Itagaki and his immediate followers. For a time, indeed, there seemed to be some probability that Count Itagaki would retire from the nominal leadership of the Party, and that its affairs would be managed by a committee of councillors. But it was ultimately found that a very large majority favoured the old organization, and desired to see Count Itagaki restored to his original position of authority. A resolution in that sense was adopted at a meeting of the parliamentary members of the Party on the 31st of December. Last Sunday, however, seven members sent to the head office an announcement that they wished to have their names erased from the Party's roll. The general supposition is that their reason for taking such a step is a feeling of resentment towards the Tosa section, but the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* thinks that some other considerations have been operative. The loss of seven votes in the Lower House, says our contemporary, is, of course, a thing to be greatly regretted, but if the secession of these lukewarm associates has the effect of consolidating the union of these remaining, the Party will be a gainer.

THE KANAGAFUCHI SPINNING MILL.

A representative of this journal called on Mr. Wada, manager of the Kanagafuchi Mill, at the office in Horidome, Nihonbashi, to seek information about the boycotting affair. Mr. Wada declared, with some amusement, that he had been disappointed by an apparent want of pluck on the part of the boycotters. The Kanagafuchi Mill was resolved to fight a good square battle for the cause of the poor female operatives, but it seemed that an opportunity for the contest would not be forthcoming. The fact is that the Boycotting League has discovered this self-sought quarrel to be a costly affair. The League represents more than 600,000 spindles, and it was decided that a fund for prosecuting the campaign should be obtained at the rate of from 8 to 10 *sen* per spindle. By that means a sum of over 40,000 *yen* is said to have been collected, but rumour alleges that the money is already nearly exhausted. It was spent on inserting long declarations against the Kanagafuchi mill in nearly all the journals of Tokyo and of the Kei-Han districts; on paying *soshi*—who numbered at one time as many as 160—at the rate of 40 *sen* per head, exclusive of their food and drink—which latter item probably cost more than their regular wages—and so on. As the complication commenced about the middle of last month, and as the League spent about 3,000 *yen* a day, all for the purpose of coercing helpless female operatives to work at low wages and under bad treatment, the forty thousand *yen* did not last long.

To the Kanagafuchi Mill the trouble costs virtually nothing. It has simply to provide against its operatives being decoyed away under false promises, and is therefore entirely unconcerned whether it be boycotted by 46 mills or by all the mills in Japan combined. It experiences no embarrassment whatever even when boycotted, for, comically enough, while the boycotters warn the business men with whom they are regularly connected not to deal with the offending firm, the Kanagafuchi mill is able to obtain a supply of raw material and to dispose of its products just as easily as before. The menaces of the boycotters are entirely futile. Hence Mr. Wada thinks that the League will collapse out of pure impotence, and because of the heavy expense involved in prolonging the campaign. This forecast seems to be justified, for the shareholders of the 46 boycotting mills are dissatisfied to see so much money wasted on hiring and feasting *soshi*. At an extraordinary meeting held by the boycotters at the end of last year, signs of dissension are reported to have appeared. So the Kanagafuchi Mill is calmly awaiting further developments, and has no desire that any one should act as intercessor. It is determined to reject every proposal in that sense, coming from whatever quarter, be the medium Count Inouye or Mr. Shibuzawa. As to the question of adopting coercive measures for the control of operatives, Mr. Wada is of opinion that such a course would be not only highly improper from the standpoint of personal freedom, but also entirely ineffectual. Any system devised for the purpose must result simply in waste of trouble and money, for operatives have only to assume new names when they enter the service of another mill, and it becomes virtually impossible to identify them. The best, and in the long run, the most economical way of controlling operatives is to give them as high wages as possible, and to extend to them the best treatment consistent with business conditions. Mr. Wada was at once amused and indignant about the fact that the Boycotting League had succeeded in decoying some 80 operatives from the Hyogo branch of the Kanagafuchi Mill. The 80 girls are kept in the house of a certain headman of coolies in Osaka, under the guard of a number of men. Though successfully decoyed, the difficulty now is what to do with them, for however simple they be they will not consent to be distributed like mere chattels among the 46 boycotting mills; while, if the choice of location be left to the girls, trouble will be engendered among the mills.

Hence they are kept in a house and paid wages for doing nothing, but are restrained from going abroad freely. The maintenance of the girls must involve considerable outlay. Apart, too, from the question of cost, the step is to be strongly denounced, for it amounts, in effect, to illegal confinement. In a word, the boycott is sure to break down, though there is no corresponding certainty that their failure will teach a lesson to the boycotters, and that they will give better wages and extend better treatment to their operatives. The Kanagafuchi directors are gratified to observe that the starting of their branch mill in Hyogo has been instrumental in improving the condition of spinning operatives throughout the Kei-Han districts.

RESIGNATION OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Considerable friction appears to have occurred in connection with the election of a President of the House of Representatives. The Liberals and the National Unionists had come to an agreement to vote together, but had not been sufficiently definite as to the choice of a candidate. The Liberals maintained the advisability of a double ticket, bearing the names of Mr. Kono Hironaka (Liberal) and Mr. Sassa Tomofusa (National Unionist), but the Unionists, regarding such a course as precarious, urged that both parties should vote for Mr. Sassa only. An agreement on the latter basis proving impossible, and neither side being willing to abandon its own project, it became evident that the strength of the two parties could not be combined unless some heroic course were adopted. Accordingly, Mr. Kono Hironaka sent in his resignation as a member of the House. Considering that Mr. Kono is the parliamentary leader of the Liberals, it is difficult to believe that he was quite serious in his expression of desire to resign. The simpler course would have been to withdraw from the presidential contest. On the other hand, he may have supposed that such an indication of earnestness would ultimately have the effect of bringing the two parties definitely into the same camp; and if that was his forecast, it seems to have proved accurate, for the Liberals and Unionists certainly worked together subsequently at the election of standing-committee members and of the chairman of committee of the whole. But Mr. Kono's action produced an unlooked-for complication. The Chief Secretary of the House, Mr. Okuda Yoshindo, ought naturally to have consulted the Vice-President with regard to Mr. Kono's resignation. He did not do so. He returned the document to Mr. Kono, who had been persuaded to alter his decision. Now the Vice-President of the House is Mr. Shimada Saburo, a prominent member of the *Shimpo-jo* and virtually leader of that Party in the Lower House. Had Mr. Kono's resignation reached the hands of Mr. Shimada, its recall might have been a matter of much difficulty. From that point of view, the Chief Secretary's conduct was open to emphatic criticism, and we cannot be at all surprised that he has been roundly charged with partiality in the discharge of his duties. On what rule of procedure he acted, we do not know. Probably he thought that if a member wished to withdraw his resignation before it passed into the hands of the President or Vice-President, there could be no impropriety in acceding to the wish, for the Secretariat of the House is, after all, nothing more than a species of post office for the convenience of the members. Certainly a draft of law transmitted to the Secretaries by a member, would be returned at any moment to the latter so long as it had not reached the President and been placed on the record. However, it would have been more prudent on Mr. Okuda's part to consult the Vice-President before taking action. The result of his failure to do so was a commotion leading him, in turn, to resign office. His resignation was tendered on the 29th ultimo, and the *Tokyo Asahi* says that he intends to take a trip to Europe.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION.

No one seems to be quite sure about the course that the Liberals intend to take when the Diet re-assembles. Some journals allege that a motion of want of confidence will be introduced at once. Others are equally positive that no extreme action will be taken by the Liberals unless a specially favourable opportunity presents itself. Others, again, say that the passing of a vote of want of confidence would be welcomed by the Government and its parliamentary supporters, since a general election would probably strengthen the latter materially. We are without means of discriminating between these assertions, and it does not appear likely that any plain clue will be furnished until after the extraordinary general meeting of the Liberal Party on the 10th instant. What seems pretty certain, however, is that the Liberals and the National Unionists are now working hand in hand. The National Unionists lent their aid to elect a Liberal to the position of Chairman of Committee of the Whole House, and the Liberals returned the compliment by electing a Unionist to the chair of the Budget Committee. The Liberals hold 104 seats in the Lower House, and the Unionists 33. Thus the two parties in combination cast 137 votes against the *Shimpo* 10's 95. Sixty-six members are not affiliated to any party, and there are two unoccupied seats—one for Kagawa Prefecture and one for Kumamoto. At present, therefore, the Cabinet's opponents are in a position to force the situation, if they please. It is by no means certain, however, that the Liberals and National Unionists could carry a vote of want of confidence. The unaffiliated members generally support the Government, and are especially likely to do so when Count Matsukata is in power, for his popularity in business circles is very great. Meanwhile, two facts are noteworthy. The first is that, despite confident predictions lately circulated, no split has taken place, or seems lately to take place, in the ranks of either the Liberals or the National Unionists. The second is that the situation in the Diet is very unstable, and at any moment a crisis may be precipitated.

AMENDMENT OF THE PRESS LAW.

The Press Law now in force was promulgated on December 28th, 1887. From its first session in 1891, the House of Representatives passed sweeping amendments of the Law, but the House of Peers invariably threw out the Bill. Long ago a compromise could have been effected, had the Lower House recognised the truth of the adage that half a loaf is better than no bread. The House, however, insisted on treating the matter emotionally rather than practically, and thus the Law stands unaltered to this day. In our last issue we gave a sketch of the amendments embodied in a Bill now submitted by the Government to the Diet. For the sake of clearness, however, it may be well to explain the proposed changes more fully.

According to the Law of 1887, the Minister of State for Home Affairs is competent to suspend for any length of time, or to suppress, a newspaper or periodical containing matter which, in his opinion, is calculated to imperil public peace and good order or to impair public morality. Further, when a public prosecution is instituted against a journal or periodical, the public procurator is authorized to seize the journal or periodical. Finally, the Ministers of War and of the Navy are competent to issue special orders prohibiting the publication of matters relating to military or naval affairs.

According to the amended Law, the Minister of State for Home Affairs is no longer competent to suspend and suppress a journal or periodical, but is competent only to seize, and prevent the sale or distribution of, the particular number containing matter calculated to imperil public peace or good order; or to injure morality; or to impair the dignity of the Imperial Court; or to subvert the political system; or to disturb the laws of the realm; or containing

diplomatic, naval, or military intelligence in violation of a prohibition issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Navy, or the Minister of the Army. (It will be observed that the prohibiting power is extended to the Minister of Foreign Affairs). Should it be deemed advisable to penalize the offending journal or periodical more severely than by the seizure of a single issue, then recourse must be had to a Court of Law. In that case, the Minister of Home Affairs or of Colonization has competence to suspend the incriminated journal for one week, or the incriminated periodical for three issues. Moreover, the Judiciary is vested with competence to suppress the publication of a journal or periodical convicted of any of the above offences, and to confiscate the plant used in printing the incriminated matter.

Thus the proposed changes are, first, that the power of suppression is altogether taken away from the Administration and transferred to the Judiciary; secondly, that the exercise of the power of suspension is limited to one week, instead of being unlimited; and thirdly, that suspension can not be ordered, as at present, without designating the incriminated matter, but must be concurrent with a legal prosecution in which the cause of offence will be clearly set forth for the judgment of a Court of Law.

These are very large amendments; quite as large, in our opinion, as can safely be made at present. If any one can persuade himself that the press of Japan has already established its title to be freed from all Administrative supervision, we admire his optimism much more than his discernment.

THE VICE-MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, Mr. Matsudaira, who was recently appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, finds himself unable to retain the post, and will probably be relieved at an early date. His successor is expected to be Mr. Misaki Kamenosuke, new Chief of the Bureau of Local Government. Mr. Misaki's career is not easily explicable. Throughout the first seven sessions of the Diet he figured as a prominent Liberal, and his appointment to the position of Chief of the Local Government Bureau was generally understood to be one of the consequences of the alliance between the Cabinet and the Liberals. Yet we now find him not only retaining office though the Liberals are in opposition, but also receiving marked promotion from a Cabinet supported by the Liberals' enemies. It is true that Mr. Misaki was originally an official, and that his political colour probably lost much of its vividness when he once more re-entered official life. Still, there is no denying the fact that in these days of transition from the old order to the new, a good many anomalies present themselves.

RESIGNATION OF MR. SAMEISHIMA.

Mr. Sameishima Takenosuke, who served for several years as Private Secretary to Marquis Ito, and was subsequently promoted to be a Minister Plenipotentiary *en disponibilité*, has resigned his official position. Mr. Sameishima is so well known to foreigners in Japan that many persons will be curious to learn the reasons of this act. We have no direct information, but the *Yomiuri Shimbun* alleges that Mr. Sameishima is strongly opposed to the amendments of the Press Law, as proposed by the present Cabinet, and that so soon as a Bill embodying those amendments was presented by the Government to the Diet, he sent in his resignation. Whether he is in favour of granting a fuller measure of freedom, or whether he thinks that the old restrictions should be preserved, the *Yomiuri* does not say, but the tone of its note leads us to suppose that Mr. Sameishima does not think the time has come for removing the restraints now imposed by law. Evidently this problem is destined to disturb Japanese politicians and legislators for many a day still.

JAPAN'S ECONOMY PRIOR TO AND AFTER THE WAR.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has carried out inquiries into the comparative condition of Japan's economy prior to and after the Japan-China War. It has obtained the following results:—

Volume of currency in circulation	June 1893.	June 1896.
(yen)	41,738,007.85	30,419,709.85
Government Loans to be redeemed	280,519,621.00	307,005,034.00
Joint stock companies	2,135	2,471.00
Capital (gross amount) (yen)	108,500,779.00	180,308,082.00
Capital paid up	66,189,073.00	106,500,731.00
Banks	125	1,297.00
Capital	62,916,100.00	111,430,443.00
Private railway companies	38	40.00
Capital	73,232,000.00	231,238,000.00
Joint mileage of Government and private railways (miles)	2,500.00	3,100.00
Lines opened for traffic	1,280.00	1,190.00
Lines not yet completed	640.00	900.00
Bonds and shares. Quotation = (time bargain for July).		
Redemption Bonds 100 yen face value	107.00	103.00
Sanyo Railway shares, 27 yen face value	33.37	36.30
Kobe Railway, 45 yen face value	139.00	172.00
Domestic Transportation shares, 50 yen face value	41.70	30.40
Kanagafuchi Spinning, 50 yen face value	58.31	69.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 50 yen face value	76.62	109.30
Tokyo Electric, 45 yen face value	66.25	85.70
Hokkaido Tanko, 50 yen face value	75.00	110.00
Nippon Mess-work, 12.5 yen face value	1.00	11.00
Interest on money at Tokyo (per 100 yen):—		
Interest on loans	5.00	5.00
Discount on commercial bills	1.3	per diem 1.4
Discount on cheques drawn at other places	1.3	per diem 1.4
Interest on current loans	1.7	per diem 1.5
Market price of staple commodities in Tokyo:—		
Cleaned rice 1st grade per s yen	9.6	7.5
Cleaned rice 5th grade per s yen	21.8	8.9
Soy (best) per yen	73	per cash 69
Sake (best)	24.50	19.50
Table salt (per yen)	3.50	3.10
Sugar (per kwamme)	44 yen	41
Wages in Tokyo:—		
Carpenter 1st class, daily wages (yen)	55	.60
Carpenter 3rd class, daily wages (yen)	45	.50
Stone mason, 1st class	70	.75
Stone mason, 3rd class	65	.70
Plasterer, 1st class	35	.60
Plasterer, 3rd class	45	.55
Labourer	30	.35

In the above table the figures for joint stock companies given under June, 1893, represent returns to the end of March, 1894. This is due to the fact that official acknowledgement of existing companies in conformity with the Commercial Code was first announced in 1894. The loans represent the amounts in December, 1893; the mileage of railways for 1893 represents the figures for March 1894, and the figures for 1896, are for March of that year. For bonds and shares the average monthly quotations in the Tokyo Stock Exchange are used; and bonds and shares not regularly quoted are necessarily omitted. That the quotations for shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha rose suddenly in June, 1896, was chiefly because of additions to their capital. The market prices of commodities are the averages for the respective months; while wages are based on those fixed by the respective guilds.

NUMBER OF COMPANIES IN JAPAN.

Statistics collected by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce show the number of companies in existence on the last day of October, and their capital, together with other particulars, to be as entered in the following table:—

Number of Joint Stock Companies	1,607
Capital	yen 931,441,570.75
Number of Companies that have increased their capital	00
Amount of capital	yen 14,309,239.40
Total number of Companies	2,656
Total amount of capital	yen 945,531,430.15
Number of Companies dissolved or that ceased to be in operation during the month	7
Capital of the above	150,000
Number of Companies that reduced their capital during the month	5
Capital reduced	45,430
Grand Total of Companies	2,651
Grand Total of Capital	yen 945,330,000.15

These figures, as compared with those for the last day of the preceding month, show an increase of 48 companies, and of capital to the amount of 14,187,430 yen.

THE CONCOCTION OF SCARES.

AMONG the marvels published constantly by sensational journalists, two of recent circulation are particularly striking. One comes from Australia. It is based on a conversation said to have taken place in a railway carriage between several Japanese military men. The conversation being overheard by a foreigner, "well versed in the vernacular," was by him communicated to the Australian tourist who gives it to the world. Its gist was that the people of Australia, though numerically unable to develop the resources of their splendid territory, were nevertheless such dogs in the manger that they wouldn't let anyone else come to develop them, and that, under such circumstances, it might be the duty of Japan to take a forcible hand in the game. The other story appears in the columns of the *Courrier de Saigon* and is given on the authority of a high official of Cochin-China whose initials are "M.C." During a recent visit to Japan this high official was one day addressed by a Japanese Prince, a General of Division—evidently H.I.H. Prince FUSHIMI—to the following effect:—

We Japanese have become a strong and redoubtable people. We produce much, and colonies are therefore necessary to us. Our motto is "Asia for the Asiatics," but especially and by preference for the Japanese. Manila in five years, the Malay Peninsula, a few of the islands of Netherlands India, and other trifles of territory in certain parts of China will satisfy our ambition for the present. After that we shall see.

Of course we are not in a position to denounce either of these tales as an absolute falsehood. Indeed, we think it very probable that the Japanese are highly incensed about Australia's exclusive policy. Already an undercurrent of murmuring on the subject of "*Hai-Nippon*" (exclusion of the Japanese) begins to be apparent in vernacular newspaper columns and in political discussions. No wonder. Forty years ago, Great Britain was summoning Japan to open her gates to intercourse with the world, and preaching to her in tones of menace the doctrine that international exclusiveness in any form had become intolerable to civilization, and might properly be broken down by force, if it did not yield to reason. To-day, a great British colony is legislating for the exclusion of all Orientals, thus re-establishing the line of racial demarcation that has always been denounced by Englishmen themselves as immoral and unprogressive. The Japanese would be fools if they did not detect this flagrant contradiction, and they are not fools. But they can not have forgotten that when the obtrusive Occidental forced his society upon them, *bon gré mal gré*, they, too, asserted their theoretical right to be left alone, and would gladly have made it a practical right had their strength permitted. Thus they would themselves be guilty of inconsistency did they now attempt to apply to Australia the cannon-ball per-

suation in deference to which their own portals flew open when PERRY appeared in the foreground with an English fleet in the middle distance. Military men, however, would not be likely to respect all these considerations, and the reputed railway conversation did, perhaps, take place. We may take it for granted that all Japanese of the better classes are highly incensed against the Australians, and that the latter's panicky and ill-considered legislation has created a real and tangible ill for the sake of averting an unreal and intangible inconvenience. Suppose that the Japanese Diet were to retaliate by a law discriminating against Australians in Japan as Japanese subjects are now discriminated against in Australia. There would be great outcry, of course, and we should hear much talk of a recrudescence of anti-foreign sentiment in Japan. But it is contrary to all experience of human nature to expect that Australia's procedure will not be resented by the Japanese. It is already resented, indeed, but we are persuaded that many a year must pass and many a radical change must occur before the Japanese make any practical effort to display their resentment in the manner said to have been indicated by the party of military officers in a railway carriage.

The story about Prince FUSHIMI is another affair altogether. It is impossible to believe that the Prince ever used the language attributed to him, or any similar language. The boastful tone adopted at the outset of the alleged statement is not only foreign to the habits of Japanese in general, but also ludicrously inconsistent with the modest reserve that invariably characterises Prince FUSHIMI in particular. Moreover, no official in a responsible station, above all an Imperial Prince in command of a *corps d'armée*, would suffer himself, under any circumstances, to be betrayed into such wildly indiscreet affirmations. The story is manufactured out of whole cloth. We do not believe that this "high official of Cochin China" ever exchanged half a dozen words with Prince FUSHIMI. We doubt whether he ever set eyes on the Prince.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The dissensions among the Buddhists, to which we briefly referred in our last Summary, are of three kinds:—(1) There is a disturbance at the Higashi Hongwan temple owing to the alleged misappropriation of money by Mr. Atsumi Keiyei, the Presiding Manager of the temple, and owing to general dissatisfaction with the existing rules of the Shin sect. (2) The perturbation in the Zen sect resembles the above in respect of its consisting of a demand for reform put forward by a strong body of adherents. (3) The third cause of dissension is connected with the publication of a book, the *Bukkyō Kakushū Kōyō* (An Account of the Leading Features of the Various Buddhist sects), to which we referred in our August Summary. The compilers of this work took upon themselves the responsibility of omitting from the articles of faith of the Nichiren Sect certain offensive

allusions to 4 other sects, one of the objects of the book being to bring the various sects into closer union with each other. The allusions referred to consist of 4 epithets said to have been employed by Nichiren himself, the founder of the Sect, in describing 4 other leading Buddhist sects. The term used to describe the Jōdo Sect (founded in Japan by Hōnen Shōnin A.D. 1211), from which the Shin Sect took its origin, was 念佛無間 *Nembutsu-mugen*, which implied that the adherents of this Sect were destined to pray for ever in a well and never find rest. The Zen Sect is referred to as 天魔 *Temma*, a Heavenly Demon, implying relationship to this August personage. Coupled with the characters for the 真言 *Shingon* Sect are 亡國 *bōkoku*, implying that the doctrines of this sect are most destructive. The 律 *Ritsu* Sect is designated a 國賊 *Kokusoku*, a traitor to the country, a rebel. It seems that these offensive epithets were included in the history of the Sect supplied by its leaders to the compilers of the above named book, and that the compilers, without consulting the Sect concerned, omitted them, for which they have been sued before a court of law.

The *Bukkyō*, commenting on the above disturbances, sympathises with the first two classes of agitators, thinking that the reforms which they urge are much needed. But the feud over the insertion or omission of terms in a historical work it thinks childish. Since it is known that the Nichiren Sect is one of the most bigoted in Japan, the insertion of the terms in question would have been no surprise to anybody, says the *Bukkyō*. Their omission, however, was not worth making a stir about. The real cause of the strong feeling is to be found in the fact that the compilers of the book in question are mostly Shinshū men, that is, they belong to a sect to which the Nichiren adherents have for centuries been opposed. In Ōda Nobunaga's time, heated controversies between the two sects were carried on. The *Bukkyō* thinks that it would be difficult to show that the epithets in question are essential elements of the teaching of the Nichiren Sect. The idea of a sect's appealing to a court of law to sanction its slandering other sects certainly has the charm of novelty.

Information that has reached us since writing the above represents the troubles of the Shin Sect to be of three kinds, as follow:—(1) Abuses of which it is alleged the leaders of the Sect are guilty (2) Financial irregularities (3) Educational evils. (1) The feeling against Ōtani, the head, and Atsumi Keiyei, the business manager of the Sect, is very strong. Various religious organs publish virulent attacks on the methods adopted by these two prominent men and urge their resignation. But Archbishop Ōtani treats his detractors with supreme contempt, and proposes to substitute representative government for the alleged despotism of Atsumi Keiyei. (2) The financial irregularities are said to consist of improper methods of raising money and of misappropriation of the sums collected. It is said that ecclesiastical offices and preferments have been sold, and that even the rank occupied by priests has been bartered. The sums collected in this manner have amounted to millions of *yen*, and the temples that have been erected have not cost anything like the amount accumulated.

(3) The education of priests carried on by this Sect is asserted to be most deficient and to be constantly undergoing objectless changes. Representations on this subject have been disregarded. Money collected for educational purposes has been squandered on other objects. Having appealed in vain to the leaders of the Sect, the advocates of reform are now determined to appeal to the public, and in order to do this more effectually have started a new magazine called the 教界時評, *Kyōkai Jigen*.

The latest number of the *Bukkyō* reverts to the disputes and commotion taking place among the adherents of the Shin sect. The Tōkyō dailies having now taken sides on the questions at issue. The *Nihon Kokumin Jiji*, *Yomiuri*, *Hōchi*, *Mainichi*, and *Yoroku Chōhō* are all supporters of the agitators and in favour of the power of Archbishop Ōtani's party being

curtailed. Many prominent Buddhist scholars like Dr. Inouye Yenyō, Dr. Nanjō Fumio, and Professor Murakami also take the side of the advocates of reform. The agitation is spreading and is proving a serious hindrance to education. Professor Murakami has resigned his position as Director of the Tōkyō Shin Shū Chūgakkō, and no less than 100 pupils have left the school in consequence. Other middle schools established by the Sect have been affected. In some the excitement has been so great that it has been found necessary to close the schools.

We also learn from the *Bukkyō* that judgment was delivered on the 5th instant in the case to which reference has already been made in these columns—the Nichiren Sect v. the compilers of the *Bukkyō Kahushū Kōyō* in favour of the defendants. The Nichiren-shū have appealed.

The *Bukkyō* protests against the zeal shown by Buddhist sects in founding Life Insurance Companies during the past ten years. There are the Meikyō, the Bukkyō, the Shinshū, and Nishū, Hoken Kaisha; and the Zen sect are about to start one of their own. We are aware, says the *Bukkyō*, that it is the fashion for people to use their religion as a stepping-stone to wealth. But the movement to which we refer is specially objectionable, as it does not possess the advantage of being based on business principles. The men who have started these companies are mostly men of slender means. They rely on the premiums to help them through, but it does not require much foresight to predict that in 30 or 40 years' time, when deaths become frequent among policy holders, a general collapse of these fragile structures must follow. To call them 保險會社, *Hoken Kaisha*, is a misnomer. They should rather be named 危險會社 *Kiken Kaisha* (Dangerous Companies). They will prove to be no credit to the sects that have shown such eagerness in their establishment.

The *Bukkyō* announces that the January number of the magazine will contain the first part of a translation of a very noted and a very rare Tali work, originally published in Ceylon, called the Mahāvānsa, which is a Tali chronicle of Ceylon from the earliest ages to the time of Mahanama-thera, its first compiler (432 A.D.). It was carried on by various authors down to 1756. Like the Dipavansa, a still earlier history of the island, it opens with a preliminary sketch of Buddhistic India. An English translation of the first thirty-eight chapters was published by the Hon. George Turnour, in Candy, 1837, and Mr. Rhys Davids has edited some others, but the Ceylon Government, many years ago, entrusted the completion of the work from Chapter XXXIX. onwards to the chief priest Sumangala and Batwan Tudawa Pandit. The *Bukkyō* purposes giving the English translation and a Japanese rendering as well.

Among a good list of articles, the *Shūkyō* has one on Charity, in which so-called benevolent gifts are divided into 5 classes, as follow:—(1) Gifts from compulsion, where the individual is constrained by the actions of others to give against his will. (2) Gifts with the object of making a reputation, in which love or notoriety is the prevailing motive. (3) Gifts prompted by business considerations, where the donor hopes his subscription will in some direct or indirect manner lead to business. (4) Gifts suggested by purely benevolent feelings. (5) Gifts bestowed on rational grounds, when the donors argue themselves into giving, recognising that it is the duty of society as a whole to extend help to unfortunate members thereof. The *Shūkyō* is of opinion that the two last kinds of gifts are very rare, and that the great majority of donors are influenced by one or more of the three first named motives.

The magazine just quoted furnishes an account of the proceedings of the Comparative Religion Society at their first session, which commenced on September 26th. The Society

is engaged in investigations connected with the worship of dragons and serpents in India and China, with the connection of this worship with the Japanese dieties Benzaiten (Benten Sama), Gion, and Suwa, and with a comparison of the terms used for these objects of worship and of the relation of the subject with the worship of crocodiles, newts, and the like. Other interesting subjects of inquiry are the history of the rite known as the Goma,* the worship of Fudō (a Buddhist idol) and religious practices and ceremonies of a lascivious kind. The Society is now confined to 20 members. Its meetings are held at the Seinen Kwan, Kanda, Tokyo, on the second Saturday of every month.

The *Uchūshinkyō* discusses the *vendetta* in Japan, and the subject of revenge generally, the writer maintaining that private vengeance, such as is described in the *vendetta* stories so popular in Japan, is barbaric, and that the prominence given to this class of history in the *yōse* and the theatres is injurious to the minds of the rising generation. It is alleged that these tales promote filial piety, in that the heroes encountered untold dangers in order to fulfil their obligations to relatives. To this the *Uchūshinkyō* replies that in the minds of the audiences at public places of amusement the savage elements of the story obliterate altogether the moral lessons which it is claimed they are designed to teach.

The same magazine has an article on "The Dignity of Labour," and an account of an interview with Mr. Taguchi, the eminent economist, contributed by a writer who signs himself "Koken." We select the following as specimens of the views expressed by Mr. Taguchi on religion, allowing him to speak for himself:—With nations and individuals alike, religious feeling ebbs and flows, increases and declines according to circumstances. There have been times in my life when I seemed to be moved by religious faith, and there have been times when I seemed to have no connection with religion whatever. Seeing there are these variations, it would be misleading to test the power of religion by its influence on individuals at any special time. I believe that man has a soul, but that this soul is not capable of being separated from other parts of him, that its working is like that of magnetism or electricity in combination with other bodies, and that it is precisely the same in nature as that possessed by horses, cows, and dogs. With the religious Conference of the Sects held in Shiba a few months ago, I have great sympathy; nothing but good can result from such meetings. The interviewer informs us that hitherto Mr. Taguchi has been very reticent about his religious belief, and adds that, meagre as the details given may seem to be, they are better than nothing.

An article of a historical nature giving an account of the introduction of Christianity into Japan in the sixteenth century is published in the *Uchūshinkyō*. The writer contends that the reason of the failure of ancient Christianity was that, unlike Buddhism, it did not adapt itself to the circumstances of the Japanese and qualify itself to become a national religion.

The *Aoyama-hyōron* laments the materialism of the age, maintaining that, morally, Japan has lost by the late war. The fame she has gained is nothing to boast of. Instead of the body being subjected to the mind, as is the case in all really prosperous states, in modern Japan, says this organ, we see religion and education, the two great sources of national life and energy, sacrificed on the altar of commerce and industry. Even in Christian circles in numerous instances the Bible has been abandoned in favour of the abacus.

In an article on evangelisation, the *Nihon Shūkyō* says that a large proportion of modern evangelists are men of little faith. They question the trustworthiness of many of the so-called truths of religion, and hence, instead of propagating religion, they preach on science and a

* It seems there are four different methods of performing the *goma*, each requiring its own special utensils.

number of secular subjects. Complaints are such on every hand that preachers effect little good. The fault lies with the character of the preachers. No longer accepting the supernatural parts of their creed, when modern evangelists preach, their trumpets cannot but give an uncertain sound; hence it is not to be wondered at that no satisfactory results are forthcoming.

In an article appearing in the organ just quoted, entitled "A Word to Religious Office-bearers," the writer asserts that both in Buddhist and Christian ranks there are a large number of thoroughly worldly adherents to whom the chief attraction of religion is its power to distribute "loaves and fishes." With the vital parts of the two religions they are not concerned. They amuse themselves with their external trappings and appendages. According to this authority, both among Buddhist priests and Christian ministers a large amount of perfunctoriness is visible. In the Christian Church the willingness with which Japanese converts accept foreign money cannot be too strongly condemned. The spirit of independence in many quarters seems quite dead.

We are struck by the number of magazines that write in the above strain. To quote a few only, the *Yōgaku Zasshi* in an article entitled *Kirisuto-Kyōkai no Jiseiron*, enumerates the particulars in which Christianity is on the decline in Japan. The 明教新語 *Meikyōshinshū*, under the title of *Shinkō no daraku* (Religious Apostasy) maintains that there never has been any such falling away from the Christian faith as characterises the present age. The *Taiyō* harps on the same note, and the *Hansei Zasshi*, a Buddhist organ, expresses the opinion that in the Buddhist world things are no better.

Another subject which is being earnestly discussed by various Christian organs is the relation of Christian Churches to foreign missionaries. Writing on this topic, the *Kirisutokyō Shimun* says the much vaunted union between Japanese and foreigners is in reality unworthy of this name. Foreign and Japanese Christians do not meet on equal terms. The foreigners are the lords, and we are the servants. The foreigners deny to us the liberty that they themselves enjoy. Though there is a great deal of talk about foreign and Japanese Christians working unitedly for God's sake and for the sake of establishing the kingdom of heaven in this country, there is no hiding the fact that a form of slavery is practised in the Christian Church. Impressed with this feeling, not a few Japanese have urged that in future foreigners should be treated as visitors and that Japanese should assume the position of masters of the Christian household. To this course, however, foreigners have objected, and the effect of the free expression of opinion on both sides has been mutual estrangement. Regretting this, some Japanese Christians seem inclined to go back to the position they formerly occupied *vis à-vis* foreigners and again become objects of charity. This would mean death to the cause of independence, to promote which so many efforts have been made. The only possible way of effecting union between foreigners and Japanese is for the former to recognise our independence and to show themselves ready to meet us on equal terms. Among the missionaries there are not a few men of discernment, who surely will understand and appreciate the attitude we wish to assume in this matter. Our best plan is not to precipitate matters, but to wait till the missionaries come around to our way of thinking. To obtain peace at the expense of independence is not a course that we should follow under any circumstances.

Commenting on the same subject, the *Fukui Shimpō* writes, the effects of the disagreement between the Dōshisha and the American board have been bad. The Dōshisha adopted a narrow-minded, anti-foreign policy, and their action in reference to the missionaries has not met with the approval of Christians generally. Its tendency has been to awaken sym-

pathy with the missionaries, and even to deter those who for the sake of greater independence had purposed separating from foreigners for carrying out this project. Hence the episode, instead of furthering the cause of independence in the Christian Church, has proved a hindrance to it. Much as we favour independence, we are decidedly opposed to treating the missionaries in an inconsiderate manner.

Another writer in the *Fukuin Shimpō*, Mr. Tagawa Takijirō, who has lately become the editor of the *Taiwan Shimbun* (The Formosa News), remarks that in so far as Japan becomes Europeanised, so far will she grow rich, and that, while importing western ideas wholesale, for her to object to the persons with whom these ideas originated is, to say the least of it, most inconsistent and narrow-minded. The day is not far distant when mixed residence will be allowed and foreigners will be settling in the interior and practising their religion in our very midst, and will it not be an immense gain to the cause of Christianity that we should be on friendly terms with such men? I cannot but regard with extreme regret the anti-foreign attitude adopted by many Christian Churches at the present time. It must be looked on as an anachronism; for if ever there was a time when events were favourable to intimate intercourse between Western and Eastern Christians it is now. To engender thorough cordiality of feeling between Japanese and foreign Christians should be considered by everyone of us to be one of the most obligatory of all our duties.

According to the *Kirisutokyo Shimbun*, an attempt is being made by certain persons to devise a method of surmounting the difficulty existing between the American Board of Missions and the Dōshisha, and there is a possibility of these two bodies becoming connected with each other again.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* (the Greek Church organ) defines Christianity as a religion of progress, as distinguished from a religion of change. Its function, according to this organ, is not to disorganise and destroy, but to fulfil. It is constantly being said that if such doctrines as the divinity of Christ and the reality of miracles were no longer taught and purely rational doctrines were preached, that Christianity would make more rapid progress. But does not the history of the sects who have laid themselves out to thoroughly rationalise Christianity prove the opposite? Have not these sects diminished their influence by the adoption of this course. This subject resolves itself into the question of who is to lead and who are to follow. Is religion to dictate what is to be believed, or is it to alter its doctrines to suit the demands of successive ages? In our opinion, many of the doctrines of Christianity necessarily transcend human intelligence, and it is preposterous to require them to be shaped to suit the notions of man's finite mind. It is recorded that an ancient lord residing in Eastern Europe, in response to the demands of his retainers, bequeathed most of his lands to them, but that they were in no way satisfied, and were of opinion that nothing would satisfy them but that the position of ruler and ruled should be exchanged. Modern rationalistic proposals are of the same nature. What they really aim at is the usurpation of the authority hitherto exclusively enjoyed by the Church. On this point the Greek Church at any rate will stand firm. Whatever concessions she may make on non-essentials, on the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity she will teach what she has always taught, resent it who will.

We learn from the magazine just quoted that Bishop Nicolai and Mr. Nakanishi have for some time been engaged on a new translation of the Bible, and that they have already finished the whole volume with the exception of the book of Revelations. Though the new version is to undergo further revision before being printed and circulated, it is being used at the religious services of the Greek Church.

According to the *Tōyōtetsugaku Zasshi*, (Oriental Philosophy) a very interesting meet-

ing was held at the Tetsugakkan, on October 25th, in commemoration of the birth of Confucius. Among the speakers were Dr. Inouye Yenyō, Mr. Kusaka Kan, Mr. Sugiura Jūgō, and Dr. Kaiō Hiroyuki. The speakers dwelt on the enormous influence exercised by Confucius in China and Japan, on his high moral qualities, and on the applicability of his doctrines to various political and social situations. Mr. Sugiura was of opinion that, on the whole, Confucius had done more for Japan than for China, the Japanese having entered into the spirit of his teaching and made it the basis of numerous reforms in past ages. Dr. Inouye explained that the object of the meeting was not to encourage the religious worship of Confucius, but to promote his veneration as one of the great sages of antiquity.

The *Tōyōtetsugaku Zasshi* draws attention to the publication of a Shintō historical work of considerable importance. The compilers are Messrs. Nakajima Hiromitsu and Omiya Hyōma, and the work has met with the approval of Messrs. Motoori, Inouye, Naito, Kurita, and other Shintō authorities. The title given to it is *神道叢書 Shintō-sōsho* (A Collection of Shintō books). It will consist of 12 volumes, the first of which is about to appear, each volume containing over 300 pages. The price is to be 35 cents per volume. The Jingū-Kyōin, a Yūrakuchō, 3 chōme, Kōjimachi-ku, is publishing the work. The *Tōyōtetsugaku Zasshi* is of opinion that these volumes will contain a carefully compiled history of Shintō teaching from the earliest days. The magazine we are quoting holds that the data for forming a true estimate of the Shintō religion, if religion it be, have hitherto been inaccessible to the ordinary student.

The *Rikugō Zasshi*, the most learned, perhaps of Christian magazines is, we observe, to undergo further improvement next year. The names of 44 intending contributors to the new series are given. This organ has been in existence sixteen years, and is, we understand, widely read by thoughtful Christians throughout the empire. The number which lies before us has articles on the "Religious movement in Japan," by D. Ebina; "Past Phases of Religion," by T. Yokoi; "Naturalistic Explanation of the Biblical Miracles" (not complete), by S. Iizuka, and an editorial on the lessons to be learnt from the Otani affair, the gist of which is that reform in methods is imperative not only among Buddhists, but also among Christians.

A Christian publication which hitherto has not been noticed in these columns is the *Hokkai-do-hikari* (The Hokkaido Light) published by the converts of the Church Missionary Society in Hakodate. This monthly magazine has now reached its 41st number. From it we learn that the church known as the Nihon Seikōkai has no less than eight branches in Yezo. At a conference of representatives of the various churches, held a short time ago, Mr. Andrews, the President of the Church Council, urged on the councillors the necessity of rendering the churches quite independent of foreign support, and, in order to effect this, he proposed that they and the Christians connected with their churches should agree to set aside 10 per cent. of their earnings for religious purposes. Estimating the houses of believers at 300, and supposing each house to make 6 yen a month, the amount made annually would be \$21,600, which would represent a sum of \$2,160 for church work, which would be ample for all requirements. The proposal is strongly endorsed by the editor of the *Hokkai-do-hikari*, but whether, with all their willingness, the finances of Hokkaido Christians allow of their subscribing 7 yen 20 sen each per annum remains to be seen.

Mr. Hayashi Mikāomi, in conjunction with Count Ōki, has founded a society called the 君民同祖會, Kummin-dōso Kai. A society (founded on) the identity of the Imperial and National ancestry. This new body has issued a magazine which has reached its second num-

ber. The *raison d'être* of the Kummin-dōso Kai is not very apparent. It professes to be founded with the object of enabling people to obey the commands published in the Imperial Rescript on education issued on October 30th, 1890. The principles insisted on in the two numbers of the magazine already published differ in no important particular from those enunciated in other Shintō organs of a conservative type.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The mother of Baron Nogi died in Formosa on the 27th December at the age of 69. She was suffering from bronchitis when she left Japan, and the unwholesome climate of Formosa must have aggravated her malady.

The Korean Minister to Japan, who has just left for home, has acted in a manner quite unworthy of the Government he represented. In the summer of this year, he borrowed 3,000 yen from the Mitsui Bank on a promise to repay the loan within a month. He repaid 1,000 yen, but still owes the remainder. The *Jiji* satirically asks whether this should be counted among the privileges enjoyed by a Foreign Representative.

Mr. Matsudaira, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, has tendered his resignation though he was only appointed to the post a few weeks ago. Rumour has it that he is dissatisfied with the alleged change of opinions of Count Kabayama in regard to the amendment of the Press Law.

The removal of the Governors of Fukushima and Ishikawa prefectures is attributed by the vernacular press to their partiality towards the Liberals, and to various troubles this has caused in local administration. In Fukushima a sum of 130,000 yen, voted by the Local Assembly for river control work, was very irregularly expended, while the civil works expenses have occasioned grave trouble in the other prefecture. Certain members of the Local Assembly of Ishikawa and one or two local officials have been arrested on a charge of peculation.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL EXPANSION.

It is a curious coincidence that the contemplated completion of Russia's immense programme of naval expansion should synchronise with Japan's. Russia, we are told by a Berlin correspondent of the *London and China Express*, intends to spend eight hundred million roubles upon increasing her Navy between the present time and 1906; in other words, between the present time and the opening of the whole of the Trans-Siberian Railway. We have not the slightest desire to suggest alarms or discover snare's nests, but the dates are too striking to be overlooked. Japan purposes having a fleet of two hundred thousand tons displacement by March 31st, 1907; Russia projects an outlay of eight hundred million roubles on naval increment, and is to spend the money by the end of 1906. Eight hundred million roubles is the equivalent of nearly eight hundred million yen, or, say, eighty million pounds sterling. If that sum is to be expended upon ships in ten years, the great Northern Power will have an immense fleet by the end of the time. But where is the money to be expended? Russia's ship-building resources do not extend to the undertaking of any such programme. She must go abroad for the greater part of the ships. In that respect she resembles Japan, though, of course, the comparison is true only to a limited extent. We are inclined to think that the amount mentioned by the Berlin correspondent needs confirmation. But however that may be, the fact that Japan and Russia have each selected ten years as the period during which preparations are possible, will certainly afford material for many alarmist paragraphs and sensational rumours.

CHINA, ENGLAND, AND JAPAN.

The *Fiji Shimpō* lends its columns to circulate the story that when China, having been beaten to her knees by her little neighbour, saw the moment of surrender becoming imminent, she asked England to interfere, and offered Formosa as the price of interference. The reason alleged by the Peking Government for giving away territory lest it should be taken from them, was that Japan in Formosa would be a treacherous enemy virtually standing at China's gates, and would be within easy striking distance of the Yangtze, the neutrality of which had been guaranteed by British fleets. Lord Kimberly, however, the then Foreign Secretary in London—replied that the transfer of Formosa to England would be the signal for other Powers—notably Russia and France—to demand a slice of the spoils for themselves, and that when Japan came to discover the existence of such a secret agreement between the British and Chinese Governments, she would be naturally indignant, and would insist on extorting from China terms more onerous than ever. If a proposition of the kind was made by the Chinese, and if the British Government condescended to offer an explanation of its inevitable refusal, the reasons advanced by Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary would probably have been very like those set forth by the *Fiji Shimpō*. Our contemporary's statement contains, however, one strange point; namely, that, in making the above offer, China was not in earnest, but merely intended to let England have the island in temporary possession—intended to play fast and loose with her, in short. It is curious to observe the low esteem in which British statesmanship is held by some Japanese publicists. They appear incapable of comprehending the significance of England's calm independence of attitude, or of appreciating the strength of self-reliance necessary for playing such a part as she plays in the world. She does not underestimate the potentialities of her sister-states, or the value of their friendship, but she is not to be driven into the arms of any Power, or group of Powers, by chimeras that have no terrors for nations of a wholesome moral tone, sensible of their capacity to defend themselves, and her seeming inaction is referred by short-sighted critics to timidity. We think we may safely assure the *Fiji Shimpō* that were England sufficiently unprincipled to entertain the offer said to have been made by China, she would also be sufficiently shrewd and resolute to take care that it was not a mere bogus offer on China's part.

FEMALE ORPHANAGE AT OJI.

About a mile west of Oji railway station, and in the midst of cultivated fields, stands an unpretentious one-storied building. This is the Female Orphanage, founded by Mr. Osuka soon after the calamitous earthquake of Mino in 1890. Mr. Osuka, who is a young Christian of about thirty, resolved, seven or eight years ago, to devote his life to improving the condition of Japanese women of the poorer class. He was educated in a mission school at Tsukiji, and was first engaged as a teacher in a girls' Christian school in the same division of Tokyo. At that time he lived at Oji, and daily trudged from thence into Tsukiji, a distance of about eight miles. The salary he earned at school he devoted to the School Fund, not appropriating a *sen* to his own use. The Superintendent of the School was temporarily at home in America at the time, and when he heard the story from one of the staff he was highly struck with the earnest sincerity and disinterestedness of Mr. Osuka, and subsequently confided the whole of the school's affairs to his charge. Some time after, Mr. Osuka removed to Shitaya, Tokyo, so that he might carry out more conveniently his cherished idea of bringing up female orphans. With this object in view he undertook the care of two little orphan girls. The news of the disastrous earthquake in 1890 and the further fact that procurers and procureresses were starting for Mino and Owari with a view to obtaining all the likely orphan girls for their infamous

houses, impressed Mr. Osuka very much, and he too set out for the afflicted districts to rescue as many poor children as he could from the clutches of these heartless harpies. He brought back with him to Tokyo 14 orphans, one of whom was only 15 days' old. The benevolent intentions of the young man evoked the admiration of the station master at Nagoya, and this official specially undertook to reduce the railway fares of Mr. Osuka and his little orphans. About a year afterwards Mr. Osuka brought a plot of ground in Oji, his family being well-to-do, built a house there, and moved into it. The inmates at this private orphanage have since increased in number, and now total more than 60. The history of each of the inmates of the orphanage is a tale of misery and crime. One was rescued from starvation to which she had been doomed by her step-mother, and the cruel woman's marks still disfigure her tiny body. Another was saved from the horrible fate of being sold to a Chinaman. Mr. Osuka is now in America with a view to investigating the best system of educating imbeciles, for he finds among his children not a few belonging to this unfortunate class. His benevolent enterprise, though conducted in an unobtrusive manner, has gradually attracted the attention of the philanthropic public, and such influential ladies as Princesses Mori and Konoze, Marchionesses Kuroda and Nabeshima, Countess Omura, Baroness Sannomiya, Baroness Hanabusa, and so forth, intend to undertake a charity fair next spring the funds of which will be devoted to the Orphanage. Mr. Osuka is expected to return home early in January.

THE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

We learn with satisfaction, which will be reciprocated by our readers, that His Excellency the Chevalier de Martino has succeeded in arranging in a most successful manner the complications on account of which he was recently sent on a special mission to Brazil. So much ability and tact were displayed by the Chevalier in this difficult negotiation that the Italian Government have marked their appreciation of his services by replacing his name on the active list, and appointing him to represent his country in Rio de Janeiro. Italy's interests in Brazil are of great importance, for the Italian element prevails in all the northern provinces of the Republic.

Mr. José Caro has been promoted to be Second Secretary of Legation in Lisbon. For Mr. Caro's sake the news is most welcome, but his departure from Japan will be widely regretted, for during his stay of nearly three years in this country, he has made innumerable friends.

The German Representative goes home on leave in March, and during his absence the Secretary of Legation, Herr von Treutler, will be *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Dr. Weipart, of the German Legation, has returned to Tokyo after a year's leave of absence.

H.E. Baron d'Anethan, the Belgian Representative, is to start for Europe in March, on leave of absence. The Baron has not enjoyed robust health during the past year, and it is universally hoped that his trip home will completely restore him, so that he may soon return to Tokyo, where he is sincerely esteemed and liked by all nationalities. His Excellency's *locum tenens* has not yet been nominated, so far as we are aware. Meanwhile, a Second Secretary of the Legation, Mr. Paul May, has arrived in Tokyo, and is staying in the Imperial Hotel. Vicomte de Dresnay, Second Secretary of the French Legation, who comes in succession to Mr. Paul Vieugué, has arrived in Tokyo and is putting up at the Hotel Métropole, in Tsukiji. The Vicomte is accompanied by the Vicomtesse, and by his mother-in-law, Madame Menier.

The Russian Legation in Tokyo has now a Military Attaché, Colonel Yanjoul, and a Naval Attaché, Lieut. Chaghin, as he spells his name in English, or Tchaguine, as he spells it in French.

The departure of Colonel Sartorius, V.C., C.B., from Japan has created a misconception which

it may be well to remove. Colonel Sartorius had not been appointed Military Attaché to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation in Tokyo, as was generally supposed. He had been sent to Japan on a special mission, and doubtless it will largely depend upon his report whether the British Government decides to create the post of Military Attaché in Tokyo, or to leave things as they are now. We trust that the decision may be in the former sense. All the great Powers of Europe now have military attachés in Japan, and there is no conceivable reason why England should not possess a similar channel of information. No one under-estimates the zeal and ability of the Queen's diplomatic and consular officials in this country. Their excellent reports have constantly thrown light on many interesting topics. But military and naval affairs demand expert knowledge for investigation. It would be in the last degree unreasonable to expect that a Secretary of Legation or a Consul should compile an intelligent and exhaustive statement of the condition and development of the Japanese Army and Navy. Yet the British Government, we presume, is at least as much concerned as any other Western Power in obtaining a clear knowledge of such matters. There is further the consideration that to be singular in not having military and naval attachés is to create the impression at any rate of indifference and most probably of inefficiency. The mere fact of sending out military and naval attachés is an evidence of activity not without effect on a country's prestige. We should be the last to advocate any wasteful rivalry of empty display, but since nothing in the whole world can be more certain than the importance to Great Britain of a thorough insight into Japan's military and naval competence, we are unable to find any argument against the expediency of adding a military and naval attaché to the staff of Her Majesty's Legation in Tokyo. Had England possessed military and naval attachés in China and Japan before the war broke out, she would have been saved from a very unfortunate and injurious misconception as to the relative belligerent strength of the two empires.

DISASTER IN A CHINESE THEATRE.

An awful accident is reported by the *Foo-chow Echo*—

On the evening of the 12th ult. a theatrical performance was held for the first time in a Temple at Kwang Tow, and being a novelty the place was perfectly packed with people, women and children (contrary to custom) being present. Of the three entrances to the Temple, the large central door was closed, and outside it a gambling table had been placed. In adding oil to their lamp at this gambling table some was spilled on the ground, and afterwards a piece of lighted candle being carelessly thrown down set the oil alight. In getting boards from the stage to beat this fire out they struck a lamp hanging in the Temple, which broke and set the place inside on fire. The crowd, panic-stricken, tried to force a way out through the two small doors which soon got so choked that there was no means of egress. It is said that, counting women and children, quite 300 must have perished. Of the forty actors only four escaped. Two of the survivors have been brought to the Native Hospital. It is feared that one of these is so badly injured he cannot recover.

BITTER WINDS.

The piercingly cold winds that began to blow in Tokyo and Yokohama two or three days before Christmas and continued with little intermission until two days after the New Year, synchronised at the outset with a fierce blizzard experienced at Shanghai and along the Yangtze. The P.M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, entering the river, found herself covered with ice, and it is alleged that slabs as big as doors fell off her when the sun came to thaw her out.

KOREAN NEWS.

The Korean Judiciary and Ministry of Justice has received, or seems likely to receive, some additions that will seriously injure its reputation. A certain Mr. Cho Pyensik has been appointed Minister of Justice. The record of this gentleman is given thus by the *Independent*:

When he was Governor of Chung-chong Province he stole \$8,000 from the people of the province, which fact was reported to His Majesty by a special Inspector. So he was dismissed from the Governorship. But later on he was promoted to Minister of Justice. He made another brilliant record while he was holding the portfolio of Minister of Justice:—One day, when he was passing a certain place in the city, he noticed his former Private Secretary who was with him while he was Governor of Chung-chong. [This Private Secretary had given rather free information to the special Inspector in regard to the robbery the Governor committed]. He ordered his servants to seize him and took him into the Law Department where this unfortunate man was murdered by the Minister. On account of the crime, he was banished from Sŏul for a few months. He was soon appointed Governor of Ham-kyŏng Province, where he ordered the export of grain from the port of Wonsan to be stopped. The Japanese Government made a strong protest against this order, and made the Korean Government pay \$90,000 indemnity for the little fun of the Governor. This Government did not mind paying the trifling sum of \$90,000 as the Governor's service to the country was considered worth more than that amount. Therefore he was again appointed Governor of Chung-chong. The consistent Governor kept up his former record of robbery in that province by taking \$12,000 and killing twenty-two innocent people while collecting the money. He was again arrested on the charge of robbery and murder and sentenced to so many years' imprisonment. But the Government could not spare him so long in the prison, so after serving one year in the jail, he was again appointed Grand Master of Ceremony in the Royal Household Department. Some months ago he memorialized the Throne to reestablish the old system of Government, to abolish the use of the *Unmun*, to kill the relatives of political criminals, to wear the old style court dress by the officials, etc., but his suggestions were not accepted by the Throne. Now he comes out again as Minister of Justice and Councillor of the State.

It is also stated Ye Sejik, the would-be assassin Pak Yong-ho and forger of a royal edict authorizing the act, will be appointed a judge in the Supreme Court; and that Hong Chong-wo, the murderer of Kim Ok-kyu, is to be Vice-Minister of Justice. The nominations indicate that Korea has distinctly entered the retrogressive grade, and that the good influences at work in the Government during recent times have wholly ceased to be operative. Russia must be getting weary of affording the shelter of her Legation to a Court that disgraces itself by such doings.

The American Representative in Sŏul is evidently an exceptional person. We observe that he delivers lectures in the Sŏul Union Reading Rooms. The subject of his address on December 18th was "The Structure of English Verse."

With reference to the new Royal Korean Body Guard now under training by two Russian officers and ten non-commissioned officers, under the supervision of Colonel D. Pontiat, of the Russian General Staff, the *Independent* says:—

The new regiment is composed of 800 men who were picked from the different regiments after a thorough physical examination by Dr. Chervinsky of the Russian Army. They are drilled every day from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and 2 to 5 in the afternoon at the 4th and 5th regiment barracks. They carry the Berdan rifle and the commands are given in Russian. It is really remarkable that the men understand the Russian commands so readily having been instructed for so short a time under the foreign teachers. The thirty cadets who were drilled by Lieut. Hmeloff of the Russian Navy are now under the instruction of Lieut. Afanaseff. They come to the barracks every morning from the Cadet School behind the Russian Legation and receive their instructions at the barracks. They are trained in gymnastics as well as drills under the immediate supervision of one of the Russian officers. During the march back and forth from the school to the barracks the cadets carry a national colour headed by a band of

buglers and drummers presenting altogether a very military-like appearance.

The twelve officers and officials arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to abduct the King of Korea from the Russian Legation, were brought up for trial on the 18th of December. Mr. C. R. Greathouse, Adviser to the Department of Justice, has been invited by the Minister of Justice to assist at the trial, so it is permitted to hope that the accused will be treated fairly.

The Sŏul-Chemulpo Railway is to enter the latter city from the east, not from the west as originally expected. The site of the terminus is said to be conveniently situated near the Customs House.

A Government Inspector of Gold Mines asked the Department of Agriculture to give him a monthly allowance for the purpose of offering sacrifices at the Demon Temples in Chungchang. He proposed to offer two bulls per mensem. The Department sent him his discharge, instead of the bulls.

The battalion of Japanese troops now stationed in Sŏul organized an entertainment on the 19th of December to commemorate the twenty-second anniversary of the presentation of the standard of the First Regiment—to which the Battalion belongs—by the Emperor of Japan. The affair seems to have been on a large scale. In different parts of the barrack-grounds life-size figures were grouped, representing various historical scenes; there were also two theatrical performances, gymnastics, slack-rope dancing, a tiffin, and speeches.

The thieves that stole a large sum of money some time ago from the Government Granary in Sŏul, have been captured, with two exceptions, and \$3,501.84 of the money has been recovered.

The new Kyewang Palace is to be guarded by the regiment of Korean soldiers now under the instruction of Russian officers. That is another nail in the coffin of Japanese influence in Korea.

AFFAIRS IN MANILA.

Mr. O'Shea, editor of the *China Gazette*, is now in Manila acting as correspondent for his journal. From his last letter, dated at Cavite, December 15th, we learn that the Spanish Authorities will refrain from making any concerted movement against the insurgents until large reinforcements arrive from Spain. The new Governor-General, Marquis Polaveijo, has 28,000 troops under his command, but one-third of them are natives, concerning whose loyalty grave fears are entertained. Mr. O'Shea describes the native soldiers as veterans inured to the country and the climate, hardy, brave, active, and excellent for guerrilla operations, but treacherous and disloyal. He regards them as formidable foes for fresh European troops to encounter, and he mentions, in the same breath, that the Spanish forces consist chiefly of very young lads, just recruited. From Governor-General Blanco he learned that twenty-five thousand men had already embarked, or were soon to embark, from Spain for Manila. The Spanish transport steamers appear to have remarkable carrying capacity, for we read that, during the first week of December, the *Leo Thirteenth* arrived with 1,985 *Casadores* (light infantry). At that rate it will not take long to carry twenty-five thousand men to Luzon, but when we remember the immense quantity of material and the vast organization required for such overseas operations we find difficulty in crediting Spain with such competence. Whatever be the end of the terrible troubles in which she is now involved, her efforts are certainly magnificent. No one can withhold sympathy and admiration from a nation so permeated with patriotism and high courage. All the Spanish troops arriving in Luzon are said to be armed with the Mauser repeating rifle. When the full tale of reinforcements are landed, Marquis Polaveijo will have about forty-three thousand Spaniards under his command, and some ten thousand natives. Omitting the latter for the account, he should then be able to put about

thirty thousand men in his fighting line. The insurgents, on the other hand, are said to number a hundred thousand, though not more than a third or a half carry weapons of precision. They possess the great advantage, however, of acting on the defensive, and as they are said to show much skill in planning and building earthworks, and considerable tenacity in defending them, a heavy task lies before the Spanish General. Even if we reckon the disciplined and armed section of the rebels at only twenty-five thousand, and assume that they have shown the most ordinary diligence in devising and constructing works of defence, it seems highly problematical, according to the rules of modern warfare, that their dislodgement and final defeat can be effected by the forces at Marquis Polaveijo's disposal. But there is a strong probability that the strength of the insurgents is over-estimated. The invariable tendency is to exaggerate under such circumstances. We learn now that the rebel leaders are nearly all Chinese "mestizoes" (? mestizoes); that is to say, the progeny of Chinese and natives of Luzon. They are said to aim at asserting independence of Spanish rule. Mr. O'Shea, speaking of the Chinese resident in Manila, of whom there are a very large number, says:—"They are hated and oppressed here as much as in the woolliest part of the wild and woolly west, but despite all their disabilities, they contrive to amass great wealth." Should it appear that the Chinese are connected with the rebellion through the mestizoes, the difficulties of their situation in Luzon will not be mitigated. But, in truth, the public has still to learn the true origin of this formidable insurrection. Mr. O'Shea speaks vaguely of its being "largely directed against the friars," but inasmuch as he also alleges that the friars "over-educated the people and filled them with new aspirations," we cannot apprehend the sequence of his reasoning. He adds, however, this significant assertion:—"The Spanish officials are probably the hardest and most difficult to deal with in any part of the globe. People in China complain of the restrictions and annoyances of doing business where the Chinese authorities had to be dealt with. But they know nothing of Manila or they would not complain. It is simply incredible to hear how every regulation is twisted by the local officials to annoy and embarrass the merchant, whether Spanish, foreign, or Chinese, and the wonder is not that the trade of this magnificent country is disgracefully small after nearly four hundred years of Spanish administration, but that any exists at all." Perhaps the real explanation is to be sought in the mal-administration here outlined.

The military situation at present seems to be very curious. At a distance of 8 miles by sea from Manila stands the stronghold of Cavite, held by a Spanish garrison under General Aquirre. It is invested on three sides by the rebels, whose occasional bombardment of the place can be observed from Manila. With the sea, however, its communications are kept open by two Spanish cruisers—the *Reina Cristina* and the *Villabois*—and some twelve gunboats. But the whole coast-line from Manila to Cavite is not in Spanish hands, the portion screened from ships' fire being held by the rebels. Now and then, the latter make raids upon the suburbs of Manila, but these attacks are evidently of a desultory, half-hearted nature. With the exception of Manila and Cavite, the whole island is said to be in the hands of the insurgents. Yet, instead of making a resolute effort to gain complete possession while the garrison is still comparatively weak, they appear to be quietly waiting until twenty-five thousand reinforcements arrive from Spain to attack them. Certainly that does not suggest either spirit or overwhelming strength. Concerning affairs in Manila itself, Mr. O'Shea writes:—

We are living in a state of siege under martial law, but admirable order is maintained. Executions of rebels are of such common occurrence that they have quite lost all excitement or novelty. We had 21 yesterday at Cavite, 4 on Monday on the Luneta of Manila, which is the Manila Bubbling Well Road, a fashionable, but more beautiful drive. All the streets are guarded by troops, but

there is no panic, and confidence seems to be again growing. Bands play every afternoon on the Lunetta, society drives out in its best dresses as usual, and the cafés on the Escolta are thronged all day, mostly by officers.

General Blanco, of whom the public has heard nothing but good, goes back to Spain, not disgraced, indeed, since he receives the appointment of Captain of the Queen's Body-guard, but superseded by a man credited with larger energy and determination. The transfer of the local government to Marquis Polaveijo seems to have been conducted with much pomp and ceremony. Attended by his staff, in full uniform and in the presence of an immense throng of people, the Marquis received from the hands of the Mayor of Manila the massive silver key of the city and swore to guard it well and truly. Then a procession was formed to the cathedral where a grand religious ceremony took place. The reason of General Blanco's recall seems to perplex the public, but, after all, it is not a question of General Blanco's competence to deal with the situation. What the Government in Madrid thinks of is that such a situation occurred under his administration. This is an unpardonable fact.

THE KING OF KOREA.

The *Kokumin-no-Tomo* writes of the King of Korea in appreciative terms. Its essay is evidently from the pen of a publicist well versed in Korean affairs.

The King was born on July 25th, at the Unhyön Palace, the residence of his father, the Tai Wön-kun. At that time, the administrative power was in the hands of the *Kim* family, to which the Queen of the day belonged, and the Tai Wön-kun, chiefly with the view of lulling the suspicions of the ruling family, but also because he laboured under a sentiment of umbrage against the latter, led a reckless life, associating freely with adventurers and gamblers. His extravagances severely taxed his resources, and it was only through the clever management of his wife, a *Min*, that his household could be maintained in the condition of dignity proper to a brother of the reigning King. From childhood the Tai Wön-kun's son, that is to say, the present King, enjoyed a reputation for cleverness and good sense. At the time of the King's death, the lad was 12 years old. The King left only one daughter. She married Pak Yong-ho, and the question of nominating a successor to the Throne became at once a subject of dispute among the rival factions. The law of the land interdicted the accession of a female, and the sceptre ought naturally to have passed to the son of the King's brother, the Tai Wön-kun. But Dowager-Queens of three monarchs were alive at the time, and though all three concurred in advocating the accession of the second son of the Tai Wön-kun, they disagreed about one point, namely, which of the three deceased sovereigns should be declared the immediate source of the young Prince's title—a question of vital importance to these ladies, since to be the mother of the future King meant to be a great public personage. How the rival claims of the Dowagers were settled we are not told, or what heart-burnings the settlement entailed. A dignitary of State was sent to announce to the young Prince the of his nomination and to conduct him to the royal palace. The old courtier found the lad flying a kite with other boys in the garden of his father's mansion, and it was with difficulty that he could be brought to believe the intelligence of his succession. Of course there was immense joy in the Unhyön Palace. The little Prince's mother ran out of her apartment, and fondling the child's hand, exclaimed, with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow, that such caresses could no longer be repeated. The Prince was carried to the royal residence under escort, and the streets through which the carriage passed were so crowded with Koreans seeking to obtain a glimpse of their new Sovereign, that progress was almost impossible. At last the drivers raised their whips and began to flog the sight-seers crowding around the carriage, but the Prince

remonstrated against the cruelty of chastising persons that had flocked to congratulate him on his accession, and his remonstrance being heard by the people, they raised a loud shout of joy and gratitude. Thus amid the glad cheers of his subjects, the youth passed forward to his throne of thorns. In the following year he was crowned, the Dowager-Queen Cho acting as Regent. Then followed the important business of settling the status of the Tai Wön-kun and the relation in which he should publicly stand to his son, the King. Though opposed by some it was finally decided that the Tai Wön-kun should be treated as Prince-Parent, and should act as Regent during the King's minority. The tenure of power by this crafty and cruel statesman was marked by the erection of a royal palace, at enormous expense; by the murder of Roman Catholic priests and converts, and by the cannonading of Japanese ships.

When the king reached the age of 16, the question of his marriage absorbed the attention of the Court and the public, for it had always been customary in Korea that the family furnishing a Queen to the reigning sovereign should take an important part in the administration of the country. One of the *Min* had a daughter aged 16, reputed for beauty and accomplishments. The Prince-Parent, however, did not like to have a Queen from the *Min* clan, his shrewd prescience indicating the danger of providing such an opportunity for that great faction. But his distinguished and noble wife, herself a *Min*, naturally espoused the cause of her kinswoman, and as there was no really serious rival, the Prince-Parent was at last prevailed upon, and the lady destined to play such an important part in her country's history and to meet such a tragic end, was nominated Queen. But from the first the Prince-Parent became unfriendly to his son's wife, probably because she showed herself to be a girl of great shrewdness and capacity. A letter that the young Queen sent, a short time after her marriage, to the Prince-Parent to wish him the compliments of the season, deepened his antipathy. It is said that he was dissatisfied with the wording of the epistle, and that he contemptuously called the writer a prig. Thenceforth the gap between the Prince-Parent and the Queen grew wider and wider, and for the following 30 years the history of Korea was practically the history of quarrels between the old statesman and the Queen, quarrels that often culminated in scenes of bloodshed, and ended at last in the assassination of the Queen. As the King advanced in years, he began to espouse views not compatible with those of the Prince-Parent, who was at that period the guiding spirit of the conservative faction. The King entertained progressive ideas, and when, about 1883, the late Kim Ok-kyun, Pak Yong-ho, and other promising young men, returned from Japan whither they had been despatched years previously for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, and made representations about the rapid progress of Japan, the King secretly countenanced their views, and maintained the necessity of introducing postal and telegraphic services, starting public works, and reforming the military system. He caused Japanese officers and engineers to be engaged, and he tried to lead the country out of its conservative groove. But the nation was still dominated by Chinese influence. China had assumed the position of suzerain, and as the majority of Korean statesmen and influential courtiers were servilely disposed to recognise that assumption, the King found it no easy task to carry out his cherished views of progress and reform. The essayist refrains from reviewing the events that transpired subsequently, for being intimately connected with the recent history of the Far East, they are already familiar to the public. A few words are added, however, about the King's present predicament, and his refuge in a foreign legation, where he is subjected to innumerable inconveniences, and is attended, for the most part, by eunuchs and court ladies. He continues to wear mourning for the late Queen, and apparently her memory is still with him; for he is extremely tractable and seems to be wrapped in melancholy, though his clear, distinct tones,

quick and intelligent utterance, easy mien, and bright face when he gives audience to his favourite subjects, indicate that he retains all his original capacity. He is about 5ft. 3in. in height, somewhat plump, and strongly resembles his father in countenance. That he is richly gifted in the royal attributes of magnanimity and benevolence, is a fact fully appreciated by the Foreign Representatives. His star has thus far been constantly obscured by clouds. His Queen has been assassinated, and that, either directly or indirectly, by his own father, who now leads a life of confinement. One of his sons is living abroad; his nephew can not return home, and more than 30 of his most prominent subjects are in voluntary exile. Surely he deserves more pity than any of the crowned heads in the world.

CALENDARS.

Designing calendars and pictorial advertisements is becoming almost a branch of fine art, and doubtless one day the public will be startled by statistics showing the total amount expended annually by Insurance offices and business firms on these combinations of prettiness and utility. The specimens for 1897 are particularly attractive. Even where business instincts have rebelled against anything notably ornate, some happy fancy has been enlisted to relieve the impression of severity. The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company—Yokohama agents, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire or Mr. W. J. S. Shand—send out a remarkably serviceable calendar. On the front of each page we have the days and dates, and on the reverse a sheet spaced for memoranda; while the back of the block has three valuable tables for facilitating financial calculations. Curiously enough, one of these tables—that of foreign money—shows the coins of 29 countries, including even Chili, Java, and Peru, but fails to take any note of the Japanese *yen*; a singular omission. We observe, also, that the compilers of the table write *condemns* as the hundredth part of the *tael*, but probably the printers are to blame for that.

The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company—Yokohama Agents, Messrs. Smith, Baker and Company—adhere to their old octagonal form with central brass pocket, but have, this year substituted a decidedly æsthetic green for the red of 1896. We observe that, since the 1896 calendar of this Company was compiled, the subscribed capital has grown from £1,000,000 to £1,227,932, and the losses paid since 1872 have increased from £2,462,374 to £2,725,701.

The calendar of Mr. T. Tamamura, the well known photographer of Yokohama, is a very charming example of designing and photography. Indeed, it can scarcely be called a calendar, in the ordinary sense of the term, for the record of months and days occupies an entirely subsidiary place. A beautiful colotype of a Japanese waterfall, the original of which we do not identify, set in a stone-grained cardboard frame with supporting leg, forms the basis of this delightful fancy, and suspended, curtain-wise, over the face of the photograph, is a sheet having the twelve months and their days disposed variously within twelve differently shaped scrolls, the lowest of which, a *makimono*, over-shadows a misty river-scape with maple leaves floating in the foreground. The almanack itself is a happy example of the symmetry without regularity for which Japanese artists are famous.

The Calendar of the Imperial Insurance Company (Limited)—Yokohama agents, Messrs. Browne & Co.—is distinguished from the calendars of other great insurance associations by being compiled specially for Japan. The almanack occupies the centre, and the space around it is filled with tables of a most useful character, showing the course of exchange since 1868, the holidays observed in Japan, the differences in time between Yokohama and various other places, railway fares, postage and telegraph rates, and latitudes and longitudes. This Company has been doing

business for 93 years, and during that time has paid losses aggregating 14½ millions sterling.

The Calendars of the London Fire—Yokohama Agents Messrs. Dodwell, Carill and Co.—the Guardian Fire and Life—Yokohama Agents, Messrs. Smith, Baker and Co.—and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are all of a similar type; large sheets, with block almanacs in one of the lower corners. The first two have designs without any local significance; the last, has a seascape with one of the Company's fine steamers in the fore-ground and Fuji-yama in the back-ground.

The Palatine Fire, Accident, and Guarantee Insurance Company—Yokohama Agent, Mr. W. J. S. Shand—issues two calendars. One is of a comparatively ordinary type, a medium-sized sheet with a block almanac in the centre. The almanac, however, differs from the common form inasmuch as each of its sheets shows the six working days of the week only. Below the block is a regular almanac with monthly divisions. The second of this Company's calendars is a combined almanac, blotting-book, and atlas, the last consisting of twelve well printed and useful maps. We need scarcely descant on the serviceability of such an article as this, or applaud the enterprise of the Company issuing it.

The Phoenix Assurance Company—Yokohama Agents, Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe and Company—also issues two calendars, one of the sheet type, with block almanac; the other, a pocket almanac and diary, very conveniently designed, and having a number of useful tables at the end. This is one of the oldest assurance companies in the world. It has been doing business for 115 years, during which time the claims paid by it aggregate over twenty millions sterling.

Mr. G. Sobey sends round a pretty calendar, though the design is of a somewhat hybrid nature. The frame of the almanac is filled with a peony scroll, which would be in pure Japanese style were it not disposed about a straight bar running through its entire length. At two opposite corners are plum and pine sprays. Possibly the *ai-no-ko* element in this design is intentional, for the same reason that induces the celebrated mercer to transform his Japanese name "Sobei" into "Sobey," and to introduce so many foreign features into his wares.

Of Mr. J. W. Hall's calendar we have spoken on previous occasions. It is a tasty little affair, worthy of the excellent wines tabulated on the inner faces, wines for which Mr. Hall is steadily acquiring a high reputation.

We have received, also, a copy of the "Parisian Almanac" for 1897. It is illustrated with great talent, but several of the pictures are decidedly *risqué*, and the subjects of some of the advertisements are not fitted for drawing-room discussion.

TAEL COINS FOR CHINA.

Apparently another coin is to be added to the number already existing. Taotai Sheng, Director-General of the Great Western Railway, has suggested to the Throne that the new Imperial Bank projected by him be permitted to coin one-tael pieces, to the extent of a million in number, and has received the Emperor's sanction on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue. If the coins are found to circulate readily, it is said that a mint will be established in Peking for the purpose of coining them on a large scale. We do not see what advantages can be expected to accrue from the scheme. The coining operation will not bring any profit to the Government, and a silver coin half as large again as a Mexican dollar will not be much more convenient as a medium of exchange than the sycee now in use. If the tael coinage is intended to preface an issue of tael bank notes, the programme assumes a new complexion. That, indeed, would immensely facilitate monetary transactions.

MR. FENOLLOSA ON FINE ART.

In a recent number of the *Taiyō* appears an unsigned article bearing the above title. The writer says that though Mr. Fenollosa's name is familiar to everybody in connection with the revival of Japanese Art, for which, while he was Professor of Philosophy in the Imperial University he laboured so earnestly, there are few who know what are his present views as to the existing condition and prospects of that art. The writer has taken the trouble to ascertain these by direct inquiry, Mr. Fenollosa, as is doubtless known to some of our readers, having returned to Japan on a visit a few months ago. Of these views, as stated in the "Sun," we give the following *résumé*.

The knowledge of Fine Art, the world over, cannot be said to have reached the state of certainty which science has attained. There are no such things as universally received theories, and, prior to the nineteenth century, there was no general study of art in all its branches. Even in Europe the widest diversity of opinion on fundamental principles existed until quite recently, and in the East the subject was hardly studied at all.

Eastern and Western art differ so essentially in purpose, methods, and subject matter that it is impossible to judge them by the same standards, nor is it possible to find anything common to both systems by which to test specimens. Hence it is impracticable to decide exactly as to what is and what is not Fine Art. Writers use the term "Fine Art" in different senses, and it is rare to find more than two men in agreement as to its meaning. The Greeks, though such consummate painters, had no abstract term corresponding to our modern "Fine Arts," and did not feel the need of one. The only word they had resembling our modern term was *μουσική*, which included any art over which the Muses presided, especially lyric poetry set and sung to music. But this term did not include either sculpture or painting. The English word Art is derived from the Latin *ars*, and is the equivalent of the Greek *τέχνη*, which only refers to skill or craft in workmanship. The term *artes liberales* has been in use for nearly 2,000 years. This included not merely a knowledge of the mechanical arts, but skill in grammar, logic, music, mathematics, geometry, rhetoric and Astronomy. In addition to this, the term *ars poetica* was used to describe the power of originating ideas, of creating structures out of airy nothings. The term *poetica* is derived from the Greek *ποιητικός*, capable of making, productive, which when used of persons is equivalent to our term inventive, ingenious. The *ars poetica* was considered in ancient times as far superior to the *artes liberales*.

In ancient times, both in the East and the West every kind of manual labour was considered beneath the dignity of the upper classes, and was delegated to slaves or the lower orders, and its merit or demerit was as a rule considered to be not worth the notice of the upper ten thousand. So that the work done by the artisan was not fully appreciated. In the middle ages, certain pictures attracted attention, but skill in drawing and painting was by no means generally appreciated. It was a long time before the talent of the architect was distinguished from the skill of the carpenter. What appreciation of fine art there was, either in the East or West, was not on its own account, but as a means to effect some definite object. The artists who were instrumental in bringing about a revival of art in Italy were unconscious of their own merits. From age to age difficulty was found in keeping up the public interest in art. It was only when it was patronised by the rich that it really prospered. It was not until the 18th century that it was found desirable to invent a term that should include poetry, painting sculpture, and the like, and so the French *beaux arts* was called into existence. No sooner was the term brought into general use than numerous attempts were made to define it, and a separate branch of knowledge was created known as æsthetics, and gradually it was perceived that

the beauty of the ideas expressed in language or embodied on canvass was one and the same.

It is only since the beginning of the present century that music has established its claim to be included among the fine arts. Prior to that, it was regarded only as a means of giving greater force to poetry. At the commencement of the nineteenth century, Fine Art was divided into representative and non-representative art, that is into art which represented nature and art which did not fulfil this function. The former class included poetry, painting, and sculpture; the latter music and architecture. But since 1860 this division of art has been shown to rest on no essential difference, for it is not true to say that poetry, painting, and sculpture exclusively represent nature, nor is it correct to affirm that music and architecture do not in any way fulfil this function.

We must confess that the writer in the "Sun" who undertakes to expound Mr. Fenollosa's views has done little more than give historical details which might be taken from any standard work on Art, and we fail to see anything distinctively Fenollosian, if we may be allowed the expression, in the opinions given.

THE LATE SIR ED. HORNBY.

The Times has the following notice of the late Sir Edmund Hornby:—

The death occurred on Tuesday at Rapallo, Italy, of Sir Edmund Grimani Hornby, who had a career of great usefulness and interest extending over a large number of years. Long residence in Turkey and in the Far East had given him a deep insight into problems of government and into the special conditions of the countries in which he lived, and his knowledge was on various occasions brought to bear upon current movements in letters which appeared in The Times.

Born in 1845 and called to the bar in 1868, he began his public career as private secretary to his uncle, Mr. Henry Southern, while the latter was British Minister at Lisbon and at Rio de Janeiro. He then laid the foundations of that extensive acquaintance with questions of diplomacy and international jurisprudence which distinguished him through life. His industry brought him early advancement, for in 1883 he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle outstanding claims between Great Britain and America. Two years later the Foreign Office sent him to Turkey as Commissioner in relation to the Turkish loan. At this period Mr. Hornby also acted as judicial assessor at Constantinople and arbitrator in all disputes respecting supplies to the Army in the East. The experience he gained in this way was turned to good account very soon, for at the instance of Lord Clarendon, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, he was selected to organize and administer the Consular Courts of the Levant and in 1885, given the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court at Constantinople. So successful was he in his tenure of this post that some eight years later he went to China and Japan to undertake the work of organizing Consular Courts in those countries. He acted as Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan until his retirement in 1896. The building up of the Consular Court system in these countries, as well as in the Levant, was, to a very large extent, Sir Edmund Hornby's work, and in many ways it continues to show evident traces of his influence and discretion. The enormous extent of his jurisdiction in the East may be gathered from the fact that he was once called upon to try a charge of murder at Khartoum, actually got half-way there, but eventually turned back, being convinced that there was no case to be decided. That he was able to get half-way and was confident of completing his journey without hindrance shows how great is the difference between the state of the Sudan now and then. Long residence at Constantinople convinced him of the rottenness of the system of administration prevailing there, and though he admired the Turks as a nation he could not speak strongly enough against the Palace intrigues and enervating, underground influence by which Turkey was, and is still, being sorely injured.

Sir Edmund Hornby was a lifelong friend of the late Lord Hannen, and accompanied him to Paris for the sitting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. The subject of arbitration was one that occupied much of his thoughts, and a few years ago he wrote a pamphlet for the Peace Preservation Society, advocating the establishment in Switzerland of a school or faculty of international law to be kept up jointly by the Powers.

Sir Edmund Hornby, who was knighted in 1892, was three times married—first, in 1860, to a daughter of Count Maceroni, aide-de-camp of General Murat; secondly, in 1868, to a daughter of Mr. Thomas Hudson, of Hull; and thirdly, in 1875, to a daughter of Captain Roberts, of New York. His first wife was prominent among the ladies who acted as hospital nurses during the Crimean war, and she published two books at the time—"In and Out of Stambul" and "Letters from Constantinople." Lady Hornby is still living, and Sir Edmund leaves one son—Mr. F. V. Hornby, of the Home Office—and three daughters.

The pawnbrokers of Tokyo are contemplating the formation of the Shichiya Kabushiki Kaisha (Joint-stock Pawnbroker's Company), with a capital of yen 200,000, and intend establishing a branch in every ward.—*Nippon*.

HIGH SPEED ON ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

From an interesting table recently published, we learn that the highest speed on the Great Western Railway Company's line in England is developed between Paddington and Bath, the train covering a distance of 107½ miles in one hour and fifty-eight minutes, which is at the rate of 54.4 miles an hour. The interval of 194 miles that divides Paddington and Exeter is negotiated in three hours and forty-five minutes, which means 51.7 miles per hour. Turning to the London and North Western, we find that the distance between Preston and Rugby, 128 miles, is covered at the average speed of 56.4 miles an hour. The highest speed on the Great Northern Railway is 55.3 miles per hour, between King's Cross and Grantham, a distance of 105½ miles. It may be pointed out, for the information of the railway expert whose views the *Fiji Shimpō* reproduced recently, that the locomotives by which the above trains were drawn, are just as old fashioned and out of date as the engines running between Tokyo and Yokohama. If the average speed developed on the four English lines that we have quoted, were attained on the Tokyo-Yokohama line, the distance (18 miles) between the two places would be covered in about 20 minutes. As a matter of fact, it was covered in 30 minutes by a special train in 1874, though the locomotive had to slow down to four miles an hour in crossing the wooden bridge then spanning the Roku-go River at Kawasaki. That was the record run for a Japanese train; it meant 36 miles an hour. Better time could be made now, despite the "old-fashioned and out-of-date" character of the locomotives. Lately, however, another record was achieved, namely, 61 minutes between Tokyo and Yokohama. Up to September last, the prize for slowness belonged to a train that spent 55 minutes loitering along the same road. It appears to us that not the tools but the workmen are in fault in Japan. Instead of accusing the locomotives, and the rolling stock generally, the blame must be laid on the engineers, the engineers, and the officials responsible for the working of the lines.

ENGLAND'S EXPANSION.

Great Britain is popularly supposed to have abandoned the process of swallowing and to be engaged in that of digesting what she has already swallowed. But no earnest student of history can credit anything of the kind, unless he also supposes that the monster empire has entered a period of decline, which happily is not yet the case. Nature has decreed for all one universal law—growth or decay: there is no intermediate position; no resting content and constant. Lord Rosebery, in his recent speech at Edinburgh, showed that, during the past few years, 2,600,000 square miles have been added to the territories which are either dominions of the Queen or over which the Queen exercises influence. Two million six hundred thousand square miles means sixteen Japanese empires (including Formosa and the Pescadores). So Great Britain has added sixteen Japans to her territory or sphere of influence during as many years. It that be not rapid swallowing, we should like to hear another name for it. We commend the fact to Japanese publicists who are wise enough to think that England is effete, played out, no longer a great actor in the drama of nations. But we desire, at the same time, to bring to the notice of Japanese publicists generally some remarks made by Mr. Chamberlain in a speech in Birmingham on November 13th, with reference to this very question of British expansion. The Rt. Hon. gentleman said:—

I should be perfectly prepared to admit that if other nations would only stand aside it might have been wiser that we should have proceeded more gradually, that we should have developed the countries that we already possessed before seeking this vast extension. But there was no appearance of such an inclination on the part of other nations. I can truly say that we were not the first or the most eager to move; but if we had remained passive what would have happened? Is it

not as certain as that we are sitting here that the greater part of the continent of Africa would have been occupied by our commercial rivals, who would have proceeded, as the first act of their policy, to close this great potential market to British trade? Let me make one remark here, the proper consideration of which would, I think, do very much to modify that jealousy with which undoubtedly foreign nations regard our extension. My remark is this—that we, in our colonial policy, as fast as we acquire new territory and develop it, develop it as trustees of civilization for the commerce of the world. We offer in all these markets over which our flag floats the same opportunities, the same open field to foreigners that we offer to our own subjects, and upon the same terms. And in that policy we stand alone, because every other nation, as fast as it acquires new territory—acting, above all, in the interests of the countries that they administer—every other nation seeks at once to secure the monopoly for its own products by preferential and artificial methods. Under these circumstances, I say, it was a matter of life and death to us that we should not be forestalled in these markets of the future to which we may have learned to look for the extension of our trade and even for the subsistence of our people, and in considering the results of our policy I think we Britons—I must not say Englishmen, because my Scotch friends would think I was excluding them from a field in which, indeed, they have taken even more than their fair share—but I say that the results of our policy are results upon which we Britons can look back with satisfaction. It is interesting to notice that we alone have been successful in making these acquisitions profitable. Every addition to the colonial possessions of France or of Germany adds immediately, and continues to add, to the latest date, a heavy burden upon the taxpayers of the mother country. Whereas in our case all our colonies and territories are either self-supporting from the first or become self-supporting in a very short space of time, the French colonies and the German colonies seem somehow or other to fail to attract any commercial and civilian population. I think the recent official returns of the German Empire show that in their colonies, which extend over more than a million square miles, there are less than 700 civilian Germans—less, in fact, than there are of that nationality in many of our own colonies. While in the foreign colonies no population from the mother country is attracted, in our colonies we find that settlement proceeds gaily, and they take off all our most adventurous spirits and relieve us of some of our surplus population. And I think I may go further and say that this system, while it is certainly satisfactory to ourselves, is productive of advantages to the people over whom we exercise control. It is said that you cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs. You cannot exercise control over savage countries which previous to your arrival have been in a state of constant anarchy and disorder without occasionally coming into conflict with their savage rulers and having to shed some blood; but I say that universally it has proved to be the case that after a time we have secured the pacification of the country, we have put an end to the tribal conflict which has previously interfered with progress, we have destroyed those slave-raiding expeditions which have been fatal to commerce, and we have secured the permanent improvement of the country and the increase of the population. Now that is a statement which I believe applies universally to all the new acquisitions which we have made on the continent of Africa, and I cannot help thinking that it justifies even that large extension of territory which has been forced upon us.

I said I was going to make a claim for the Government. I have been describing to you that policy which commends itself to our minds, and which hitherto has been so successful. I go on to say that during the last 12 months we, the present Government, have redeemed from barbarism in Ashanti and in the Sudan, with a small expenditure of life and treasure, by expeditions which have been admirably planned, splendidly led, and successfully prosecuted, two provinces where previously trade was impossible because no man could call his life or his property his own or consider himself to be safe from the tyranny and cruelty of his native rulers. I note here a certain inconsistency in some of those men of light and leading who professed to instruct and to guide public opinion in Dongola and in Ashanti. These countries were ruled by two princes, whom I think I may describe as "great assassins." In these two countries the number of the victims was tenfold the number of all that had suffered by Turkish tyranny and Turkish cruelty in the last few years, and the kind of cruelty that was practised upon them was, if possible, even more horrible than that which struck so deep a chord of indignation and sympathy in regard to the Armenian massacres. We all sympathize, I am sure, with the people who in Asia Minor have suffered from the cruelty of the Turk, from the anarchy which has prevailed in their land. We sympathize with those who desire by every practical means to come to their aid and to prevent the continuance of these cruelties, but is the fact that the Armenians are of the same colour as ourselves, or that they profess the Christian religion, a reason why the sympathy which we feel for them should not be extended to still larger populations in Africa and elsewhere who are suffering from at least equal tyranny? And yet I find that those who have been preaching a

crusade for the Armenians, in spite of the knowledge that such a crusade might easily produce even greater evils than those which we seek to avoid, said not one word of sympathy, one word of approval, for a policy which at comparatively small sacrifice has, I believe, diminished the sum of human misery by a greater amount than even if we had secured the destruction of the Turkish Empire. I say that to my mind this inconsistency needs to be explained, and I want to know how one and the same man can preach a crusade and encourage this country to take risks on behalf of the Armenians, whom I admit to be well worthy of your sympathy, and then can describe the expedition in Egypt—which rescued a whole province from the greatest possible suffering, and has restored it to civilization and to peaceful industry—can describe the policy as "wanton folly" and an "infatuated policy." It is not only in Egypt, in the Sudan, or in Ashanti that this policy has been pursued. Two other expeditions which seem almost to have escaped public attention, although their results are of the utmost importance to humanity at large, have also been successfully conducted, one in East Africa, the other in Nyasaland, under Sir Harry Johnston. Both these expeditions have been successful, and have struck a heavy blow at that system of slave-raiding which has been for probably centuries the curse of Central Africa, and has prevented the civilization and the improvement of that vast continent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HELP WANTED FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly make known in your columns that our coffee bar, &c., is now open, and the useful and much needed work it was intended to accomplish has already begun. From the few days we have been working there seems to be every prospect of the building being a great success. The fitting up has cost in round figures 1,200 yen, while we are anxious also to fit a water supply to the bed rooms and hot water apparatus for the baths. The latter will, perhaps, cost another 300 yen; up to the present we have received 900. May we appeal to your readers to help to clear off the balance and so put in the much needed water supply?

Donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

ENSIGN HATCHER,
Salvation Army Coffee House,
Settlement, Yokohama.

December 31, 1896.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service of Telegrams supplied to the "Japan Herald," the "Japan Gazette," and other Subscribers in Tokyo and Yokohama.)

London, Dec. 30.
M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador to the Porte, has warned the Sultan of the necessity for following the counsels of the Powers, as otherwise the sequel will be unpleasant.

Exchange on London at Paris 25.23
" " " New York 4.88
(Tel. Trans.)

London, Dec. 31.
The plague is increasing seriously in Bombay. Further rains have fallen in many parts of India and the winter prospects are improving.

London, January 2.
A caucus of the Republican Committee have prepared a Bill empowering the President to appoint delegates to any conference that may be called with the object of restoring bimetallicism.

H.M. the Czar has sent President Faure a hearty new year telegram.

London, January 4.
H.M. the Czar has authorised collections being made throughout the Empire for the benefit of Armenian immigrants.

Continued local bank failures are reported in the western districts of the United States.

London, January 6.
A monster meeting has been held at Durban at which it was resolved to demand the Government to repatriate, at the expense of Natal, two shiploads of Indians who are now in quarantine at Durban, and also to prevent the entry of any more Indians. Trouble is feared if a landing is attempted.

Exchange on London at Paris 25.23½
Exchange on London at New York ... 4.88
(Tel. trans.)

(FROM THE "BANGKOK OBSERVER.")

London, December 14.

President Krüger, in closing the Volksraad, stated that the Transvaal Government desired only to act on the defensive, and never aggressively, so as to preserve friendly relations with Great Britain in love and peace.

Strong popular opposition is shown in Venezuela to the agreement with Great Britain, but the President and the Government approve of it.

(FROM THE SAIGON PAPERS.)

Paris, 14th December.

The plague appear to be diminishing at Bombay.

Paris, December 16.

In the Chamber Admiral Besnard refuted the attacks of certain speakers and affirmed that the French ironclads and cruisers are in no way inferior to those of other Powers.

The Chamber rejected by 335 votes to 73 the Lockroy motion and voted fifty millions for the construction of new vessels.

Paris, December 15.

The natives of Mindanao are rising.

Paris, December 17.

The situation at Manila is becoming worse.

(FROM TONGKING PAPERS.)

Paris, Dec. 18.

Up to the present there have been one thousand deaths from plague at Bombay. The number of inhabitants that have left the city is estimated at two hundred thousand.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY.")

Hongkong, December 25.

A telegram has been received here, from Peking, stating that an agreement has been signed and endorsed by the Privy Council for the opening of Wuchow and Hokow on the West River. It also provides for the collection of *lekin* in the two Kwang Provinces by the I.M. Customs.

Hongkong, Dec. 29.

The Plague is increasing in Bombay and has made its appearance in Kurachee.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, December 24.

The Spanish Cabinet has decided not to reply to President Cleveland's message through diplomatic channels.

The correspondent of *The Times* in Berlin stated that the German Mission to China and Japan is forbidden to arrange personal business relations with native firms.

20th December.

It is expected that M. Gerard, French Minister at Peking, will be appointed Governor-General of French Indo-China.

The German difficulty with the Portuguese at Lorenzo Marquez has been settled.

A St. Petersburg *utase* sanctions the formation of a company to construct and work a railway from a point on the western frontier of Heilungchiang to a point on the eastern frontier of Kirin to be connected with the Trans-Siberian line.

The capital is to be five millions of roubles and the shareholders must be Russian or Chinese. The work is to be completed in six years and the Russo-Chinese Bank are the promoters.

London, December 30.

M. Wm. Nelthorpe Beauchamp, Secretary of Legation at Peking, has been appointed Consul-General for Great Britain at Buda-Pest.

(FROM THE "CHINA GAZETTE.")

Manila, December 27.

Doctor Rizal, who is accused of organizing the rebellion, has been sentenced to be shot. He will pay the last dread penalty to-morrow (Monday), December 26th.

Manila, December 29.

The brigade under General Rios, has met with some heavy fighting at the town of Balinag, which is on the borders of the province of Bulacan, near Nueva Ecija.

General Rios knew that a formidable force of rebels was established, and a stubborn resistance was anticipated. After offering a

desperate resistance, the rebels were driven out of their stronghold with great slaughter. The wounded were carried off by the retreating rebels, but the Spanish troops buried over three hundred and fifty bodies of those left dead on the field. The Spanish loss was trifling.

The rebels were found to be very badly armed with weapons of obsolete, antiquated, and defective patterns. The fearful punishment inflicted upon the insurgents is attributable to the superior range of the Mauser rifles, which kept them at a much longer distance than weapons similar to their own would have done.

Manila, December 30.

Doctor Rizal, the rebel leader, was executed this morning in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. The Doctor, when marched out, walked with a firm step to the place of execution. When before the soldiers told off to carry the last dread penalty into effect, he never wavered, but to the last maintained a perfectly calm and dignified attitude.

Of course, the execution has had a deep effect upon the people, but Manila itself is perfectly tranquil.

(FROM THE JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Kyoto, Jan. 6.

Great preparations are being made at the Higashi Honganji, as Their Majesties are likely to put up there during their stay in the ancient capital.

Osaka, January 7.

Quotations have fallen on the Osaka stock market, but everything is quiet.

The Chuwo Menshi Domeikai (Central Cotton Yarn Union) will hold a special meeting on the 18th inst. to protest against the action of the Mitsui Ginko.

The Osaka rice and stock exchange will declare a dividend for the latter half of last year at the rate of twenty-four per cent.

Nayodzu, January 7.

The Nayodzu rice and stock exchange, has been temporarily suspended owing to differences among the members.

The weather is fine. New Year's entertainments are being held everywhere.

Shidzuoka, January 7.

H.I.H. Prince Kikuma arrived here this afternoon from Kyoto. To-morrow he leaves for Tokyo.

Yokkaichi, January 7.

The new Principal of the Yokkaichi Commercial School has arrived from Tokyo.

Otaru, January 7.

The *Hiryu Maru*, owned by Mr. Yoshiga, collided with the *Ryoha Maru*, belonging to Mr. Asazoto, to-day. The former sank immediately while the latter escaped with only slight damages.

CHRISTMAS POEMS.

The two following poems, written by Mr. Henry Hartshorne, M.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia, U.S.A., were read by the author at the Christmas celebration of the Sunday School of the Union Church, Tunkiji, on Thursday evening, Dec. 24th, and are published in these columns in answer to the unanimous request of those present on that occasion that the verses should have a wider circulation:—

A LEGEND OF CHRISTMAS.

When Christ was born in Bethlehem,
Ages long ago,
Songs of glory sung in heaven
Reached mortal ears below.
A manger was His mother's bed,
So lowly was her fare;
Yet light from heaven crowned her head,
And angels gathered there.
There knelt the wise men from the East,
Rejoicing at His birth;
The Holy Child, come down from heaven
To bless our sinful earth.
Three wise men: one from India came.
A tall and noble man;
From China, clad in silks, came one,
And one from far Japan.
With gold and myrrh and frankincense
They worshipped at His feet:
The richest gifts this world could bring,
Alone for Him were meet.

King of the Jews they called His name;
But King of kings was He;
East, West, and North and South alike
Are all His monarchy.

Glad were they when they saw His star,
More glad to see His face,
Then turned they towards their homes afar,
Heart-lightened by His grace.

In India one the story told
Of Him, the manger-born;
But when he named Him Child of God,
Men heard the tale with scorn.

In China other wise men heard,
But judged themselves too wise
To give their thoughts to such a word,
They listen, and despise.

In far Japan great temples rose,
With idols in each shrine;
Their priests too busy were to hear
Of God, alone divine.

Sad-hearted then were those wise men,
But year by year they met,
To look again for that fair star
They never could forget.

No more it shone to point their way
To Bethlehem afar;
But in their hearts the light of God
Was brighter than the star.

Through thirty years, each Christmas morn,
All thirty years and three,
They prayed, the Holy One then born
They once again might see.

At last, one Christmas day, appeared
Their ever wished-for star;
Then, He they longed for, year by year,
Came down from heaven afar.

He came, the Christ, the Crucified,
The Risen from the dead;
Transfigured now, and glorified,
Of angels all the head.

He shone on these rejoicing men,
Veiling His glory bright;
Not dazzling, as when stricken Saul
Was blinded by the sight.

He spoke with gentle words to them,
Sweet words of love and peace,
He told them how His kingdom now
Must evermore increase.

He told them how from Palestine,
When He was crucified,
The story of his love would pass
O'er land and ocean wide;

Till countless millions know His truth,
And worship as He taught;
Spreading through all the living world
The good news that he brought.

Then, India, China, and Japan
Will worship in His name;
Will bless the ever glorious day
When He from heaven came.

Not yet, not yet that happy time,
When all will join the song
Glad angels sang His birth-day morn;
But He will come, ere long!

He comes, He comes, to rule the earth;
His day is dawning now;
Before the glory of His reign
All heaven and earth must bow.

Let us our humble offering bring:
Our hearts, our all, to Him;
Welcome are praises infants sing,
As songs of seraphim!

MY CHRISTMAS ROSE.

My home is not in the Northland,
Where the Frost-king keeps his throne;
Nor yet in the far, far Southland,
Where winter is never known.

My garden lies in fair Japan,
Where flowers bloom all the year;
Palm trees spread green leaves every month;
Yet winter nights are dear.

Under my window a rose-bush grows,
With leaves and stems full strong,
O, the beautiful buds it bears!
Will it bloom all winter long?

I watched those buds in the autumn time;
Small were they then, and green;
Twenty young buds, I counted them all;
Fairer, scarce Summer has seen.

Then wild winds blew, with hoar frost;
My buds kept green and small;
Soft snow-flakes fell around them;
But they withered not at all.

Cold came the winds of December;
Yet the noon-day sun shone warm;
Though the night was chill, they felt no ill,
Their green coats shut out harm.

Rosy petals are peeping through;
My buds are swelling, swelling!
To-morrow is Christmas day, I know;
What tale will my rose-bush be telling?

Christmas will welcome my rose in bloom;
Three, four, five, six buds together.
Brave rose, yet alive in the warmth of the Sun,
Through all the winter weather!

My heart, hast thou been, like my winter rose,
Brave still, while cold winds were blowing?
Dost treasure the warmth of the sun through all,
In thy depths still growing, growing?

Wait, through thy days of darkest clouds,
Trust, through thy nights of gloom;
Then the sun of thy soul will bid faith, hope, and love
All burst into heavenly bloom.

Tokyo, Dec. 24th, 1896. H. HARTSHORNE.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Bund, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 273.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1—Kt to Q Kt 6 | 1—P takes Kt |
| 2—Q to B 4 ch. | 2—K to R 4 |
| 3—Q to R 4, mate | |
| | 1—B to Kt 5 |
| 2—Q to B 4 ch. | 2—K to R 4 |
| 3—Q to R 6, mate | |
| | 1—Kt to B 4 |
| 2—Kt to Q 4 ch. | 2—K moves |
| 3—Q to K sq., mate | |
| | 1—K to B 3 |
| 2—Q to K 4 ch. | 2—K to Q 3 |
| 3—Kt to B 8, mate. | |

Correct answers from Shogi, W.H.S., J.D., W.D.C., W.d.H., and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 274.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1—Kt to Q sq. | 1—K takes P |
| 2—Q to B 3, mate | |
| | 1—K to K 5 |
| 2—R to Kt 4, mate | 1—P to B 5 |
| | |
| 2—R takes P (B 4), mate | |
| etc., etc., etc. | |

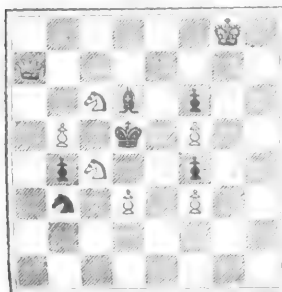
Correct answers from W.H.S., Shogi, J.D., W.D.C., W.d.H., X.X., N.E., and Omega.

MOSCOW.

Nothing fresh this week. Probably we may soon hear that Lasker has succeeded in giving his opponent the coup de grace.

PROBLEM No. 277.

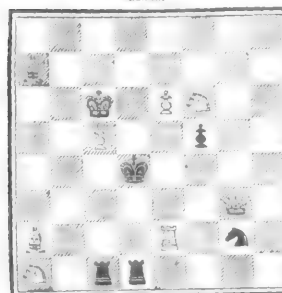
By F. VOSS.



White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 278.

By JOSEPH SMITH.



White to play and mate in two moves.

MR. BLACKBURNE IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. J. H. Blackburne, after fulfilling his engagements in Glasgow, visited Aberdeen, Dundee, and Edinburgh. On Tuesday, 3rd Nov., he played 21 games simultaneously at the Aberdeen Chess Club, winning 19, losing 1, and drawing 1. On Wednesday,

the 4th he played 31 games at the Dundee Chess Club. Mr. H. T. Baxter was his only opponent who won a game. There were about five games drawn.

On Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th Nov., he played at the Edinburgh Chess Club, 46 Hanover Street, in the afternoon and evening. Altogether 47 games were played. Of these he won 28, lost 5, and drew 14. The large preponderance of draws was due to some extent to the improbability of games being finished before adjournment. Mr. Blackburne offering draws in positions where he had no marked advantage. The wins against him were secured by D. Y. Mills, J. G. Thomson, C. E. Tankard—1 game each; and D. Forsyth—2 games. Mr. Robert Rankin played 4 games, and drew them all. Others who drew were Messrs. C. S. R. Simson, J. S. Pagan, Morgan, Spence, Dewar, Whitelaw, Luck, Feary, and Dr. Kennedy. The following is one of the games, drawn by Mr. Rankin, with notes by himself:—

GAME No. 631.

VIENNA GAMBIT.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Blackburne. | R. Rankin. |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to Q B 3 | 2—B to B 4 (a) |
| 3—Kt to B 3 | 3—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4—B to B 4 | 4—Kt to K 2 (b) |
| 5—Kt to K Kt 5 | 5—P to Q 4 (c) |
| 6—P takes P | 6—Kt to R 4 |
| 7—B to Kt 5 ch. | 7—P to Q B 3 |
| 8—P takes P | 8—P takes P |
| 9—B to K 2 (d) | 9—Kt to Kt 3 |
| 10—P to Q 3 | 10—Castles |
| 11—Castles | 11—P to B 3 |
| 12—K Kt to K 4 | 12—B to Kt 3 |
| 13—B to Q 2 | 13—Kt to Kt 2 (e) |
| 14—Kt to R sq. | 14—P to K B 4 |
| 15—Kt to Kt 3 | 15—Kt to Q 3 |
| 16—P to B 4 | 16—P takes P |
| 17—B takes P | 17—Kt takes B |
| 18—R takes Kt | 18—B to K 6 (f) |
| 19—R to K B sq. | 19—B to K 3 (g) |
| 20—B to B 3 (h) | 20—Q to B 2 (i) |
| 21—Q to K 2 | 21—P to B 5 |
| 22—K Kt to K 4 | 22—Kt to B 4 |
| 23—B to Kt 4 | 23—Kt to Q 5 |
| 24—B takes B ch. | 24—Kt takes B |
| 25—Q to Kt 4 | 25—Q to K 4 (j) |
| 26—Kt to K 2 | 26—Q R to Q sq. (k) |

(a) Played in preference to Kt to K 2, in anticipation of 3—P to B 4, 4—Q to Q 3; 4—Kt to B 3, was resuming the game into King's Gambit Declined, with which I am well acquainted. In the game between the two opponents, Black played here 2... B to K 2, resulting in a dull game which was drawn.

(b) Kt to B 3 is the correct move. The game turns now into a kind of Two Knight's Defence, unfavourable for the second player.

(c) Of course if 5... Castle, then 6—Q to R 5.

(d) Better than 9—B to R 4.

(e) This Knight must be brought into play somehow.

(f) A good move, compelling the retreat of the adverse Rook. Black had this in view when he played 14... P to K B 4.

(g) Stronger than 19... P to B 5 at once.

(h) White has not much choice of moves, his position being cramped.

(i) The proper continuation was now 25... P to B 5, as the Q R P cannot then be taken. 25... B to B 3, 26—Kt to K 4, Kt to B 4, 27—B to Kt 4, 28—Kt to Q 2, 29—B takes B ch., Kt takes B, 30—Q to Kt 4, 31—Kt to Q 3, 32—Kt to K 2, 33—Kt to K 3, 34—Kt to K 4, 35—B takes B, 36—Kt to K 5, 37—Kt to K 6, 38—Kt to K 7, 39—Kt to K 8, 40—Kt to K 9, 41—Kt to K 10, 42—Kt to K 11, 43—Kt to K 12, 44—Kt to K 13, 45—Kt to K 14, 46—Kt to K 15, 47—Kt to K 16, 48—Kt to K 17, 49—Kt to K 18, 50—Kt to K 19, 51—Kt to K 20, 52—Kt to K 21, 53—Kt to K 22, 54—Kt to K 23, 55—Kt to K 24, 56—Kt to K 25, 57—Kt to K 26, 58—Kt to K 27, 59—Kt to K 28, 60—Kt to K 29, 61—Kt to K 30, 62—Kt to K 31, 63—Kt to K 32, 64—Kt to K 33, 65—Kt to K 34, 66—Kt to K 35, 67—Kt to K 36, 68—Kt to K 37, 69—Kt to K 38, 70—Kt to K 39, 71—Kt to K 40, 72—Kt to K 41, 73—Kt to K 42, 74—Kt to K 43, 75—Kt to K 44, 76—Kt to K 45, 77—Kt to K 46, 78—Kt to K 47, 79—Kt to K 48, 80—Kt to K 49, 81—Kt to K 50, 82—Kt to K 51, 83—Kt to K 52, 84—Kt to K 53, 85—Kt to K 54, 86—Kt to K 55, 87—Kt to K 56, 88—Kt to K 57, 89—Kt to K 58, 90—Kt to K 59, 91—Kt to K 60, 92—Kt to K 61, 93—Kt to K 62, 94—Kt to K 63, 95—Kt to K 64, 96—Kt to K 65, 97—Kt to K 66, 98—Kt to K 67, 99—Kt to K 68, 100—Kt to K 69, 101—Kt to K 70, 102—Kt to K 71, 103—Kt to K 72, 104—Kt to K 73, 105—Kt to K 74, 106—Kt to K 75, 107—Kt to K 76, 108—Kt to K 77, 109—Kt to K 78, 110—Kt to K 79, 111—Kt to K 80, 112—Kt to K 81, 113—Kt to K 82, 114—Kt to K 83, 115—Kt to K 84, 116—Kt to K 85, 117—Kt to K 86, 118—Kt to K 87, 119—Kt to K 88, 120—Kt to K 89, 121—Kt to K 90, 122—Kt to K 91, 123—Kt to K 92, 124—Kt to K 93, 125—Kt to K 94, 126—Kt to K 95, 127—Kt to K 96, 128—Kt to K 97, 129—Kt to K 98, 130—Kt to K 99, 131—Kt to K 100, 132—Kt to K 101, 133—Kt to K 102, 134—Kt to K 103, 135—Kt to K 104, 136—Kt to K 105, 137—Kt to K 106, 138—Kt to K 107, 139—Kt to K 108, 140—Kt to K 109, 141—Kt to K 110, 142—Kt to K 111, 143—Kt to K 112, 144—Kt to K 113, 145—Kt to K 114, 146—Kt to K 115, 147—Kt to K 116, 148—Kt to K 117, 149—Kt to K 118, 150—Kt to K 119, 151—Kt to K 120, 152—Kt to K 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(d) The H should retire to H sq, for at K he prevents the Kt when attacked from going to K 4.
 (e) At this point White has already obtained a distinct superiority of position, but at his next move Black should have played P to Q 3 instead of P to Q 3.
 (f) And here at all risks he should have followed with P to Q Kt and then P to Q 3.
 (g) If H takes P, White wins by Kt to Kt 5.
 (h) When Maroczy gets a position like this, shutting in his opponent's pieces, there is very small hope of escape, even for a Lasker or a Pillsbury.
 (i) Trying ineffectually to force an opening on the Q's side.
 (j) Most players would have been content with Kt takes B, and that probably would have won, but it was not good enough for Maroczy.
 (k) If 24.....
 25—Kt to B 6 ch. 25—Q to B sq.
 26—Q to K 4. 26—P to K 3.
 27—Q to K R 4. 27—P to R 4.
 28—Kt takes R P. 28—Kc.
 (l) Much stronger than P takes Kt at once, which would relieve Black considerably.
 (m) White might still continue with 26—Kt to B 6 ch, but after P takes K, 27—B takes P, Q to K 3; 28—Q to B 4. Q takes B; 29—Q takes Q, R takes Q; 30—P to B 3, R to Q 5; 31—R takes R, P takes R, 32—K to Q 8.
 (n) If Q to K 3, then 27—Q takes Q, P takes Q; 28—Kt to Q 6 &c.
 (o) Q R to K sq. would be no better, for then likewise, 30—R takes P, and if Q takes B, 31—K takes Q; or if 28..... Q takes K; 29—Q takes Q, R takes Q; 30—P to B 3, R to Q 5; 31—R takes R, P takes R, 32—K to Q 8.
 (p) The finish is splendidly played by Maroczy; he might perhaps have won in a commonplace way by Kt to Q 6; but the text move leaves a subtle trap, and if Black had not fallen into it, White would still have decided the game by P to R 4.
 (q) If 30..... Q to R 3; 31—Kt to Q 6, R to K B sq., 32—Q to K 7 and wins.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong per P. & O. Co. Saturday, Jan. 9th.
 From Europe, via per M. M. Co. Monday, Jan. 11th.
 From America per O. & O. Co. Friday, Jan. 15th.
 From Hongkong per P. M. Co. Sunday, Jan. 17th.
 From Canada, etc. per C. P. R. Co. Monday, Jan. 18th.
 From Europe, via per N. D. Lloyd Wednesday, Jan. 20th.
 From America per M. M. Co. Tuesday, Jan. 20th.
 From Hongkong per C. P. R. Co. Thursday, Jan. 22nd.

* *Panama* left Kobe on January 8th. * *Natal* (with French mail) left Shanghai on January 7th. * *Belgic* left San Francisco on December 29th. * *City of Peking* left Hongkong on January 7th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Victoria, B.C. per N. D. Co. Saturday, Jan. 9th.
 For Europe, via Shanghai per M. M. Co. Sunday, Jan. 10th.
 For America per O. & O. Co. Sunday, Jan. 10th.
 For Hongkong per P. M. Co. Monday, Jan. 11th.
 For America per C. P. R. Co. Tuesday, Jan. 12th.
 For Europe, via Hongkong per N. D. Lloyd Friday, Jan. 15th.
 For Hongkong per M. M. Co. Sunday, Jan. 17th.
 For Portland per O. R. & N. Co. Tuesday, Jan. 18th.
 For Canada, etc. per C. P. R. Co. Friday, Jan. 22nd.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Chittagong, British steamer, 1,241, O. Davey, 1st January, Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 31st December, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Izumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,999, J. M. Currow, 1st January, Bombay via ports, and Kobe 31st December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sydney, French steamer, 3,450, Aubert, 1st January, Marseilles 22nd November, Hongkong 24th December, Shanghai 28th, and Kobe 31st, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 1st January, Yokkaichi 31st December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, R. Swain, 1st January, Shanghai via ports, 26th December, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Koreets (7), Russian gunboat, Captain Lindstrom, 2nd January, Nagasaki 30th December.
Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, Wilson, 4th January, Kobe 3rd January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 4th January, Yokkaichi 3rd January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 4th January, Kobe 3rd January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 5th January, Otaru via ports, 1st January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 5th January, Yokkaichi 4th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Borneo, British steamer, 2,943, E. P. Bishop, 5th January, London via ports, 31st October, and Kobe 4th January, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 6th January, Yokkaichi 5th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Rattler (6), British gunboat, Lieut.-Commander G. A. Harding, 6th January, Nagasaki 3rd January.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji,

6th January, Kobe 5th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,666, Yamamoto, 6th January, Otaru via ports, 2nd January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
China, British steamer, 2,600, W. B. Seabury, 7th January, San Francisco 19th December, via Honolulu 26th, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Energia, British steamer, 2,063, Saw, 7th January, Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 5th January, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 7th January, Nagasaki 4th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 8th January, Hongkong via ports, 29th December, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Glenurret, British steamer, R. Webster, 8th January, New York via ports and Suez Canal, Kobe 6th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 8th January, Kobe 7th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 8th January, Yokkaichi 7th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, G. W. Conner, 8th January, Shanghai via ports, 2nd January, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, T. Sakai, 8th January, Otaru via ports, 4th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Suda, 8th January, Kobe 7th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, Gasson, 8th January, New York via ports and Suez Canal, Kobe 7th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hakusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,193, Kubota, 8th January, Mororan 5th January, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Senta, German steamer, 2,660, Voss, 8th January, Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, A. Gove, 8th January, Hongkong via ports, 29th December, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, 1st January, Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 1st January, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 2nd January, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 2nd January, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Turbo, British steamer, 4,200, J. A. Moses, 2nd January, Kobe, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 3rd January, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Chittagong, British steamer, 1,241, O. Davey, 3rd January, Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Fred. E. Sanders, American schooner, 440, A. P. Carlson, 5th January, Hakodate, Ballast.—American Trading Co.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 5th January, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,567, Jones, 5th January, Melbourne via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, J. Nirei, 5th January, Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Izumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,999, J. M. Currow, 6th January, Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, Wilson, 6th January, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 6th January, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 6th January, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 7th January, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
China, British steamer, 2,600, W. B. Seabury, 8th January, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 8th January, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 8th January, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. R. Swain, Captain I. Omoto, Dr. and Mrs. Fujimori, Messrs. S. Nishiyama, F. Nonaka, Katsura, K. Takahashi, L. I. Sarda, Hashimoto, Ushijima, and I. Matsura in cabin; 19 Japanese, 2 Europeans, 3 Chinese in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Borneo*, from Kobe:—Mr. Alfred Nicolle in cabin.
 Per British steamer *China*, from San Francisco, via Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Apar, Miss Belle Burson, Mrs. C. M. Cole and maid, Mr. E. H. Fiennes, Mr. J. H. Foster, Judge C. H. Garoutte, Mrs. C. H. Garoutte, Miss Amy Garoutte, Miss Grace Garoutte, Mr. and Mrs. L. Grimmesey, Rev. P. L. Geshard, Messrs. W. J. Kenney, P. Kohnsperger, Jos. Nandin, G. Nogai, M. Rosenbacher, L. C. Sireatfield, K. Sugiyama, J. A. Thomas, and M. Yenga in cabin.
 For Shanghai:—Miss S. M. Burdick and Dr. W. A. P. Martin in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Black and 2 sons, Miss E. Black, Mrs. T. Haywood Hays, and Mrs. F. Pixley in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. W. Hildersheim, Mrs. M. R. Norris, Mr. W. H. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellinger, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Loring, Mr. J. Simmons, Mr. J. C. Hall, Mr. H. Worbs, Mr. W. G. Hockridge, Mr. Chas. Clift, Mr. M. W. Cowan, Commander A. P. Kacherinoff, Mr. M. B. Douglass, Mr. F. E. Bunto, Mr. L. Komor, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rawlin, Mr. L. Delbourgo, and Mr. A. Wooley in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Sudzuki, Mr. S. K. Sudzuki, General Kilochikofsky, Master Iwasaki, Master Soda, Master Kondo, Mr. Murakami, Captain Tittle, Mr. K. Nagao, Mrs. Allosstieff, Mr. A. Gonstowski, Mr. E. Ballory, and Mr. Iwakawa in cabin; Messrs. T. Noguchi, T. Shimai, I. Mori, Balon, Y. Nakajima, Juda, K. Matsuo, D. Kudo, Sayeki, R. Sawano, and Mrs. T. Kobayashi in second class, and 33 passengers in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Victoria*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. Smith in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Geo. S. Beebe, Mr. C. M. Beecher, Mr. P. Chandler, Mrs. P. Chandler, Dr. Ellen Lyon, Mr. H. McDonald, Mr. N. McDonald, Mr. Ushioda, Mrs. W. de C. Wetherell and child, Mr. Wrenn, Mrs. Wrenn and child, Mr. C. Wright, and Mr. Yokokawa in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lawson, Messrs. A. H. Joseph, P. Cobbold, W. Lippiatt, Mr. Lynch, Miss Yaye, Messrs. O. W. Ralph, Chan Yue Pan, Komor, Tantzen, and Chuck Van in cabin; 8 Chinese and infant, and one Indian in steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Rev. L. J. Ryde, Captain Thompson, Mrs. Gejibowska, Mr. and Mrs. H. Maruta and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. De Villard and child, Mr. H. Dazai, and Mr. Hang Chi Yang in cabin.
 Per British steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. S. H. Seleno, Mr. P. E. Morse, Mr. P. O'Reilly, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Mr. F. H. Foster, Mr. Wong Yuk San, Mrs. Steuart Eldridge, Miss Eldridge, Mr. W. T. Payne, Mr. F. T. Gause, and Mr. G. W. Barton in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.				TOTAL
	CANADA, AND N.B.	NEW YORK AND EAST.	PACIFIC COAST.	OTHER CITIES.	
Hongkong	—	—	55	20	75
Colombo	333	—	127	—	460
Amoy	—	1,761	—	—	1,761
Foochow	5,366	—	506	—	5,872
Shanghai	560	—	193	—	753
Nagasaki	781	—	—	—	781
Calcutta	499	—	484	—	983
Kobe	576	—	—	—	576
Yokohama	819	—	—	—	819
Total	8,834	1,761	1,365	20	11,980

	SILK.		OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL
	NEW YORK.	—		
Hongkong and Canton	15	—	—	15
Shanghai	239	—	—	239
Yokohama	495	—	—	495
Total	749	—	—	749

Per British steamer *Aucona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 526 bales; Waste Silk, 131 bales.
Per British steamer *Chittagong*, for Portland, Oregon:—

	TRA.	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	TOTAL
	CANADA AND WEST. AND EAST.			CASHT-PACKAGES	
Hongkong.....	10	—	—	—	10
Yokohama.....	1,249	—	—	—	1,249
Yokohama.....	1,277	—	949	111	2,337
Total.....	2,536	—	949	111	3,596

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, Captain Finch, reports:—Left Hongkong the 29th December, via ports; had fine weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 8th January at 2.10 a.m.

The British steamer *Victoria*, Captain A. Gove, reports:—Left Hongkong the 29th December, via Amoy, Shanghai, and Kobe. Arrived at Yokohama the 8th January at 8 p.m.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

No revival yet. Everything remains dull and gloomy, and the only enquiries are for some small lots, which the would-be buyer wishes to get at *nil* price.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches	—
Grey Shirtings—6 1/2 yds. 45 inches	—
Grey Shirtings—7 1/2 yds. 39 inches	\$1.70 to 1.95
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Satenes Black, 32 inches	PER YARD.
	0.16 to 0.22
Velvets—Black, 55 yards, 22 inches	8.00 to 10.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.75 to 0.90
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 25 yards, 30 inches	1.35 to 1.55
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.65 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.30 to 2.60
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.90 to 3.35

WOOLLENES.

	PER YARD.
Flannel.....	\$0.30 to 0.47 1/2
Italian Cloth, 50 yards, 32 inches best	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 50 yards, 32 inches Medium	0.30 to 0.32 1/2
Italian Cloth, 50 yards, 32 inches Common	0.25 to 0.27 1/2
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 51 1/2 yds 54 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 51 1/2 yds 54 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 54 yds 54 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarllet and Green, 3 to 5 1/2, per lb	0.60 to 0.75

COTTON YARDS.

	PER PIECE.
Nos. 16 24, Singles	\$16.00 to 38.00
Nos. 28 32, Singles	39.00 to 40.00
Nos. 38 42, Singles	44.00 to 45.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	44.00 to 45.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	48.50 to 49.50
Nos. 2 60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2 80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2 100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2 60, Gassed	75.00 to 80.00
Nos. 2 80, Gassed	Nominal
Nos. 2 100, Gassed	120.00 to 130.00

METALS.

Market very quiet. Quotations nominally unchanged.

	PER PIECE.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.55 to 3.60
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.65 to 3.75
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.45 to 3.75
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.80
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.80
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Iron Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.60
Pig Iron, No. 1	1.75 to 1.80

KEROSENE.

A rather better feeling is reported but it leads to no real improvement at present.

American	\$2.10 to 2.20
Russian	2.20 to 2.25
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Fair sales at quotations. Scanty arrivals have reduced stocks, but this has caused no rise in prices. White—The New Year opens well, with a fair amount of business at quotations.

	PER PIECE.
Brown Takao	\$3.80 to 3.90
Brown Manila	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daitong	3.80 to 3.85
Brown Canton	3.60 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	6.50 to 6.60
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Another little "boomlet," and about 1,000 piculs were settled, buyers paying up \$20 or \$30 above our quotations for some of their purchases. At closing all is quiet again, and prices will probably soon recede once more.

QUOTATIONS.

Philatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	\$770 to 780
Philatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	740 to 750
Philatures—No. 1, 10/15 deniers	750 to 760
Philatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	730 to 730
Philatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	720 to 730
Philatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	690 to 700
Philatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	690 to 700
Philatures—No. 2, 13/16 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/16 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	630 to 635
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Kakadas—Extra	690 to 700
Kakadas—No. 1	670 to 680
Kakadas—No. 1, 14/18 deniers	660 to 665
Kakadas—No. 2	640 to 650
Kakadas—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	—

Nominal.

WASTE SILK.

Dull and depressed. Sellers would take less money to keep moving.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	\$120 to 125
Noshi—Filature, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Best	115 to 120
Noshi—Oshu, Good	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	95 to 100
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	75 to 80
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	65 to 70
Noshi—Shinshu, Medium	140 to 150
Noshi—Bushu, Good	120 to 130
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi—Joshiu, Fair	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	20 to 22 1/2

TRA.

Next to nothing done. Supplies appear to be exhausted and the season threatens an early close.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	\$16 to \$25
Finest	24 to 25
Fine	22 to 23
Good Medium	20 to 21

Medium	18 to 19
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	14 to 15

EXCHANGE.

Another slight decline in rates of exchange has to be recorded this week.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/1 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/1 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2/6 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/7 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	166
— Private 30 days' sight	174
On America—Bank Bills on demand	51
— Private 4 months' sight	52 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.15 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.21
Rai Silver (London)	29 1/2

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December 5, 1896.



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September 19th, 1896.

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September 12th, 1896.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.

CAUTION!

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ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. COOPER, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon me, until at last a teaspoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock.'"

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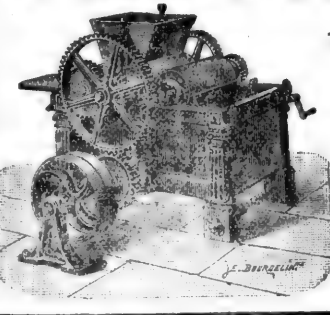
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JAN. 16TH, 1897.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE plague is increasing in Bombay and trade is paralyzed.

ALL the Armenian prisoners at Constantinople have been released.

DR. CARRINGTON, Chief Justice of Hongkong, has received the honour of knighthood.

It is reported in New York that the Cuban insurgents have made overtures for peace with Spain.

THE immediate advance of the Niger Expedition is expected, but its objective has not been divulged.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR, who had been slightly indisposed since last December, has quite recovered.

FREIGHT per ton on coal from Moji to Yokohama, hitherto about one yen ten sen, has fallen to eighty sen.

The Times states that Germany has notified Mr. Cleveland that in the event of a conflict she will support Spain.

COUNT SANO, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, who was recently reported to be seriously ill, is now recovering.

A DESTRUCTIVE hurricane has swept over Port Darwin, South Australia, and nearly the whole town has been wrecked.

THE profits of the Shinagawa Electric Light

Company for the latter half of last year, announced at the regular general meeting held on Monday, were yen 8,666.

ONLY urgent business will be transacted at the various Government Departments until the close of the period of official mourning.

CONTINUED local bank failures are taking place in the Western United States, and two bank managers have committed suicide.

A LOW temperature and snow and rain have prevailed in Yokohama and neighbourhood during the greater part of the past week.

ACCORDING to reliable accounts, the Cuban insurgents are in a demoralized state, their munitions having become exhausted.

ALL the foreign Legations in Tokyo have their flags flying at half-mast as a token of mourning for the death of the Empress Dowager.

TRADERS are injoyed till January 19th for India Bills to the amount of one million pounds sterling, payable in three, six, or twelve months.

MR. NORT, the inventor of dynamite, has left nearly the whole of his vast fortune to establish an international fund for the encouragement of scientific research.

NO. 2 dock of the Yokohama Dock Company was completed on the 30th ultimo. It will not be opened until April next, however, as the works are not yet in good order.

THE foreign Representatives in Tokyo proceeded to the Foreign Department on Tuesday morning to deliver messages of condolence on the death of Empress Dowager.

THE Tokyo Tramway Company held its regular general meeting on Monday. The net profits for the latter half of last year amounted to yen 123,303 in round numbers.

THE Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company held its regular general meeting on Monday. The profits of the Company during the latter half of last year were yen 143,317, including the sum brought forward from last account.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS being greatly grieved at the recent conflagration in the Yoshino-machi, Tsukui-gun, Kanagawa Ken, on the 29th of December, have contributed yen 200 towards the relief of the sufferers.

THE regular general meeting of the Tokyo Stock Exchange took place on Monday. The net profits for the latter half of last year, together with the sum brought over from the previous account, amounted to yen 208,266.

THE Admiralty during this year will despatch twelve selected workmen to Europe for three years at a cost of yen 56,030, with the object of their acquiring the method of building iron-clads and other vessels.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER, Consort of the late Emperor Komei, died on the 11th inst. Court and Official mourning has been ordered. The interment will take place at Kyoto, the Emperor and Empress attending.

THE British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, proceeded to the Aoyama Palace on Tuesday, on a visit of condolence on the death of H.I.M. the Empress Dowager. His Excellency afterwards proceeded to the Imperial Palace on the same errand.

THE Shogyo Ginko (Commercial Bank) of Yokohama held its regular general meeting on

Monday last, at which a dividend of twelve per cent. was declared. A discussion followed in reference to the purchase of other buildings for the bank.

IN consequence of the death of the Empress Dowager, the Jikei-in, Ikuji-in, and Yoiku-in, charitable institutions, as well as persons over the age of seventy years, will receive presents of money from the Authorities.

THE criminal libel action brought by Earl Russell against Lady Selina Scot, John Cockerton, and William Aylott has terminated in a verdict of guilty, each of the accused being sentenced to eight months' imprisonment; Lady Scott is to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

SIR CHARLES BRUCE, K.C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, has been appointed Governor of Mauritius, and Sir Hubert E. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Mauritius, has been appointed Governor of Trinidad.

TELEPHONE wires throughout Tokyo having been damaged more or less by the fall of snow, the Telephone Call Office despatched a large number of workmen to repair them, but as they were unable to do the work with the necessary expedition, the engineers of the First Army Division were called upon for assistance.

THE 100th National Bank held its regular meeting on Monday. The total profits during the latter half of last year amounted to yen 107,023. Of the above, yen 50,000 were set apart as a reserve, yen 30,000 distributed as a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent., and yen 27,023 carried forward to the next account.

THE wedding of H.I.H. Prince Hiroyasu, Naval Sub-Lieutenant, with the Lady Tsune-ko, ninth daughter of Prince Tokugawa Keiki, took place on Saturday last at the former's Palace, Mita-Daimachi, Shiba. After the ceremony, the happy pair proceeded to the Imperial Palace to return thanks for the presents given by Their Majesties.

THE 30th anniversary of the death of late Emperor Komei will be celebrated at Kyoto on the 30th inst., and the Princes of the Blood will accompany Their Majesties to Kyoto to attend the ceremonies. H.I.H. Prince Komatsu (senior) will leave Tokyo for the ancient capital about the 23rd inst.

A SURPRISING episode in the Carew trial occurred on Sunday, when Miss Jacob, who had been the Carews' nursery governess, was arrested and charged the following morning with the murder by Mr. Carew. After she had been before the Assistant Judge on two occasions, the case was remanded till the 25th inst., Miss Jacob being admitted to bail.

THE Import trade remains without material alteration, and prices for most commodities are more or less nominal. No movement is apparent in Textiles, and the same may be said of Metals, though in the latter trade there is talk of prospective improvement. There has been a little more done in Kerosene since the commencement of the year, but the total business of the week does not amount to much. The Sugar market is quiet, and buyers seemingly have a full stock in hand to go on with. There has not been much Silk sold, as holders do not seem anxious to take the rates offered, and the Waste business has been small with weak prices. Very little done in Tea. Rates of exchange have been fairly steady, but the wires were down part of the week, and no communication could be obtained with the outside world.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

This week has been eventful to political parties, especially to those ranged on the side of the Opposition. Seven of the Parliamentary members identified with the Liberal Party have seceded, and eight of the National Unionists have taken a similar step. One of the Liberal seceders has been induced, however, to withdraw his resignation, and it is rumoured that four others will follow his example. On the side of the Unionists the situation is worse, for the eight that have seceded are likely to be followed by eight others, thus reducing the Party to about one-half of its original number, so that its total disintegration is by no means improbable. The cause of the trouble among the Unionists is believed to be dissatisfaction because the leaders of the Party have abandoned their independent attitude and established an *entente* with the Liberals.

Another incident that had produced a ripple of public excitement is an alleged assault upon two students in the Seijyo Gakko by the German Minister. The Opposition papers, as the *Nichi Nichi*, the *Tokyo Shimbun*, and the *Chuo*, are evidently anxious to make capital out of this insignificant affair, for they ask the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs whether he intends to be true to his public promise of a firm foreign policy, and whether he will deal with the case in a proper manner. The thing furnishes a topic even for leading articles in the *Tokyo Shimbun* and the *Chuo*, which latter, we may note, represents the opinion of only a part of the Unionists in political affairs, and probably the opinion of the editor alone in this instance.

Trifling as the incident is, writes the Liberal organ, and whatever be the motive that betrayed the German Representative into committing such an act, the matter must not be overlooked, since the Minister represents his country, and since indifference under such circumstances may invite graver and more serious discourtesies from Germany or other Powers. The *Tokyo Shimbun* wants to know whether Count Okuma is competent to make the German Representative acknowledge his fault, and in the event of the Minister's refusing to adopt this course, whether Count Okuma will take the step proper in the case of a foreign Representative who is not suited to promote friendly relations between Japan and his country. It asks the papers habitually opposed to it why they are silent about the affair, and why they do not avail themselves of the opportunity to advocate practical recourse to their much-vaunted "strong foreign policy."

The *Chuo* fears that the incident, though trifling in itself, may ultimately have the effect of provoking international umbrage, for the person that committed the assault is the representative of Germany, and the sufferers are future military officers of the Japanese Empire. That the Minister neglected to apologise for his error or oversight so as to save the students from humiliation, is much to be regretted, for they were obliged to have recourse to public means of obtaining redress. The *Chuo* advises Count Okuma not to be absorbed in Parliamentary manoeuvres alone, but to take prompt measures for vindicating the lads' honour. This same paper prints a note to the effect that the German Minister is prone to outbursts of violent passion, and alleges that he is regarded in diplomatic circles as an eccentric person, if not as something worse. The blow received by one of the lads is said by the vernacular papers to have produced a swollen face.

The *Kokumin* advises the Ministry not to be engrossed in devising petty and hackneyed Parliamentary manoeuvres, but to devote their attention to winning the good will and support of the nation. As measures to compass that end, our contemporary suggests two things, namely, the withdrawal of the official amended Press Law in favour of another drafted in a

more liberal spirit, and a drastic change in the personnel of Local Governors. As to the latter—for the first measure is now out of date—the *Kokumin's* idea is that Governors too old for service, or tainted with clannism, must be superseded by younger men of ability, selected from the public at large, regardless of party connexions. The Governors changed, the Ministry should then dissolve the House of Representatives, and they would be sure to have a new House faithfully supporting them.

Among what it calls the utterly confused state of social rites and usages in Japan, the *Nippon* finds one point of satisfaction, namely, the universal prevalence of customs immemorially observed at the New Year. That is the more satisfactory as the New Year's ceremonials are entirely national, and even the poor can afford to buy *mochi*, *tosu*, dried sardines, herring's roe, and so forth, and to celebrate the season in strictly orthodox style.

The *Fiji* devotes two leading articles to the problem of Naval expansion. It thinks that the means now employed for bringing home to the mind of the people the nation's need of a strong navy are defective. In the first place, an object lesson must be given by the Imperial Court. The Emperor, being the Commander-in-chief of both the Army and the Navy, must wear naval uniform, and not military as at present, when His Majesty has occasion to visit the Fleet, or to attend any ceremony connected with the Navy. The Crown Prince, also, while acting as an officer of the Army, must combine the functions of a naval officer; and the officers attached to His Imperial Highness must be appointed from both services. Again, greater facilities should be provided for naval education, and graduates from ordinary middle schools should be admitted to the Naval College without such strict qualifications as those now required. For popularizing maritime ideas, books and picture-albums published by the Navy should be sold as cheaply as possible, and at the same time a naval museum should be established as in Western Countries. If all these points be carefully attended to, the public will be gradually led to pay due attention to the Navy, and will cease to be absorbed by military defences alone.

In another article the same paper argues that the disbursement of the necessary outlays for the expansion of the Navy will not be grudged by the people when they are convinced of the necessity of the step, and as the national resources can, without any difficulty, bear the burden imposed by the expansion, there should be no hesitation about forcing this subject into the very forefront of the country's most urgent duties.

Advice to the *Shimpo-to* not to attach too much importance to the problem of the freedom of the press, comes from two different quarters, the *Fiji* and the *Tokyo Asahi*. The former declares that the Cabinet's amendments of the laws relating to personal rights are such a marked improvement as to strike any unbiassed observer with astonishment. They display really admirable courage on the part of the Government. Yet the retention of the obnoxious clauses, however limited their application, causes much uneasiness to the *Shimpo-to*, and even endangers their relations with the Ministry. The *Fiji* asks the Party whether a rupture with the Ministry on such paltry grounds could be reconciled with the manifesto that the Party issued soon after the Cabinet had announced its policy. The *Shimpo-to* should support the Government when the latter's procedure is, on the whole, satisfactory. It will be time enough to think of opposition when the Ministry's actions become seriously unsatisfactory. If the *Shimpo-to* allow their attitude to be governed by the problem of personal rights in its present form, they will find themselves roundly condemned by the public.

A pro-Government Party, writes the *Tokyo*

Asahi, that has declared itself content with the Cabinet's policy, all things taken into consideration, as the *Shimpo-to* has done, must not be thrown into a state of perturbation because the Government is betrayed into committing a minor fault. It must not be deterred from resolutely supporting the Government merely because to do so may involve the risk of being called "moderate," an epithet to which undeserved odium has hitherto attached. It is necessary to remember that the term "strong" and "moderate" do not apply solely to assaults upon the Government, but have equal reference to the bearing of a political party acting on the defensive.

The *Osaka Asahi* offers certain pertinent suggestions with regard to the finances of Formosa. It is inevitable that an annual deficit of 2 or 3 millions should appear, for some time to come, in the ordinary account alone, and that as appears from the Budget now in the hands of the House of Representatives, the deficit must exceed 6 millions, if extraordinary outlays be added. Yet the Matsukata Cabinet, following in the wake of its predecessor, has failed to elaborate any permanent financial programme, and is content to tide over the trouble by appropriating a sum from the Indemnity. Let the Diet include an item of Formosan expenditures in the category of continuing expenditures, voting a sum of from 4 to 5 million a year for the space of, say, a decade. With that end in view, the appropriations for the Second-period Expansion of the National Armaments may be more or less reduced, seeing that Formosan affairs are just as urgent as military and naval development. The Speech from the Throne to the Imperial Diet distinctly indicated that fact.

The troubles and agitations that have overtaken the various political parties furnish a theme of discussion to the *Nippon* and the *Kokumin*. The former is of opinion that the year 1897 marks an exceptional period, inasmuch as all the political associations have stumbled over one obstacle or another, and none has escaped humiliation. It is true that the disintegration of the Sat-Cho combination, its forfeiture of power, and the break up of the National Unionists, an outgrowth of clan influence, are incidents belonging to the past, as is also the failure of the Liberals in their new rôle of a pro-Government party. The Satsuma clique, as an independent factor, and the *Shimpo-to* had been comparatively free from such painful episodes, but the present conflict of ideas between the two bodies with respect to the *pritis* problem has dragged them down to the same level with their opponents. However, failures are the ladder to improvement and development. The anarchy that now reigns among political bodies must be hailed with delight rather than regret.

The *Kokumin* observes that the lack of a distinct line of demarcation between political parties' platforms and the moral corruption of politicians must be counted the principal causes of the embarrassments now existing. Personal sentiments, past history, and their relations towards their constituencies barely suffice to save political parties like the Liberals and the Unionists from complete disorganization.

The *Fiji* calls public attention to the relations between the Imperial Court and the people. Our contemporary is of opinion that the mystery now enshrouding the Court precludes any closer approach to it on the part of the people. The Court should issue fuller intelligence and should endeavour to relieve the nation's uneasiness. Another point to be considered is the grant of allowances to Ministers of State and to new Peers out of the Sovereign's income. That habit must be discontinued; the monies should be paid out of the Treasury, if necessary, lest the Court become entangled in political broils.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

R.M. QUEEN VICTORIA.

A LONDON paper asserts that it is authoritatively stated that the Queen is in better health and spirits just now than she has been for many years, and that Her Majesty is looking forward with much pleasure to the opportunity she will have next year of entertaining many foreign Royal personages on the occasion of the celebration of her exceptionally long reign. Although invitations have not yet been formally sent out, enough is known to show that the gathering of Royalties will be greater than on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration in 1887. It is stated positively that the Tsar and Tsarina, as well as the German Emperor will come to England. A special Masonic service to commemorate the long reign of the Queen was held on 22nd Nov. at St. Catherine's Church, Hatcham, under the auspices of the Lodge of the Royal Leopold No. 1669, by special dispensation granted by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Prince of Wales. There was a crowded congregation, and about four hundred Masons attended, wearing Arch and Craft clothing and jewels. The service, which commenced with the singing of the National Anthem, was taken part in by the Rev. Bros. H. J. H. Truscott (vicar), Harrison, and E. A. Thelwall, while the Rev. Bro. J. S. Barrass (rector of St. Michael's Basilshaw, City), preached the sermon. The collection was in aid of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and also for the placing of a suitable memorial in the church. Prior to the service the following congratulatory telegram was sent to the Queen at Windsor Castle:—"May it please your Majesty to accept the loyal and heartfelt congratulations of the vicar and brother Masons assembled on the occasion of a special Masonic Service at St. Catherine's, Hatcham, to commemorate the sixtieth year of an honoured and beneficent reign. Wishing your Majesty future blessings—Howard J. H. Truscott, St. Catherine's Vicarage, Hatcham." The following reply was received later in the evening, addressed to the Vicar:—"The Queen thanks you and your brother Masons for kind congratulations."

NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

The Nagasaki journal reports that the *Hohenollern* got aground on the 30th ult. at Nagasaki. The *Benlomond* offered to tow her off for £200, but Captain Harrasowitz, was not willing to pay more than £150. She grounded on a shingle reef. The *Hohenollern* left Nagasaki for Hongkong the same day so that apparently she sustained little or no damage by the mishap. From the same source we gather that a Russian warship—the *Admiral Nachimoff* presumably—in taking up a berth, fouled a sailing vessel and carried away the latter's jib-boom, and then ran down some lighters on which sheer-legs had been erected for the cargo lost overboard from the *Orestes*. The sheer legs are stated to have been destroyed. The Mitsu Bishi Co.—whose tug, the *Yugao Maru*, swung from her moorings and damaged her upper works by banging against the sides of the *Morven*—sued Captain Ellis, the master of the latter craft, in the British Consular Court at Nagasaki, for \$95 damages sustained by the *Yugao Maru* through the accident. In the British Consular Court it was proven that the *Yugao Maru* was in fault, and the complaint was accordingly dismissed. No damage was suffered by the *Morven*.

BOMBAY AND THE PLAGUE.

PRIVATE telegrams received in Shanghai on Jan. 7th, from Bombay, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*, report that four mills have stopped working altogether, owing to the prevalence of the plague, and the others are only employing two-thirds of their ordinary number of hands, which will be reduced to one-third unless the plague abates. We know by wire that it has already reached Kurrachee, and there is some reason to fear that it may again travel into Europe, as it is known to have done in every century since the 14th. It attacked England last in the 17th century, but in 1720 it destroy-

ed nearly half the population of Marseilles, and it prevailed in Russia and Poland only a hundred years ago.

NAGASAKI.

A CUTTER's crew from the U.S.S. Flagship *Olympia* has beaten H.M.S. *Undaunted's* cutter in a 3½ mile race at Nagasaki. Says the local paper:—"The event, which resulted in an easy victory for the *Olympia*, was rowed in 35 minutes. The *Undaunted* crew did not cross the line at the finish, but switched off just as they touched it, being at that time 1 minute and 40 seconds behind the winners. The *Olympia* cutter, which is a lighter boat and lower in the freeboard than that of the *Undaunted*, was painted with shellac to make her run freely in the water, and was the colour of a red herring, while the *Undaunted* boat had a white freeboard, though below the water-line she was painted with a lubricating composition of black-lead, beer, and eggs. The result apparently demonstrated the superiority of the red compound. The stroke may also have had something to do with the outcome; the *Undaunted* crew using very broad bladed oars which they tried to work with too fast a stroke. The *Olympia* crew pulled narrower oars and a longer stroke."

FLEET NEWS.

THE torpedo-destroyer *Handy*, that has just arrived at Hongkong, has been docked for the fixing of a new shaft and general overhaul.—H.M.S. *Porpoise*, which is soon going home, has been docked at Hongkong for a preparatory overhaul.—The rumour is once more circulated that upon the conclusion of H.M.S. *Centurion's* present commission—in May—H.M.S. *Renown* will be sent out to be the principal flagship of the China station.—A cutter belonging to H.M.S. *Swift* was capsized in Hongkong harbour on the 30th Dec., and afforded the flagship's look-out a chance of effecting a very quick rescue.

ACCIDENT TO THE "OLYMPIA."

DURING the gale of Tuesday night, says the Nagasaki paper, the Japanese steamship *Toyo-hashi Maru* dragged her buoy and drifted over so near to the U.S. Flagship *Olympia* that the next day the American cruiser determined to shift her moorings to avoid being fouled by craft that might moor at the displaced buoy. Accordingly she got up steam and was preparing to start, when a slight flaw was discovered in an eighteen inch copper feed-pipe which prevented the working of the engines pending repairs. The *Olympia* is said to be scheduled to leave here on the 20th inst.

A KOBE HOTEL DESTROYED.

THE Commercial Hotel, Kobe, proprietor Mr. Bodecker, was burnt to the ground on Monday morning. The fire broke out in the basement and quickly got a firm hold on the building. The occupants of the house were awakened by the smoke, and Mr. Bodecker ran out and gave the alarm. The Settlement Fire Brigade, under the Superintendence of Mr. Sin, says the *Chronicle*, promptly responded to the call, and several Japanese brigades, but their united efforts could not save the building, which burnt like a match box. Fortunately the flames were prevented from reaching the adjoining property.

THE "SAGHALIEN."

INQUIRY by Commission at Saigon into the boiler explosion on board the *Saghalien*, says the *China Mail*, showed that it arose from superheating. Japanese coal, taken in at Singapore, developed greater heat than the boiler appliances could stand. Precautions have been taken against superheating, and the *Saghalien* will proceed to Europe at slow speed. Three of her boilers have been disused.

A NEW DANGER IN YOKOHAMA.

THE electric light wires on the Bluff fell to the ground on Wednesday night and were permitted to remain so, to the danger of horse and foot, for several hours, no attempt to replace them in position having been made for a considerable time. There is a police station within

a few yards of the place where the wires were actually lying on the ground, and the electric works are less than a mile away. Are the authorities unacquainted with the horrors that have happened through fallen electric wires? It would appear to be so.

THE "SAGHALIEN."

THE French mail steamer *Saghalien*, on board which the fatal explosion occurred some weeks ago, will proceed to Marseilles at slow speed as a cargo boat, reports a Saigon contemporary. A correspondent informs us from Saigon that the First Lieutenant of the *Saghalien* left for France as a passenger on the *Ernest Simons*, and it is supposed that new boilers will be supplied from the M. M. Cie.'s works at Ciotat and sent out to Saigon. As the placing of the new boilers will necessitate the ripping up of the deck and deck fixtures, the total delay will not be less than six months.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA.

M. PAUL DOUMER, the new Governor-General of Indo-China, says the *China Mail*, was born at Aurillac in 1857. He is a journalist and advocate, acted as private Secretary to M. Flouquet, and was first elected a Deputy in 1888. From 1st November, 1895, to 22nd April, 1896, he was Minister of Finance in M. Bourgeois' Cabinet. It will thus be seen that his parliamentary promotion was rapid, and he comes to the Governorship of one of the most important of the French Colonies a comparatively young man.

A LIFE FOR A FRIEND'S.

JOHN JONES, a blue-jacket on the U.S.S. *Forktown*, jumped overboard at Shanghai on the morning of the 31st Dec. to rescue a comrade named Anderson who had fallen into the river. Anderson was saved, but Jones went under when he struck the water and never came up again. A reward has been offered for the recovery of his body.

THE HONGKONG FORGERY CASE.

CHAS. S. MCKINLEY, an electrical engineer, has been found guilty in Hongkong of forging a letter, and sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment. In consequence of the forgery the Chief Officer of the *Hanoi* had been heavily fined on an alleged charge of opium smuggling.

NEW TREATIES.

We read in the *Fomiori Shimbun* that Japan is taking steps to conclude treaties with Turkey and Siam. Viscount Aoki has been entrusted with the negotiations in the case of the former country, and those with the latter are to be conducted by correspondence.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

THE *China Mail* announces that Commander McAlpine, at present acting captain of H.M.S. *Narcissus*, has been promoted to the rank of Captain. Telegraphic intelligence has also been received of the promotion of Lieut. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot to the rank of Commander.

SNOW.

SINCE the early hours of on Thursday morning a very severe snow storm prevails in Yokohama and the surrounding districts. The snow has already accumulated to a depth of several inches and many trees on the Bluff are breaking through its weight. It looks as though the storm will continue during the day.

THE ACCIDENT TO AN ORIENT LINER.

THE accident to the Orient liner *Oratopa*, while coaling at Tilbury, was caused, we learn, through her listing, and as the portholes were open she filled rapidly. The hull was submerged. Four persons were drowned.

RUMOURED SHIPWRECK.

RUMOURS were current in Shanghai on the 7th inst. that an outward-bound vessel was totally wrecked, but her name has not yet transpired.

JAPAN AND PERU.

THE revised Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Peru and Japan was ratified on the 7th inst.

THE CABINET AND THE DIET.

According to the invariable practice of the vernacular press during the opening days of the Diet's session, innumerable conjectures are published with reference to the attitude of the so-called "independent" members of the Lower House towards the Cabinet. It is believed that these members number 57 in all, and that among them 21 are distinctly friendly to the Government, 5 hostile, and 31 not disposed to declare themselves either way. That, however, is the estimate of journals themselves inclined to support the Cabinet. But apart from the action of these "neutrals," there can be no doubt that the Government's prospects have greatly improved of late. In the first place, the Liberals have lost six members. Possibly the seceders may not vote against their old Party, but, under any circumstances, their coöperation with it is forfeited. Then, again, the *entente* that seemed to have been established between the Liberals and the National Unionists must be considered a thing of the past for all practical purposes, since a number of the Unionists have openly rebelled against the idea of being tied to the shafts of the Liberal car. Besides, there is a radical difference of opinion between the two parties with reference to the amendment of the Press Law. The Liberals want to wholly abolish the Administration's power of suspension and suppression, and to bring within the purview of the Judiciary all writings disrespectful to the Sovereign, or calculated to disturb the political system of the country, or of such a nature as to interfere with due military secrecy, or likely to injure good morals. The National Unionists, on the other hand, are in favour of the compromise proposed last session by the House of Peers, namely, that the power of suspension be still vested in the Administration, but that the period be limited to a week, or even three days. Thus, on that important point, the two parties will not be found in the same camp. Scarcely less important from the Cabinet's point of view is the fact that the "Members Club" (*Gün Kurabu*) has announced its intention of supporting the Government as far as possible, in consideration of the latter's steady adherence to the *post-bellum* policy of the last Ministry. The ranks of the *Gün Kurabu*, having received of late several accessions of strength, are said now to number 24, so that the Club's support is of some moment. With regard to the Budget, which usually constitutes the great bone of contention, it is difficult to see how either the Liberals or the Unionists can oppose it, since nearly all the expenditures either received their approval by construction, if not by actual vote, last session, or were suggested in Representations emanating from leading politicians of Liberal persuasion. Count Okuma's scheme for additional Consulates and Legations was long ago endorsed by public opinion, and, apart from that, nothing really new appears in the Budget except the appropriations of 2,180,000 *yen* and 800,000 *yen*, in round figures, on account of harbour improvements at Otaru and Nagasaki, respectively. On the whole, therefore, the parliamentary outlook is favourable for the Cabinet at present. But it must be confessed that the progress of politics in Japan is far from satisfactory. There is a distinct tendency towards disintegration; towards the re-

formation of petty coteries unworthy of the name of "parties," and chiefly competent for destructive purposes. On the one hand, we see the *Gün Kurabu* becoming once more an influential factor, and, on the other, it appears that the Reform Club (*Kakushin Kurabu*), which was absorbed into the ranks of the *Shimpo-to* at the time of the latter's integration in 1895, is again about to be organized as a separate association. We speak of the *Kaishin-to's* "integration" because, as many of our readers doubtless remember, that party is in reality a coalition of no less than six different groups which used to fight shoulder to shoulder so long as the Cabinet was the object of attack, but which had frequently given indications of inability to work together for purposes of constructive statesmanship. The Reform Club was one of these groups, and now it has emerged again from the combination and resumed its independent status. The Liberals have had a split; the National Unionists have had a split; the Progressionists (*Shimpo-to*) have thrown off a satellite (the Reform Club), which shows no inclination to revolve in the same orbit with the original party, and the Members Club also is moving independently. It seems idle to talk of inaugurating party cabinets so long as this difficulty of effective combination exists, and so long as Japanese politicians do not recognize that minor principles must be sacrificed on the altar of great causes.

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

According to the Budget for next fiscal year, the Ordinary Revenue exceeds the Ordinary Expenditures by 9,079,965 *yen*, but on the Extraordinary side of the account the situation is reversed, the Expenditures showing an excess of as much as 123,268,402 *yen*. Here are the figures:—

Ordinary Revenue	121,410,246
Ordinary Expenditures	112,330,281
Excess of Revenue	9,079,965
Extraordinary Revenue	4,075,777
Extraordinary Expenditures	127,344,179
Excess of expenditures ...	123,268,402
The Government intends to make good this great deficit in the following way:—	
Surplus of Ordinary Revenue (as above)	9,079,965
Brought over from the previous Account	10,573,783
Domestic Loan (Public Undertakings Loan)	59,280,600
Appropriation from the Indemnity	52,170,000
	131,105,348
The portion of the Public Undertakings Loan shown in the above table, does not represent the total liabilities to be incurred by the Government during the year. The full figures are:—	
Public Undertakings Loan	59,280,600
Issue of Exchequer Notes	28,000,000
Railway Loan	5,327,350
Redemption Loan	2,502,250
	95,110,200

On the other hand, since the sums devoted to redeeming bonds and paying interest on them will aggregate 27,193,052 *yen*, and since exchequer notes constitute, in effect, an addition to the volume of floating capital, the sums actually withdrawn from the market will not exceed 40 million *yen*.

Be the sources normal or abnormal, the increase of State receipts during recent years is very remarkable, as the following figures show:—

Fiscal year.	Ordinary Revenue (unit, 1,000 yen).	Extraordinary Revenue (unit, 1,000 yen).	Total (unit, 1,000 yen).
26th (1893-4) ...	85,883	3,159	89,042
27th (1894-5) ...	89,728	2,636	92,365
28th (1895-6) ...	87,527	2,666	90,194
29th (1896-7) ...	100,750	80,711	180,461
30th (1897-8) ...	121,410	118,340	239,750

Comparing the figures for the 26th fiscal year with those for the 30th year, the total of ordinary and extraordinary Revenues shows an increase of over 160 per cent. But since this immense difference is due to abnormal and temporary circumstances, no paramount importance attaches to it.

In the ordinary revenue the following items show the most marked increases:—

	30th year (unit, 1,000 yen).	28th year (unit, 1,000 yen).	26th year (unit, 1,000 yen).
Taxes and duties.....	90,084	70,902	70,004
Stamp Receipts	7,525	2,434	2,465
Receipts from Government property and undertakings...	21,280	12,290	11,743
Miscellaneous income	795	686	756
Interest on Deposits..	1,724	1,214	913

The Revenue for the next year, as shown in the Budget, aggregates 240 million *yen* in round numbers. But since more than 118 million *yen* represent loans and an appropriation from the Indemnity, the real increase of Revenue, that is to say, the *bona fide* development of national resources, does not exceed 37 per cent. as compared with the figures for the year (1893-4) prior to the war.

The proposed Revenue for the 30th fiscal year may be analysed as follows:—

Ordinary Revenue, 50 per cent.; loans and appropriation from the Indemnity, 43 per cent.; other extraordinary sources, 7 per cent.

Though much has been written about the Indemnity, an exact statement of the sums already appropriated, or about to be appropriated, will not be without interest.

Japan has received the following sums from China:—

	Yen.
1895 1st installment	74,143,054.376
1895 Indemnity for the retrocession of Liaotung	44,907,499.289
1896 2nd installment	75,925,339.337
Interest	9,490,667.418

Total 204,466,564.420

With regard to the immediate future, we have:—

3rd installment to be received in 1897.....	25,250,177.807
Interest	6,943,778.622

Grand total 236,660,540.849

In 1896, a sum aggregating *yen* 119,050,553.665 was appropriated from the Indemnity, and the Government contemplate taking 52,170,000 *yen*, approximately, from the same source in 1897; namely, 44,410,000 *yen* for the General Budget, 6,420,000 *yen* for a special Formosan fund, and 1,340,000 *yen* (all in round numbers) for extending Arsenals and other official undertakings. According to this arrangement, the actual amount of the Indemnity remaining at the end of the next fiscal year will be 65,440,000 *yen*, approximately. It is apparent, therefore, that should the Government find difficulty in floating the Public Undertakings Loan, they can easily meet the budgetary expenditures by further drafts upon the In-

demnity, though naturally such a course will be avoided as far as possible.

Omitting interest, the amounts to be paid by China from 1898 (inclusive) aggregate 124 million *yen*, and as 65 millions will remain in Japan's hands at the end of 1897, it appears that 189 million *yen* will be available from that source to meet the expenditures on account of military and naval expansion from next fiscal year.

THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE AND THE SCHOOL BOYS.

It will surprise our readers to learn that a Question has been presented in the House of Representatives with reference to the affair of the German Minister and the two students of the Seijyo Gakko. The Question was placed in the hands of the President on the 11th instant. It is signed by Mr. Suzuki Jyubei, Mr. Kono Hironaka, and a number of other members identified with the Liberal Party, and is concluded in the following terms:—

It appears to be an indisputable fact that, on December 30th, 1896, as Mayeda Masakichi and Arikado Shuji, two students of the Seijyo Gakko, were walking on the slope in front of No. 20, Kami-ni-bancho, in the Kojimachi District of Tokyo, the Representative of Germany in Japan, who was driving in a carriage, struck at Mayeda Masakichi with a whip, but, failing to reach him, struck Arikado Shuji. If that be so, the action of the German Minister amounted to a criminal offence. A Foreign Representative being beyond the reach of Japanese law, the case ought to be duly dealt with according to international law. What steps have been taken by the Government?

We read in the *Chuo Shimbu* that the two lads are showing remarkable obstinacy. On the 9th instant, the German Representative visited the Foreign Office, and explained that he had not entertained any intention of assaulting the students, but that his whip may have touched them: If so, he regretted the fact, and desired to make a suitable *amende* to the lads. Next day, Mr. Komura, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, proceeded to the Seijyo Gakko in his private capacity, and communicated the statement of the German Minister to the students, through the medium of the School Authorities. At first the students declared themselves satisfied, but afterwards they changed their minds, declared their unwillingness to have the matter dealt with privately, and asked to have a public settlement. We do not vouch for the accuracy of all this, but if the German Representative took such a step, and if the boys remain still discontented, they deserve very little sympathy. As for the Liberals that presented the above Question, they have been betrayed, we think, into a ludicrous and ignorant course. It is impossible that the Foreign Office should take official action about such a bagatelle. Japan would become a laughing-stock throughout Europe. Were it possible to summon the German Minister for assault, in his capacity of a private individual, no civilized tribunal of justice would entertain the charge for an instant, especially after an ample *amende* had been made.

SECRET SERVICE FUNDS.

The *Fiji Shimpō* says that the settled accounts for the 28th fiscal year (1895-6) show that although some portions of the various Departments' ordinary appropriations remain unexpended, the secret service funds have in every case but two been wholly paid out; the two exceptions being the Departments of the Navy and of Justice, where small sums remain over. In consequence of the extension of the Departments' functions larger appropriations for secret-service purposes will be sought for the approaching fiscal year, the Naval Department asking for *yen* 30,000, instead of 22,000, its grant for the current year; the Foreign Department, for 80,000, instead of 60,000; the Local Governments, for 100,000 instead of 57,250, and the Gendarmerie in the provinces, for 16,488 instead of 15,640.

NATIONAL ARMAMENT EXPANSION PROGRAMME.

So much interest attaches to the question of the expansion of Japan's national armaments, that we proceed to summarize the programme set forth in the Budget now lying before the House of Representatives.

The First-period programme of military expansion is divided into five headings, namely, construction of forts; building and initiatory equipment of barracks; manufacture of arms; development of arsenals, and extraordinary constructions. But in the Second-period programme, as shown in the draft Budget for next fiscal year, the two last headings are struck out, and only the three first appear.

The "forts-construction" item in the First-period programme comprised the building of forts in the Strait of Naruto, at Kure, in the Aki-Iyo Strait, at Sasebo, and also an appropriation for armament and ammunition. In the Second-period programme, Tsushima, Nagasaki, Maizuru, and Hakodate are to be fortified, and an appropriation for armament and ammunition also included.

The construction of the above forts is spread over 6 years as follows:—

Fiscal year.	First Period.	Second Period.	Totals.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
29th (1896-7)	1,020,000	—	1,020,000
30th (1897-8)	2,200,000	1,200,000	3,500,000
31st (1898-9)	2,400,000	1,200,000	3,700,000
32nd (1899-1900)	2,700,000	1,300,000	4,000,000
33rd (1900-1)	2,700,000	1,300,000	4,100,000
34th (1901-2)	2,700,000	1,200,000	4,000,000

Total ... 14,071,893 6,460,520 20,532,414
The above sums are all in round numbers.

The outlay on account of the building and initiatory equipment of barracks is spread over 8 years, as follows:—

Fiscal Year.	First Period.	Second Period.	Totals.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
29th (1896-7)	12,900,000	—	12,900,000
30th (1897-8)	2,700,000	8,300,000	11,000,000
31st (1898-9)	1,400,000	3,800,000	5,200,000
32nd (1899-1900)	240,000	2,200,000	2,440,000
33rd (1900-1)	—	2,100,000	2,100,000
34th (1901-2)	—	1,160,000	1,160,000
35th (1902-3)	—	990,000	990,000
36th (1903-4)	—	570,000	570,000

Totals..... 17,342,070 19,363,736 36,705,817
The outlay on account of manufacturing arms is spread over 7 years, as follows:—

Fiscal Year.	First Period.	Second Period.	Totals.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
29th (1896-7)	—	—	1,500,000
30th (1897-8)	1,500,000	1,600,000	3,900,000
31st (1898-9)	2,300,000	1,600,000	3,900,000
32nd (1899-1900)	2,300,000	1,600,000	3,900,000
33rd (1900-1)	2,300,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
34th (1901-2)	—	1,600,000	1,600,000
35th (1902-3)	—	1,600,000	1,600,000

Totals..... 8,486,766 9,854,538 18,341,305

The expenditure for developing arsenals and for special constructions during the First-period is 3,428,679 *yen*, so that the aggregate for that period becomes 43,329,408 *yen*. With regard to the Second-period, the expenditures shown above aggregate 35,678,805 *yen*, and to this must be added a sum of 2,679,790 *yen*, included in special account, for the development of arsenals, the total for the Second-period thus becoming 38,358,595 *yen*, and the aggregate for the two periods, 81,688,003 *yen*. It appears, further, that by April 1st, 1905, the Army will have been raised to a strength of 12 Divisions, in addition to the Guards; extensive works of fortification will have been completed, and full barrack accommodation will have been provided.

Turning now to the Navy, it will be remembered that the appropriations made for the First Period in the last session of the Diet, aggregated 94,979,685 *yen*. The Budget now before the House of Representatives puts the Second-period Expansion fund at no less than 118,324,718 *yen*, of which a sum of 5,338,920 *yen* is on account

of changing the designs of two cruisers belonging to the vessels in the First-period scheme, already in course of construction. The Navy Expansion Fund is divided into the three headings of shipbuilding, armament, and erection of buildings. In the programmes for the two periods, the funds are distributed as follows:—

	First-period Programme.	Second-period Programme.	Totals.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Ship-building.....	47,154,576	78,893,199	126,047,075
Armament.....	33,175,162	33,176,319	66,351,481
Erection of buildings.....	14,073,946	6,254,090	20,328,036

Totals 94,979,685 118,324,718 213,304,403

The Ship-building and Armament programmes for the Second-period are specified as follows:—

SHIP-BUILDING.	
Yen.	Between 30th and 38th fiscal years
Building of War-vessels.....	78,890,000 A.D. 1897-1906.
Building of Torpedo boats.....	7,100,000 Between 31st and 35th " A.D. 1898-1903.
Building of Miscellaneous vessels.....	1,100,000 Between 30th and 34th " A.D. 1897-1900.
Superintending expenses and workshop expenses.....	500,000 Between 30th and 35th " A.D. 1897-1903.

A sum of some 100,000 *yen* is appropriated for Dock-yard expenses at the Admiralties.

ARMAMENT.	
Yen.	Between 30th and 38th fiscal years
Armament for War-vessels.....	27,000,000 A.D. 1897-1906.
Armament for Torpedo-boats.....	3,000,000 Between 31st and 35th " A.D. 1898-1903.
Arms for Torpedo corps.....	900,000 Between 30th and 31st " A.D. 1897-1899.
Arms making at Admiralties' Reserve.....	550,000 Between 30th and 31st " A.D. 1897-1899.
Purchase of Guns.....	1,400,000 Between 32nd and 34th " A.D. 1899-1901.
Superintending and workshop expenses.....	300,000 Between 30th and 35th " A.D. 1897-1903.

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.	
Yen.	Between 30th and 38th fiscal years
Maizuru Admiralty.....	2,000,000 A.D. 1897-1906.

Buildings at other Admiralties already established	
Yen.	Between 30th and 38th fiscal years
Buildings for Torpedo Corps.....	500,000 " 30th and 31st " A.D. 1897-1900.
Equipment of Maizuru Admiralty.....	300,000 " 32nd and 36th " A.D. 1901-1904.
Equipment of Torpedo Corps Buildings.....	700,000 " 30th and 35th " A.D. 1897-1903.
New or additional Buildings for Naval Institutions, Watch-towers, &c.....	240,000 " 30th and 38th " A.D. 1897-1906.

The appropriations for the respective years are tabulated as follows:—

Fiscal year.	First-period Programme.	Second-period Programme.	Totals.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
29th (1896-7)	22,000,000	—	22,000,000
30th (1897-8)	36,000,000	24,000,000	60,000,000
31st (1898-9)	22,000,000	26,000,000	48,000,000
32nd (1899-1900)	7,800,000	26,000,000	33,800,000
33rd (1900-1)	2,000,000	18,000,000	20,800,000
34th (1901-2)	1,000,000	14,000,000	15,800,000
35th (1902-3)	1,000,000	4,100,000	5,150,000
36th (1903-4)	—	2,400,000	2,400,000
37th (1904-5)	—	530,000	530,000
38th (1905-6)	—	72,000	72,000

Thus by March 31st, 1906, the Japanese Navy will be increased, according to the two programmes, to a strength of 200,000 tons displacement.

It further appears, by adding the appropriations for the two periods, that the country is to spend a total of 295 million *yen*, approximately on the expansion of her armaments, and that the increased current expenses of maintenance incidental to the expansion, will amount to 21,623,488 *yen*, of which 13,822,669 *yen* will be required for the army and 8,800,819 *yen* for the Navy. As to the source whence the money is to be obtained, it is to be noted that out of the total Indemnity of 345 million *yen*, 79 millions were taken to cover war expenditures, so that only 266 millions remained available for purposes of Military and Naval Expansion. We see here at once a deficit of 29 million *yen*, to which must be added the supplementary fund of 6½ million *yen* appearing in the Formosa Budget for next fiscal year. Moreover, there are extraordinary expenditures aggregating 70½ million *yen* to be met during the next ten years, so that 106 millions have to be provided over and above the Indemnity. Doubtless the idea is to cover these outlays by means of the Public Undertakings Loan of 135 million *yen*, which will produce 133½ millions net.

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

The *Official Gazette* of the 11th instant contained the following:—

"From the forenoon of the 8th instant Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, who had for some time been suffering from cold, developed grave symptoms. Her Majesty's fever rose to 40° C., her pulse to 114, and her respirations to 30. There was pain in the thorax, and acute inflammation of the lungs was diagnosed. There has not been any improvement in the Imperial patient's condition."

An extra of the *Hochi Shimbun*, published on the evening of the 11th, said:—"It appears that Her Majesty had been suffering from cold since the close of last year. There was at one time a slight improvement, but a relapse occurred, and from the 4th instant the malady took the form of inflammation of the lungs. Doctors Ikeda, Hashimoto, Iwasa, Miura, and Baelz were in attendance night and day. Her Majesty's exhaustion is so great that she is unable to take any nourishment except small quantities of ice and milk."

From the evening of the 10th instant, the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Ministers of State, Privy Counsellors, and other distinguished personages flocked to the Aoyama Palace to inquire for the illustrious sufferer, and Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress visited the Palace at 9 a.m. on the 11th.

Various official functions of a social character were postponed on the 11th instant in consequence of Her Majesty's illness, and from the morning of that day a fatal termination was anticipated at any moment by the physicians in attendance.

At 6 p.m. Her Majesty died.

Her Majesty belonged to the Fujiwara Family, being the sixth daughter of His Highness Prince Kujo Naotada. Born on Jan. 23rd, 1834, she became the Consort of His Imperial Majesty the late Emperor Komei, father of the present Emperor, on the 15th of December, 1849, and was declared Empress Dowager on the 18th of March, 1868. Her Majesty possessed the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Jewel. In accordance with the custom of widows in Japan, her share in public life has been small during the past twenty-eight years, but her name has been associated with many deeds of charity, and, like the present Empress, she may be said to have devoted her life to doing good.

Up to last evening the sad event had not been officially announced, and it is possible that for reasons of Court etiquette some delay in publishing the fact may be made. The Court mourning will probably be for a month, and during a week all public amusements will be suspended in the capital.

The two Houses of the Diet have risen for a week in consequence of the death of the Empress Dowager.

It will be regarded by many as a singular coincidence that the deceased lady was just on the eve of setting out for Kyoto, to take part in the ceremonies connected with the thirtieth anniversary of her late consort, the Emperor Komei, who died on January 30th, 1867. Her Majesty was to have travelled in advance of the Emperor and Empress, breaking the journey at two places *en route*, Okitsu and Nagoya, and reaching Kyoto on the third day.

An idea seems to prevail that Her Majesty's remains will be conveyed to Kyoto for interment. But we believe that Gokoku-ji, in the Koishikawa district of Tokyo, has been officially recognised as the Imperial Mausoleum. Their Imperial Highness the late Princes Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa were buried there, as was also the baby Prince, Mitsu-no-Miya, who died in August, 1894. Still, the old custom,

may be observed of interring Her Majesty in the Kyoto cemetery, where the remains of her Imperial consort lie.

At a very early hour on the 12th instant, an intimation of Her Majesty's decease was sent to the Foreign Legations in Tokyo from the Imperial Household Department, but the public official notice was not issued until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, when an extra of the *Official Gazette* appeared containing this very brief announcement:—

Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager died at 6 p.m. yesterday, the 11th inst.

This being the first incident of its kind since the inauguration of the *Meiji* era, no precedent has been established, and, pending the issue of notice from the Imperial Household Department, it is impossible to say what the period of Court mourning will be. But that there will be a week of what is called *haichō*—that is to say, cessation of all forms of public amusement and Imperial abstention from Administrative duties—may be taken for granted. This interval of 7 days counts, we believe, from the hour of death as officially announced, and will therefore terminate at 6 p.m. on the 18th instant.

Many people seem disposed to believe that although Her Majesty's death is announced to have taken place at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 11th instant, it really occurred on the morning of that day. Such is not the case. From the morning of the 11th the case was pronounced by Her Majesty's medical attendants to be entirely hopeless, and the fact having been intimated to the Imperial Household, notices were immediately sent out postponing certain social entertainments for which invitations had been issued. But the patient's life was preserved by the aid of restoratives until the evening, and the hour stated in our columns on the morning of the 12th was the actual time of demise.

The *Official Gazette* of the 13th instant contains the following:—

With reference to the decease of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager, there will be public mourning for a period of thirty days, commencing from the 12th instant.

Professional singers, actors, and musicians will desist from the practice of their callings for fifteen days. In the event of the bier's being carried out or the interment's taking place subsequently to the expiration of the above fifteen days, they will further abstain from the practice of their callings on the day of the carrying out and the day of interment.

All other persons (*i.e.* non-professionals) will abstain from the above pastimes during the space of thirty days.

This is followed by a Notification of the Household Department:—

With reference to the decease of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager, the cessation of all public functions (*haichō*), is hereby ordered for a space of five days, commencing from the 12th instant.

Her Imperial Majesty having died on the 11th instant, the Court Mourning will be for one year, as follows:—

Total period, from the 11th of January, 1897, to the 10th of January, 1898; divided as follows:—

First Period	25 days.
Second Period	25 days.
Third Period	315 days.

Exactly what will be the modern interpretation of the term *haichō*, which we have here translated "cessation of all public functions," there is difficulty in ascertaining. The Diet, of course, is not sitting, and all the administrative offices are closed, but it appears to be uncertain whether, or to what extent, judicial affairs will be affected. The *Mainichi Shimbun* understands that on the day of the funeral Courts of Law will not pass any criminal sentences, and all criminal punishments will be suspended, and our contemporary thinks also that an amnesty may be proclaimed. The officials of the Department of Justice are said to be investigating these questions at present. In former times the proclamation of *haichō* would certainly have involved the commutation of capital sentences, and would otherwise have influenced the course of justice, but what precedent will now be established, we are unable to say.

Concerning the place of interment, we read in the vernacular press that Gokoku-ji, in Tokyo, was originally contemplated, but, after maturer consideration, it seems probable that the remains will be carried to Senyō-ji in Kyoto, where the Emperor Komei is buried. If that be so, Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, will accompany the bier to Kyoto, and the Imperial train will include the Minister President of State, the Ministers of State, the President and Members of the Privy Council, the Court Counsellors, and the Minister, Vice-Minister, and Secretaries of the Imperial Household Department. How long Their Imperial Majesties will remain in Kyoto has not yet been determined, but the Cabinet Ministers will, of course, return to Tokyo immediately on the conclusion of the funeral ceremony, as the Diet will then be in session.

The date of the funeral has evidently not been fixed yet, and that it may not take place before the 27th is plain from the Notification directing that, should the bier be carried out or the interment made subsequently to the period of fifteen days' rest prescribed for professional actors, musicians, and so forth, the day of the carrying out and the day of interment shall be similarly observed.

The cost of the funeral, according to the *Fomiori Shimbun*, is expected to be from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand *yen*. The sum will be included in a supplementary budget for the current fiscal year, and the Diet, though not now in session, will be specially summoned to give its consent.

It is now expected that the funeral of the Empress Dowager will take place early in February. According to the programme arranged before Her Majesty's decease, the Emperor and Empress were to proceed to Kyoto at the end of the present month, in order to be present at the ceremonial connected with the thirtieth anniversary of the death of the Emperor Komei. That intention will be carried out, and as Their Majesties will leave Tokyo about the 28th instant, it is probable that the remains of the Empress Dowager will be carried to Kyoto at the same time, in which event the obsequies would be performed after the anniversary ceremony, that is to say, early in February. There will, of course, be a ceremony in Tokyo, also. The present programme, we understand, is that the cortège will start from the Aoyama Parade Ground on the 27th or 28th instant.

It was originally supposed that all the Ministers of State would accompany the remains of the Empress Dowager to Kyoto, but in view of the fact that the Diet will resume its sittings in a few days, and that the presence of the Ministers in Tokyo will then be a necessity, the idea now is said to be that the Minister President will alone go to Kyoto as representative of the Cabinet, and that the Ministers of War and the Navy will also attend the obsequies, the other members of the Cabinet remaining in the capital.

The *Tokyo Asahi* says that there is a strong feeling with reference to the appropriation for the funeral expenses of the Empress Dowager. The members of the Diet are said to think that the most becoming course would be that the nation should offer the necessary funds to the Throne, instead of waiting until a Budget is presented by the Government. But the Constitution does not empower the Diet to introduce any Bill granting supplies, or initiate any financial measure. The only apparent escape from the dilemma is that the Lower House should make a Representation to the Government on the subject, and it is expected that such will be the plan adopted.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a Notification of the Cabinet that, for the purpose of paying respect to the memory of the Empress Dowager, the national flag, whenever flown, shall be surmounted by a strip of black cloth, of the same length as the flag during the first fifteen days after the decease, and of half the flag's length during the ensuing fifteen days.

THE BUDGET.

For greater convenience of reference we give here the principal items of difference between the Budget just placed by the Government before the House of Representatives and that for the current fiscal year:—

Budget for 1897-1898.	Yen.	Increase as compared with Existing Budget.	Decrease as compared with Existing Budget.
Income tax	1,905,606	471,437	—
Tax on <i>sake</i>	20,893,852	11,415,985	—
Tax on tobacco	2,234,146	—	716,180
Tax on ships and boats	10	—	272,845
Business tax	5,874,186	5,874,168	—
Customs duties	6,626,829	460,100	—
Tax on confectionery	—	—	635,003
Tax on vehicles	—	—	799,798
Stamp receipts	7,525,516	—	1,323,920
Tobacco monopoly	859,698	859,698	—
Receipts from forests	1,359,773	434,585	—
Post and telegraph receipts	12,132,137	2,085,046	—
Railway receipts	5,425,773	1,402,169	—
Interest	—	—	3,115,750
Government loans	59,280,600	50,906,100	—
Carried over from previous account	10,573,783	—	6,903,549
Appropriation from the indemnity	44,410,177	4,316,788	—
Extraordinary loan fund	—	—	16,602,858
Total Increase	—	49,288,981	—

From the above table we have omitted differences that are less than 100,000 yen, as well as fractional amounts. Hence the figures, when added and subtracted, do not tally exactly with the total increase as shown in the Budget. The same remark applies to the following items of Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure, except that, in consideration of the comparative smallness of the various figures, we have included all amounts that do not fall short of 100,000 yen.

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.			
	Yen.	Increase over 1896-7.	Decrease from 1896-7.
Foreign Office:—			
Legations & Consulates	1,328,418	372,555	—
Total increase	—	395,991	—
Home Office:—			
Fu and Ken	4,894,330	176,983	—
Tonegawa repair works	294,576	118,236	—
Kisogawa repair works	509,701	154,958	—
Yodogawa repair works	3,891,300	2,890,000	—
Shinanogawa repair works	200,000	—	100,000
Chikugogawa repair works	330,000	180,000	—
Rewards	166,093	166,093	—
Kobe Pier expansion	—	—	161,468
Total increase	3,557,108	—	—
Department of Finance:—			
National debt service	29,710,378	—	448,933
Rewards and pensions	3,495,404	135,011	—
Tax collection	2,326,120	344,172	—
Tobacco monopoly	522,454	522,454	—
Reserve fund	3,000,000	1,000,000	—
Subsidies (industrial banks and railways)	2,840,630	2,290,502	—
Tobacco monopoly offices and storehouses	3,460,167	2,225,207	—
Tobacco monopoly fund	4,000,000	4,000,000	—
Total Increase	10,154,715	—	—
Department of War:—			
Military expenses:—			
Salaries and allowances	7,224,686	1,216,065	—
Miscellaneous allowances	855,659	131,638	—
Provisions and fodder	5,634,768	752,228	—
Clothing	3,444,110	305,403	—
Arms and ammunition	2,135,009	569,843	—
Horses	1,543,776	172,072	—
Review expenses	771,821	383,811	—
Office expenses	622,563	124,049	—
Barrack necessities	534,139	117,956	—
Repairs	418,123	142,885	—
Miscellaneous salaries	981,090	165,598	—
Gendarmes	2,702,691	810,079	—
Construction of forts	4,603,237	2,489,668	—

New buildings and initiatory equipment	11,079,004	—	2,027,480
Making of arms	3,971,000	2,471,000	—
Expansion of arsenals	1,294,372	—	360,361
Temporary military communications and transport	1,371,506	1,371,506	—
Formosan gendarmes; building and initiatory equipment	212,438	212,438	—
Extraordinary war expenses	6,802,073	—	9,017,488
Total decrease	—	137,199	—
Department of the Navy:—			
Naval expenses	9,715,203	2,026,008	—
Shipbuilding fund	4,973,400	—	1,477,539
Public works fund	316,734	—	201,337
Naval expansion fund	61,860,965	—	39,668,255
Shimosa gun-powder factory erection	179,070	179,070	—
Armament of the <i>Kaiyo</i>	126,791	126,791	—
Kure Admiralty Dockyard repairs	120,000	120,000	—
Total increase	—	39,654,786	—
Department of Education:—			
Educational institutions and museum	1,166,656	186,916	—
Common schools subsidy	345,298	248,428	—
Total Increase	—	751,593	—
Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—			
Dendrological offices	742,113	180,654	—
Iron foundry initiatory outlay	1,741,621	1,161,859	—
Total Increase	—	39,654,786	—
Department of Communications:—			
Communication expenses	9,313,893	1,521,748	—
Navigation encouragement fund	1,720,313	1,428,265	—
Subsidies	1,733,791	460,512	—
Construction and repairs	1,388,033	—	630,437
Telephone expansion	577,373	—	1,100,590
Government railways improvement	3,000,000	—	1,500,000
Government railways materials fund	—	—	250,000
Total increase	—	65,239	—
Department of Colonization:—			
Hokkaido office	1,333,995	300,861	—
Sorachi-Asahikawa railway construction	275,130	—	628,068
Hokkaido 1st period railway construction	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Otaru harbour reconstruction	250,000	—	250,000
Total increase	—	931,313	—
Formosan Revenue:—			
Domestic taxes	1,998,714	256,682	—
Receipts from official undertakings and property	5,452,666	1,168,303	—
Supplementary fund	6,420,330	6,420,330	—
Total increase	—	7,969,915	—
Formosan Expenditures:—			
Administration expenses	5,155,378	2,400,876	—
Communications	1,581,464	843,640	—
Medical factory	2,816,866	993,814	—
Reserve fund	300,000	300,000	—
Formosan public undertakings	4,017,794	—	675,008
Total increase	—	3,920,327	—

It will be observed that a "Supplementary Fund" is included in the Formosan Revenue. From what source the fund is to be obtained we have no definite information, but apparently it will be appropriated from the Indemnity.

Note must also be taken of the fact that, although a portion of the Public Undertakings Loan, namely 59½ million yen, in round figures, is to be floated during the year, and although 44½ million yen—omitting the Formosan fund—is to be appropriated from the Indemnity, making a total addition of 103½ million yen, the actual increase of Revenue under all headings is shown as only 49½ millions. That, however, is a mere question of comparative account. It means, not that the proceeds of the loan and of the indemnity are not available in full for purposes of expenditure, but that, as large amounts were available under the same headings in the preceding year, the difference

only between the totals are included in the comparative result. Thus, as 8½ million yen of the Public Undertakings Loan was floated in 1896-7, and 59½ millions is to be floated in 1897-8, the comparative excess is only 51 millions. Again, although 44½ million yen is to be appropriated from the Indemnity, yet since 40 millions were appropriated during the current year, the comparative increase under this heading is only 4½ millions.

With regard to the Tobacco Monopoly question, the revenue is put at 859,698 yen; the cost of collecting, at 522,454 yen; the outlay on account of store-houses and offices at 3,460,167 yen, and the capital fund at 4 million yen. Thus the expenditure in establishing the monopoly is to be 7,982,621 yen, and the revenue collected is to be 859,698 yen. Our readers are of course aware that the monopoly system is to go into operation from January 1st, 1898. On that date the Government is to purchase and store all the Japanese leaf tobacco in the country. Apparently a sum of only 4 million yen is allowed for purchasing purposes. The Government's original estimate was 8 millions, which sum would, we believe, be found insufficient by at least 2 millions. But whether we are right or wrong in that calculation, it is quite incomprehensible that 4 millions should be deemed sufficient. The average price of leaf tobacco being 8 yen per picul, the quantity purchasable with 4 million yen would be 500,000 piculs, and as a supply equal to two years' consumption is always on hand, the Government's estimate of one year's consumption must be 250,000 piculs, or 25,000,000 catties; that is to say, 28½ million lbs., approximately, allowing 15 per cent. for stripping and butting. Now the consumption in England is 52½ million lbs., from which it would appear that the Japanese Government believe the consumption in this country to be about one-half of the consumption in England. That is incredible. The estimate of outlay may, however, be based on the hypothesis that 4 million yen will suffice for purchasing purposes during the portion of the thirtieth fiscal year included in the Budget, namely, from January 1st to March 31st, 1898. In other words, the framers of the monopoly may look forward to purchasing in three months a quantity equal to one-half of the yearly consumption, or one-fourth of the stock in hand; which means that they expect to extend their buying operations over the whole year with perfect regularity. But in that case, what is to become of the tobacco that lies awaiting official convenience to be purchased? And how are holders to be discriminated? It may be that we totally miscomprehend this monopoly scheme, but, according to our lights, it is about the most impracticable conception we have ever examined.

One extraordinary point connected with the monopoly is that a sum of 3,460,167 yen is set down as the cost of establishing offices and store-houses. An appropriation of 1,234,960 yen appeared in the last Budget under the same heading. So it would seem that the offices and ware-houses are to cost 4,695,127 yen; an immense figure, it must be admitted. We had hoped that the Matsukata Cabinet would devote serious attention to this tobacco-monopoly scheme, and instead of pursuing the programme originally marked out—a programme that we have shown to be not only quite impracticable but also enormously costly—would adopt the English method of simply passing the tobacco through official ware-houses and levying a tax on it in transit. Judging from the present Budget, however, the old idea is to be adhered to. The result can not fail to be a huge and humiliating failure.

It is probable that the Budget will be withdrawn by the Government and re-submitted to the Lower House. This step, if taken, will not be for the purpose of making any amendment, but only to enable the House to comply with the law, which requires that the Budget Committee shall present its report within 15 days from the time of receiving the document.

We are not sure whether the difficulty has arisen in connection with the fact that the Diet rose for the winter recess immediately after the official opening, or in connection with the fact that a week's prorogation has been suddenly necessitated by the death of the Empress Dowager. Probably the former is the explanation. Last session, also, the Houses rose for the winter recess on the day after the official opening, but the Budget was not submitted to the Lower House until January 9th, that is to say, the day after the resumption of business. Consequently, as the session was thenceforth continuous, the Budget Committee could work uninterruptedly. This session, however, the Budget was placed in the hands of the House on Dec. 27th, and the winter recess commenced on that day. Hence, since the recess is included in the 15 days allowed by law for the completion of the Budget Committee's scrutiny, the Committee's report ought to have been presented on January 11th. But, as a matter of fact, no parliamentary function was carried on during the recess, and the Committee could not possibly have prepared its report by the 11th. Moreover, the session having been again interrupted on that day, no opportunity occurred of applying for a prolongation of the 15-days period, supposing such an application to be lawful, which point is open to dispute. Thus there appears to be only one solution of the dilemma, namely, the withdrawal of the Budget by the Government, and its re-submission on the 18th, when the Houses resume work. If that course be adopted, the Committee's report may not be presented until February 2nd, an unusually late period for commencing the discussion of this all important measure.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* predicts that when the Budget comes to be considered by the Budget Committee in the Lower House, strong opposition will arise with reference to the grant for the Department of Foreign Affairs. The reasons assigned by our contemporary for this action are first that, immediately after his assumption of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Count Okuma ordered the Japanese Representatives in Söul and Peking to return home, and has neither sent them back, nor appointed others in their places, though the Korean and Chinese capitals are the most important fields for the exercise of Japanese diplomacy; and secondly, that, instead of devoting his attention to affairs in Japan's neighbouring countries, His Excellency has occupied himself with the establishment of Legations in petty States like Siam, Brazil, Mexico, and Hawaii. If the Budget Committee adopts that attitude, we suggest that they had better appoint a sub-committee from among themselves to take charge of the Empire's foreign affairs.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

According to latest estimates, the strength of the various political bodies in the House of Representatives at present is:—

Liberals.....	98
National Unionists	27
Progressionists	96
Members Club.....	24
Liberal Club.....	6
Unionist Club	7
Reform Club.....	5
Business Men's Association	12
Unaffiliated	23

Total298

As to the general division of the above into supporters and opponents of the Government, it is extremely difficult to speak with certainty. The National Unionists, owing to their *entente* with the Liberals, have lost 7 members, the seceders forming the Unionist Club. It may,

therefore, be assumed that unless another split takes place, the remaining members of the National Unionist Party will vote with the Liberals, thus forming a solid phalanx of 125 against the Cabinet. On the other hand, the Members Club are understood to have announced their intention of supporting the Government, and in view of Count Matsukata's popularity in commercial circles, it is pretty certain that the Business Men's Association will be found on his side. On that hypothesis the Government's supporters—Progressionists, Members Club and Business Men's Association—aggregate 132. So far, the analysis is tolerably clear, but when we attempt to predict anything about the Liberal Club, the Unionist Club, and the Reform Club, we find ourselves perplexed. On the whole, however, it seems a fair assumption that two of these three bodies, namely, the Liberal Club and the Unionist Club, are more likely to vote with the Government than against it, for both being composed of seceding members, their immediate inclination will be hostile to their former colleagues. As to the Reform Club, however, we can form no opinion. It must remain an uncertain element. Assuming, finally, that 13 of the unaffiliated members vote with the Government, and 10 against it, our results are:

PRO-GOVERNMENT.

The Progressionists	96
Members Club.....	24
Liberal Club.....	6
Unionist Club	7
Business Men's Association	12
Unaffiliated	13

Total158

ANTI-GOVERNMENT.

Liberals.....	98
National Unionists	27
Unaffiliated	10

Total135

UNCERTAIN.

The Reform Club	5
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But if, as many foretell, the Unionist Club, the Liberal Club, and the Reform Club all vote against the Government, then the figures stand:—

Pro-Government	145
Anti-Government	153

We do not profess to pin our faith to either estimate. The unexpected interval of 7 days that must elapse before the Diet meets again, may sensibly affect the situation by re-uniting the Liberal and Unionist Parties with their recalcitrant sections. The upshot of the matter is that no confident forecast can be formed at present, but certainly things look much better for the Government than could reasonably have been anticipated at the opening of the Diet.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN TOKYO.

We learn that the amateur theatricals which were to have taken place in Tokyo on the 23rd instant, have been given up, in consequence of the death of the Empress Dowager. It seems a pity that such an extreme step should have been adopted, nor can we appreciate the reason. On February the 10th the period of thirty days will come to an end during which all histrionic or musical performances by amateurs are interdicted, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased lady. Why could not the theatricals have been postponed until the middle of February, or even until the close of that month? Had they been fixed for February the 23rd instead of January 23rd the rehearsals would not have been inconveniently curtailed, the public would not have been disappointed, and the trouble hitherto taken by the members of the Theatrical and Musical Association would not have been wasted. Probably some considerations undiscernible by outsiders influenced the decision of the Committee, but, as things stand, the total abandonment of the performance seems an extravagant measure.

EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

The principal and staff of the Ordinary High School of Shiga Prefecture have taken an extraordinary step: they have tendered their resignations *en masse*. Mr. Imai was nominated Principal of the School, in 1890, when it was in a condition of extreme decadence, the pupils on the register not greatly exceeding 100. He exerted himself to improve this state of affairs, and under his management the attendance gradually rose to over 300. But the Local Assembly failed to second the endeavours of the faculty, and, according to the *Nippon*, seemed to be even displeased at the growing prosperity of the institution. Year after year, when an appropriation for enlarging the school buildings was asked for, the Assembly rejected the demand. Last winter, when the Assembly was summoned to deliberate on the local Budget for the ensuing year, they not only struck out the item for additional buildings, but considerably reduced the vote in other directions also, notably in the salaries of teachers. So soon as the Budget, thus amended, had passed its second reading, the teachers of the School, much concerned about its welfare, forwarded a sealed letter to the Local Governor and also the Chairman of the Assembly. When the letter was read before the Assembly, the latter became considerably excited. For the signatories of the document had been betrayed into a declaration that the members lacked an adequate sense of the importance of education. The Assembly decided that the three teachers whose names the letter bore, had acted in contravention of the discipline that ought to be observed by instructors, and must be regarded as incompetent to discharge their functions. On the other hand, when the Principal of the School was informed of the result of the second stage of the deliberation on the Budget, he called on the Governor, and said that, as he was willing to pay out of his own pocket the sum of about 500 *yen*, by which it was proposed to reduce the salaries of the teachers, he trusted that the Governor would endeavour to have the appropriation for additional buildings carried through. Struck with admiration at this display of disinterestedness and public spirit on the part of the Principal, the Governor promised to exert his influence towards attaining the end so earnestly desired by Mr. Imai. Consequently, when the discussion of the Budget reached its third stage, the Governor attended the Assembly and earnestly urged the necessity of restoring the appropriation for additional buildings. The Assembly, however, declined to be persuaded, and endorsing the decision of the Committee, struck out the item. The Principal, seeing that the case was hopeless, tendered his resignation, and the whole of the staff took the same step, some in advance of the Principal, some subsequently. By the close of the year the School remained without a solitary teacher. Fathers and brothers of the school-boys and also leading men in the Prefecture have been holding conferences since that time to consider the steps that should be taken at this juncture. Possibly some excuse for the action of the Assembly may be found in the fact that Shiga Prefecture suffered severely from inundations last year, and the people's means are probably much straitened. But, even under those circumstances, the idea of cutting down the teachers' salaries must be regarded as singularly unjust, seeing that the average monthly stipend of school instructors throughout the Prefecture was only 10.644 *yen*, according to the latest statistics. It is to be noted that the recently issued Ordinance will have the effect of completely annulling the parsimonious action of the Assembly.

At the Yokohama Police Stations easy times obtain at present owing to the decrease of crime, notwithstanding the existence of some distress and the presence of winter.

Mr. Hara Zensaburo, President of the Yokohama Japanese Chamber of Commerce, proceeded to the Aoyama Palace on Wednesday with a message of condolence.

COUNT OKUMA & HIS OPPONENTS.

IF the *Chuo Shimbun* really represents the views entertained by any considerable section of the National Unionists, we are compelled to say that this country is fortunate in not having its foreign policy controlled by such a party. But, of course, the *Chuo's* utterances suffer from the absence of responsibility that so often vitiates the criticisms of the "outs." It has now fallen back upon that hackneyed device, an anonymous mouthpiece, and to render his dicta more effective, he is introduced as the "Representative of a Great European country." This diplomat's opinion is that, whereas Count OKUMA, when out of office, declared his adhesion to a strong policy, above all in connexion with Korea, his attitude since he assumed the direction of Foreign Affairs can be described only as "*sonro-shugi*," a policy of deference to Russia. By way of illustrating this accusation, it is alleged that Count OKUMA abandoned the negotiations relating to the Söul-Fusan Railway in obedience to the dictates of the Russian Minister; and it is added that further examples could be furnished did not discretion close the accuser's mouth. Discretion is a word that seems decidedly out of place in the vocabulary of such a diplomat. He has gone much too far to retain any claim to discretion, and not nearly far enough to be convincing. The *Chuo Shimbun* seems to think that an empire's foreign policy is a kind of spinning-top to be whipped into violent gyrations at the will of any Minister manipulating the toy. Heaven help the State where such views of international responsibilities are entertained! Japan's present position in Korea is the result of a long series of direct errors and indirect self-effacements. She must lie for a time on the bed that she has made for herself. Ineffectual and premature struggles could have no result except to increase her pains. Her plain course is to await events. If any elements of stability can be discovered in the situation that now exists in Söul, we are unable to discover them. Japan has certainly fallen out of the race, but there are plenty of evidences that the pace has become much too hot to suit Russia's fancy also; Korea can not remain always under the tutelage of one foreign Power, and yet be nominally independent. Japanese statesmen never contemplated that, we presume, nor were ever so chauvinistic as to imagine that their own country could be the Power. Reviewing the history of the past fifteen years, it appears to us that things in Korea have drifted, to some extent, into their ante-bellum channels. The conservatives are steadily attaching themselves to Russia's cause, whether they be welcome or unwelcome, just as they did to China's in the days of the latter's supremacy, and the Liberals are coming into the Japanese camp by an equally spontaneous process. Conserva-

tism, with all the adjuncts attaching to it in Korea, is a heavy load for any influence to support. Russia would not willingly shoulder such a burden; but we doubt whether the power of selection has not passed out of her hands. She seems to be making precisely the mistake that Japan made under similar circumstances—shrinking from a bold exercise of the strength that has come to her. Nearly all the Ministerial changes and Administrative measures in Korea since the KING took refuge in the Russian Legation, appear to have been in the direction of conservatism. We do not say that Russian influence has been exercised in that sense, but we do say that it ought to have been exercised more effectively in the opposite sense. For Russia should withhold the shelter of her flag from the Korean SOVEREIGN, or take care that it does not also shelter acts which can not make for the stability of her own sway. Diplomatic gloves have to be taken off in dealing with Korea, and if Russia was not prepared to approach the work with bared hands, her wisest plan, we venture to think, would have been to stand aloof. But events moved too fast for her, and that she feels uneasy about the rapidity of the pace is very evident, if from nothing else, at any rate from her unprecedented distribution, this winter, of the naval forces at her command in these waters. Japan, on the other hand, is heavily handicapped, first, by the weight of her failure—for she certainly has made an egregious failure in Korea—and secondly, by her exceeding unpopularity in the peninsula. As to the failure, there is no denying that, to use a homely but expressive phrase, she originally bit off more than she could swallow. The very beginning of everything was the financial problem. You cannot start a business without some investment of capital, and few businesses are capable of self-support from the outset. Korea had to be set on her feet before she could stand alone. Ten million *yen* ought to have been provided to tide her over the period of transition, with the condition that her fiscal affairs should be reformed according to a plan approved by the lender. Japan gave three millions only, and gave them in a half-hearted kind of way; attempted to pay them in paper, a paltry and ill-judged reservation; and expended, in haggling about the nature of the accommodation, strength that ought to have been devoted to securing its consequences. It was there that the Tokyo Cabinet lost its grasp upon Korean affairs, for every chapter of modern history begins and ends with the word "money." There were occasions subsequently when the situation might have been partially if not wholly saved; occasions when Japan had only to step forward boldly. But the truth is that just as she had not been financially prepared for the inception of the enterprise, so she was found politically

unready for its prosecution. Columns might be devoted to discussing this phase of the question, but, after all, the gist of the matter is that Japan had not learned to gauge her own potentialities or her rivals' tolerance. Moreover, even supposing her to have now acquired that knowledge, her statesmen will never be able to utilize it until the country's foreign policy ceases to be the tool of party politicians. As to her unpopularity in the peninsula, the seeds of it were sown long before the war commenced; sown by the truculent and over-bearing conduct of Japanese residing in, or visiting, the peninsula. That is an old story. It became matter of public knowledge years ago, and the consequences were foreseen by more than one shrewd observer. Count INOUE, first, and Count OKUMA subsequently, drew the attention of their countrymen to the fact. Diplomacy is powerless to win prestige for a nation whose units behave, when abroad, so as to forfeit respect and popularity. Probably that evil state of affairs will now be mended, if it has not already been mended. But it finds its counterpart in the conduct of Japanese politicians at home. Until these men appreciate the wretched unpatriotism of dragging their country's foreign affairs into the arena of party squabbles, we do not see how Japan can ever expect to be counted great among nations.

THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE AND THE SCHOOL BOYS.

IT will be seen from our Summary of the Vernacular Press that the incident of the German Representative and the two students of the *Seijo Gakko* is discussed by certain journals in terms displaying a singular lack of the sense of proportion. Indeed, the excerpts made by us do not convey a complete idea of the factitious and hysterical importance attached to the affair by leading Tokyo dailies. Enough is reproduced, however, to show that a little adroit agitation has again succeeded in betraying several newspapers into an attitude discreditable to their judgment and sanity. The School authorities, we observe with pleasure, have disavowed all idea of endorsing the lads' action. A reporter of the *Fiji Shimpö* was informed by the Principal that the first intelligence received at the School had been subsequent to the boys' appeal to the police, for the thing happened during the winter recess and the lads were not boarders; that he had warned them to keep quiet, and not attempt to seek redress on their own account, especially as they had received no manner of hurt; and that he wished it to be clearly understood that the School was not encouraging or backing the students in any way. To this may be added the fact that the police consider the affair altogether too trivial

to warrant official interference. For our own part, we may say that the story of a swollen face having resulted from the assault is a fiction. There was no assault. The whip was not used as a whip. It was merely laid against the lad's cheek, and no physical hurt could have resulted. It would certainly be more prudent to avoid all such acts, and we can not doubt that the German Minister himself has made the *amende* that no gentleman finds irksome when he has been guilty of technically insulting another. But the whole matter would be dismissed in a Western country as a paltry incident, and to make it a ground of diplomatic representation from Government to Government, as the *Tokyo Shimbun* suggests, would be delirium. A school-boy now labours under the impression that his dignity has suffered. By all means let his feelings be assuaged, but let the Tokyo press remember that it also has some dignity to support, and that its present conduct constitutes a veritable humiliation to Japanese Journalism.

In connection with this incident we take the opportunity of referring to a fact that ought to be brought as much as possible to public notice, namely, the very great difficulty of avoiding carriage accidents in Tokyo. No man uses his whip wantonly when driving through the streets of a city; but if his choice lies between, on the one hand, getting along without accident by the help of his whip, and on the other, maiming or possibly killing, way-farers, the more merciful he is the less he can hesitate. In Tokyo there are no side-walks. Children of all ages and sizes are permitted to wander across the streets without any supervision, and the marvel is that serious accidents are not frequent. They would be perpetual if carriages were driven after the manner of drivers in London, Paris, or Berlin, where every foot-passenger is supposed to look out for himself or to be protected by the police. Here the only factor that saves the situation is the *betto*, who generally runs beside or ahead of a carriage, shouting warnings to the people, and often lifting a child bodily out of the way. But the *betto* can not be always running and shouting, and it may not be regarded as other than a wholesome precaution that the driver should show his whip occasionally for the purpose of educating a little alertness. We dare say that many a child has thus received a lesson to which it owed subsequent immunity from serious accident. Our readers will not, we trust, misconstrue us as desiring to defend or advocate any avoidable recourse to violence. We have seen foreign drivers make a brutal use of their whips in China and Japan, and we have seen Japanese and Chinese drivers do the same. Such questions are outside the discussion. Our point is that the motive of employing a

whip, now and then, to rouse children to the necessity of being on their guard against serious mishaps, is generally merciful. It finds an exact parallel in the behaviour of the Japanese mother who slaps the head of a little tot that has fallen off its pattens, though the small feet are already aching painfully from the mishap. We do most earnestly wish that instead of throwing so much fervour into the ventilation of the pettiest trifles, influential journals like the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Fiji* could be induced to rouse the public to a sense of the cruelties perpetrated daily upon dumb animals in Tokyo and other Japanese cities. Such things used to be a disgrace to Occidental civilization until societies were organized to prosecute offenders against the canons of humanity, but in Japan it seems impossible to enlist active sympathy.

AN APPEAL.

The disastrous conflagration that destroyed the town of Yoshino, in the Tsukui District of Kanagawa Prefecture, has been productive of cruel distress. Many of the inhabitants lost everything they possessed, and are now obliged to rely on charity for the common necessities of life. The Japanese Ladies' Benevolent Society of Yokohama have taken up the matter, and we are asked to say that any assistance rendered by the foreign community will be most gratefully received. Contributions may be sent to the Governor of Kanagawa, or to this office, should the latter course be more convenient. The names of the ladies forming the relief Committee are:—

Mrs. Yasu Hara.
Mrs. Tama Watanabe.
Mrs. Yei Otani.
Mrs. Kei Sonoda.

Mrs. Kimi Nakano.
Mrs. Michi Umeda.
Mrs. Yasu Minoda.

THE SPINNERS' TROUBLE.

The quarrel between the Kanagafuchi Spinning Mill and the 46 mills in the Kei-Han districts does not show any signs of being settled. At the last meeting held in the beginning of the year by the boycotters and those that espouse their cause, it was decided that the attitude of the Mitsui Bank against the boycotters should be resented, and that, as a step in that direction, goods must not be purchased from any of the Mitsui stores. It is reported that the boycotters are determined to appropriate 200,000 yen for the purpose of persecuting the offending mill. The latter also is resolved to stand to its colours. At the general half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held a day or two ago, the shareholders advised the Directors to maintain the dispute vigorously. The boycotters have succeeded in decoying some 170 operatives from the Hyogo Mill by sending agents among them. Most of the girls thus tempted away from Hyogo are at the Nippon Spinning Mill in Osaka, receiving the same wages that they used to have at the Hyogo Mill, without doing any work at all. Those, however, that prefer not to remain idle, have taken their places at the spindles in the Nippon Mill, and, being paid for their work, are getting double wages. The boycotters themselves seem to have been guilty of the very practice that they denounced on the part of the Kanagafuchi Mill, for many of the operatives seduced away from Hyogo by them had served in so many mills previously that it is almost impossible to decide to which mill they originally belonged. The course finally adopted is to send them to the mills where they were last employed before going to Hyogo.

EXHIBITION OF "GENRE" PICTURES IN TOKYO.

The Fine Arts Educational Society (*Bijutsu Shukai-kai*) announces an exhibition of *Ukiyo-e* to be held from the 18th to the 26th instant, in the galleries of the Japan Fine Arts Society, Ueno Park, Tokyo. The term *Ukiyo-e*, as many of our readers doubtless know, is applied to pictures of the popular school, and includes scenes from the everyday life of Japan, as distinguished from the subjects usually chosen by the classical academies. To this school belong the chromoxylographs which have won such a high place of late years in Occidental estimation, and which now command prices altogether extravagant in comparison with their original cost, or with the figures at which they were obtainable a dozen years ago. We do not think that any profusion of either paintings or woodcuts in the *Ukiyo-e* style remain in Japan. The vast majority have found their way into foreign collections. Still the promised exhibition may furnish an opportunity to see some fine specimens. We observe that Mr. Kobayashi Banshichi is the chief exhibitor. Mr. Kobayashi is a dealer who has made a specialty of this particular branch of Japanese art. Many choice examples have passed through his hands, and, it must be confessed, that many examples not choice in any respect except in the excellence of their forgery, have emerged from his atelier. He is probably the chief promoter of the exhibition. Most displays of the kind are disfigured by some such feature in Japan. But, perhaps, the criticism is applicable everywhere.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN SHANGHAI.

We take the following from the *North-China Daily News*:—

On Friday, New Year's Day, a shocking fatality occurred at Club Chambers, just off the Bund. Shortly after tiffin, and whilst a good many members were in the Shanghai Club, piercing screams drew attention to a room in Club Chambers which overlooks the southern side of the Club. The police and a number of neighbours at once went to Room No. 10, where a woman was found terribly burned, and lying on the verandah in a hopeless state. It was ascertained that she was a young married woman, living with her husband, Mr. William Brumfield. There was no one else in the room at the time, and it was presumed that the unfortunate woman, who was wearing a light wrapper, had by some means set her clothing on fire, either while smoking a cigarette, or by the fire in the room. As quickly as possible she was removed to the General Hospital, where she died later in the afternoon. It is alleged that, when admitted, in addition to the burns, she was suffering from a broken arm, which she had sustained some days before, and although the Police reported the case to the British Consular authorities as possibly a fit one for investigation by the Coroner, no inquest was held, and the funeral took place on Saturday afternoon.

An eye-witness who was in an opposite room at the Club at the time, says that he and his friend were first attracted by the policeman's whistle outside. They then saw smoke on the verandah, and what they thought at first was a coolie throwing some burning material over the verandah. Then the wind blew the smoke aside, and they saw that it was a foreign woman on fire. She seemed to be trying to get hold of the rail, as if to climb over it, when suddenly she sank down on the verandah. When they reached her room, they had to burst open the door, which was locked. Dr. Taylor Grant, the Health Officer, was present, and she was carried into the room, and her burning clothes rapidly torn off her. Oil was poured over her, but it was too late, for the poor woman, though still convulsively crying, was already beyond hope. The whole of the upper part of her body and her face were so burnt and black that her features were unrecognisable, and her hands were contracted and blackened. It was, we are told, a simply awful sight; and she was only 29 years old. It is stated that she was by birth an Australian.

It is learnt from a gentleman who saw her two hours before the accident that she told him that she had had morphia injected to ease the pain in her broken arm, and that it had made her so sleepy that she intended to lie down for an hour or

two before entertaining some friends whom she expected to tea. This gentleman is certain that she was at that time perfectly mistress of her actions.

We have been courteously favoured by a gentleman who was present with the following record of what he personally saw of this dreadful tragedy:—

Having had a small private tiffin party in the private dining-room of the Club, we were seated round the fire chatting when, about 3, or a quarter past, some of the Club "boys" ran into the room and called out, "Fire! Fire! Dining-room." We at once rushed into the large dining-room and then saw a fire on the verandah of Club Chambers opposite. Some one was seen in flames on the verandah. Looking up I saw a human being leaning on the verandah rail destitute of all clothing except stockings over whom natives were throwing buckets of water. Immediately a rush was made downstairs, and Dr. Grant, who was with our party, at once gave orders for oil and wool and hurried to the rooms where the accident had taken place. Up to this moment no one knew who it was nor to what nationality or sex the person belonged. Our party reached the room to find that Captain Tisdall had given the alarm of fire, and that boys and coolies had broken into the room and put the fire out, and had then seen the woman on the verandah and at once threw water over her. By the time our party reached the room Mrs. Brumfield had fallen prostrate and almost senseless on the verandah floor. Not more than three or four minutes had elapsed between the fire being seen from the Club, and her being carried in by Messrs. Box, Swan, and Edkins, and placed before the fire, where Dr. Grant at once began treating her with oil and wool. The poor woman was almost if not quite unconscious, and said "Ice! Ice!" gaspingly. Brandy was given her and after a time she was asked if she felt less pain, when she replied "I feel very uncomfortable." Her husband now appeared on the scene. The ambulance was sent for and she was taken to the Hospital and there attended to by Dr. Grant until her own medical attendant, Dr. Lalcaza, who had been sent for, arrived.

Mrs. Brumfield had thrown off her dress and corset and taken an afternoon sleep. She had then got up to dress and thrown on a light wrapper with a long train and this train had evidently caught fire as she passed the fire-place where a large fire was burning. She apparently lost her head when she found herself on fire and rushed to the door screaming, but her left hand being in splints she was unable to open the door with one hand, and then rushed to the window which she broke and got through on to the verandah. Captain Tisdall had heard screams and then smelt fire and had given the alarm to the servants who opened the door. The natives, as far as their knowledge went, showed great presence of mind.

The Club was almost empty at the time, and the Club boys gave the alarm to those in the private dining-room who were those who first got on the scene after the native servants, and by them everything that could be done was done for the victim under the prompt and cool and efficient direction of Dr. Grant.

Our informant adds that there was no sign in the room of anyone having been drinking there, and that when Dr. Grant asked for brandy to give Mrs. Brumfield, her husband, whom his wife had recognised, had to get a fresh bottle and open it. We learn that before her death at the hospital Mrs. Brumfield was conscious, and said to her husband:—"Will, you'll have a vein opened in my arm before you bury me, to make sure that I'm dead, won't you."

It appears that the burial took place within 24 hours, though no apparent reason existed for haste. No inquest was held, but subsequently the Consular officials seem to have recognised that such an omission was improper, for they had the body exhumed and viewed by a coroner's jury on the 5th instant, and the inquest was to proceed at the British Consulate General from the 6th. The failure to order an inquest at once is referred to the facts that the circumstances of the case had not been fully appreciated when sanction was given for the burial, and that the machinery of the Consulate-General was not in thorough gear, owing to the absence of the late Assistant-Judge and Coroner, and the non-arrival of his successor. It appears that there are suspicious features, but as to their nature the local press is silent.

CHINESE NEWS.

We observe, with regret, that there is no truth in the recently circulated rumour of Mr. Kinder's appointment as Engineer-in-chief of the Lukouchai-Hankow Railway, of which Taotai Sheng is director. The statement seems to have had its origin in the fact that Mr. Kinder has been instructed to proceed with a small extension of the Lukouchai line, a work arranged and sanctioned some months ago but temporarily delayed.

As an exceptional evidence of foresight and organization, it is to be noted that no transaction of import or export was interrupted this year by the first fall of snow and the freezing of the river at Tientsin, events which occurred on December 18th. The snow was preluded by a severe storm on the 16th. Chinese carts loaded with hay and straw were blown bodily off the road, and were to be seen overturned on the ice bordering the track, and the ice on the great plain outside the foreign settlement was broken up and thrown into fantastic hummocks.

His Excellency Sir Chih Chen (Lo Feng-luh), the new Chinese Minister to London, published the following address to the community of Tientsin on leaving that place:—

Gentlemen, in taking departure from a community among whom I have resided for the last eighteen years, I find it impossible to conceal my true feelings and to refrain from expressing my highest esteem and appreciation of their best qualities as fellow-residents, colleagues, and friends.

Their broad-mindedness and true Confucianism (if I might be allowed to call it so, for it is the highest honour I can bestow upon my most worthy friends) surpass my power of expression. I felt highly flattered when I was freely elected, without any hint or suggestion on my part, as a Member of the Tientsin Municipal Library and of the Literary and Debating Society, from which institutions I derived a regular supply of mental food, and to which I am indebted for my knowledge of foreign politics and European literature.

As colleagues, in spite of the conflicts of Governments' interests and official duties, I am glad to say that I have always enjoyed perfect harmony with them, in a few exceptional cases we had some slight differences in the commencement, but after thorough examination of truth best understanding arrived at in the end.

When I was strongly but unjustly attacked by the so-called censors, consolatory letters poured into Pekin from Tientsin foreign friends. They had, I need not say, the most soothing and encouraging effects upon my mind. Friends in need are friends indeed! On the return from our World-tour, under my former distinguished Chief, the perusal of several editorials in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* has brought to the rims of my eyes my most grateful tears. I need not mention that the realization of their wishes has doubled my gratitude, which I can only repay by serving my august master most faithfully and loyalty for the benefits of the countries concerned.

Gentlemen, I hope that the Tientsin Community will continue to prosper, and when I return from my mission I trust that I may find myself a more useful member to them than I have hitherto been. Adieu!

MILITARY EXECUTION IN FORMOSA.

We take the following from the *Kobe Chronicle*:—

Haruhara Ko, aged 26, a sergeant-major acting as an Ensign with the 6th company of the 1st Infantry Regiment in Formosa, was executed at 9 a.m. on the 24th ult., on the parade ground outside of the Eastern gate of Taipei, Formosa. He was shot according to the Military Penal Code, for incendiarism and premeditated murder. The *Yushin* gives the following particulars of his crime. While the 6th Company was stationed at Shihko, Taipei prefecture, the prisoner visited the house of an inhabitant of the place, named Den Sei, about 7 p.m. on the 26th June last, and wanted to sleep with the Chinaman's wife offering money, but was prevented by the husband, with the assistance of neighbours. The prisoner determined to murder Den Sei and his neighbours and burn their houses, under the easily-trumped-up pretence that they were rebels. Accordingly, returning to his barracks, the prisoner called out for service a sergeant and fourteen privates under his command, and informed them that a number of suspicious men were hiding in some houses in the village and commanded them to search such houses. The soldiers thereupon surrounded the houses of Den Sei and his neighbours. Den Sei and other occupants of the houses running away, the prisoner commanded his men to shoot every one who ran away. Den Sei and three of his neighbours, who ran out of doors, were immediately either shot down or bayoneted. The prisoner himself cut down two others, killing them on the spot, and severely wounded another. He then caused his men to set fire to the houses of Den Sei and his neighbours, which were totally destroyed. The prisoner was court-martialled and convicted of the charge and condemned to death. It is creditable to the authorities that such a horrible outrage has

been punished; but it would be more reassuring to learn that the powers of subordinates had been limited, for it may easily happen that similar atrocities may be committed without possibility of proof or punishment.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL JERNIGAN.

The American residents of Shanghai have addressed the following memorial to the President of the United States:—

To H.E. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,
President Elect of the United States:
Canton, Ohio.

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States resident in Shanghai and in the neighbouring cities, feeling confident that the interests of Americans in this part of the world, as well as in the Home Land, will always have the first place in your administration of the Government, do hereby respectfully petition the continuance in office of T. R. Jernigan, Esq., as Consul-General of the United States in Shanghai.

We base our petition on the following considerations:—

First.—Mr. Jernigan during the time he has been in the East has, both in Japan and China, more faithfully discharged his duties, and has given most assiduous and patient attention to whatever concerned the welfare of his countrymen, both Merchants and Missionaries.

Secondly.—By his courteous and dignified conduct he has honourably represented his country, and secured for it in the eyes of the Chinese Officials the respect to which it is justly entitled.

Thirdly.—By his painstaking efforts he has thoroughly mastered the details of the onerous position he has occupied, and so peculiar and difficult are the duties of a Consul-General in a country like China, that it would probably take his successor a considerable period of time before he could obtain the knowledge of affairs now possessed by Mr. Jernigan.

Fourthly.—As the signatures to this petition evidence, he has given such satisfaction to this fellow-countrymen that he has won for himself personally their regard and esteem, and without respect to political party, they are glad to join in this recommendation for his continuance in office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for that sentiments or opinion of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

JAPONIZATION OF CHRISTIANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the remarks of Rev. Yokoi Tokiwo at the meeting of the representatives of various sects held in Shiiba, September 28th, and reported in the *Japan Mail* of December 26th, we find the following statement:—"Christianity, when adapted to our national customs and institutions, will confer immense benefits on us;" and the same idea appears, though less explicitly expressed, in other addresses made on that occasion.

From time to time during several years past, this necessity for the adaptation of Christianity to the national customs and institutions of Japan has been presented, but always with a vagueness most unsatisfactory to the thoughtful observer of the progress of Japan in things moral and spiritual as well as material. Mr. Yokoi, having had unusual opportunities for becoming acquainted with Christianity as it is taught and practised in the West, will, I am confident, confer a favour on many others than myself, if he will give, through the medium of the columns of the *Mail*, something more definite on this subject, keeping, of course, well in mind the particular customs and institutions to which Christianity should be adapted.

Yours truly, INQUIRER.

Tokyo, January 4th, 1897.

A POSTAL GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As all know, there is no Parcel Post system between Japan and the United States; so that in case any one wishes to exchange gifts with friends in the other country, as is often the case about Xmas time, he is obliged to pay full letter postage in order to secure the privilege, which makes it a rather costly pleasure. But supposing one is willing to go to such expense, and pays full letter postage, is it not proper to expect that such package receive the same careful handling as is accorded to letters? The writer has had the experience more than once (and a recent occurrence has stirred him up) of receiving packages by post from friends in America, upon which full letter postage had been prepaid, and

yet such parcels come almost entirely stripped of their wrappings, plainly torn open by the authorities in order to inspect the contents. Of course one cannot tell at whose hands they have received such treatment, but presumably at the port of entry rather than at the port of exit. Will the Editor of the *Japan Mail* kindly inform us whether the Postal Authorities have the right to take such liberties with mail matter?

Also it would be interesting to many to know who is at fault that there is no Parcel Post system arranged between Japan and United States, just as there is between Japan and Canada or England, and what are the reasons for withholding such a convenience from the citizens of these countries?

Your respectfully,

G.W.F.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

["SPECIAL" TELEGRAMS TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

Hakodate, January 11.

Last night fire broke out on board the steamship *Hokkoku Maru* in this harbour and the vessel had to be scuttled in order to extinguish the flames. The *Naniwa Kan* rendered good service by giving timely assistance.

Kobe, January 11.

A fire broke out in Bodecker's Commercial Hotel this morning, and the place was burned down.

(Reuter's Service of Telegrams supplied to the "Japan Herald," the "Japan Gazette," and other Subscribers in Tokyo and Yokohama.)

London, Jan. 5.

The Marine Engineers throughout Australia have struck, the shipowners refusing to accept the Union's rules. A hundred steamers are lying idle.

The immediate advance of the Niger Expedition is expected, but its objective has not been divulged.

London, Jan. 8.

A destructive hurricane has swept over Port Darwin, South Australia, and nearly the whole town has been wrecked.

All the Armenian prisoners at Constantinople have been released.

London, January 9.

The criminal libel action brought by Earl Russell against Lady Selina Scott, John Cockerton, and William Aylott has terminated in a verdict of guilty, each of the accused being sentenced to eight months' imprisonment; Lady Scott to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

It is reported in New York that the Cuban insurgents have made overtures for peace with Spain.

The plague is increasing in Bombay and trade is paralyzed.

(Tel. trans.)

Exchange on London at Paris 25.23

" " " " New York 4.87½

London, Jan. 12.

Tenders are invited to January 19th for India Bills to the amount of one million pounds sterling, payable in three, six, or twelve months.

According to reliable accounts the Cuban insurgents are in a demoralized state, their munitions having become exhausted.

London, January 13.

The Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and America has been signed.

M. Muravieff, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed the successor of the late Prince Lobanoff as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Exchange on London at Paris..... 25.23½

" " " " New York ... 4.87½

(Tel. trans.)

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

Bombay, December 31.

The bubonic plague in Bombay is increasing to a serious extent.

London, Jan. 1.

Dr. Carrington, Chief Justice of Hongkong, has received the honour of knighthood.

London, Jan. 2.

Mr. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, has left nearly the whole of his vast fortune to establish an international fund for the encouragement of scientific research.

London, Jan. 4.

Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, has been appointed Governor of Mauritius, and Sir Hubert E. H. Jennings, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Mauritius, has been appointed Governor of Trinidad.

Continued local bank failures are taking place in the Western United States, and two bank managers have committed suicide.

The Consul-General of Spain has kindly favoured us with a copy of the following telegram received by him yesterday, dated Manila, the 4th of January:—

"General Galbis with his escort of 300 men and the columns of Colonels Sarralde and Albert, the navy co-operating successfully, routed at Taguig and other points of the region of the River Pasig, three thousand rebels from Cavite under command of their so-called General Aquinaldo, carrying their earth-works, with considerable loss to them, capturing from them one field-piece, eight jingals, and stores. Government forces lost ten killed and 18 wounded, and are in hot pursuit of the flying rebels through the provinces of Bulacan and Bataan, the region of the Pasig being now entirely free from them.

A private telegram received in Shanghai yesterday from Bombay states that the mills there will probably be closed for a month or so on account of the plague.

London, January 6.

The strike of the Marine Engineers in Australia is ended.

The Butlaros tribe have murdered a trader and captured his wife and child upon the Mashowing River, a hundred miles westward of Vryburg, and it is feared that the whole tribe has revolted.

Volunteers are leaving Vryburg for the scene.

London, January 7.

The Natal Government, in reply to the resolution passed by the meeting at Durban, stated that they were unable to prevent the landing of Her Majesty's subjects but that they sympathised with the movement, and were considering legislation on this subject.

A telegram from the New York correspondent of *The Times* states that Senator Wolcott is visiting Europe as an unofficial envoy from President McKinley to promote international bimetallicism.

Conflicts between Christians and Mussulmans near Canea have been renewed and several persons have been killed.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes in a speech at Capetown stated that expansion of territory was their guiding policy. As England was backward, they were obliged to form the Chartered Company since other Powers were plotting to seize the country.

(FROM TONGKING PAPERS.)

Paris, Dec. 22.

General Galliéni cables that the insurgents in Emyrne are almost reduced. The last bands have been driven into the forests.

Paris, Dec. 23.

Plague has broken out at Kurachee.

(FROM THE "CHINA MAIL.")

Singapore, Dec. 31.

Whilst taking part in a paper-chase near Singapore, Captain Charles Edward Radclyffe, of the Rifle Brigade, was badly thrown from his horse and his thigh broken.

(FROM THE "DIARIO DE MANILA.")

Madrid, December 22.

General Weyler has gone out against the Cubans with 40 battalions, and a division under General Arolas has also gone to the front.

December 23.

Don Jose Warleta, formerly Captain of the *Reina Christina*, has been appointed second in command on the Philippine Station.

December 24.

A large number of the officers engaged in the operations in the Philippines have been decorated with various orders.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Bund, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 275.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—Kt to R 5. 1—K takes R
2—Kt to B 6 ch. 2—K to K 3
3—P to Q 5, mate if 2—K to B 3
3—Kt to R 7, mate if 2—K to B 5
3—Kt to Q 6, mate 1—K to K 6
2—B to B sq. ch. 2—K to K 5
3—Kt to R 6, mate 1—P to B 3
2—Kt takes P ch. 2—K moves
3—B to B sq., mate.

Correct answers from W.H.S., W.D.C., Shogi, J.D., and Omega.

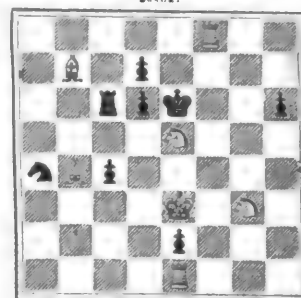
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 276.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—Kt to Kt 3. 1—K takes Kt
2—Kt to Q 2, mate 1—P takes Kt
2—Q to R 8, mate 1—B to B 8
2—Kt to B 5, mate 1—Kt moves.
2—Kt to Kt 5, mate.

Correct answers from XX., J.D., Shogi, W.D.C., W.H.S., and Omega.

PROBLEM No. 279. By ADOLPH DOSSENBACH.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

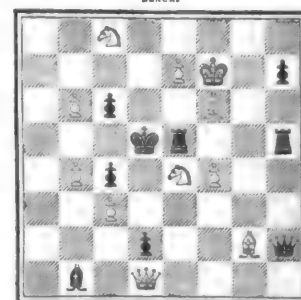
PROBLEM No. 279.

This problem was submitted for solution at a meeting of the New York States Chess Association, and is considered rather difficult. The first successful solver took 27 minutes to the solution.

PROBLEM No. 280.

By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

PILLSBURY.

A London paper prints the following concerning Pillsbury's Nuremberg and Budapest tournament play:—"It is drummed into our ears at the end

of every contest for which the brilliant American enters, although he wins big prizes, that he did not play up to his 'Hastings form,' whatever that may mean. Pillsbury at Nuremberg played finer chess on the whole than he did at Hastings, and his play at Budapest was also fully equal to his play at Hastings, only he was not lucky enough to win the first prize in either of the latter tournaments, and had to be content with being third, a very honourable position considering the distinguished players who in both of these tournaments came out below him. It is not given to the very greatest players to be always first."

BUDAPEST.

Tschigorin and Charousek, with 8½ wins each, tied for 1st prize. In playing off a match of four games to decide the winner, Tschigorin won the first two games and Charousek retired from the contest. Tschigorin therefore won 1st prize, and Charousek 2nd. Pillsbury with 7½ wins won 3rd prize; Janowski and Schlechter tied for 4th and 5th with 7 wins each; Winawer and Walbrodt with 6½ tied for 6th and 7th prizes. Dr. Tarrasch secured the prize of 100 kronen for the best score against the prize-winners. In the tournament 78 games have been played, 60 of which were won or lost and 18 drawn. Schlechter, as usual, was the greatest drawer—drawing 6 of his 12 games. The openings adopted were as follows:—

Ruy Lopez.....	20	Four Knights.....	2
Queen's Pawn.....	17	Fianchetto.....	2
French Defence.....	8	Scotch Gambit.....	1
Bishop's Opening.....	6	Evans Declined.....	1
Giucco Piano.....	5	Sicilian.....	1
King's Gambit.....	4	Irregular.....	1
Petioff.....	4		
Vienna.....	4	Total.....	78
King's Gambit.....	2		

The following are further specimens of the games played:—

GAME No. 634.

EVANS GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE. Tschigorin.	BLACK. Popiel.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4	3—B to B 4
4—P to Q Kt 4	4—B to Kt 3
5—Castles	5—P to Q 3
6—P to B 3	6—Kt to B 3
7—P to Q 3	7—Kt to K 2
8—B to K 3	8—Castles
9—B to Kt 3	9—Kt to Kt 3
10—P to Q R 4	10—P to B 3
11—P to K 5	11—B to B 2
12—Q Kt to Q 2	12—Q to K 2
13—R to K sq.	13—B to K 3
14—Kt to B sq.	14—B takes B
15—Q takes B	15—Kt to R 4
16—P to Kt 3	16—Q to K 3
17—Q to Q sq.	17—P to B 3
18—R to R sq.	18—Q to K sq.
19—Kt to Kt sq.	19—Kt to K 2
20—P to Kt 4	20—Kt to B 5
21—Kt to Kt 3	21—P to K Kt 4
22—R to R 2	22—P to Q R 3
23—R to Q 2	23—R to Q sq.
24—Kt to B 3	24—Q to Q 2
25—Kt to B 5	25—Kt takes Kt
26—Kt P takes Kt	26—Q to B 2
27—B takes Kt	27—Rt P takes B
28—Kt to R 4	28—KR to K sq.
29—R to Kt sq. ch.	29—K to B sq.
30—Q to Kt 4	30—K to K 2
31—Kt to B 3	31—R to K Kt sq.
32—Q to R 3	32—R takes R ch.
33—Kt takes R	33—R to K Kt sq.
34—P to B 4	34—Q to Kt 2
35—Q to Q sq.	35—Q to Kt 5
36—Q takes Q	36—R takes Q
37—R to Kt sq.	37—K to Q 2
38—Kt to K 2	38—K to B sq.
39—P to B 3	39—R to Kt 4
40—Kt to B 3	40—P to Kt 3
41—P to Kt 5	41—R P takes P
42—BP takes P	42—Kt P takes P
43—P takes P	43—R to Kt 2
44—R to Kt 7	44—P to R 4
45—Kt to Kt 5	45—P to R 5
46—P to R 3	46—R to K 2
47—K to Kt 2	47—K to Q sq.
48—R to R 7	48—R to Kt 2 ch.
49—K to R 2	49—K to B sq.
50—Kt takes P ch.	50—Resigns.

GAME No. 635.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

WHITE. Pillsbury.	BLACK. Albin.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 3
2—P to Q 4	2—P to Q 4
3—Kt to Q B 3	3—Kt to K B 3
4—P to K 5	4—K Kt to Q 2
5—P to B 4	5—P to Q B 4

6—P takes P	6—B takes P
7—Q to Kt 4	7—P to K Kt 3
8—P to K R 4	8—P to K R 4
9—Q to Kt 3	9—Kt to Q B 3
10—P to R 3	10—Kt to Q 5
11—B to Q 3	11—Kt to B 4
12—B takes Kt	12—Kt P takes B
13—Q to Kt 7	13—R to B sq.
14—Kt to B 3	14—Q to K 2
15—P to Q Kt 4	15—B to Kt 3
16—Q to R 7	16—P to R 4
17—Kt to Q Kt 5	17—P takes P
18—Kt to Q 6 ch.	18—K to Q sq.
19—Kt to R Kt 5	19—K to B 2
20—K Kt takes K B P	20—K to Kt sq.
21—Q takes R P	21—B to Q 5
22—Q to R 2	22—Kt to B 4
23—Q to Kt 6	23—Kt to K 5
24—P to R 5	24—Q to B 2
25—R to R 3	25—B to B 6 ch.
26—K to B sq.	26—P to Kt 3
27—K to Kt sq.	27—P to Kt 6
28—R takes B	28—Q takes R
29—R to Kt 2	29—Q to K 8 ch.
30—K to R 2	30—Q takes B
31—R takes P	31—Q takes K B P ch.
32—K to Kt sq.	32—Q to B 7 ch.
33—K to R 2	33—Kt to Q 7
34—R to Q B 3	34—R to R 5
Resigns.	

THE LATE MR. JAMES GREENHILL.

Mr. James Greenhill, the oldest member of the Edinburgh Chess Club, died at his residence, 32 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, on the 25th Nov. He was born near Cupar, Fife, on 10th March, 1817. He came to Edinburgh about 1842 as an official of the Clydesdale Bank, and he held the position of joint manager from 1847 till his death. In early life he was an active member of the Edinburgh Chess Club, and was a member for over 50 years. He acted as treasurer of the club for 10 years—from 1864 to 1874. On 1st December, 1894, on the occasion of a match between the Edinburgh and Glasgow Chess Clubs, the Edinburgh Club entertained Mr. Greenhill and Mr. Meikle (still as active member) to dinner on the occasion of their completing their 50 years' membership. Mr. Greenhill's failing health of late years prevented his attendance at the club. At his best he was a chess player of considerable strength. Very few of his games have been preserved. The only one available is the following and although he does not prove the winner, it may be explained that his opponent was one of the strongest players in Scotland. It was played at Edinburgh on 4th May, 1872 in the second match between the East and West of Scotland:—

GAME No. 636.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. Mr. Greenhill.	BLACK. R. M. Grant.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4	3—B to B 4
4—B takes Kt	4—Q P takes B
5—Kt takes P	5—Q to Q 5
6—Kt to Kt 4	6—Q takes K P ch.
7—Kt to K 3	7—Kt to B 3
8—Castles	8—B to Q 3
9—Kt to B 3	9—Q to K R 5
10—P to K R 3	10—B takes K R P
11—R to K sq.	11—B to K 3
12—Q to B 3	12—Castles (Q)
13—P to Q 3	13—Kt to K Kt 5
14—Kt takes Kt	14—B takes Kt
15—P to K Kt 3	15—Q to R 4
16—Q to K 3	16—R to K sq. (a)
17—Q to Q 2	17—Q to R 6
18—R to R 3	18—R to K 3
19—Kt to K 4	19—R to R 3
20—Kt takes B ch.	20—P takes Kt
21—P to K B 4	21—Q to R 8 ch.
22—K to B 2	22—R to R 7 (mate).

(a) Black might have won more quickly by B to K B 6 here.

WE reprint the second and third games of the match from Gunsberg's column in the *St. James's Budget*.

GAME No. 637.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. Lasker.	BLACK. Steinitz.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Kt 5	3—B to B 4
4—P to B 3	4—K Kt to K 2
5—Castles	5—Kt to Kt 3
6—P to Q 4	6—P takes P
7—P takes P	7—B to Kt 3
8—Kt to B 3	8—Castles
9—P to Q R 4	9—P to Q R 3
10—B to Q B 4	10—P to R 3
11—P to R 3	11—P to Q 3

12—B to K 3	12—Q Kt to K 2
13—R to K sq.	13—P to B 3
14—Q to Kt 3	14—B to B 2
15—Kt to Q 2	15—R to Kt sq.
16—Q R to B sq.	16—P to Kt 4
17—P takes P	17—R P takes P
18—B to Q 3	18—K to R sq.
19—Kt to K 2	19—P to K B 4
20—P takes P	20—B takes P
21—B takes B	21—R takes B
22—Kt to Kt 3	22—R to K B sq.
23—Q to K 6	23—Q to B sq.
24—Q takes Q	24—K R takes Q
25—Kt to Kt 3	25—K to Kt sq.
26—Kt to K 4	26—Kt to B 2
27—P to Kt 3	27—K to K sq.
28—R to K 2	28—K to Q 2
29—Q R to K sq.	29—B to Kt 3
30—B to B 2	30—B to B 2
31—P to R 4	31—P to R 4
32—B to Kt 5	32—B to Q sq.
33—P to Kt 4	33—P takes P
34—P to R 5	34—Kt to B sq.
35—K Kt to B 5 ch.	35—P takes Kt
36—Kt takes P ch.	36—K to Q 3
37—B to B 4 ch.	37—K to Q 4
38—R to K 5 ch.	38—K to B 5
39—R to B 6 ch.	39—K takes P ch.
40—R to K 4 ch.	40—K to Q 4
41—R to Q sq. ch.	41—K takes Kt
42—B to K 3, mate.	

The third game of the match was played on the 13th, and again resulted in a victory for Lasker, who has now a start of three games. Steinitz once more played his own Giucco Piano variation, as in the first game. When a player has lost a game at an opening, and when he subsequently again adopts the same line of play, it follows as a matter of course that he is of the opinion that he can improve on his former play at some particular stage. The opponent under such circumstances naturally seeks to intercept the intended improvement. This was done by Lasker both wisely and well. With 11—B to K 3 he gave up the piece, but remained with his pawn advantage. After casting K R, he played the very fine move of 16—R to Kt sq., which not only avoided danger from the doubling of White's rook on the king's file, which Steinitz himself ignored in his second game, but also gave Lasker opportunity for a well conceived attack which he carried through to a successful issue. Steinitz once more showed his disregard of his opponent's designs by playing 19—R takes P. But his position was such that if he had allowed the attack to accumulate, instead of presenting this bold front, he might have been just as badly off. Lasker subsequently utilised the position for a very peculiar attack. With his bishop behind the queen, he threatened mate, and after the fine move of 30—P to R 5, White's pieces were absolutely paralysed. The rook and queen were necessary to prevent the mate, and on his last move, in which Lasker threatened R takes B, Steinitz had absolutely no move left. He therefore resigned.

GAME No. 638.

GIUOCO PIANO.

(Third game, played on the 13th Nov.)

WHITE. Steinitz.	BLACK. Lasker.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4	3—B to B 4
4—P to B 3	4—Kt to B 3
5—P to Q 4	5—P takes P
6—P takes P	6—B to Kt 5 (ch)
7—Kt to B 3	7—Kt takes K P
8—Castles	8—B takes Kt
9—P takes B	9—P to Q 4
10—B to R 3	10—P takes B
11—R to K sq.	11—B to K 3
12—R takes Kt	12—Q to Q 4
13—Q to K 2	13—Castles O R
14—Kt to K 5	14—K R to K sq.
15—Kt takes Kt	15—Q takes Kt
16—R to K sq.	16—R to Kt sq.
17—R to K 5	17—P to Q Kt 3
18—B to B sq.	18—P to R Kt 4
19—R takes P	19—R takes R
20—B takes R	20—R to Kt sq.
21—P to B 4	21—B to Q 4
22—P to Kt 3	22—K to K 2
23—P to K R 3	23—Q to Kt 4
24—K to R 2	24—R to Kt 3
25—Q to K B 2	25—P to K B 3
26—B to R 4	26—B to B 3
27—P to Kt 4	27—Q to Q 4
28—Q to B 2	28—P to K R 4
29—P to Kt 5	29—P takes P
30—B takes P	30—P to R 5
31—R to K B sq.	31—R to Kt sq.
32—Q to Q 2	32—P to R 4
33—P to R 4	33—P to K sq.
34—P to B 5	34—R to K Kt sq.
Resigns.	

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IN DUE

From America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Jan. 15th.
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Jan. 17th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 18th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Jan. 18th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'ay, Jan. 20th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 19th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Wed'ay, Jan. 20th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 21st.

* *Belgic* left San Francisco on December 19th. † *City of Peking* left Hongkong on January 7th. ‡ *Peru* left San Francisco via Honolulu on January 7th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Victoria, B.C.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 16th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Jan. 17th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Jan. 18th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 18th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Jan. 20th.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Jan. 17th.
For Portland	per O. R. & N. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 18th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 21st.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Jan. 21st.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 9th January.—Yokkaichi 8th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 9th January.—Hongkong via ports, 1st January, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Altmore, British steamer, 1,297, J. Watson, 10th January.—Portland, Oregon, via Victoria, B.C., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,754, C. K. McIntosh, 10th January.—London via ports, and Kobe 8th January, General.—Comes & Co.

Orestes, British steamer, 2,876, Pufford, 10th January.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 8th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 10th January.—Yokkaichi 9th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kwanon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 11th January.—Kobe 10th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,881, W. S. Thomson, 11th January.—Victoria, B.C., 22nd December, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Natal, French steamer, 4,038, de Veau Chevalier, 12th January.—Marseilles 6th December, Hongkong 3rd January, Shanghai 7th, and Kobe 11th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,662, 12th January.—Hakodate 10th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,534, Poole, 12th January.—Kobe 11th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, R. A. Peters, 13th January.—London via ports, 14th November, and Kobe 12th January, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 13th January.—Yokkaichi 12th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 14th January.—Yokkaichi 13th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,358, R. Swain, 15th January.—Shanghai via ports, 9th January, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Yamamoto, 15th January.—Kobe 14th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chun Sang, British steamer, E. J. Baller, 16th January.—Hongkong via Kobe 14th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Changsha, British steamer, 1,463, Williams, 16th January.—Australia via ports, and Kobe 14th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 9th January.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Yamamoto, 9th January.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Buccleuch, British ship, 1,934, E. Tedford, 10th January.—Manila, Ballast.—Captain.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 10th January.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Glenturret, British steamer, 3,086, R. Webster, 10th January.—London via Shanghai and Manila, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 10th January.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sydney, French steamer, 3,450, Aubert, 10th January.—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 10th January.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, A. Gove, 10th January.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Tennick, 11th January.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 11th January.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 11th January.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ihai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, T. Sakai, 11th January.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,650, E. P. Bishop, 12th January.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, G. W. Conner, 12th January.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Altmore, British steamer, 1,297, J. Watson, 12th January.—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Senta, German steamer, 2,660, Voss, 14th January.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Hakusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,193, Kubota, 15th January.—Mororan, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kwanon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 15th January.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 15th January.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kubo Maru, Japanese steamer, Shibuya, 15th January.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,669, Higo, 15th January.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,534, Poole, 15th January.—Nagasaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. T. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Shan, Mr. Chan Shan, Miss Wheeler, and Mr. Hansen in cabin; one Chinese woman in steerage.

Per British steamer *Benlomond*, from London:—Mr. and Mrs. Brindley in cabin.

Per French steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles via ports:—Count Yamada, Mr. Murano, Mr. Ogawa, Dom Gerard, Messrs. Honda, Kaniya, de Montfaut, Kasai, Akira Saito, Sakai, W. Payne, Dunneberg, Delbourgo, and Israel in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Rev. and Mrs. McC. Price, Major M. Kashiwabara, Paymaster-Lieut. K. Fukuchi, Mr. Josiah Conder, Rev. J. Brandan, Mr. J. Witkowski, Rev. A. Pieters, Mr. S. Schwabe, Captain F. Miyagi, Messrs. Francis, M. Tatsuno, Y. Fujino, and K. Kurata in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. T. Kawamura, Messrs. M. Kono, B. Yao, M. Katayama, R. Murai, Tsubeso, and Chin Sin So in second class, and 34 passengers in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—Dr. C. Aoki, Miss Averill, Mr. M. C. Clift, Mr. W. S. Gage, Jun., Miss Ella Gardner, Mr. J. Hart, Mr. F. M. Hildesheim, Mr. W. G. Hockridge, Captain A. P. Kasherinnoff, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Loring, Mr. Chas. Pernet, Mr. B. Schegoleff, Mr. Simon Shadrin, Mr. Theodor Shadrin, Mr. H. Thiers, Mr. Jos. Thebaud, Mr. W. H. Wiley, and Mr. A. Winnings in cabin.

Per French steamer *Sydney*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Messrs. M. R. J. Kirby, A. Goodwyn, J. Dayet, J. Witkowski, Chang Yok Sang, J. Richards, W. J. Kenny, E. W. Blodgett, Campagnol and boy, L. de Lamirande, Alcantara, J. Tatters, H. G. Parlett, Mr. and Mrs. Dumbreck, Mr. and Mrs. L. Renaut, and Mr. J. Arevalo in cabin.

Per British steamer *Borneo*, for London via

ports:—Mrs. S. M. Jarvis, Miss S. B. Jarvis, Mr. W. Y. Showler, and Mrs. Choze, 2 children and smah in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. H. Worbs, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. H. Ishida, Mr. M. Osawa, Mrs. S. Kobayashi; Mrs. K. Yokochi, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Vroom, Mrs. R. P. Alexander, Mr. W. Duncan, and Mr. Y. Seki in cabin; 54 passengers in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—

	SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	MANILA	TOKYO	OTHER	TOTAL
Yokohama	214	349	—	—	—	563
Hongkong	735	—	—	—	—	735
Total	949	349	—	—	—	1,298

	SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	MANILA	TOKYO	OTHER	TOTAL
Shanghai	—	32	—	—	—	32
Hongkong	—	30	—	—	—	30
Yokohama	—	69	—	—	—	69
Total	—	131	—	—	—	131

Per French steamer *Sydney*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 1,003 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 155 bales.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—

	CANADA AND WEST	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC COAST	TOTAL
Shanghai	382	151	501	—	1,034
Yokohama	382	193	1,810	—	1,785
Hongkong	—	608	2,549	—	3,257
Amoy	—	—	416	285	701
Colombo	—	—	7,375	—	7,375
Total	1,372	1,012	12,259	323	14,966

	NEW YORK	MANILA	TOTAL
Shanghai	119	—	119
Hongkong	40	—	40
Yokohama	459	70	469
Total	618	70	688

RATES.
Tea 1 cent Gold per lb. gross.
Silk 3 cents Gold per lb. gross.
Measurement \$11 Gold per ton.

REPORT.

The P. & O. steamer *Formosa* (Capt. R. A. Peters) that left London on the 14th November, 1896, arrived at Yokohama on January 13th. She brought no passengers on to this port, some getting off at Kobe, though booked through. Her crew total 91 men all told.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,754, C. K. McIntosh, 10th January.—London via ports, and Kobe 8th January, General.—Comes & Co.

Energia, British steamer, 2,063, Saw, 7th January.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 5th January, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Glenogle, British steamer, 2,398, Gasson, 8th January.—New York via ports and Suez Canal, Kobe 7th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hermann Vede Farlsberg, Norwegian steamer, 1,683, C. Reimers, 22nd November.—San Francisco, Grain.—Agents in Calcutta.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,881, W. S. Thomson, 11th January.—Victoria, B.C., 22nd December, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Natal, French steamer, 4,038, Chevalier, 12th January.—Marseilles 6th December, Hongkong 3rd January, Shanghai 7th, and Kobe 11th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Orestes, British steamer, 2,876, Pufford, 10th January.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 8th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tamarind, Norwegian steamer, John Dannevig, 24th December.—En route to Mororan, but returned to port, Ballast.—Captain.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 9th January.—Hongkong via ports, 1st January, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Bering, Russian barkentine, 377, Ringvall, 21st December.—Petropaulowsky 18th November, Ballast.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Peterson, 6th October.—North Pacific, Otter Skins.—Captain.

Engelhorn, British ship, 2,374, Shimmin, 22nd December.—New York 26th June, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 120, Harrison, 29th December.—Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Golden Fleeco, American schooner, 131, Runcke, 17th September.—North Pacific, Seal Skins and Sealing Gear.—John Kernan.
Pointer, American schooner, 40, Snow, 8th October.—North Pacific, Skins and Sealing Gear.—Captain.
Prince Robert, Norwegian ship, 2,654, H. A. Hansen, 17th December.—Middlesbro' 9th July, Coke and Pig Iron.—W. M. Stachan & Co.
Sonoma, American barque, 998, W. Landgreen, 20th November.—Portland, Oregon, 3rd August, General.—Frazier & Co.
Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Festetics, 26th May.—Sydney, via South Sea Islands, 24th May.—Captain and Owner.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Archer (6), British cruiser, Captain C. Long, 1st December.—Nagasaki via Kobe 29th November.
Dimtiri Donkoi (20), Russian cruiser, Captain Vigel, 16th December.—Kobe 14th December.
Koreata (7), Russian gunboat, Captain Lindstrom, 2nd January.—Nagasaki 30th December.
Rattler (6), British gunboat, Lieut.-Commander G. A. Harding, 6th January.—Nagasaki 3rd January.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Nothing good or encouraging in this market. Prices more or less nominal, and Importers are not feeling particularly cheerful just now.

COTTON PICKER GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 35 1/2 inches	—
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds. 45 1/2 inches	—
1. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 35 1/2 inches	\$1.70 to 1.95
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds. 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 30 inches	per yard.
	0.15 to 0.22
	per yard.
Valvels—Black, 35 yds. 22 inches	8.00 to 10.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds. 12 1/2 inches	0.75 to 0.90
Turkey Reds—3.0 to 2.4 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 30 inches	1.35 to 1.55
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 30 inches	1.65 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—1.8 to 4 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 32 inches	2.30 to 2.50
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 32 inches	3.90 to 3.35

WOOLLEN.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.30 to 0.47 1/2
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	—
Medium	0.30 to 0.32 1/2
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	—
Common	0.25 to 0.27 1/2
Mousseline de laine—Crape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilotas, 51 1/2 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidentas, 51 1/2 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 54 1/2 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 yds.	—
per lb.	0.60 to 0.75

COTTON YARDS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16 24, Singles	\$3.00 to 38.00
Nos. 18 32, Singles	39.00 to 40.00
Nos. 30 42, Singles	44.00 to 45.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	44.00 to 45.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	48.50 to 49.50
Nos. 1/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	75.00 to 80.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	120.00 to 130.00

METALS.

Some talk of prospective improvement, but the advent of the "good time coming" seems much delayed!

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.55 to 3.60
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.65 to 3.75
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.45 to 3.75
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.80
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.80
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Lin Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.75 to 1.80

KEROSENE.

Rather more doing since the turn of the year, but it remains a slow market for all that.

American	\$2.10 to 2.20
Russian	2.20 to 2.35
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—No change, buyers have filled their requirements for the present. White—Fair business at unchanged rates.

	PER POUND.
Brown Lakao	\$3.80 to 3.90
Brown Manila	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daitong	3.80 to 3.85
Brown Canton	3.60 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	6.50 to 6.60
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A quiet market, sellers ask the following quotations, and seem inclined to wait a bit before accepting less money.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	\$700 to 765
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	770 to 780
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	725 to 735
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den.	710 to 715
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	710 to 715
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den.	680 to 685
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	655 to 660
Re-reels—No. 21, 14/18 deniers	645 to 650
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	630 to 640
Kakadas—Kaira	710 to 715
Kakadas—No. 1	690 to 700
Kakadas—No. 14	680 to 685
Kakadas—No. 2	670 to 675
Kakadas—No. 21	650 to 660

WASTE SILK.

Dull market, with only small doings. Prices weak and tending in favour of buyers.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	\$120 to 125
Noshi—Filature, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Best	115 to 120
Noshi—Oshu, Good	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	95 to 100
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	75 to 80
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	65 to 70
Noshi—Bushu, Best	140 to 150
Noshi—Bushu, Good	120 to 130
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi—Jostu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi—Jostu, Fair	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Jostu, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	20 to 22 1/2

TEA.

Quiet and neglected. Many of the tea-tasters are over in the States looking for orders for the coming season.

QUOTATIONS.

	Nom.
Choicest	\$26 to \$28
Choice	24 to 25
Finest	22 to 23
Fine	20 to 21
Good Medium	18 to 19
Medium	—

Good Common	16 to 17
Common	14 to 15

EXCHANGE.

The wires were interrupted on Thursday and rates remained steady in the absence of news.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/1 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/1 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.66 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.71 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/2 0 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1/2 0 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	166
— Private 30 days' sight	174
On America—Bank Bills on demand	51
— Private 4 months' sight	52 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.15 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.20 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

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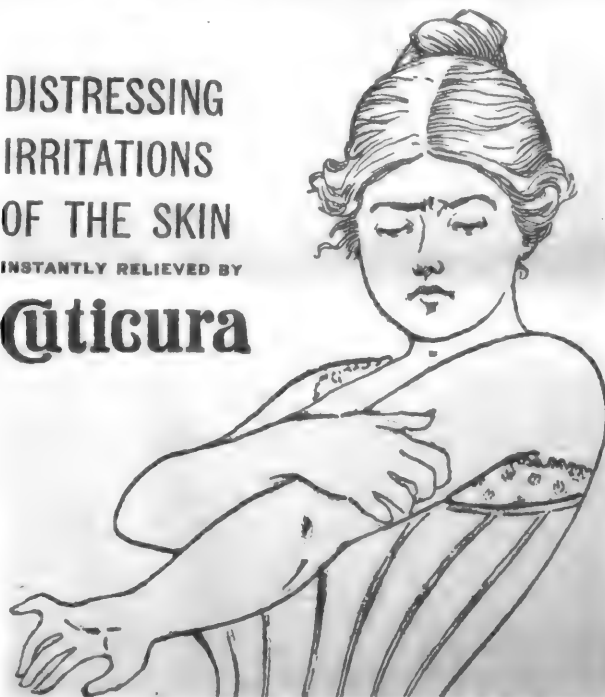
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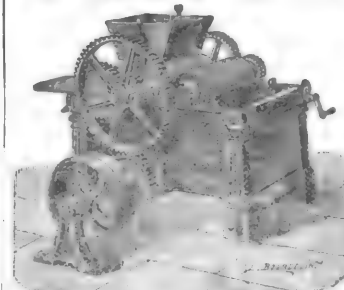
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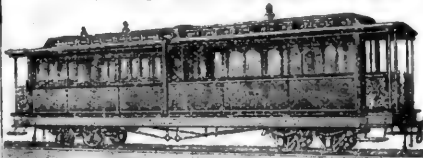
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June, 1896.

37

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 4.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 23RD, 1897.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on public affairs be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JAN. 23RD, 1897.

DEATHS.

On the 18th January, at Kobe, Mr. CHANDLER P. HALL, of small-pox.

On the 22nd January, at Tokyo, after a long illness, Mr. A. LUBOWSKI. The funeral will leave to Odawara cho, Tsubiji, for the Aoyama Cemetery, on the 24th, at 3 p.m. Friends are invited to attend.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Chess match at St. Petersburg is finished. Lasker 10, Steinitz 2, drawn 5.

THE revised Treaty between Austria and Japan is expected to be concluded in February next.

THE N.Y.K. *Sakura Maru*, for whose safety fears were entertained, has been reported from Honolulu.

THE plague in Bombay is now on the decrease and the mills have resumed work with short stops.

THE Narita Railway (9 miles), that runs between Narita and Sakura, was opened for traffic on the 19th inst.

THE Volunteers have attacked and defeated the Bechnana rebels with a loss to the enemy of forty killed.

IN consequence of the death of the Empress Dowager, H.I.H. the Emperor issued an order

to the Ministers of the Navy and Army that all the sailors and soldiers now undergoing disciplinary punishment should be released.

THE net profits of the Sangu Railway Company from the 1st inst. up to date amounted to yen 4,915 in round numbers.

THE case for the Crown in the Carew trial closed on Thursday afternoon. The defence opened on Saturday.

THE British cruiser *Thetis* and *Forté*, now at Malta, have been ordered to proceed to the West Coast of Africa forthwith.

THE Yamaguchi Railway, 16 miles in length, to run from Yamaguchi to Mitajiri, was granted a license on the 17th inst.

THE Tokyo Gas Company held a regular general meeting on Friday last. A dividend of sixteen per cent. was declared.

THE 82nd Bank, formerly the 82nd National Bank, held its general meeting on the 16th inst. A dividend of 12 per cent. was declared.

THE regular general meeting of the Shueisha, Tokyo, was held on the 16th inst. A dividend of 15 per cent. per annum was decided upon.

TELEGRAMS of condolence upon the death of the Empress Dowager continue to be received at the Imperial Household Department from foreign countries.

THE Japanese Standing Squadron will assemble in Kobe, whence the officers and men will go up to Kyoto to attend the funeral service of the Empress Dowager.

THE Yokohama Transport Company and its branches, as well as other transport houses, have raised their charges ten per cent. since last Saturday owing to the recent rise in prices.

THE Czar has telegraphed to the President of the Republic confirming the good wishes he had made for the prosperity of France and saying the experiences of his visit were ineffaceable.

THE *Okinawa Maru* is engaged in laying a cable between Fukae and Arikawa in Nagasaki Ken. After completing this work she will proceed to Tsushima to lay down a cable there.

IN deference to the feelings of the Japanese nation, the grand concert to have been given at the Public Hall last week, and the Cantata at the Union Church next week, have been postponed.

THE charter of the Toyama 12th National Bank will expire next June, so a special meeting will take place next month, when yen 500,000 will be added to the present capital, making the yen 1,000,000.

A TELEGRAM from the Japanese Consulate at Bombay, received by the authorities a few days ago, states that the black-death is very rife and that the disease has attacked a foreigner employed in the Japanese Consulate.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now on a visit to Berlin, where he has been received with marked honour. No doubt is entertained that the visit is being made with a special political object.

Le Temps, speaking of the motion of M. Blanchy relative to the autonomy of Cochin China, says that the nomination of M. Doumer, as Governor-General of Indo-China, proves that the Government is in favour of maintaining the union as at present.

Zowo mountain, in Shibata-gun, Rikuzen Pre-

vince, broke out into eruption on the 14 inst. The phenomenon was accompanied by several severe earthquakes. Many mineral bath-houses stand at the foot of the mountain, and it is feared that they have been destroyed.

PROFESSOR BERGMANN has been summoned to operate on H.M. the Czar to prevent the extension of an osseous growth in the cranium, due to the assault committed upon him whilst visiting Japan. This, added to the excessive amount of work performed by His Majesty, has caused vertigo.

THE general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Bakusho Kaisha (Japan Beer Brewery Company) was held on Saturday at the Nihon-banji Club. The net profits during the latter half of last year amounted to yen 70,052 in round numbers, to which yen 560, were added, making a total of yen 70,702; and yen 31,500 were distributed to the shareholders at the rate of 20 per cent.

THE Yokohama Boyeki Ginko (Yokohama Trade Bank), which lost all its Directors and Inspectors—they resigned in a body through some dispute—has replaced all of them except Messrs. Minoda and Oeski. The bank held its general meeting on the 22nd inst. at the Yokohama Kaikan (Assembly Hall) when the business report for the latter half of last year was read and a dividend declared.

STATISTICS of trade at the five ports during the month of last December, as gathered by the authorities, are as follow:—Yokohama:—Exports yen 8,903,580, imports yen 5,769,547; Kobe:—Exports yen 4,125,816, imports yen 6,611,309; Osaka:—Exports yen 193,629, import yen 630,576; Nagasaki:—Exports yen 452,191, imports yen 753,270; Hakodate:—Exports yen 41,116, imports yen 126,107.

AT the reception in the Elysée on the 1st January, M. de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, in presenting the members of the Corps Diplomatique, stated that the year opened under favourable auspices, France contributing by its attitude to the maintenance of peace. The President, in reply, said that the most ardent desire of France was to march in concert with the European Powers, and that the present unity justified the confidence that this would be maintained in the future. The French and England journals are unanimous in criticising the importance of the telegram addressed by the Czar to the President of the French Republic. M. Faure has thanked the Czar for his message, and expressed his good wishes for the happiness of the Czar and Czarina and the greatness of Russia. He also preserves pleasant memories of the visit of the Czar and Czarina to France.

THERE is no improvement to note in the Import trade, in fact the period of mourning for the death of the Empress Dowager has rather accentuated the previous dull state of the market for Textiles. Yarns and Grey goods are still reported stagnant, and only a few Fancy Cottons have been taken in retail quantities. In the face of a rising market, but little has been done in the Metal trade, though a few sales have been effected. Kerosene is firm, with but little doing. Stocks of Sugar are small, and prices nominal. Holders of Silk have given way, and some business has been done for Europe, but the U.S. trade is at a standstill. The stock is still very large, and buyers are very cautious. Holders of Waste Silk have made a big reduction in prices, but this has not led to business, and the trade is *nil*. There is a little life in the Tea trade, finishing up the season. Exchange has dropped a point, and closes weak.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The death of the Empress Dowager; trouble among political parties; alleged corruption of members of Parliament; and, lastly, the German Representative's incident, were the prominent topics discussed by the vernacular papers during the week.

The Empress-Dowager's decease evoked profound expressions of grief and strong eulogistic notices from journals of all complexions. To this moment their columns continue to contain lengthy paragraphs extolling the virtues of the deceased in the most solemn and respectful terms that the Japanese language furnishes. Several editors have also exercised their ingenuity in suggesting methods of paying homage to the memory of the deceased lady, one idea being that the uniform of the troops should be changed; another that a public institution be established, and so forth. We gather from the metropolitan papers that the Emperor intends to extend a general amnesty to political offenders, and to mitigate the punishments of criminals. To such a step the *Mainichi* is opposed. It argues that though in ages when the judiciary was defective and even innocent people incurred the risk of being imprisoned, an amnesty may have been a beneficial measure on occasions of the kind, recourse to it in these days would be nothing more or less than favouring the disorderly and ruffianly section of the population over and above the law abiding and orderly, and possibly at the expense of the latter. The best plan, our contemporary thinks, would be to give alms to aged persons, orphans, and the destitute in general. This opinion is shared by the *Fiji* also, so far as the question of alms is concerned, but without any protest against the idea of an amnesty to criminals and political offenders. The *Fiji* thinks that no method of commemorating the virtues and benevolence of the late Empress Dowager would be more generally approved and welcomed than the founding of an asylum for sheltering the aged, the destitute, and the fatherless, and its adequate endowment. The *Kokumin* advocates a similar scheme, but, at the same time, approves the notion of a general amnesty. It also makes some essentially Japanese observations in connection with the event. In consequence, it says, of the absence of any recognised usages suitable to the occasion, the Authorities are now busily engaged making researches into the ancient rites and ceremonies of Japan, as well as into those now observed in other countries, with the idea of elaborating a system that will serve as a precedent. The result is that even the Emperor, painful as the incident has already been to him, has to be repeatedly consulted and disturbed by questions. A special committee should be appointed to elaborate the proper ceremonial for various important occasions, as coronations, Imperial weddings, funerals, and so forth.

Two articles have appeared in the *Nippon* suggesting that the present fashion of ceremonial robes be altered in the sense of better adaptation to the general customs of the country. The adoption of the "swallow-tail" coat as a full dress garment is attended with several inconveniences, and sometimes proves an obstacle to loyalty and patriotism. For instance when the Emperor, some years ago, on the occasion of a grand military review in Shimotsuke, graciously intimated his intention of granting audience to the influential people of the district, the majority of those that might have enjoyed the privilege were precluded from appearing in the Imperial presence simply because, as may well be conceived, they had no "swallow-tails." The same difficulty will be experienced on the present occasion, but will cause much more wide-spread regret, for innumerable people will be prevented from assisting at the obsequies of the Empress Dowager. The rule may be enforced in the case of officials, but some different plan should be devised for ordinary folks. The *Nippon* is further of opinion that the fashion

of mourning for civilians should be definitely fixed. It deprecates the choice of black as a mourning colour, seeing that white has always been used for the purpose in Japan.

Rumours are industriously circulated that the split which has taken place between the Liberals and the National Unionists was the result of bribery by the Cabinet. Several Tokyo papers discuss this subject in more or less guarded tones. Even the *Fiji* declares itself entirely at a loss to account for the secession of certain members from the two parties. The alleged cause of discontent is entirely inadequate to convince ordinary observers, and the attitude that the seceders have subsequently taken is also extremely obscure. Viewed from the outside, there seems to be some secret explanation that will not bear exposure. The *Fiji* refrains from attempting to penetrate the mystery, not because it is a personal matter, but because no trustworthy proof can be obtained. At all events, the seceders stand convicted of a remarkable want of fixed principles.

The *Mainichi* is inclined to believe that the old characteristic traits of the ruling class in Japan, integrity and disinterestedness, have been superseded by a sordid, money-worshipping spirit, especially since the inauguration of constitutional politics.

While scoffing at the clamours of the Liberal papers, about alleged bribery on the part of the present Ministry, clamours which it likens to a thief's advocacy of uprightness, or a prostitute's plea for chastity, the *Kokumin* can not pretend to be satisfied with the so-called parliamentary manoeuvres of the present Ministry. It has repeatedly advised the Ministry to be fair and straightforward in such matters, but it discovers no signs of its advice being adopted. Of course our contemporary does not pretend to have found any trustworthy proof that the Cabinet is employing base means to win members of the Diet to its side. On the contrary, it is inclined to believe that the present Ministry would not be guilty of any such practices. But so long as the Cabinet does not adopt a straight forward policy and take the nation frankly into official confidence, there is always room for suspicion that under-hand methods are employed.

The *Osaka Asahi* notes that the Liberals and the National Unionists are reported to have been separated by official contrivance, and adds that, owing to undue anxiety to obtain a majority in the House of Representatives, the Authorities not infrequently take advantage of the weakness of the members, and contrive to make them subservient. The *Asahi* does not hesitate to stigmatize such procedure as not only unconstitutional, but also most impolitic.

The *Nichi Nichi* asks the *Shimpo-to* whether they still retain any sense of their responsibility towards the nation, and if they do, why they keep silence about the "buying" of members by the Cabinet, a proceeding which, according to the *Nichi Nichi*, is already an open secret.

The *Tokyo Shinbun* sneers at the Cabinet for its loud talk about the urgent necessity of enforcing official discipline. Has the enforcement of official discipline nothing to do with the bribery and corruption of members of parliament?

To fall into a state of perturbation and confusion, writes the *Meiji*, because the House of Representatives happens to be noisy, and to try to conciliate its favour by recourse to money is entirely unworthy of the *Genkun* now sitting in the Cabinet, for the House is composed of second-rate barristers, worn out ex-Headmen of districts, and ex-members of Local Assemblies.

We may note here that, during the week, five other Liberals, representing constituencies in Okayama, Hiroshima, and Aichi, seceded from

their Party and have joined the pro-Government Parliamentary Club.

The *Nichi Nichi*, the *Meiji*, and the newly started pro-Ito daily, the *Sekai no Nippon*, still persist in writing angrily about the German Representative's affair. The *Sekai no Nippon*, which is edited by Mr. Takekoshi Yosaburo, argues that the incident being international and not private, an apology by the Minister to the two school-boys would not be enough. If the Minister leaves Japan, he must leave in consequence of Japan's demand to the German Emperor not of the Minister's own choice, and since his term of service will expire shortly, speedy steps must be taken to secure satisfaction before his departure.

In answer to a statement made by a newspaper that the Foreign Office can not take any definite action because no request has been preferred by the Metropolitan Police, the *Nichi Nichi*, which has two more articles on the question, argues that an affair of the kind must be settled by international courtesy, and that no occasion exists for a regular complaint from the sufferers or request from the police. If the Foreign Office can not discharge its functions without receiving a complaint of the kind, it is virtually useless.

The *Chuo* does not consider the affair so grave as to affect the German Representative's tenure of office. Let him write a letter of apology to the two students and they will be perfectly content. Indeed, judging by what His Excellency is said to have stated to the Foreign Office, he acknowledges his fault and has indirectly apologized for it. It would not be difficult, therefore, to make him write such a letter. Why can not Count Okuma settle the trouble in that prompt and simple manner?

The *Nippon* is surprised to see the Liberals opposing a Cabinet that has successfully carried out financial measures which were beyond the strength of the Ito Ministry, but were approved by the Liberals. They ought to thank the Cabinet, instead of showing themselves to be more of a faction than a party.

The *Tokyo Shinbun* replies that the Matsukata Cabinet, while its members were in the position of "outs," loudly maintained the necessity of reducing the scope of the military and naval expansion scheme, and of observing greater financial circumspection. But the public has been completely deceived, for instead of carrying out the policy that Counts Matsukata and Okuma clamorously advocated at the outset, the Cabinet have adopted the very measures marked out by their predecessors and denounced by themselves so loudly. In fact, the Matsukata Cabinet have plagiarized the policy of the Ito Cabinet, in other words, of the Liberals. A Cabinet of the kind is entirely unworthy to remain in office, and a vote in that sense should be passed.

The *Yomiuri* is something of a black sheep among the pro-Government papers, for it does not scruple to deliver, now and then, severe attacks against the Government and its supporters, the *Shimpo-to*. It now reminds the *Shimpo-to* how the present Cabinet have acted since they came into office; how they have dissatisfied their supporters in the matter of amending the Press Law; how they have failed to fulfil their promise of employing able men from the public at large; how they have given posts to persons like Mr. Matsudaira, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs; Mr. Misaki; and Mr. Mizuno, lately appointed Governor of Nara; and how, instead of being respected and considered, the *Shimpo-to* appear to be neglected and insulted. The *Yomiuri* vehemently urges that Party to take decisive action at the present juncture, lest they be reduced to the humiliating position of being generally ridiculed and despised. At the same time, our contemporary, after asking the Cabinet whether they prefer to win over sneaking politicians at the risk of alienating true-hearted

supporters, and whether they have neither courage nor ability to carry out genuine political reforms, warns them that unless they arrest their strange career, and revert to their original programme, they will leave an unenviable record in the history of Japanese politics.

The *Fiji* wonders that the Cabinet should hesitate to employ politicians identified as friends, namely, members of the *Shimpo-to*. Apprehensions lest the introduction of such a custom might disturb the peaceful routine of officialdom at every change of Government must be disregarded. Otherwise, the want of competent aids will prove embarrassing, to say nothing of the danger that fitting statesmen will not be available when the present *Genkun* disappear from the political stage.

The *Mainichi* observes that judging from the decay and demoralization of all the political parties now in existence, a radical change may confidently be expected among them before long.

The *Shogyo* thinks that the business depression prevailing will not be relieved for some time, the Cabinet having failed to effect financial improvement. Our contemporary holds the Cabinet's policy largely responsible for the depression.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CALIFORNIA AND THE ORIENT.

MR. AUBREY FAIR, who spent something more than a year in the far East travelling through Siberia, China, Japan, Korea, Cochin China, the Straits Settlements, and Java, pushing the flour trade in those quarters, is a firm believer in the expansion of the Pacific Coast trade with trans-Pacific countries, and more especially the trade in California products. In conversation with a representative of the San Francisco *Commercial News*, he stated that the great Russian railroad was completed from Vladivostok to Havarokty, some 400 miles, but a part of the line through a marshy country was under water, and the main line would in all probability be changed to a route less liable to floods. The Government is settling peasants in that section as rapidly as possible, and eventually it will become a great wheat-growing country, but Mr. Fair does not anticipate any keen competition with the Pacific Coast in Oriental markets, for high railroad freights and a steamer route as long nearly as from San Francisco, will be against Siberia. The wheat is dark, small, and strong. Over 600,000 sacks of flour from the Pacific coast went to Siberia last year. With Japan, Mr. Fair is not sanguine that trade will be much increased, but looks for a marked improvement in the China trade and a steady increase in the demand for U.S. products in the far East, particularly in low-grade flour, for which the demand is practically limitless, if it can be sold at moderate prices. The demand for high-grade flour increases, but slowly in comparison. Canned fruits and salmon are found all through the East, and California brands are well known. The merchants of China, are shrewd traders, and not to be trifled with. Once an article fails to come up to sample, the brand is simply boycotted. Strict honesty, great care in selecting quality, and good packing, are necessary to stand climatic changes, but this done, there is an opportunity to largely increase the business. In Mr. Fair's opinion an agent sent out, representing the best lines of California canned goods, would find the trip a profitable one.

NAVAL NEWS.

H.M.S. *Iphigenia* commissioned at Portsmouth on Tuesday, the 19th inst. to relieve the *Æolus* on the China Station, and is expected in Hongkong about the third week of April. The *Iphigenia* is of the same class as the *Æolus*.—The *Bart* has gone into Kowloon dock for overhaul.—At the New Year Sea Sports at Singapore, the men-of-war boat-sailing handi-

cap resolved itself into a match between Captain Tiedall's galley from H.M.S. *Rainbow* and Sub-Lieut. Lauffer's boat from the Austrian cruiser *Saida*. The Austrian led for a considerable distance, but the galley gradually drew up, and came in a winner amid the congratulations of the onlookers—H.M.S. *Alacrity* arrived at Saigon on the 3rd inst. Admiral Beaumont invited Admiral and Mrs. Buller to a banquet, where they met the principal French officials. On the 6th inst., there was a picnic to Mytho, and in the evening Admiral Buller gave a dinner on board the *Alacrity*. *Vive la France! Vive l'Angleterre!*—Admiral and Lady Buller arrived at Hongkong on the *Alacrity* on Jan. 13th.—H.M.S. *Centurion* and *Rattler* are to pay off and recommission at Hongkong on 1st April; and the new crews are expected to be there before that date.

PROPOSED ASSEMBLAGE OF SOVEREIGNS.

THE *Figaro* states that the principal Courts of Europe have been approached on the subject of a plan destined to give the greatest *clat* to the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the Throne. The intention is to assemble at Windsor this year all the crowned heads of Europe. The difficulty now occupying the attention of several Continental Cabinets is, it appears, that according to etiquette, the Emperors of Germany and Austria, as well as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, have still to return the visit paid them by the Emperor of Russia this year. Then the King and Queen of Italy should also exchange official visits with the Emperor of Russia before coming to London. The Czar decided, in principle, when he was at Vienna, to visit Rome early in 1897, but the date of this journey depends on the health of the Empress. General Ferrero, Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, when handing to the Queen a letter from King Humbert thanking Her Majesty for her congratulations on the marriage of the Prince of Naples, was charged, says the *Figaro*, to announce verbally that his Sovereign intended visiting England next year in order to congratulate Her Majesty on her long reign. But nothing was said of the date of the visit.

THE LATE MR. C. P. HALL.

THE late Mr. C. P. Hall, remarks the *Hyogo News*, was born in Shanghai in December, 1851, and later on went to Rhode Island with his parents. He was educated and graduated at Harvard College, returning to Japan in 1872. His father was a partner in the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. of which Mr. Hall himself was for some time the managing head. He spoke Japanese fluently, and had many Japanese friends. Though somewhat reserved, Mr. Hall was thoroughly respected and popular; he was an interested and friendly observer of the progress of this country; he was unostentatiously kind to many, and his early death is rightly regarded as a general loss in this community.

KOBE CRICKET AVERAGES.

FROM the *Hyogo News* we gather that H. C. K. Lucas heads the batting averages of the K.C.C., for the past season. His record runs:—7 ins., 0 not out, 195 runs, 53 most in an innings, average, 27.85. J. Marshall comes next, 6, 2, 91, 29=22.75; E. W. Tate third, 9, 0, 18, 41, 86=20.44. Then there is a big falling off, G. Braess being fourth with an average of 11.66. In bowling S. Lucas is first with an average of 7.33 runs per wicket; W. D. S. Edwards second, with 7.84; E. W. Townsend third, with 8.20, and Matt Smith fourth, with 9.00.

METALS.

MESSRS. S. W. ROYSE & Co. in their report dated November 28th last, say:—Business in Pig Iron has been very brisk throughout this month, and deliveries are heavy from both Glasgow and Middlesbrough; at the latter port it is said to be a record month of November for amount of business. Prices have advanced some 8d. to 1s. per ton since the beginning of the month, and although just at present there is a somewhat easier tone, this is expected to prove only temporary. Producers have plenty of orders on

their books, and are quite expecting still higher prices before long. The Manufactured Iron trade is good all round, orders plentiful and prices very firm. The higher priced metals have also improved. Copper has advanced some 27s. 6d. per ton, but is easier somewhat. Spelter and Lead have advanced some 7s. 6d. per ton, and are both firm. Tin, however, has given way to the extent of 7s. 6d. per ton but is now steady.

SALE OF A SHIP.

THE British iron barque *West York*, which was dismantled in a gale some months ago, has been sold by auction at Hongkong. She is a vessel of 714 gross and 689 net tonnage, length 179 feet 5 in., beam 29 feet 9 in., and depth of hold 19 feet 1 in. The hull with all fixtures and one anchor and cable down was sold, after a good deal of competition, to Mr. Dunbar for \$5,800. The sails, remaining cables and anchors, ropes, deck and ship's stores and other appurtenances, &c., were purchased by Chinese for about \$2,500.

AN AUTHOR'S SUICIDE.

THE body of Hubert Crackenthorne, one of the authors belonging to the so-called "decadent school," has been found in the river Seine. He disappeared mysteriously in October, soon after receiving news that his wife was suing him for divorce. The London newspapers say that he was latterly much in the company of the wife of a leading London actor. The titles of some of his works, "A Dead Woman," "The Struggle for Life," etc., indicate his morbid turn of mind.

RECORD PETROLEUM FREIGHT.

AT Philadelphia, remarks *Seaboard*, the steamer *Sophie Rickmers* (Ger.) has been chartered to load 100,000 cases of refined petroleum for Japan, at 34 cents per case, the largest sum paid for a number of years. The price paid several months ago was 30 cents per case to Japan, which was then thought to be a rather high rate. The increase in rates is due to the scarcity of vessels, owing to the boom in grain, cotton, etc. It is stated that the rates will be reduced in a month or so, as by that time all contracts for the shipment of cotton, lumber, etc., for this season will have been fulfilled.

THE YOSHINO FIRE.

WE have to acknowledge, on behalf of the distressed inhabitants of Yoshino who suffered so severely through the total demolition of that town recently, the sum of \$10 from the Tonic Sol-fa Juvenile Choral Society of Yokohama.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO BANGKOK.

A REUTER'S telegram in the *Bangkok Times*, dated London, Dec. 23, states that Mr. Greville, the British Consul-General at Budapest, has been appointed Minister at Bangkok.

TORPEDO-DESTROYERS.

IT is stated that the British Admiralty intends to introduce a new class of torpedo destroyer of a minimum speed of 33 knots. Twenty vessels of the first-class, it seems, will be ordered immediately.

BANK FAILURES IN THE U.S.

THE National Bank of Illinois, the Bank of Minnesota, the Second National Bank of Grand Forks, the Commercial Bank of Selma, Ala., and the American Banking and Trust Co., of Auburn, Maine, have failed.

THE "ITLIS" SURVIVORS.

THE Emperor William will receive on February 8th, at the New Palace, the 12 survivors of the German warship *Itlis*, which was lost in a hurricane off the coast of China last year.

A NAGASAKI WEDDING.

THE Nagasaki paper understands that the wedding of Mr. W. G. Bennett and Miss H. Glover has been arranged for Tuesday the 26th inst.

THE G.O.M.

THE Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone celebrated his 87th birthday at Hawarden on Dec. 29th. He was in good health and spirits.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S FUNERAL ITEMS.

We understand that the sum to be defrayed by the Treasury on account of the funeral of the late Empress-Dowager has been fixed at 800,000 *yen*, and that the Government has introduced a Supplementary Budget in the House of Representatives. The greater part of the outlay will go towards travelling expenses, for it seems that all the Ministers of State, Privy Councillors, Foreign Ministers, representatives of higher officials, and members of the two Houses of Parliament, are to attend the ceremony. Moreover, two Brigades, one from the Imperial Body-guard and the other from the Tokyo Division, are to be despatched, and a third from the Osaka Division is to form part of the cortège. The Naval Standing Squadron will go to Kobe, whence the marines will be marched to Kyoto. The date of the departure of the cortège from the Aoyama Station, and also the date of interment are not yet fixed, owing to uncertainty as to the time required for constructing a special hearse, which will be drawn by oxen, and for preparing the vault to receive the coffin. The Funeral Committee experienced considerable difficulty in finding experts to construct the hearse, for it had to be made in strict conformity with antique rules. Searches conducted in various museums and elsewhere brought to light several pictures of ox-carriages, but no details of dimensions could be anywhere discovered. It appears that the wheels must emit a groaning sound as they revolve, and several expert builders found that desideratum deterrent. At last it was suggested that the carpenters who made the ox-car on the occasion of the demise of the late Emperor Komei, thirty years ago, might still be living in Kyoto. Inquiries were set on foot in that city, and it was discovered that one carpenter, over 70 years of age, who had assisted in constructing the car, still survived. He was sent for, and he undertook to complete the work in about 15 days. The place of interment is to be Senzan, not far from the grave of the late Empress Dowager's Consort. For receiving the coffin a vault 18 ft. deep must be excavated, according to old usage, so that it is not possible to predict with any certainty when the grave will be ready. White satin brocade (*kinran*) to be used for banners, twenty in number, on the occasion of the ceremony, is now being woven in Kyoto, the weavers working day and night. In ordinary times about two months would be needed to weave the required quantity, but the weavers are under orders to finish it in one week. The coffin will be double, and the outer shell is to be covered with white satin, having an embroidered design of *Kishi* sprays, over which black silk-crape will be laid. Mr. Yamazaki, one of the Funeral Commissioners, has informed a representative of the *Fiji Shimpō*, that careful researches into ancient customs have convinced the commissioners of the propriety of adopting black as the mourning colour, there being no doubt that such was the rule in former ages.

The *Official Gazette* contains notification about the costume and badge to be worn by civilians during the prescribed period of mourning. The costume—that is to say, if in Japanese style—is to be a dark surcoat (*haori*) with the wearer's crest between the shoulders; the hose

knows as (*hakama*), and a piece of black material sewn on the left shoulder. That description refers to full dress. Under ordinary circumstances, the piece of black cloth alone is sufficient. The full dress for ladies is to be a dark *hanteri* (corresponding with the man's *haori*); a white neckerchief (*hanyeri*), and no ornaments of any kind in the hair. A piece of black material is also to be worn on the left shoulder whether in full dress or in ordinary costume. In the case of Foreign garments, the rules of Occidental etiquette are to be observed.

The *Chuo* makes a pertinent suggestion with respect to the prohibition of musical and other performances by professionals during a space of 15 days counted from the day when the death of the Empress-Dowager was announced in the *Official Gazette*. Professionals are evidently suffering greatly from the suspension of their trade, as may be inferred from the fact that Encho, the chief of the Sanyu *Raconteurs* Guild and a famous master of the art, has caused one *to* of rice to be given to each of the 180 of his pupils out of the common fund of the Guild. *Raconteurs* belonging to this Guild are understood to be generally better off than other professionals, and it is easy to infer the distress suffered by singers, dancers, and so forth, living in the poor quarters of Mannencho and Shinami. They hardly manage to keep body and soul together under ordinary circumstances, and they must now be in a state of great destitution. The *Chuo* thinks that if the benevolence of the Court is to be extended even to prisoners, by way of commemorating the virtues of the Empress-Dowager, these indigent but law-abiding people are entitled to some measure of consideration.

It is understood that the civil and military functionaries, members of the *corps diplomatique*, members of Parliament, troops and marines, and so forth, that are to attend the great ceremony in Kyoto, will aggregate 100,000, so that the city will be invaded by a multitude far exceeding its population. A place will be especially set apart both at Aoyama and in Kyoto for representatives of newspapers published in Japan.

The immense demand that sprang up for black crape, immediately after the announcement of the death, may be gathered from the fact that the price of that material in Tokyo went from 1½ *yen* to 6 and 7 *yen* a yard within a week. Every fragment procurable in Yokohama also was bought up, and telegrams had to be sent to Shanghai and Hongkong to procure a supply from those places.

The following Imperial Ordinance appears in the *Official Gazette* of the 15th instant:—

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby authorize a special amnesty from punishment in the case of persons undergoing sentences of hard labour, and order the same to be duly promulgated.

[Imperial Sign Manual.]

[Great Seal.]

[Signatures of the Ministers of State.]

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 5.

In consequence of the death of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, all persons undergoing sentence of hard labour shall be relieved of hard labour for a period of five days, commencing from the day of this Ordinance's publication, as well as on the day of carrying forth the bier and the day of interment.

In the case of Formosa, this Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its promulgation there.

The *Official Gazette* announces further that a memorandum addressed by the Minister President of State to the Ministers of Justice, on

the Army, and the Navy, and of Colonization, directs that no sentences of capital punishment shall be carried into effect on the days mentioned in the above Ordinance. It may be assumed that capital sentences, the execution of which falls on any of the above days, will be commuted.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Small-pox is still raging with unabated virulence in Tokyo. Last year the cases in the metropolis totalled 2,518 altogether, of which 729 proved fatal. This year, from January 1st to January 19th, 1,405 cases were reported, but the rate of mortality is not stated. At present over 1,500 old and new patients are receiving treatment, out of whom 250 are in the two Epidemic Hospitals in Honjyo and Hiroo, the remainder being cared for at their own homes. The accommodation available in the two hospitals is quite inadequate. Considerable trouble is said to be experienced by the Sanitary Authorities, who are enforcing drastic measures, for they apprehend that if things be left in their present state the epidemic will continue for a long time.

The *Fiji* reported that the Formosan authorities have elaborated an Opium Law, and that it will be issued at an early date. The licences granted to persons judged to be incorrigibly addicted to the practice, will be of three grades, and the fees, at 1.50 *yen*, 0.75 *yen*, and 0.35 *yen*. Transgressions of the Law will be punished by confinement, major or minor, according to the gravity of the offence, or by fines ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 *yen*.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha contemplates reducing its capital from 7½ million *yen* to 5 million *yen*, and suspending, for the present, the project of a service to Mexico. This reduction is considered necessary owing to the backwardness of the shareholders in paying the installments due on shares—backwardness attributed to the depression now generally prevailing in business circles.

RUSSIA IN KOREA.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that a Question has been presented to the Government in the House of Representatives with regard to Russia in Korea. Being a matter of foreign policy, secrecy is observed, says our contemporary, but the main points involved in the Question are understood to be, first, the King of Korea's continued residence in the Russian Legation; secondly, the fact that Russian officers have been engaged to drill the Korean troops; thirdly, that Russia proposes to lend Korea money to discharge the latter's debt to Japan; and fourthly, the circumstances of the Japanese residents in the peninsula. The members presenting the Question express the hope that Count Okuma himself will attend in the House and offer a full explanation.

THE "NICHU NICHU" AND THE GERMAN MINISTER.

We are glad to observe that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, referring to the question presented in the House of Representatives with regard to the carriage-whip commotion, speaks of the affair as "*hisai*," a bagatelle. At the same time, our contemporary thinks that, if left unsettled, the incident will impair the friendly feelings entertained by Japanese towards Germans. Yes, indeed, the newspaper press of Tokyo has managed to raise such a whirlwind about this straw that a great many things are in danger of being blown away unless some quieting influence is speedily evoked.

MR. OZAKI YUKIO ON THE GERMAN MINISTER'S AFFAIR.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Mainichi* on the above subject, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, M.P., a prominent member of the *Shimpo-to*, observed that, supposing the two students' allegation to be exactly consistent with the facts, the case was essentially one to be settled by the canons of society and not by the rules of diplomacy, provided that social canons suffice for the purpose. If a Minister guilty of arrogance and discourteous conduct be excluded from social *réunions*, the country where he is stationed will soon be rid of him without recourse to formal diplomatic intervention. However, in a country like Japan, where the influence of society is still comparatively undeveloped, it may be necessary that diplomacy should concern itself about such incidents. What step, then, should be taken with regard to this particular affair? Thus far there is no evidence beyond the written statement of the two students themselves, and therefore the exact facts being uncertain, the Foreign Office should invoke the aid of the Police Authorities to ascertain the truth, after which, the German Representative should be approached, if such a step is necessary, to learn what he has to say about the affair. It would be rash and improper to ask for an explanation from the German Representative on the strength solely of a statement compiled by the two lads. Mr. Ozaki is gratified to learn that the Foreign Minister has ordered his subordinates to conduct strict inquiries into the affair. His Excellency is persuaded of the justice of that step in view of the fact that the complainants being future military officers of the Empire, the dignity of the Japanese Army may be indirectly involved.

The recall of a foreign Representative by his own Government, or a refusal to receive him, or the return of his passports, by the Government to which he is accredited, is not a rare thing, continued Mr. Ozaki. Germany, for example, recently declined to receive the official that China would have sent to Berlin. An instance is furnished by Japan's history also. For when Count Inouye was Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese Government asked Belgium to recall her Representative on the ground that he had improperly divulged diplomatic secrets relating to Treaty Revision. Strange to say, Belgium attempted to reject Japan's demand and even despatched a man-of-war by way of demonstration. Mr. Ozaki feared that a similar humiliation might await Mr. Hoshi Toru when he was accredited to Washington, for he had a bad page in his record, namely, that his name had been struck off the list of the House of Representatives. That this apprehension proved delusive and that the American Government did not refuse to receive him, be attributed chiefly to the special good-will entertained by America towards Japan.

We dare say that our readers are getting pretty tired of this whip-lash hubbub. But Mr. Ozaki Yukio is a very prominent politician and his views on such a subject would derive interest from his individuality even though they were not sufficiently startling in themselves. Mr. Ozaki's history is horribly defective. It would seem that he doesn't know the difference between Holland and Belgium, and that he regards the Chevalier van Stootwegen as the latter's Representative. Where he got his phantasy about a Belgian man-of-war coming to answer Japan's demand for the Chevalier's recall, we can not conceive. Nothing of the kind ever happened. The Chevalier van Stootwegen was the Netherlands' Minister in Japan. In 1880, he communicated to an English local paper in Yokohama the draft of a proposal for Treaty Revision. The act was a very flagrant departure from the rules of diplomatic propriety, though its motive was doubtless excellent, in so far as the interests of the foreign community were concerned. Of course, the Japanese Government and the Foreign Representatives could not conveniently continue to negotiate such a subject as Treaty Revision if one of the Plenipotentiaries, disregarding the

rules of reticence by which all his colleagues held themselves bound, took the newspaper press into his confidence. That view of the case, or some corresponding view, was communicated to the Hague, and the recall of the Chevalier van Stootwegen followed promptly. We must in justice add that he soon received from his Government a superior position elsewhere. The man-of-war demonstration is a pure fiction.

Mr. Ozaki's view of America's attitude towards Mr. Hoshi is a comical interpretation of international friendship. If the British Government sent, as its Representative to France, for example, a politician who had been expelled from the House of Commons, and if France received him, most persons would be inclined to say that France displayed complaisance towards the individual himself, and towards the British Cabinet, rather than towards the British nation, whose chosen representatives had refused to legislate in his company. The fact is, we strongly suspect, that the Government in Washington understood very clearly the nature of the cabal that contrived Mr. Hoshi's deprivation of his seat in the *Sauguin*, and perceived that the disgrace of the episode rested, not with Mr. Hoshi Toru, but with the men that planned and carried out his temporary discomfiture. That episode of Japan's parliamentary history had better be buried in oblivion. And we are inclined to think that a similarly humiliating record may result from this driving-whip business. The agitation it has created is so disproportionate to the event that the laugh will be turned against the Japanese themselves.

NATIONAL ARMAMENT EXPANSION PROGRAMME.

Our attention has been called to some errors that appeared in the figures published by us under the above heading on the 14th instant. The simplest method will be to give the portions concerned in their correct form.

In the programme of Army Expansion, the table of yearly approximate expenditures and exact totals on account of the building and initiatory Equipment of Barracks should read thus:

Fiscal year.	First Period. Yen.	Second Period. Yen.	Totals. Yen.
29th (1896-7)	12,900,000	—	12,900,000
30th (1897-8)	2,700,000	8,300,000	11,000,000
31st (1898-9)	1,400,000	3,800,000	5,200,000
32nd (1899-1900)	240,000	2,200,000	2,440,000
33rd (1900-1)	—	2,100,000	2,100,000
34th (1901-2)	—	1,160,000	1,160,000
35th (1902-3)	—	990,000	990,000
36th (1903-4)	—	570,000	570,000

Totals.....17,334,890 19,363,746 36,698,636
The opening paragraph with respect to Naval Expansion should read as follows:—

Turning now to the Navy, it will be remembered that the appropriations made for the First Period in the last session of the Diet, aggregated 94,776,245 yen. The Budget now before the House of Representatives puts the Second Period Expansion fund at no less than 118,324,718 yen, of which a sum of 5,338,920 yen is on account of changing the designs of two cruisers belonging to the vessels in the First Period scheme, already in course of construction. The Navy Expansion Fund is divided into the three headings of shipbuilding, armament, and erection of buildings. In the programmes for the two periods, the funds are distributed as follows:—

	First-period Programme. Yen.	Second-period Programme. Yen.	Totals. Yen.
Ship-building.....	47,154,576	78,893,399	126,047,975
Armament.....	33,751,162	33,176,339	66,927,501
Erection of buildings	13,870,506	6,254,990	20,125,496
Totals.....	94,776,245	118,324,718	213,100,963

On the occasion of the funeral services of the *Empress Dowager* at Kyoto, representatives of newspapers throughout the country will be admitted to the ceremonies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The number of steamers recently ordered by Japan from English dock-yards amounts to as many as 23, of which 10 are for the Yusen Kaisha, 7 for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 2 for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and 4 for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The aggregate displacement of vessels built annually in Great Britain averages a million tons, and Japanese orders now represent a tenth of that total. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, we read in the *Nichi Nichi*, is suffering considerable loss in connection with its European and American services. A round voyage to Europe requires 182 days, including calls at ports *en route*, as well as docking, and for a voyage to America 88 days are needed. It follows that a steamer can not make more than two European trips annually, and that a service of 12 steamers represents 24 trips per year. According to this estimate, the profit and loss account per voyage stands thus:—

EXPENDITURE.	
Harbour dues, pilotage, coal, light-house dues, Suez Canal charges, anchorage, &c.....	60,661
Tax on ship, equipment, ordinary repairs, dock repairs.....	21,870
Salaries and allowances to crew, and mess expenses.....	28,812
Reserve fund, depreciation of the value of ship, insurance, overhauling-fund reserve.....	59,237
Head and Branch offices expenses ...	6,305
Total	176,885

INCOME.	
Freights, &c., in Japan for outgoing voyage.....	24,800
Freights, &c., in Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo for outgoing voyage	28,703
Freights, &c., in Europe for return voyage	63,294
Total	116,797

Subtracting 20 per cent. on account of cost of handling cargo and accommodating passengers on outgoing and return voyages, the net earnings become 93,438 yen. In other words, the Company incurs a loss of 83,447 yen per voyage. Moreover, 6 per cent. per annum interest on the price of a steamer—868,500 yen—must be added, that is, to say, 26,055 yen, so that the loss incurred per voyage on the European line aggregates 109,502 yen, or 2,628,042 yen for 24 voyages annually.

As one steamer on the American line can undertake four voyages a year, the number of voyages by three steamers totals twelve. The profit and loss account is reckoned thus:—

EXPENDITURES.	
Harbour dues, pilotage, coal, telephone dues, &c.....	23,450
Tax on ship, equipment, &c.....	10,935
Salaries and allowances to crew, and mess expenses.....	14,079
Reserve fund, depreciation of the value of ship, insurance, &c.....	34,687
Head and Branch Offices expenses...	4,393
Total	87,544

INCOME.	
Freights, &c., in Hongkong and Japan for outgoing voyage	17,002
Freights, &c., in America for return voyage.....	31,398
Total	48,400

Subtracting 20 per cent. on account of cost of handling cargo, &c., the net profit for one voyage is reduced to 38,720 yen, from which, again, interest on the price of the ship—1,030,000 yen—or 15,450 yen, must be deducted, so that the loss incurred per voyage to America totals 64,274 yen, or 771,288 yen a year for 12 voyages by three steamers. Hence, according to these calculations, the Company must incur a total loss of no less than 3,399,336 yen per annum on account of the European and American services.

IMPERIAL DIET.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.15 a.m., the Order of the Day being—

- 1—Leave of Absence to Princes Shimazu, Marquises Asano, Shō, and so forth.
- 2—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Preservation of Old Temples and Shrines.

The first item having been disposed of, Mr. Misaki, Chief of the Local Administration Bureau and Government Delegate, ascended the rostrum and explained, with reference to the Temples Preservation Bill, that the Government had simply carried into effect the suggestions contained in a Representation presented by the House in the last session, and that, in accordance with that Representation, the object of the Bill was to provide against the decay and destruction of national treasures. He further explained, in answer to a question by Baron Funakoshi, that the disbursement from the Treasury would not exceed 200,000 yen a year if the proposed measures were put into effect.

Mr. Murata Tamotsu wished to know why the Government did not include, in the conservation scheme, such things as trees, which were not less celebrated than Temples or shrines; for instance, the pine tree of Onoye, and so forth.

Mr. Misaki replied that he was of the same opinion, but the measure suggested by Mr. Murata might be covered by the Forestry Law.

Asked by Mr. Murata whether the Government did not think it necessary to exercise control over the lending of pictures and other articles preserved in Temples and Shrines, Mr. Misaki replied in the negative.

Baron Suyematsu Kencho thought that if the treasures of Temples had to be placed in museums, and if, for instance, the highly venerated Buddhist images kept in the Nara Temples were exhibited like ordinary objects, the reverence now attaching to the Temples in the eyes of the people might be weakened. In fact the measures proposed by the Bill might vulgarize religion and destroy its sanctity.

The Government Delegate replied that the Government intended to carry out the Law only in so far as it did not impair the prestige of Temples and Shrines.

Mr. Namura Taizo wished to know whether the fine mentioned in the Bill would be imposed by civil or criminal process.

The Government Delegate replied that he thought the matter would belong to criminal procedure; but this reply was traversed by the former Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, who said that payments in the nature of compensation for damages, as mentioned in the Bill, could not fall under criminal jurisdiction.

Mr. Namura asked the Government Delegate how a case would be dealt with in which treasures were wilfully destroyed. The Government Delegate replied that it would be dealt with according to ordinary criminal process.

Mr. Namura Taizo—If so, the fine provided in the Bill exceeds the limit of the fine mentioned in the Criminal Code. The latter fixes the maximum at 10 yen, whereas the fine provided in the Bill ranges as high as 500 yen.

The Government Delegate replied that a case relating to custodians belonged to a different category. An act of wilful destruction of property must be punished by criminal process.

Mr. Namura questioned the Delegate as to what course would be pursued in the event of unwitting offences against the proposed regulations. He did not find any provision relating to such cases.

The Government Delegate replied that a case of the kind must be specially dealt with.

Mr. Murata Tamotsu did not think the Government's investigation about the criminal bearing of this Bill had been thorough. For instance, an act of petty larceny, as defined in the criminal code, involved minor punishment, and if so, the stealing of treasures kept in the Great Shrine of Ise must be visited with minor punishment. Acts of larceny con-

nected with custody were alone visited with major punishment, but the Bill under discussion proposed to punish persons who were not custodians in the same way as those who had committed a felony. Moreover, those that sold or purchased, transferred or received, treasures were also to be punished.

The Government Delegate replied that punishments for such acts had been made specially heavy.

Mr. Kubota Yuzuru wanted to know whether the Government contemplated establishing a special museum for showing treasures kept in Temples and so forth, as the House had suggested when the representation about the preservation of Temples, Shrines, and their Treasures had been forwarded to the Government.

The Government Delegate replied that the Government had no such intention. He wished to tell the House, for purposes of reference, that according to researches carried out by the Government, there were only 3,700 articles or so coming under the category of national treasures, and the number would be considerably reduced if the treasures specified by Baron Suyematsu were excluded. Therefore the Government saw no necessity to build a special museum.

The Bill was entrusted to a special committee of 9, nominated by the President.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.10 p.m., the Order of the Day being—

- 1—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Special Accounts of the Governor-General's office in Formosa.
- 2—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Tax-collection Period for Oshima District, and various islands in Kawabe District, Kagoshima Prefecture.
- 3—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to an increase of the Working Fund of the Tokyo and Osaka arsenals.
- 4—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to an increase of the Working Fund of the Senju Woolen Factory.
- 5—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to the Amendment of the Law of Publication.
- 6—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to the amendment of the Law of Election of the House of Representatives.
- 7—First Reading of a Representation relating to aid to the Historical society.
- 8—First Reading of a Private Law relating to the Preservation of Forests belonging to Shrines and Temples.
- 9—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to Hereditary Pensions and Pensions by way of Rewards.
- 10—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to a Pension Adjusting Loan.

After a Secretary had reported the titles of Bills introduced by the Government and by members, the President announced that the Premier would address the House. Count Matsukata ascended the rostrum and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen—The sentiment I express will be fully shared by you when I say with profound respect and grief that the speedy recovery of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager was earnestly prayed for by all, on learning of her sudden illness, and that Her Majesty's decease has caused heartfelt pain.

The great work of the post-bellum measures has not been carried much beyond the inception stage, and its satisfactory consummation is regarded as the most important duty devolving on the Government.

The work of revising the Treaties, one of the long-cherished desires of Japan, has been nearly achieved. Its completion is not far distant. As to putting the new Treaties into operation, the Government is devoting special attention to the question, in order that the benefits properly accruing from them may be fully realized.

National armament being an essential requisite for maintaining peace, the Government, with the view of completing the arrangements connected with it, has laid before the House the Estimates for the Second-Period Programme in continuation of the appropriations for the First Period. I hope, gentlemen, that these estimates will secure your consent.

The development of industry and the expansion of facilities of communication are important means of promoting the prosperity of a country. Recent progress in these directions has been extremely striking. But it is nevertheless true that Japan is not yet competent to march side by side with Foreign Powers in so far as attainment in these matters is concerned. Greater and healthier progress must be achieved in the interests of the growth of national welfare.

Only a brief period has elapsed since Formosa was incorporated into the dominions of this Empire, and satisfactory results could not yet have been attained in its administration. It is gratifying to receive reports, however, that of late the natives seem to have become finally tranquilized, and that the plague has abated much of its violence. Side by side with the pacification of Formosa and the adjustment of its affairs, the Government will take steps to open up and render available the resources of Hokkaido, so that the objects contemplated with respect to the two regions may be simultaneously and successfully pursued.

It being a natural consequence that in proportion to the increase of national affairs in volume and variety greater need should be felt for men of ability, the Government deems it one of its urgent duties to largely expand the system and scope of education, and to bring to a more perfect state the mechanism for obtaining men of ability and talent, who are the fountain spring of national prosperity and greatness.

You are aware, gentlemen, that during last year, calamities in the form of seismic waves, earthquakes, and inundations visited the country in succession to an alarming and unprecedented extent. The losses of life and property were, I regret to say, enormous. The Treasury was consequently obliged to make various disbursements, as a matter of urgency, over and above the items of last year's Budget. It is the intention of the Government to compile and introduce Bills embodying supplementary Budgets for the repair of damages and the relief of distress, and also projects of law in connexion with civil works and other undertakings deemed necessary for providing against the danger of future inundations. Upon these various measures you will be asked to deliberate and decide.

The matters to which I have thus far referred are all connected with finance, and I hope, therefore, that you will devote special and earnest attention to the Budgets placed in your hands. In this context, a few words may be advisable on the subject of the Budget for the 30th fiscal year. The Revenue and Expenditure each amounts to over 239 million yen, and these totals, compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, show an increase of over 49 million yen in the Revenue, and of over 56 million yen in the Expenditure. In compiling the Budget for the incoming fiscal year, the financial programmes elaborated for the previous fiscal year have, for the most part, been taken as a basis. The aspect of the Ordinary Revenue is extremely promising, and receipts of various sorts show a general tendency to increase. Especially is this conspicuous in the case of income tax, tax on sake, Custom duties, receipts from State Forests, Post and Telegraph receipts, and Railway receipts.

Although, as I have just stated, the Budgetary Expenditure for the next fiscal year shows a large increase over that for the preceding year, it is to be remembered that, not only the Second-Period Fund for National Armaments, but also most of the other items of increase, have been previously discussed and approved. The development of foreign affairs, of the educational system, and of Hokkaido and Formosa business, has also contributed to augment the outlays for the coming fiscal year.

With regard to the finances of Formosa, the Government has decided to adopt the policy of setting them apart as a Special Account from the next fiscal year, and with that object a Bill has already been introduced in your House. The Government contemplates making Formosa self-supporting in due time, but it is unavoidable that during the first few years expenses needed for its development should be defrayed, in part, out of the general income of the Empire. For the next fiscal year the Government proposes that the deficit should be met by an appropriation from the Indemnity, and a measure in that sense will be submitted to you.

With respect to the redemption of the national debt, I desire to direct your attention to the fact that the new foreign seven-per-cent. loan, floated in the 6th year of Meiji (1873), and the seven-and-a-half-per-cent. Insurance Loan, floated in 1877, will be entirely paid off during the incoming fiscal year.

Let me say a word in conclusion on the subject of the foreign commerce of the country. During last year, the exports totalled more than 117 million yen and the imports more than 171 million yen. These figures, compared with those for the previous year, show a decrease of over 18 million yen in exports and an increase of over 42 million yen in imports. The chief reason for the decrease of exports was dullness of the markets for silk and tea, while the country's large purchases of raw cotton and cotton yarns, as well as cotton shirtings, sugar, Italian cloth, and so forth, were responsible for the en-

larged volume of imports. The development of, and the profits accruing from, foreign commerce, exercise a direct influence on the welfare of the State. So long as commodities necessary and useful for the purposes of manufacturing industries are imported in growing quantities, the productive power of the country must be developing, and means must be taken to expand the sale of its products, so that Japan may not be distanced in the economic competition of the world.

It is a matter of regret to me that very soon after succeeding to my present post, I was obliged to compile the Budget for next year mainly on the basis of measures elaborated during the previous year, and to content myself with such changes as the circumstances of the time rendered unavoidable.

The Government has introduced other important Bills as well as supplementary Budgets, and I am exceedingly desirous, in the best interests of the State, that you should give your consent to them.

When the Premier left the rostrum, several members asked permission to speak, and leave having been given to Mr. Komuro Shigehiro (Liberal), that gentleman expressed a hope that the Premier and other Ministers of State would condescend to remain in the Chamber for a while, so as to give satisfactory oral replies to questions put by him and his fellow-members. But before Mr. Komuro could conclude his remarks, the Premier, Count Okuma, Marquis Saigo, and others left the Chamber one after another, so that Mr. Komuro had nothing for it save to resume his seat, grumbling.

Mr. Kusakari Shimmei (Liberal), wished to know, at the outset, whether the questions he was about to propound could be answered by the Ministers still remaining in the Chamber. He then proceeded to inquire whether the Government did not recognize the existence of the German Representative's affair. The Premier seemed to have intimated to the House that diplomatic relations were very peaceful. Secondly, the Premier had observed that industry should be promoted. Why then did the Government propose to considerably cut down the expenditures of the Communications Department, which, to use the language of the pro-Government papers, was under the control of one of the *Banshoku Daijin*? And why did the Government curtail the fund for developing facilities of communication? Thirdly, why was the Formosa Budget treated as a special account? Fourthly and lastly, why had not the Premier touched upon the personal rights problem, one of the most important topics of the day?

These questions of Mr. Kusakari fell flat, for while he was eagerly dilating upon them, one after another of the remaining Ministers left the Chamber, and his speech was ultimately addressed to empty Ministerial benches.

Mr. Komuro Shigehiro (Liberal), wished to know whether the Cabinet would continue to hold office even if a vote of want of confidence was passed; an entirely irrelevant question, which the President ruled to be out of order.

Mr. Komuro then preferred the following Question to the Government:—

An urgency Imperial Ordinance must be treated in conformity with the provisions of Art. VIII. of the Constitution, which directs that all Ordinances of the kind shall be laid before the Imperial Diet in its next session. Therefore the Government ought to have laid the Urgency Ordinance in question before the Diet in its 10th session, and ought to have sought the latter's *post facto* approval. But the Government did not follow this normal course; it suddenly repealed the Ordinance. Can such a step be regarded as conforming with the provisions of the Constitution? An urgency Imperial Ordinance is an order issued under stress of circumstance when the Diet is not in session, and the Constitution provides the safeguard that the *post facto* approval of the Diet must be sought. The 21st of December, 1896, when an Urgency Imperial Ordinance was issued abrogating another Urgency Ordinance that restricted the free passage of Japanese to Korea, was a day immediately prior to the opening of the 10th session of the Diet. Hence it can not properly be called a time when the Imperial Diet was closed, but should rather be regarded as a time when the Diet was on the eve of being opened. The issue of an Urgency Imperial Ordinance at such a juncture with the view of rescinding another Ordinance of the same kind, thus depriving the Diet of its right to pass judgment on the latter Ordinance, must

be considered an unconstitutional act. Did any extraordinary circumstance exist to render the sudden repeal necessary or unavoidable?

If a such proceeding on the part of the Administration be justifiable, does it not follow that the Government is in a position to issue Urgency Ordinances of an unreasonable or superfluous character when the Diet is not in session, and then to avoid the Diet's scrutiny by rescinding the Ordinances before the Diet's session begins? Does not the Government's recent action constitute a mischievous precedent of that nature?

Presented by Mr. Komuro Shigehiro.
Supported by Mr. Kusakari Shimmei and others.

Mr. Komuro briefly explained that what he wished to ascertain was whether the sudden repeal of an Urgency Ordinance by another Urgency Ordinance, on the very eve of the Diet's session, was not unconstitutional.

Mr. Suzuki Jyubi (Liberal), next ascended the rostrum and explained two Questions that he and his fellow-Liberals wished to put to the Government. The first question referred to a supposed Convention between Japan and Russia with respect to Korea. It ran as follows:—

When the Government despatched Marshal Marquis Yamagata last May as Representative of Japan to attend the Coronation of the Czar, it was repeatedly reported both by Japanese and foreign papers that a Convention about the future of Korea had been concluded between Japan and Russia. The Government has not ordered the withdrawal of those newspaper reports, and if the Convention really exists, the Government ought to inform the public of its provisions, excepting, of course, those of a secret nature, for such knowledge is required in order that the two contracting nations may conform with the terms of the Convention. Does the Convention really exist?

2.—According to reliable information, the Russian Government has sent a number of military officers to Korea, and they are now engaged in the training of Korean soldiers. Supposing that the Convention exists, does it contain any provision relating to such procedure?

3.—The Korean Government, through the good offices of the Russian Representative in Seoul, has borrowed, it is said, a sum of 3 million yen from the Russo-Chinese Bank. Is nothing provided about it in the Convention?

4.—Supposing the above acts of the Russian Government to be covered by the Convention, did that Government open preliminary negotiations with Japan about them, and, if so, what steps did Japan take?

5.—Supposing that no such Convention exists between the two Powers, do the Japanese Government and people enjoy freedom of independent action in respect of Korean affairs, without any obligation whatever towards other Powers?

Mr. Suzuki explained these queries at considerable length. He observed that the despatch of Marshal Yamagata to Russia in addition to Prince Fushimi on the occasion of the Coronation ceremony, was an exceptional courtesy on the part of Japan. It was thought both at home and abroad that some special reason must exist to induce Japan to take such an extraordinary step. Indeed, it was reported by Japanese and foreign papers subsequently that a definite understanding had been reached by the two Powers in connexion with Korea, and the news seemed to be well founded, seeing that the Government had not ordered its contradiction. If so, the Government ought to inform the people about the stipulations, so far as circumstances admitted, for the conclusion of such a Convention imposed upon both nations the obligation of observing it, to say nothing of umbrage caused to other Powers so long as the thing remained shrouded in mystery. The Government ought to make the provisions public, so as to dispel any unnecessary alarm felt by other States, for it might be confidently assumed that the Convention had not been concluded with the object of partitioning Korea between the two contracting parties. It was now universally known that Russia had sent officers to Korea, and that the latter's soldiers were being trained by these officers, and also that a sum of 3 million yen had been borrowed from the Russo-Chinese Bank through the good offices of the Russian Representative in Seoul. These were very important facts, and Mr. Suzuki wanted to know whether they were definitely contemplated by the Convention,

supposing it to exist. Even if not contemplated, they ought to have duly attracted the attention of Japan and she ought to have taken steps to anticipate Russia in such matters. The speaker's sojourn in Korea enabled him to know what an effect such things as the training of soldiers and the furnishing of money exercise on Korea and the Koreans. Count Okuma, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, did not seem to act up to the strong foreign policy with which he was identified, for, since his nomination, already several months ago, he had not taken any particular steps, especially in the case of Korea. He had even neglected to send a Japanese Representative to that country. The Foreign Minister ought to reply to the above Questions in person, and not by writing.

Mr. Suzuki next explained his second Question about the German Representative's affair.

It appears to be an indisputable fact that, on December 30th, 1896, as Mayeda Masakichi and Arikado Shuji, two students of the Seijo Gakko, were walking on the slope in front of No. 20, Kami-in-bancho, in the Kojimachi District of Tokyo, the Representative of Germany in Japan who was driving in a carriage, struck at Mayeda Masakichi with a whip, but, failing to reach him, struck Arikado Shuji. If that be so, the action of the German Minister amounted to a criminal offence. A Foreign Representative being beyond the reach of Japanese law, the case ought to be duly dealt with according to international law. What steps have been taken by the Government? The German Representative's act, supposing that he really behaved as represented by the two students, belonged to the category of criminal offences, according to Japanese law. But a foreign Minister could not be dealt with under Japanese law. Recourse must be had to diplomatic procedure. Had the Foreign Office investigated the affair? He wanted a clear explanation of the matter, for it concerned the dignity of the country, and the public were excited about it.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo (*Shimpo-to*) cried out in a loud voice that he heard that one of the two students had free access to the house of Baron Suyematsu Kencho, and that the latter was backing up the two students. Such conduct was highly improper, and if the Government was to investigate the affair, this report about Suyematsu must also be investigated.

The first Bill on the Order was then taken. Mr. Kusakari Shimmei (Liberal) wanted to have a clear explanation of the reason why the system of ordinary accounts could not be adopted in the case of Formosa, and what special circumstances differentiated Formosa from the rest of the Empire, so far as to make it necessary to treat the Formosan Budget independently.

The three Government Delegates, Mr. Nomura, Chief of the Formosan Bureau in the Department of Colonization; Baron Kitagaki, Vice-Minister of the same Department; and Mr. Matsuo, Chief of the Accounts Bureau of the Treasury, appeared in succession and answered questions about the Bill by several other members in more or less similar terms to those of Mr. Kusakari. But there members and also some others, declared themselves dissatisfied with the explanations given by the Government Delegates. Finally it was decided that the Bill should be handed over to a Committee of 9 to be nominated by the President.

The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Bills on the Order were entrusted to the same Committee.

As to the 5th Bill, Mr. Minoura Katsunodo briefly proposed that it be entrusted to the Committee already appointed to consider and report on the drafts of Amended Press Law introduced by the Government and by members of the House. This proposal was adopted.

The 6th Bill was withdrawn by the introducers.

The Representation standing 7th on the Order was as follows:—

REPRESENTATION RELATING TO STATE AIDS TO THE HISTORY COMPILATION SOCIETY.

The gist of the Representation was to the effect that, in view of the materials for compiling modern Japanese History being in danger of disappearing unless proper steps were taken at once to collect them, the House, in its 8th session, had

represented the necessity of giving a State aid of 30,000 yen annually for the space of seven years to the Historical Society. A representation to the same effect had been passed in the 9th session. But as no item on this account was included in the Government's Budget for the 30th fiscal year, the House desired to repeat its representation and trusted that it would be adopted by the Government, and that an appropriation in aid would be provided by means of a Supplementary Budget.

The Representation was adopted without division.

The principal introducers of the 8th Bill being absent, one of his supporters moved that the discussion upon it should be deferred, especially as the Government was believed to contemplate introducing a Forestry Bill. This suggestion was adopted.

Mr. Takahashi Takuya (Government Delegate for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce) wished to inform the House that though the Government was ready to give consent to the Bill, so far as it related to the preservation of forests belonging to Temples and Shrines, it could not endorse the last clause proposing to retrocede the forests to the Temples and Shrines originally owning them.

The 9th and 10th Bills on the Order ran as follows:—

PROJECT OF LAW DEALING WITH FAMILY PENSIONS AND PENSIONS IN REWARD.

Those possessing family pensions or pensions given by way of reward, on the occasion of the issue of the Han System, on September 10th, 1870, or their heirs, who have not received any allowance in lieu of their pensions, or have not received the full amount to which their pensions entitled them, shall be entitled to have arrears made good with Pension Bonds specially issued for adjusting Pensions.

PROJECT OF LAW RELATING TO A PENSION ADJUSTING LAW.

For the purpose of adjusting Pensions a Special Loan shall be floated, to the extent of 10,000,000 yen, to be let run for 5 years, and to be redeemed in 50 years after the lapse of the first 5 years.

The two Bills were noteworthy in the fact that the list of introducers and supporters included considerably more than one half the total number of the members.

Mr. Fukayama Takatsura (Liberal) explained the Bills, and observed that, though some objected to the measures because of the considerable disbursement involved, it ought to be remembered that the money was not to be paid in cash, but in Bonds, to be redeemed in 50 years. Therefore the projects would not cost much to the Treasury. Estimates based on petitions forwarded with reference to pensions showed that the whole would amount to something over 7,300,000 yen, but the introducers put the loan at 10 millions.

The Bills were entrusted to a special Committee of 9.

The House rose at 3.30 p.m.

THE AMNESTY.

It is stated that the amnesty in connexion with the death of the Empress-Dowager will probably be a measure of some magnitude. No distinction is to be made between political offenders and ordinary offenders; to both alike diminution or remission of sentence will be granted. Thus, persons lying under sentence of death will have their punishment changed to life imprisonment; life-prisoners will become term-prisoners; and term-prisoners will have their periods shortened by one-fourth or one-fifth. It follows that prisoners who have already served three-fourths, or four-fifths of their sentences will be immediately released. More than ten thousand convicts are expected to emerge from jail in the last category. The measure is to extend to Hokkaido, to Formosa, and to the Army and Navy.

DEATH.

We regret to learn that His Excellency Count Orini yesterday received telegraphic news of the death of his mother.

GOVERNMENT AIDS.

The Government contemplate paying out the following sums in aid from the Treasury during the next fiscal year:—

	30th Year.	29th Year.	Increase or decrease.
Aid to Navigation to Sakijima, Okinawa ...	5,000	5,000	—
Aid to Navigation to Ogasawara-jima	6,000	6,000	—
Aid to Navigation to Oshima; Kagoshima ...	6,000	6,000	—
Aid to Navigation to Rikuu Islands	3,000	3,000	—
Aid to Epidemic Diseases Laboratory	25,000	25,000	—
Aid to Tokyo Water-works	250,000	250,000	—
Aid to Osaka Water-works	50,000	50,000	—
Aid to Kobe Water-works	60,000	60,000	—
Aid to Osaka Harbour Dredging	13,534	13,534	—
Aid to Road-making in Kumamoto Ken	12,000	12,000	—
Aid to Reconstruction of Nagasaki Harbour	50,000	—	50,000
Totals	370,534	320,534	50,000

	30th Year.	29th Year.	Increase or decrease.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.			
To Nippon Railway Co.	509,300,538	528,128,550	18,828,012
To Kyushu Railway Co.	100,775,000	88,000,000	12,775,000
To Sanyo Railway Co.	170,933,000	—	170,933,000
To Nippon Industrial Bank	66,500,000	—	66,500,000
To Agric. - Industrial Banks	1,997,500,000	—	1,997,500,000
Totals	2,344,630,538	556,128,550	1,788,501,988

	30th Year.	29th Year.	Increase or decrease.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.			
Aid to Technical Education	135,000,000	135,000,000	—
Aid to Technical Teachers Training	15,000,000	15,000,000	—
Aid to Common Education	345,000,000	367,430	344,632,570
Totals	495,000,000	367,430	494,632,570

	30th Year.	29th Year.	Increase or decrease.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.			
To Nippon Yusen Kaisha	880,000,000	880,000,000	—
To Training of Seamen	20,000,000	20,000,000	—
To Australian Steamship Service	348,000,000	375,309,035	27,309,035
To Bombay Steamship Service	190,200,000	99,143,695	91,056,305
To Vladivostok Steamship Service	13,000,000	5,865,458	7,134,542
To Koreskovsk Steamship Service	18,165,500	3,165,707	15,000,000
To Ship-building Encouragement	277,250,000	300,000,000	22,750,000
To Navigation Encouragement	1,700,250,000	1,000,000,000	700,250,000
Totals	3,454,105,000	2,365,397,446	1,088,707,554

	30th Year.	29th Year.	Increase or decrease.
DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION.			
To Hokkaido Tanko Railway	97,458,165	100,000,000	2,541,835
To Hokkaido Steam Service	7,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
To Momotani Sugar Refinery	—	8,750,000	8,750,000
To Hakodate Water-works	24,444,000	24,444,000	—
To Hakodate Harbour Reconstruction	58,334,000	25,000,000	33,334,000
To Formosan Steamship Service	54,500,000	60,000,000	5,500,000
To Agricultural Encouragement in Hokkaido	24,773,808	14,822,737	9,951,071
To Hokkaido Civil Works	24,780,000	11,635,000	13,145,000
To Hokkaido Education	1,859,109	1,859,109	—
To Hokkaido Sanitation and Hospital	8,070,000	8,070,000	—
To Hokkaido Post Service	4,000,000	4,000,000	—
To Emigrants in the Kuriles	9,000,000	9,000,000	—
Totals	265,308,816	275,032,985	9,724,169
Grand Totals	7,095,076,816	6,097,196,331	997,880,485

COUNT ITAGAKI'S SPEECH.

Count Itagaki made the following speech at the extraordinary general meeting of the Liberal Party on the 10th instant:—

GENTLEMEN,—You have come together to-day from distant parts of the country for the purpose of holding an extraordinary general meeting of the Liberal Party, and you have intimated to me, through Mr. Kaetsu Arifusa, that you choose me to be your President. I am here, therefore, in obedience to your mandate. As you are well aware, I had resigned the presidency, whether in a public or a private capacity, but of course it would have given me unendurable pain to sever my relations with a party which I had served with all my heart for over twenty years, finding them as one to-day. I ask you to believe that I had ample reasons for resigning, though I do not purpose to offer any statement of them now. To-day, before I accept the office of President, let me tell you my conception of the duties it involves, for, if you agree with me, I look to you to aid me in discharging them, and, relying on your assistance, will be glad to accept the trust you repose in me. The prime object of our Party, as I believe, is to bring the system of representative government to a state of completion. In that kind of government affairs are directed by the voice of the people as well as by the supreme power of the Sovereign. The members of the Diet are re-

quired to give distinct expression to the popular voice, for they are elected by the nation on account of the confidence it has in their principles. The President of a party organized to elect members of the Diet, has to pay attention, firstly, to the principles, secondly, to the policy, and, thirdly, to the harmony, of the party. Here, then, is my programme. As party mechanism we have already a business committee and councillors, and it shall be my duty to give due weight to the decisions of the committee and the councillors so far as they do not conflict with the above three points. As to the scope and relations of the three, I shall consult, to the utmost possible extent, with the committee-men and councillors, recognising that the former stand to the latter in the relation of the legislature to the administration, and that the president is the pivot of the mechanism. Thus my purpose is to elevate and give weight to the position of the councillors. With respect to bills, it is necessary to set limits to the scope of the Party's views. The Government's functions may be broadly divided into three, namely, those relating to finance, to foreign affairs, and to domestic affairs. Of these three, finance demands the most definite schemes, for the movement of the administrative machine depends upon economical management. In the event of new bills being introduced involving large expenditures without due attention to available resources, it must be the Party's duty to prevent the passage of such bills, and to avoid their introduction by members of the Party. Bills involving only small outlays may be left to the judgment of individual members, always provided that the harmony of the Party is not disturbed. Such is the general method that I purpose pursuing as president. Folks say that Itagaki has a propensity for scolding others, and I have often been warned against indulging in the habit. I intend to be as careful about it as I can, but inasmuch as my austere visage is an inheritance for which I am not responsible and which I can not mend, I must bespeak your indulgence to that extent.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICIALDOM.

The alumni of the five Private Law Schools under the special control of the Department of Education are now agitating against the rumoured new system, which provides that graduates of the College of Law of the Imperial University may be admitted to the ranks of officialdom without examination. At present, graduates of the College of Law are qualified to be at once appointed probationer judges or procurators, whereas all aspirants from other sources are required to pass a special examination. This privilege enjoyed by the Law graduates of the Imperial University is considered unfair, inasmuch as the final examination passed by them at the college, is entirely distinct in character from the examination that aspiring barristers have to undergo. As a proof that the Law graduates of the University do not always deserve such differentiation at the hands of the Examination Committee, the agitators aver that only two probationers have thus far failed to pass with success the second, or practical, examination, and that these two were graduates of the College of Law. Moreover, at civil service examinations about a third of the University graduates that presented themselves have hitherto been unsuccessful. These facts indicate that their scholarship can not be alleged to excel that of the graduates of private law institutions, and that they do not deserve any special favour. Hence the rumour that the Government proposes to dispense with examination in the case of graduates of the college of Law aspiring to become administrative officials, has accentuated the objections of the agitators. They have memorialized the Minister of Justice to the foregoing effect, and have also held a demonstrative meeting. It ought to be remembered that the Law graduates of the University were formerly entitled to be made judges and administrative officials without undergoing any special examination: that arrangement was subsequently changed to the present competitive system, so far as concerns administrative officials, and it does not appear that the change has been attended with any inconvenience or disadvantage.

Tea sold at Yokohama on Wednesday was as follows:—11,000 cattie to Cornes & Co., 13,000 cattie to Middleton and Smith; and 6,800 cattie to Berndt & Co.

FOREIGNERS AND THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

THE *Nippon* has the following paragraph:—

DISRESPECT SHOWN BY FOREIGNERS.

In consequence of the death of the Empress Dowager, all musical, theatrical, and dancing performances are suspended throughout the empire. But foreigners in Yokohama are so inconsiderate as to advertise a musical performance at the Public Hall on the evening of the 20th instant. This is not the first occasion on which foreigners have shown their want of any sense of shame by taking advantage of their extraterritorial privileges to commit lawless acts. How is it that Ministers and Consuls suffer such things to go on with impunity? There is nothing for it but to publish the fact of this disrespect on the part of foreigners, and to appeal to the opinion of the world.

It is not easy to treat with perfect equanimity protests on such a subject coming from a journal so essentially chauvinistic as the *Nippon*. Still, we must with all frankness admit that, in this particular instance, our contemporary has a good case. Deferring to a custom hallowed by centuries of observance, the Emperor of JAPAN has ordered that all professional performances of music, dancing, or theatricals shall cease through the whole country for a period of fifteen days. The period commenced on the 12th instant and ends on the 27th. Hence the "grand concert" advertised to take place in the Public Hall of Yokohama on the 20th instant, is a very flagrant contravention of the Imperial proclamation. It is not illegal. Foreigners residing in Japan are not required to observe any Japanese law or ordinance except in so far as it has, or obtains, the endorsement of their own laws; or, to put the matter in a more practical light, in so far as their own Courts of Law in Japan have competence to enforce it. Besides, there is here question of a custom only: a custom to which the force of law has been given by the Sovereign of JAPAN, but which has no concern whatever with the prime purpose of law, namely, the preservation of public peace and order. It is the Japanese habit—a very beautiful habit, we think, in many respects—to pay to the memory of the dead a degree of reverence unknown in the Occident. Western peoples, after they have committed to the grave the corpses of their relatives and friends, and after they have erected monuments to mark the spot, dismiss the bereavement from the outward observances of their every-day life. They may sorrow in secret, and wear mourning for a season, but otherwise the dead claim no ceremonial at the hands of the living. It is not so in Japan. Here the departed units of a family are restored to their old places at set intervals of days, weeks, and years, until many generations have paid tribute to their memory. As between the ultimate advantages of the two systems, we make no choice at present. But we faithfully interpret the sentiment of all educated foreigners in Japan when we say that their wish and impulse would be

to respect Japanese custom in such matters. Some have declared in our hearing that the mourning rites for the deceased Empress Dowager are extravagant. So they are, doubtless, from an Occidental standpoint, and there are always many Occidentals incapable of seeing anything except from their own standpoint. But these revered old usages have nothing extravagant in Japanese eyes, and we are living in Japan. It has come to our knowledge that a Japanese policeman, hearing the sounds of a violin in a foreign house on the Yokohama Bluff a few days ago, knocked at the door and asked that the playing should cease. He had no competence to take such a step. The inmates of the house might have sent him about his business, might even have procured for him a reprimand. But they did not. They treated the constable himself with civility and his request with respect. That is an example of the spirit by which foreigners are really animated. We dare say that the person playing on the violin had not taken the smallest practical note of the veto against music: it had seemed to concern the Japanese people only. But so soon as a suggestion came that the neglect of the veto by a foreigner might be painful to the Japanese, prompt sympathy was shown. M. HENRI MERCK and the amateurs assisting him at his advertised concert err by inadvertence, most assuredly not of deliberate intent. If they have given the subject any thought, their conclusion has probably been that the life of the foreigner, in the forced seclusion of his settlements, is a thing apart, and that segregated communities of strangers have never come so close to the Japanese as to weep when the latter mourn or dance when they pipe. It is a matter of individual feeling. Ministers and Consuls are powerless to interfere. For our own part, we are distinctly of opinion that the wall of partition between foreigners and Japanese is such matters should be broken down. Occidentals living in Japan can no longer afford to ignore the sentiments of the nation, or to do violence to its most hallowed traditions. When the Imperial Family are concerned, it must be remembered that the national heart of Japan is touched at a singularly sensitive spot. Of course, there is much to be said about M. HENRI MERCK being a professional who lives by his violincello, and who can not afford to loiter in Japan doing nothing. But thousands of Japanese professionals who get their living in a similar manner are subjected to similar inconvenience. Things must be taken as they are, not as we would have them be. Sentiment demands some sacrifice, and it will be found that the greater loss is ultimately involved in neglecting that principle.

Just before going to press we received a notice of the postponement of M. MERCK'S concert, also of the organ recital at Union Church. The latter, it may be mentioned, was announced before the death of the Empress Dowager occurred.

POST OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.

IT is necessary once more to revert to the hackneyed topic of Post Office irregularities. In our own case, this thing is rapidly becoming an emphatic obstacle to our business. Formerly, copies of the *Japan Daily Mail* posted in Yokohama on the forenoon of the day of issue, invariably reached Kobe and were delivered to our subscribers there on the following morning. Now, on the contrary, delays of one, two, and even four, days are common. We have before us a letter from a subscriber in that port, dated the 13th instant. He says that the last copy of the *Mail* received by him was that of the 8th instant. Thus four copies that ought to have reached him by the morning of the 13th and that were all duly posted in Yokohama, still remained in the hands of the Post Office authorities. It is further complained by correspondents that two or three copies of the paper sometimes reach them by the same delivery. In short, nothing could exceed the untrustworthiness and want of punctuality that disfigure the Japanese postal service at present. Even within the limits of the metropolis the most glaring irregularities are of frequent occurrence. By way of illustration, we take two post-cards, handed to us on the same day by the persons to whom they were originally addressed. One was posted from the Hotel Métropole in Tsukiji on the 7th instant, the address written in the plainest English, and the destination, which was only a few hundred yards distant, designated by number. This card was delivered at 17 minutes past noon on the 12th instant, with six tags on the back; the first three irrelevant and bewildering; the fourth, a romanised transcript of the address, evidently written by a person surprised either at his own ingenuity, or at the stupidity of the previous tag-fixers; the fifth chaotic, and the sixth a wholly useless identification of the addressee. The second card, posted in the Hongo district of Tokyo on the 13th instant, and directed with perfect distinctness to a certain number in Tsukiji, was delivered at 9.30 a.m. on the 15th, with three tags attached, indicating a career of wonderful wanderings. As a last instance, we give the case of a letter posted in Tokyo on the 5th of January with a copper-plate superscription, indicating the name and number of the addressee in Tsukiji. This, burdened with three tags, reached its destination at 10 a.m. on the 14th instant, having spent nine days journeying across the city. Such a record is farcical. Were there in any one of these cases the slightest faultiness of caligraphy in the address, we should be ready to make every allowance, for it would, of course, be extravagant to expect that every Japanese post office should be equipped with a facile decipherer of foreign writing. But the names and localities in the addresses

in every case were almost as distinct as though they had been printed. We can discover no excuse for such extraordinary irregularities. The Japanese Post Office is rapidly losing whatever reputation it once possessed for good organisation, and it is worth the Japanese Authorities' while to observe that these particular *laches* fall under the notice of a wide circle of foreigners. In fact, every victim of an irregularity becomes an accuser of the Post Office, and from the defects of the latter draws inferences that extend to Japanese management in general. If the Japanese had deliberately set themselves to find a means of undermining foreign faith in their competence, they could not have hit upon anything more effective than these post-office failures. So far as we ourselves are concerned, it is plain that if the delivery of the *Japan Mail* in Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, and other towns throughout Japan cannot be achieved with something like regularity, it ceases to be worth people's while to subscribe for the paper. In fact, the prosperity of our business is effectually checked by the carelessness of the Post Office or by the defects of the service, and as the thing has been going on now month after month without improvement, nay, rather, with aggravation, we feel that something more than a mere protest will soon be necessary for self-protection.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT JAPANESE LITERATURE.

The *Tōyoteisugaku* and the *Teikoku-bungaku* both refer to the opening meeting of the Tō-a gakkai (Eastern Asia Society) on December 21st at which addresses were delivered by Messrs. Shigeno, Shimada and Inouye Tetsujirō. Hopes are expressed by these organs that the new Society will effect more than such bodies as the 新文學會 Shibungakkai and the Tō-a gakuin. These societies show no signs of life. The chief reason for reviving the study of Chinese literature at the present time is the desirability of possessing classified material for comparison with the literature of other countries. Studies that are prompted by mere reverence for antiquity, by the conservatism that has no sympathy with modern movements are next to useless. It is necessary, says the *Teikoku-bungaku*, that Chinese scholars should arrange and classify poems and facts. Fragmentary knowledge is of little use to anybody. If the new Society confines itself to the employment of Chinese classics as text-books for teaching morality or as models of polished writing, it will achieve nothing worth achieving. Chinese scholars as a class have in the past been too much addicted to sectarianism and narrow-mindedness. If this Society is the means of uniting them, and if they show a readiness to sink minor differences for the sake of a great object, they will accomplish a work which needs to be done and for the completion of which they have much better qualifications than any modern students of Chinese and Japanese literature.

The *Teikoku Bungaku* writes on the subject of "Literature and Home Life," deploring the absence in the Japanese home of anything corresponding to the feelings of the members of a Western household when gathered around the family hearth. Men in Japan, says this organ, finding nothing to attract them in the home life, seek their pleasures abroad. In Europe literature has worked wonders in almost every home.

In Germany, on mountain and plain, on the train and on board ship, as well as in the school and the home, one hears people singing Heine's lyrics, and few are the houses in England where the "Vicar of Wakefield" is unknown. But, turning to Japan, we find the present race of novelists and verse writers to be young men who have no families of their own, who are quite satisfied if they can produce a work portraying beauty in one form or another. With the lives of prostitutes and *geisha* they are familiar, but of family and social life, of religion and education they are profoundly ignorant, and, what is still worse, are entirely unconscious of their defects. One exception is worthy of mention. We refer to Gensai, who, though as a novelist he occupies the third rank and hence produces nothing very superior, never writes anything that would bring a blush to a modest girl's face. What is to be regretted is the scarcity of such works.

The organ we have just quoted condemns the practice, which has lately become so fashionable, of criticising authors in groups. According to the *Teikoku-bungaku*, Mr. Ogai, writing in the *Mesamashigusa*, was the first to introduce this practice, and he was followed by Mr. Tsubouchi Shōyō, who started the *Chikamatsu Kenkyukai*, the transactions of which are published in the *Waseda Bungaku*. The *Kokumin Shinbun* followed suit with its 七人合評 *Shichinin Gappō* (combined criticism of seven authors), and even the sedate *Nihon*, for once in its history, succumbed to the prevailing spirit of levity and came out with a 三人合評 *Sanmin Gappō* among its articles; and, to crown all, Rōhan, not satisfied with the combination of six or seven authors, asked, half in joke, no doubt, in the pages of the 新小説 *Shinshōsetsu* for a criticism combining all authors (*Tenka no Gappō*). With the exception of Mr. Tsubouchi's work, which consists of the criticism of a class of literature that stands by itself, the efforts of the new order of critics seem to the *Teikoku-bungaku* to be labour lost. It is plain, says this organ, that this grouping is all done for the sake of effect, and that the process involves the obliteration of many of the best qualities of the literature handled: neither the praise nor the condemnation of critics whose one object is to present a taking picture, to produce a striking antithesis, is of real value. This practice has never been followed to any extent in the West. The collection of the masterpieces of a number of authors into one volume is quite another thing. It is said that Lessing elevated criticism to the region of poetry and imparted to it a touch of the divine. The movement to which we refer seems calculated to make the chief object of Japanese criticism the amusement of the readers of critiques. Instead of ascending to the sublime our criticism is descending to the ridiculous.

On criticism in general, the same organ is of opinion that the periodicals of the day attach too much importance to the modern novel. Among contemporary literature, the new-style verses have a special claim to more attention from reviewers than they have as yet received from any body with the exception of a writer in *Taiyō* and one other scribe. The development of this class of literature would, the *Teikoku-bungaku* thinks, be greatly aided by impartial criticism.

The *Seikai no Nihon* draws attention to the fact that the newspapers, the magazines, and by far the larger number of the books of the present day, are written or edited by young men, and proceeds to inquire into the circumstances that have caused this phenomenon. The *Nihonjin*, says the magazine we are quoting, holds that the action of the Government in forbidding students of State schools to engage in political discussions is responsible for the zeal shown in literature. The Japanese youth, says the *Nihonjin*, is full of irrepressible energy. The fire that burns within him must find vent some-

where. Shut off from politics, he turns to literature, with the object of figuring in the political world later in life. This partially accounts for the phenomenon, observes the *Seikai-no-Nihon*, but not altogether. One great reason why politics and literature attract the youth of Japan rather than agriculture, engineering or commerce, lies in the fact that in the case of the former it is possible for men to gain a reputation without money and in a more rapid fashion than in other spheres of action. The majority of Japanese students are ambitious; and ambition is, according to their notions, likely to be sooner satisfied in the political world than in other walks of life. Then the activity of politics has a charm for those through whose veins there courses the energy of youth. The restlessness and love of excitement which characterise men passing through this stage of life's journey find, in the ever changing attitude of political parties, much that is fascinating. The fact that even in this *Meiji* era young men have risen to the highest position in the State, with nothing to aid them but their own talents, has led many a young man to map out for himself an equally ambitious career. All this is an unavoidable concomitant of youth, and need cause us no concern in so far as it is confined to the political world. But it is another matter when literature becomes the field in which a number of hot-blooded young scribes endeavour to display their prowess. In this field there are few restrictions. For the most part men may say what they please, and a large number of young men are actuated by no sense of responsibility when they write. They regard the world of literature as a world that exists for their pleasure. They enjoy the love stories of a questionable type that are poured forth from the press. The writers of these stories are young men who write on sexual subjects without any feeling of shame and in a manner calculated to inflame the passions of their readers. We agree with the *Nihon-jin*, concludes the *Seikai-no-Nihon*, in considering that the tendency of a large part of modern literature is to produce most undesirable results in society as a whole. In former days students found vent for their energy in discussing politics; now they are making use of literature as a substitute. Is the country benefited by the change?

The *Seikai-no-Nihon* has a good deal to say on the mixed character of the customs and fashions now in vogue. For the past thirty years there has been, says this organ, a contest between the new and the old, the like of which has never been known elsewhere. In some cases the old have been replaced by the new. In others, after trying the new for a while, people have returned to the old; while instances of amalgamation, frequently with a most grotesque effect, are very numerous. Our ceremonies, being fixed by the Government, preserve their uniformity, but in costume, food, architecture, ornamentation, there is the greatest variety. Is there any country in the world where head gear is more varied than in Japan? Is there any country where such funny combinations of native and foreign dress are to be seen? Though the frock coat combined with hair arranged in the old style is a sight no longer to be seen, scarcely less laughable mixtures are of frequent occurrence.† Is there any country where such a variety of food is taken as in Japan? Or any country where houses are built in so many different styles? It is interesting to watch the struggle between the new and the old in the various restaurants and refreshment places of the capital. What are known as *unagiya* (eel restaurants) and the smaller eating houses are conservative and keep to the old methods of cooking and serving up meals, but the larger restaurants are more or less foreign in style.

In the matter of dress, women are much more conservative than men. What modifications of female costume have taken place are trifling compared to the changes in male attire. The shawl is used in various quarters, and,

* A society whose object is the investigation and explanation of the *Jōruri* of Chikamatsu Monzaemon, the most noted of Japanese composers of musical drama.

† The writer of this summary once saw a *jinrikisha* man pulling his vehicle and wearing a bell-topper.

1897.

as a result of borrowed notions, the use of *hakama* by school girls and young ladies generally is greatly in vogue at the present time, and foreign foot-gear has been adopted by the attendants at various female schools.

A new magazine called the 江湖文學 *Kôhobungaku* has been started, which, according to the *Tôkyô Tetsugaku*, may be regarded as closely related to the *Tetsugaku* Department of the University. But it aims at covering more ground, as the name *Kôhobungaku* (Literature of the World) implies. Messrs. Koyanagi, Taoka, Fujita, and others are to be regular contributors to the new organ. In the opening number, published on November 20th, Mr. Fujii Oto-o writing on the present state of literature in Japan, says, that it has become the fashion to clamour for the appearance of a great poet or a great writer of prose, but with literary knowledge and taste in its present stage the writings of a really great man would not be appreciated. We venture to think that there are not more than a few score of literary men that are good judges of literature. Taking existing authors as an indication of literary taste, how many are there that appreciate the works of Rohan and Ogai? The comprehensiveness of modern education render it next to impossible that students should cultivate a refined taste in literary matters. There is great room for improvement in the class of text books used in our schools. In Western lands Readers contain extracts from the best authors and thus gradually the student cultivates a taste for high class literature. But this is not the case with our text books. We see no reason why the writings of a man like Bakin should not be utilised by school teachers. If the pupils were from early years made acquainted with writers of high tone and moral purpose, they would learn to despise much of the literature that now attracts them. Instead, then, of calmly waiting for the appearance of some master-hand in literature, we should do well to endeavour to educate literary taste and raise it to a higher standard.

In the pages of the magazine we have just quoted Mr. Fujita discourses on "The Distinctive characteristics of Chinese Literature," arguing that all the great political changes which have taken place are clearly traceable in the literature of the various periods. Mr. Uyeda Bin writes on modern English poetry and its exponents in Japan, observing that the latter do not sufficiently bring out the meaning of the original. They expound the surface meaning only and confine their explanations to generalities, instead of going into particulars. The teachers who attempt this class of work are, as a rule, not sufficiently equipped with knowledge of history and language to be able to make clear to their pupils the ideas suggested by the allusions of the poets they are expounding. The great desideratum of the day, according to Mr. Uyeda, is more minuteness of study.

Commenting on the *hundred essays* of Mr. Fukuzawa and Dr. Katô, the *Kôhobungaku* says that the spectacle of two old men expounding with such earnestness what they conceive to be the true principles of life is certainly very striking. Our advice to young men is that they pay great attention to the words of these aged seers. Though differing in their style of address, Mr. Fukuzawa's being that of a kind-hearted aged parent and Dr. Katô's that of an aged College lecturer, they agree in both being materialists. Mr. Fukuzawa's materialism is based on the importance he attaches to money. Dr. Katô's on his theory of the inherent evil of man's nature and of the corollary—the survival of the strongest.† In their view of human life and its many relationships the two scholars differ little. It is their experience as practical men of

† Dr. Katô contends that the whole course of modern events shows that the survival of the fittest means nothing but a survival of the strongest, and that thus in the modern world might becomes right, and is regarded as the equivalent of right.

the world that is of such value to the rising generation.

Mr. Ariga Nagao has just published a work in French on the Rules of Diplomacy as exemplified in the China-Japan war. The book has been highly praised by the French Academy, which alleges that no book of equal interest on the subject of diplomatic relations has appeared for 50 years. Other learned bodies in Europe have spoken in equally high terms of the work. Mr. Ariga, since his return to Japan, has translated it into Japanese under the title of 日清戦役國際法論 *Nissei-senryeki-hokusaishûron*. The work is highly valued by military officers and others. The Japanese edition sells at 1 yen, the *Tetsugakushoin*, No. 5, Hongô, Rokuchôme, Tôkyô, being the publishers.

According to the *Shigaku Zasshi*, Historical Societies are flourishing in various parts, thanks to the interest taken in the collection of historical material by the teachers of the various Higher Schools. Supported by the Sendai Second Higher School is the O-u Shigakkai, and aided by the Fourth Higher School, the Hoku-riku Shidan-kai is carrying on interesting work, and now we are informed that the Kumamoto Fifth Higher School has started the Kyûshû Shidan-kai.

From the *Kokumin-no-Tomo* we learn that the total number of books published in Japan last year was 26,065. Of these 20,000 were either translations or compilations. Classified according to subjects, the following figures are given:—Law, 4,830; Religion, 1,183; Astronomy, 1,371; Music, 1,022; Agriculture, 615; Industry, 667; Painting and Sculpture, 3,000; Geography, 813; Medicine, 416; Calendars of various kinds, 1,381; Japanese Poetry, 982; Books written in Chinese Style 166; Literary Works, 556; Novels and Stories, 462. The rest were on Mathematics, Philosophy, Economy, Military Tactics, Education, History, Divination, &c. Has not Japan become a great reading country, asks the *Kokumin-no-Tomo*.

Writing on the subject of provincial newspapers, the *Meiji-hyôron* says that the functions of a newspaper are to record all events that concern society as a whole, or, at any rate, large sections of the community; to comment on those events; to advocate reform; in a word, to act as a reliable guide to the reading world. But few newspapers in Japan fulfil these functions. Most of them are little more than organs of political parties. Though the metropolitan papers, in addition to serving the purposes of the wire pullers at their back, publish a certain amount of original matter; the provincial daily sheets are miserable affairs, containing little but re-cooked food derived from the Tôkyô dailies, with a little idle gossip or local slander added. To the publication of information on the 101 interesting local subjects—information that is inaccessible to persons residing elsewhere—the editors of these papers do not devote themselves. The *Meiji-hyôron* is of opinion, however, that provincial newspapers have a greater influence on their readers than their metropolitan contemporaries.

The organ we have just quoted, while condemning tattooing as a barbaric custom, expresses surprise that the practice should find such favour with foreigners. The *Meiji-hyôron* does not deny that the puncturing is very cleverly done or that and in ancient times the tattooer held an equally high place in public estimation with the sculptor. In modern times Yokohama is considered to be the paradise of tattooers. The number of distinguished foreigners who have left Japan with marks that they will carry to their graves is, says the magazine we are quoting, very considerable. Among these are to be included the two English princes (the late Duke of Clarence and the Duke of York) who visited this country many years ago. They carry about with them representations of clouds, dragons, and birds. Lord Clifford bore away the representation of one thousand tiny storks.

Mr. Longfellow, son of the poet, chose the battle of *Sabigahara*, with Ieyasu's army drawn up in battle array, as a device that would remind him of Japan's feudal days, and an American lady had on her left arm, on a space said to be about the size of a postage stamp, punctured no less than seven portraits. The *Meiji-hyôron* further informs us that both in England and America tattooing is becoming very popular, and that a Mr. Bander, hailing from the latter country, has engaged the services of Hori Chiyo, the well-known Yokohama tattooer, at an annual salary of yen 12,000, on a contract extending over three years. Hori Chiyo alleges that he has to thank the police for this good luck, for had not the proceedings they took against him involved a law suit, which resulted in his being fined for breaking the Law, and thus furnishing material for comments in foreign newspapers, Mr. Bander would never have heard of his existence. It is said that Hori Chiyo is a perfect master of his art and can tattoo in no less than seven different colours.

The following items are taken from the pages of the *Meiji-hyôron*. There are few institutions of so great interest as the *Ashikaga Gakkô* in Gumma Prefecture. This school was founded by Ono-no-takamura, in the ninth century, and, several hundred years later, under the management of Uyesuki Norizane attained a very high state of efficiency. The building, which covers the site of the old school, is now in a sad state of ruin, but the godown attached to it contains some very valuable books. They are said to be on 12 different branches of learning and to be over fifteen thousand in number. There are no less than 100 specimens of rare ancient works and some books from China that are over 2,000 years old. Hitherto, persons desirous of seeing these books have been conducted to the godown by a decrepit old man and allowed only to spend a few minutes in the examination of the catalogue, but the Gumma Prefectural Assembly have now taken steps to provide a suitable building to serve as a library; and are determined to do what is possible to preserve all relics of the ancient institution.

The popularity of *Nô* performances is very great at the present time, as is shown by the patronage the Nôgakkai has received. The Society has been ordered to arrange for two performances a year before His Majesty the Emperor, and within a few months of its establishment was placed in command of a fund exceeding 10,000 yen. These *Nô* performances are decidedly elevating and are an immense improvement on the foreign style of dancing in vogue a few years ago.

Since the reforms introduced into the Meiji Bijutsu Gakkô, great earnestness has been shown by the students generally. Many of them have not been content with the instruction received in school hours, but have attended the private classes held by Mr. Asai Chû. Mr. Koyama Shôtarô (Foreign Style Artist) is engaged on a portrait of the Emperor Kônei (the father of the present Emperor), which, it is predicted, will be a striking likeness. Mr. Murata Tanyô (Foreign Style Artist) has finished his third painting for an Imperial screen, which represents a scene in the late war, when the *Matsushima-kan* attacked the *Ting-yuen*. On the left of the *Matsushima* are the *Yoshino*, *Naniwa*, *Akutsushima*, *Takachiho*, and, enveloped in smoke, are seen the *Ting-yuen*, *Chin-yuen*, *Kwang-kiah*, *Ladyuen*, and *King-yuen*. The work of the artist is said to be very minute and in every way worthy of his reputation. The Bijutsu Gakkô, which hitherto has been exclusively devoted to teaching the Japanese style of painting, has now secured the services of Messrs. Kuroda and Kume, two well-known foreign-style artists. The year 1896 was marked by great activity in the world of art. The interest shown throughout the country in the future of Japanese art is very keen. The tide is strongly setting in favour of foreign styles.

In some quarters great things are expected from Miss Kôta Nobuko, who recently returned to Japan from Vienna, where she had been engaged

§ Japanese law forbids tattooing.

in the study of music. The advocates of progress in music, headed by Miss Kōda, have established a society called the 同聲會 *Dōsei Kai* (Harmonic Society). The *Meiji-hyōron* is of opinion that no extensive appreciation of foreign music is possible. Those to whom Western music affords pleasure are for the most part students that have no knowledge of Japanese music. This organ is in favour of foreign musical theories and ideas being utilised in the improvement of Japanese music, but thinks that for Japanese to become ardent admirers of foreign music pure and simple would involve a most undesirable denationalization.

Commenting on the backward condition of Japanese music, the same magazine says that the unwritten law of musicians in Japan is strictly observed by the whole fraternity, and there is no such thing as free inquiry in the rank of first class artists. One or two of the principles of the professional code may be mentioned. The teaching of music by acquainting the pupils with certain airs is not practised. Even the composing of airs is discouraged. Every artist prides himself on being able to perform pieces which are known to nobody but himself, and which he objects to others knowing.

Education, observes the 教育時論 *Kyōtoku-jiron*, is for the most part in the hands of four classes of teachers, namely (1) graduates of the Tōkyō Higher Normal School. (2) Graduates of the Imperial University, (3) Graduates of the Sapporo Agricultural College, (4) Teachers who have passed the Mombushō examination. The graduates of the Keiō gijuku, the Waseda Semmon Gakkō, the Kokugaku-in and the Tetsugaku-kan have not as yet, according to this authority, made their influence felt in educational circles. The magazine we are quoting says that the men turned out by the Sapporo College are doing good as directors of Ordinary Middle Schools and Industrial Schools.

Mr. Tsubouchi Shōyō's pen is ever busy and yet his works bear no marks of hasty compilation. It is only a few months since the appearance of his *Bungaku Son ori ori*, which was noticed in these columns, and we now have to announce the publication of a book dealing with the Japanese and the Western stage, and containing a large amount of most useful information relating to Japanese drama. The title of this work is 楽園の葉落 *Riyen no Ochiba*, a very poetical title, signifying the collection of the leaves that fall in the stage garden, the term *riyen* being the poetical equivalent of theatre. Mr. Tsubouchi's work is pronounced by competent authorities to be that of a specialist; the observations on Shakespeare are said to display an appreciation of the genius of the great dramatist which is extremely rare among Japanese. Mr. Tsubouchi has as yet published no dramas of his own, but it is confidently asserted that the assiduity with which he has for many years studied the world's great play-writers and the history of stage-acting, has been prompted by the desire to inaugurate a new era in Japanese drama by the preparation of plays that shall blend some of the chief elements of Western drama with the leading characteristics of Japanese histrionic art.

INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS.

We read in the *Shogyo Shimpō* that the Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha—which, for the information of some readers, must be explained to be the Iwasaki Bank—has increased its rate of interest on fixed deposits to 6 per cent. for yearly deposits, 5½ per cent. for six-monthly, and 5 per cent. for three-monthly. No change appears to have been made in the rate on special deposits. These continue to receive something like 5.5 per cent. The special deposit is a particularly convenient institution, for the depositor can withdraw the whole or part of the money at any moment without forfeiting a *sen* of interest.

THE GOVERNMENT & THE DIET.

The Government's position in the Diet seems to be now well assured. At first, the question of victory or defeat seemed to depend on the relations between the National Unionists and the Liberals. If these two became united under the same banner, the Cabinet would have a large majority against it. But the effort to effect a coalition proved fatal to the cohesion of the National Unionists. Seven of their members fell away. Among the Liberals, also, a disruptive influence, not very clearly defined, made itself felt. First, six members seceded; then five more; the whole eleven joining the Parliamentary Club, which had declared itself favourable to the Cabinet. That reduces the strength of the Liberals from 103, their effective number at the beginning of the session (Mr. Hoshi Toru being absent) to 93. The National Unionists are also reduced from 34 to 27. Hence the combined strength of the two is 119. The *Yiji Shimpō* now alleges that the political complexion of all the other members has been definitely determined, and that the total strength of the anti-Government sections, including absentees, is only 124, that of the pro-Government sections being 174. If that estimate be correct, no Cabinet hitherto has met the Diet with such a plurality.

MARINE NEWS.

Shipping enterprise in the Far East is very active. At the close of last year, the list kept in the Maritime Bureau of the Department of Communications, showed 528 steamers and 173 sailing vessels belonging to Japanese subjects. There can be no doubt, too, that the list was not exhaustive, for it is known that at the end of June, 1896, there were 306 steamers and 530 sailing ships not duly registered at the Bureau. The demands of the coastwise carrying trade not being sufficient to give employment to so many ships, attention has naturally been directed towards ocean service, with the further result that new steamers suitable for that purpose have had to be procured. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has ordered 18 new vessels, the Shosen Kaisha 13, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha 3, to be followed by others. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has also given orders for the building of a number of steamers, with the view of inaugurating a regular service to Germany, and Mr. Oya contemplates employing his three steamers on the Vladivostok and Korsakovsk line. Similar activity is shown by foreigners in the matter of steam-ship communication with the Far East. The German Lloyds Company is to receive 1½ millions additional subsidy, and has decided to build seven more steamers, so as to increase the service to two vessels a month instead of one, as at present. It is also said that a wealthy merchant of Chicago, in combination with others, intends to build a number of large fast steamers for the purpose of opening a mail service between San Francisco and the opposite coast of Asia. If this Company be really started, and if it undertakes the transportation of the United States mails, it will receive a subsidy of over 28,000 gold dollars for each through service between San Francisco and Hongkong. Further, Russia has already opened a service to Ninsen, Fusan, Gensan, Nagasaki, Chefoo, Newchwang, Shanghai, and Vladivostok and two steamers of over 1,000 displacement are running on this line.

With the development of shipping enterprise in Japan, the business of marine insurance has also attained marked progress. The risks covered by Japanese insurance companies now amount to a large figure. The *Nanyo Maru*, for example, destroyed by fire at Bakan, was insured to the extent of 360,000 *yen*, hull and cargo. Originally the various companies used to compete, but they soon discovered the disadvantage of such methods, and the majority of them, above all the three largest, the Tokyo, Nippon, and Teikoku, preserve intimate relations, and an insurance undertaken by one is generally divided among the others so as to

equalize risks and profits. In order to still further cement this relationship, to save trouble, and also to increase their credit, they have decided that every risk undertaken by one of the three shall be borne equally by all, and that this arrangement shall go into force from the 1st of next month. The aggregate capital of those three companies is over 7 million *yen*, so that this step should greatly strengthen their credit and thus promote their prosperity.

Such figures as the above are full of encouragement for the Japanese, but, after all, how petty they seem by the side of the corresponding figures of Occidental companies. Take the South British, for example. It can scarcely be classed among the greatest of British companies, yet its subscribed capital is £1,900,000, a sum two and a half times as big as the aggregate nominal capital of the three leading Japanese companies. Everything must have a beginning, and it is by no means our intention to depreciate the enterprise shown by the Japanese in this matter of insurance. But it is wholesome to look at the relative side of things.

A GOLD MINE.

It has long been known, says the *Tokyo Asahi*, that gold dust was procurable in the neighbourhood of Umatate-mura, in Iyo, at the source of the Yoshino River, but the general idea was that the gold had been thrown up by volcanic agency and that nothing in the shape of a mine existed. It appears, however, that a certain Mr. Mayeda of Kagoshima entertained a different opinion, and after various investigations he has demonstrated the correctness of his views by discovering outcroppings of auriferous quartz at ten places in Awa and Iyo provinces. The area of the gold-bearing district is said to 5,700,000 *tsubo* (4,750 acres), and it is stated that 60 *kwamme* (500 lbs.) of rock gives 20 *me* (½ lb.) of pure gold, which would be at the rate of 13 ounces a ton—extraordinarily rich ore. No wonder that the mine's qualities are described as exceptional. Mr. Mayeda is reported to be procuring machinery to work the mine on a large scale, but our readers must have observed that of all the gold and silver mines reported by the vernacular press, from time to time, as having been discovered here and there throughout Japan, not one seems to reach the stage of actually yielding precious metal.

THE EARTHQUAKE ON SUNDAY MORNING.

At 12.50 a.m. on Sunday the 17th, a very severe shock of earthquake was felt in Tokyo. No damage of any consequence resulted, but the disturbance nearly attained serious dimensions. It is a curious fact that violent earthquakes seem to occur frequently in the immediate sequel of a heavy snow-fall. To throw open the earthquake shutter and look out, or run out, into gardens or streets where half-melted snow lies in patches, must be quite a familiar experience to folks in Tokyo. Whether the melting snow breaks down some subterranean scarp of gigantic size, or whether it is converted into great volumes of impatient steam by the fires of hidden volcanoes—who shall say?

THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

According to an announcement from the Hon. Secretary of the Japan Society, a paper on the fall of the Tokugawa Dynasty was read at the Society's second ordinary meeting of the sixth session, Wednesday, December 9th, 1896. The Society is fortunate in being able to obtain Japanese contributors to its proceedings. The fact that virtually nothing of the kind has been compassed by the Asiatic Society in Japan, has often surprised us.

THE THREE CLUBS.

It is alleged that the Members' Club, the Business Men's Club, and the Reform Club, have either amalgamated, or are about to amalgamate. If the statement be correct, it means that the Government may count on these three bodies voting solidly in its favour. The fact is important, for the Members' Club, having been lately reinforced by another batch of 5 seceders from the Liberals, now numbers 29; the Reform Club, 5, and the Business Men's Club, 12. Here, then, we have 46 votes. These alone, added to the 96 Progressionists, total 142, without considering the Unionists Club (7), the members of which are certainly not likely to vote with the party from which they have seceded; and the Unaffiliated (23), of whom a good many are sure to support the Government. The situation has undoubtedly changed materially during the past month.

KOREAN NEWS.

Some Korean provincials are perturbed at the notion of a *capang* being taken. They think that the thing is a device for imposing an increased poll tax. An ancient experience, in truth!

The performances of Korean officials are sometimes very entertaining. They indicate a kind of double-barrelled dishonesty without example elsewhere. The latest instance is a tax-collector who went to one of the provinces, collected taxes to the amount of \$8,000, bought gold dust with the money, came back to Seoul and tried to buy a magistracy with the dust. His last purchase seems to have been a failure.

The discipline of the Korean soldiers in Seoul is indifferent. We read of a non-commissioned officer who, having won a suit in one of the law courts, set to work abusing the court officials in a most vehement fashion, though for what conceivable reason we do not discover. Finally he charged the judge with being drunk. This procured him admission to jail, but a few hours afterwards a score of his comrades rushed in, smashed the jail and carried him off by force. The next day thirty more of these braves came and wrecked the court itself, thrashing two policemen, *par parenthèse*, within an inch of their lives.

Here is a story so curious as to fact and so quaint as to the fashion of telling that we reproduce it *verbatim* from *The Independent*:—

Kim Inkie of Changtan was infatuated with the wife of his neighbour, Pak Sukkin. Kim invited Pak to take a row in his boat, and when they were out on the river Kim threw Pak overboard. The murderer calmly came back and lived with Pak's wife. However, the deed was known to the people there who reported the facts to the Magistrate. Kim was tried and found guilty. The Law Department sentenced Kim and Pak's wife to be hanged on December 26th.

The charmingly indiscriminate justice that sent the poor woman also to the gallows is not incongruous.

We read in the *Independent* that the King of Korea intended to move to the Kyen-gun Palace in the first week of January, but that he will remain some time longer in the Russian Legation because the troops now under training by Russian officers are not yet sufficiently skilled to discharge the function of royal guards. Truly the King's safety would not be worth much, it would seem, unless Russia's protecting hand were extended over his head.

Four women have opened a gambling house in the southern part of Seoul. Thither they entice young men, and get the better of them at dominoes. Being concubines of high officials, the fair players can defy police interference. Two of their victims have been appealing to the public through the press. Would they have made any noise if they had won the women's money?

After due consideration a specially appointed Board has decided that the "spirit" of the late Queen of Korea shall be called *mensung*, which means that "her character was as high as the heavens and as firm as the earth, and that

her deeds were full of ceremony and music." It is a great deal for two syllables to mean.

We described in our last issue, the disorderly conduct of a non-commissioned officer who charged a judge on the bench with being intoxicated, and the still more disorderly conduct of the man's comrades, who subsequently released him from custody and wrecked the court of law. The result of the incident is that the King has reprimanded the Minister and Vice-Minister of War, that a captain has been cashiered, two lieutenants placed on the retired list, one private condemned to be shot, and three to be exiled for life. The severity of the punishments is far more criminal than the crime punished.

The *Independent* classes Buddhist priests and sorceresses together. It says that there are a thousand of them in Seoul, and that they make an average of \$15 each per month. In other words, the 300,000 inhabitants of the city pay \$180,000 yearly to be fooled.

In consequence of the great cold in Seoul the King has ordered that all prisoners, except thieves, murderers, criminals of immoral character, and political offenders, be allowed to leave their cells, and that children below fifteen years of age and persons above seventy be released. The classification of political offenders with murderers and thieves is suggestive.

Seoul has had its first ball. There were six ladies and ten gentlemen present.

Memorials have been addressed to the King of Korea urging that everybody who had any connection with the death of the Queen, or with the military demonstration at the palace in 1884, including the families and relatives of the offenders, should be slaughtered. The King has replied that the statements of the memorialists are "quite reasonable."

CHINESE NEWS.

The four-masted ship *Alice A. Leigh*, from New York, took the ground inside the Woosung Spit buoy on the 9th of January, and had not been floated off at the latest advices (11th inst.).

The Imperial Bank of China is an accomplished fact. It is to begin business, with a capital of 7 million taels, in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Russell & Company on the Bund in Shanghai.

It is stated that an English coasting steamer, carrying goods from Manchester for transhipment at London *en route* for Shanghai, has been wrecked, but the name of the vessel does not appear to be publicly known in Shanghai. An erroneous statement has been published in Nagasaki and Yokohama, to the effect that the steamer was outward bound.

There is news of another anti-foreign demonstration in China. It took place at the recently opened port of Shasi. Particulars are not yet to hand, but the story is that Mr. Neumann, acting Commissioner of Customs, and a member of the Lyons Commission, were attacked and roughly handled by a mob of some 200 Chinese.

In deference to a suggestion made by Mr. Oliver, chief foreign instructor in the Tungwen College, Peking, the Ministers in charge of the College have decided that prizes shall henceforth be given to students of arts and science, and that youths distinguishing themselves in these branches of learning shall be attached to legations abroad for the purpose of pursuing their technical studies. Hitherto the successful study of languages alone brought substantial reward, but Mr. Oliver points out that, however useful interpreters may be, the need of men acquainted with chemistry, physics, mining, and so forth must soon be keenly felt.

Mr. R. J. Fearon, head partner in the firm of Fearon, Daniel and Company, of Shanghai and New York, died suddenly of apoplexy in the latter city on the 8th instant. The *North China Daily News* says of him:—

A thorough, cultured, English gentleman, a first-rate business man, and a warm and genial friend, Mr. Robert Fearon was most heartily liked and respected by all who knew him, and in the many years he spent in Shanghai he was one of its leading citizens. He came out to China some forty

years ago to join the American firm of Augustine Heard & Co., in which he had been for some years a partner at the time of its dissolution, subsequently settling at New York in charge of the interests of the firm of Fearon, Low & Co., the predecessors of the present firm. He took a great interest in public affairs of all kinds at Shanghai, and was a shining light in amateur theatricals here, both he himself and his clever and amiable wife, who was one of the leading ornaments of our society in the old days, contributing markedly to the success of the amateur stage was an even more important factor in our social life than it is now. He was only sixty-one years old at the time of his death, and the truest sympathy is felt with his widow and children, and with those whom his premature death most intimately affects. There are few old residents here who do not feel that in Robert Fearon they have lost a friend whose place can never be entirely filled, and whose memory will remain green with them till their own time comes to follow him. Clever, lovable, unassuming, and unselfish, Robert Fearon was one of the men who, if Shanghai had a Walhalla, would most worthily fill a niche in its walls.

A correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writes as follows about the *Illis* monument on the South-East Promontory of Weihaiwei:—

Adjoining the lighthouse the German naval authorities have brought two mow of land. This plot of ground has been enclosed with a substantial stone wall, standing about five feet high. The graves of the Captain and several of the officers are marked: but most of the bodies, when recovered, were unrecognisable and lie in unknown though not in unnamed graves.

About the middle of the ground a monument has been erected. The shaft is of white marble and ends in a point. It stands on a marble base; and this again on a base made up of blocks of stone cemented over and white-washed. The whole is twenty feet in height; and looks well. On three sides of the marble base the names of those drowned are carved, commencing with the captain, a sadly monotonous roll-call of seventy-one names not including the five Chinese who were serving on board and also lost their lives. Carved on the other aspect is the last verse of the patriotic song which the brave men, in spite of howling winds, raging sea, and imminent death, joined hands and sang. As was pointed out in your paper at the time, it serves to show that the age of heroism is not quite past. All honour to the memory of those brave men who thus for Kaiser and Fatherland met an untimely end. I understand that for the future this will form the cemetery for men of the German navy who may die while on duty in N-China waters. One word of criticism. The two posts on which the German colours are painted are rather ugly. They more resemble barber's poles than anything else one can think of. But probably there are few to whom they will prove an eyesore.

From statistics furnished during the Week of Prayer in Shanghai we learn that there are nine Protestant Missions established in Shanghai and engaged in school-work. They have 60 day schools, with a total of 31 male and 29 female teachers, and an average of 25 pupils each. Some 1,500 scholars annually pass through these schools. There are also 11 boarding schools, 5 for boys and 6 for girls.

The *Peking Gazette* of October 24th contains the celebrated decree with reference to Li Hung-chang's trespass. It will be seen that the Emperor adopts a somewhat deprecatory tone in ordering the punishment of the great Viceroy:—

On the 22nd of this month, we are informed, the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang trespassed into the forbidden precincts of our Palace of Yuen Ming Yuen for the purpose of taking a look around the place. This unauthorised excursion into the Imperial enclosure is a decided breach of Court etiquette and we are therefore compelled to hand the said trespasser over to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of a suitable penalty.

The leading Shanghai journal publishes a strong indictment against the Chinese Authorities in connection with the opening of Hangchow and Soochow. We read that every possible obstacle was placed in the path of the Japanese when they attempted to secure the enforcement of the Shimonoeki Treaty with regard to these two places. At Soochow, the site first offered for a settlement was a badly field six miles from the city, and when, at length, after weary

negotiations, the present site was reached, it was found that all the best land there had been already secured by Chinese officials at almost nominal prices to be re-sold to foreigners under the Land Regulations at prices varying from 150 to 250 dollars a *mow*. There is nothing surprising in this, nor indeed in any of the charges preferred by our contemporary, for they refer to nothing more than an attempt to evade the spirit of a treaty, with which kind of evasion on the part of Chinese officials, repeated experiences of Chinese methods have made the world familiar.

The French Consul, M. Haas, is said to have at last succeeded in purchasing an exceptionally fine site in Chungking for the erection of a consulate, and it is added that the price paid for it was very moderate. Rumour says, however, that the bargain is too good, and that the local officials are doing their best to upset it, in which case the previous proprietor is not unlikely to find his way to prison. Such, at any rate, was the fate of the natives at Hangchow who first sold land to British subjects. They are still in prison, and there does not appear to be any probability of their getting out. Strong contrasts are drawn between the new French site and the gloomy and dirty street in which the British Consulate stands. The American Consul has not yet succeeded in finding permanent quarters.

The following information about the new rapids near Wanhsien on the Yangtze is interesting:—

It would appear that a large mass of rock on the north bank, loosened by the late heavy rains, fell into the river at a spot where hitherto there had been only smooth and easily negotiable water. A fierce rapid has in consequence been formed which is said to be quite a *li* in length. As the water falls the rush becomes more intense, and the difficulties correspondingly greater. Down and up-river junks are alike placed in jeopardy by the terrific back wash which is strong enough to make a plaything of even the largest and best-manned vessels. Many have already been wrecked, and wrecks were likely to become increasingly common unless the danger is removed. A fortnight ago there were not less than 500 boats moored above and below the rapid, while, with the speed of mushrooms two thriving towns have grown up in close proximity to the place. Last week the merchants of Chungking met in conclave to decide upon a common basis of action in view of this new and altogether unforeseen impediment to the riverine traffic. With the permission of the local officials they, the merchants, agreed to order general transhipment of the goods and to levy a tax upon all cargo of 20 cash per package, for coolie hire. Up to date the charge made is said to have been only 5 cash per package, but with the object of obtaining sufficient funds to keep the necessary coolie path in order, and of gradually doing something towards removing the fallen rock, it was unanimously decided to raise the charge. This important arrangement will, if carried out, react upon all shippers, and upon all travellers to and from this part of the country. On the other hand, it is alleged to-day that the Viceroy has vetoed the merchants' proposal, and has himself determined to appropriate Tls. 20,000 from the provincial exchequer to the work of permanently clearing away the obstruction. This would certainly be the wisest plan of operation, although one cannot quite divest oneself of a suspicion that the high officials of the province together with the lesser dignitaries are, in secret, rejoicing over a circumstance which will add material strength to their arguments against the introduction of steamers on this western part of the river. In other words, the west, equally with the east, has now its "Heaven-sent barrier," and if this should prove to be the view taken of an otherwise melancholy incident by the Powers that be, it is hardly likely that the provincial funds will be drawn upon in the way the rumour of to-day asserts. It may be well to advise all travellers to the west to make an agreement with their boatmen to deliver themselves and their belongings at Chungking.

H.E. Tê, Governor of Kiangsi, has issued the following noteworthy proclamation:—

Since the opening of this Empire to international intercourse, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Missionaries have taken advantage of Treaty privileges to enter the interior districts to propagate the tenets of their religions and large numbers of

people have, in consequence, embraced the foreign faith with the primary object of directing their lives and thoughts towards righteousness and charitable deeds. But, although these religions are of foreign origin, those who have embraced them are yet subjects of our Great Emperor, and their lives and property are still under the protection of the local authorities, who continue to have jurisdiction over converts and non-converts alike. For be it known that the aim of these Missions is to lead people to do right, and they have nothing whatever to do with suits at court, nor can they interfere with the justiciary prerogatives of the officers of the Throne; while, on the other hand, converts having embraced the faith should persevere in perfecting themselves to be good and righteous citizens of Empire, nor should they presume upon their new status to commit acts of insubordination in defiance of the peace of their several districts.

"We (the Governor) however, have lately been informed that these converts abound in the greatest number in the districts of Kueich'i, etc., of this province, and it is because we fear that these people, not clearly understanding upon the fact of their having embraced the foreign religions, should behave improperly, and browbeat the peaceable amongst the population, thereby creating serious disturbance, that we now issue this proclamation to the people with special instructions to the local magistrates, etc., to be careful in preventing such acts against the peace of the province. And you, my people, who have embraced the Protestant or Roman Catholic religions which aim at encouraging good deeds, should by this very act persevere in acting up to the faith and tenets of the religion of your adoption. You should not presume upon your conversion to commit acts against your fellow-townsmen, while, on the other hand, you who have not embraced the foreign religions should not consider the conversion of your fellow townsmen to be an excuse for you to create popular tumult against them. If anyone should after issue of this proclamation dare to act contrary thereto, we promise to punish such most severely according to the law. We earnestly hope that our subjects will take our words to heart and refrain from being influenced by the acts and words of rowdies and rumour-mongers who have an interest (to the benefit of themselves) in creating disturbances against the peace of the country."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for that sentments or opinion of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

STRANGE CUSTOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Among the people of Nakatsu, province of Buzen, in Kinsu, there is a strange custom which I have never heard of any where else. If the custom prevails elsewhere in Japan or in any other country, I would like to know of it.

Whenever a new tomb-stone is set up in a cemetery, some one soon mutilates it in some way, usually by breaking off a corner. The piece broken off may be very small, but in many cases it is so large as to disfigure the tomb. It is very seldom that more than one corner is broken. It is sometimes done by boys for pure love of mischief, sometimes by older people who keep the piece broken off as a charm or relic. If a new tomb is to be preserved in perfect condition a high fence must be put around it for at least one year, or else it must be made of such hard stone that the corners cannot be easily broken.

Around the homes of some priests near one of the largest cemeteries is a wall built of old fallen down tomb-stones. The characters on them are still legible, and so the Japanese passing along can read the names of their ancestors in this weird old wall of grave-stones.

These facts are interesting in view of the supposed great reverence the Japanese have for departed spirits, and the worship of ancestors. To the Western mind there seems to be a strange contradiction of customs and ideas here as in many other practices of the Japanese. It is interesting to know these things any way.

Yours truly,

W. P. TURNER.

Nakatsu, Buzen

FEMALE EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I venture to send you the enclosed letter from the Rt. Rev. Dr. Barker, Bishop of Olympia, with the hope that you will print it in an early

issue of the *Mail*. It will be of interest to many parents in the East who are trying to solve the problem of the education of their daughters.

It will afford me pleasure to give such information as I possess to those desiring it.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN MCKIM.

Tokyo, Tsukiji, 35, Jan. 8th, 1896.

Tacoma, Washington, December 3rd, 1896.
My dear Bishop McKim,—I have been told lately that a large number of girls is sent to England from China and Japan for education. I thought I would write you on the subject and ask you if you thought there was any reasonable opening for us to exploit the Annie Wright Seminary amongst the English residents of the principal cities of Japan and China. I mail you several catalogues and circulars, which will give you a complete understanding of the situation here.

We have consolidated our two institutions for education and the Annie Wright Seminary for girls has absorbed the property and endowment of Washington College for boys, which has gone out of existence. The Seminary now has an endowment of \$100,000 and in order to be useful to the community, has reduced its charges, as you will see by the catalogue rate, to \$200 a year. We furnish a better education, more teachers, a better table, and a more comfortable home for those 200 a year than we were able to provide for \$400 a year five years ago. In other words, we furnish an education which costs the trustees over \$300 a year for each girl, at the rate of \$200.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Company runs direct from Japan and China to Tacoma. The new "Japanese Steamship Company" runs direct to Seattle via Honolulu. And the Canadian Pacific steamer stop at Victoria, which is only eight hours from Tacoma. If we could have a party of girls, properly chaperoned, to Tacoma, we could provide a splendid education at a much lower figure than could be secured elsewhere.

If we could secure enough girls, we could arrange for their care and guardianship during the summer by establishing a summer home on the waters of Puget Sound and conducting, if necessary, a summer school.

Will you not write me as fully and as promptly as you can about this? I am writing to Bishop Graves by this mail and shall hope to be guided by your advice.

We are the stewards of an endowment for the benefit of young womanhood and are constantly striving to administer the trust in as generous a way as possible.

Always with very best wishes, my dear Bishop,
Faithfully yours, WILLIAM M. BARKER.

A QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I would thank you for an opinion or for information as to whether the prohibition of music now being enforced includes organ music in Christian Church worship. If it can be obtained, an authoritative statement from the proper officials would relieve more or less embarrassment on the part of many of your readers.

Thanking you in advance for any trouble you may be at in this matter, I remain, with great respect,

Your truly,
Nagoya, January 16th.
A. R. MORGAN.

(Our own opinion is that Church music is not included in the prohibition. We do not perceive how religious music could be referred to in such a category as "Ka-bu-on-gaku." Besides, the object is to suspend amusements not acts of worship. At the funeral itself there will be music. We shall make further inquiries, however.—Ed. J.M.)

RELIGIONS AND BENEVOLENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A meeting of representatives of various religions such as the one held in Shiba, Tokyo, on Sept. 26th last, can display about as much cant as one wants to read in a year. Take for instance the speech of Mr. Shaku Soyen, where he says:—"An investigation of Buddhism, Christianity, Mohammedanism, and Confucianism tends to show that, though different in form, in many important particulars they agree. There are certain truths which are common to all, such, for instance, as the power and need of benevolence in the world."

I don't care anything about Mr. Shaku Soyen's theories; I care very little about them on general principles, but am a great stickler for facts, and am going to ask him to give me some facts in verification of the above assertion of his. I would like to have, for instance, the statistics in four parallel columns showing the number of free hospitals, orphan asylums, leper hospitals, and free night or day schools for the poor; how many humanitarian societies, such as the Red Cross Society, the Society for the prevention of cruelty to children or brute animals, or organized committees for giving relief to the poor in times of famine and disaster, have been established in the world by the four religions above named. Or if he cannot give them all, give as many as he can of such institutions in Japan and China. Such facts would prove interesting reading to many of us. It would show just how much practical "benevolence," not theoretical, there is in these religions. Unless doctrines and theories manifest themselves in some way that is beneficial to the people, they are as useless and silly as ghost stories.

Another point. A few years ago a distinguished Buddhist priest in Japan was returning from the Congress of Religions in Chicago. He was a cabin passenger on the steamer *Empress of India*. Down in the steerage was a poor humble Japanese Buddhist believer dying. The surgeon of the ship asked this distinguished Buddhist priest to go to the hospital and see his dying countryman, but he refused to go. The next day, as the dead body was given up to the deep in the kindest and most solemn way that Christian hands could do it, this high priest did not even lend his august presence to the solemn scene. I wonder if Mr. Shaku Soyen knows who this Buddhist priest was.

There are times and occasions when soft speeches about "benevolence," philanthropy, and the brotherhood of man become blatant hypocrisy.

Yours truly,
WILL PATILLO.
January, 14th, 1897.

DRAMATIC MARRIAGE OF DR. RIZAL.

The marriage of Dr. Rizal an hour and a half before he was publicly shot at Manila is one of the most dramatic events yet recorded in the history of the Philippine rebellion, says the *Hongkong Daily Press*. According to the Spanish papers Dr. Rizal contracted matrimony with Miss Josefina Bracken at five o'clock in the morning in the presence of the chaplain of the forces and of the officers of the guard, and at half-past six he was led to the place of execution. The heroine of this extraordinary drama, which reads more like fiction than truth, is the daughter of an English soldier, and was born in this colony. We have gleaned one or two particulars about the career of this interesting lady, who will, it is expected, shortly arrive in Hongkong. When she was quite young her father either died or went to England, and an engineer named Tauber, who was for many years in charge of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's fire engines on the Praya, adopted her as his daughter. Tauber was well known in the colony, and during the disastrous typhoon of 1874, he and his brother, who was also connected with the Insurance Company, rescued many people from drowning, for which meritorious services each was awarded the Humane Society's medal. Tauber, although not holding a very high position, amassed a considerable sum of money, and some years ago bought several houses in Mosque Junction, but within the last few years he disposed of them. Towards 1892 his eyesight began to fail, and fearing blindness he went to Manila to consult Dr. Rizal, taking with him his adopted daughter, Miss Josefina Bracken. By this time Dr. Rizal had been deported to Dapitan, but Tauber was determined to see the doctor and he and Miss Bracken journeyed to the place of exile and had an opportunity of consulting the doctor in the fortress. Tauber and his adopted daughter remained at Dapitan for two years, and then, as Tauber's eyesight had been strengthened under the skilful treatment of Dr. Rizal, he returned with Miss Bracken to Manila. Miss Bracken, who had during her two years' stay in Dapitan become greatly attached to Dr. Rizal, subsequently went back to the fortress and rented a house. She paid frequent visits to Dr. Rizal, and it is supposed that they were just about to get married when the doctor was taken to Manila, then to Spain, and then back to Manila again. Whether Miss Bracken followed her betrothed backwards and forwards is not known, but her subsequent marriage under such strikingly tragic circumstances affords a strong foundation for a powerful story.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

["SPECIAL" TELEGRAMS TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.
Chess match finished. Lasker 10, Steinitz 2, drawn 5.

(Reuter's Service of Telegrams supplied to the "Japan Herald," the "Japan Gazette," and other Subscribers in Tokyo and Yokohama.)

London, January 16.
The plague in Bombay is increasing.
Exchange on London at Paris..... 25.23
Exchange on London at New York ... 4.874
(Tel. Trans.)

London, January 18.
The British cruisers *Thetis* and *Forté*, now at Malta, have been ordered to proceed to the West Coast of Africa forthwith.

The Volunteers have attacked and defeated

the Bechuana rebels with a loss to the enemy of forty killed.

Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now on a visit to Berlin, where he has been received with marked honour. No doubt is entertained that the visit is being made with a special political object.

London, Jan. 19.
Professor Bergmann has been summoned to operate on H.M. the Czar to prevent the extension of an osseous growth in the cranium, due to the assault committed upon him whilst visiting Japan. This, added to the excessive amount of work performed by His Majesty, has caused vertigo.

London, January 20.
Parliament was opened yesterday. The Queen's Speech refers to the massacres in Turkey, to the Dongola Expedition, and to the Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and America. Bills are announced for dealing with Education and for the improvement of the military defences of the Empire.

Exchange on London at Paris..... 25.224
" " " " New York..... 4.874
(Tel. Trans.)

(FROM TONGKING PAPERS.)

Paris, December 28.
The majority of the journals of all parties approve of the nomination of M. Doumer as Governor-General of Indo-China.

Paris, Dec. 30.
Le Temps, speaking of the motion of M. Blanchy relative to the autonomy of Cochin China, says that the nomination of Mr. Doumer, as Governor-General of Indo-China, proves that the Government is in favour of maintaining the union as at present.

Paris, Jan. 1.
The Czar has telegraphed to the President of the Republic confirming the good wishes he had made for the prosperity of France and saying the experiences of his visit were ineffaceable.

Paris, Jan. 3.
At the reception in the Elysée on the 1st January, M. de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, in presenting the members of the Corps Diplomatique, stated that the year opened under favourable auspices, France contributing by its attitude to the maintenance of peace. The President, in reply, said that the most ardent desire of France was to march in concert with the European Powers, and that the present unity justified the confidence that this would be maintained in the future.

The French and England journals are unanimous in criticising the importance of the telegram addressed by the Czar to the President of the French Republic.

Paris, January 3.
M. Faure has thanked the Czar for his message, and expressed his good wishes for the happiness of the Czar and Czarina and the greatness of Russia. He also preserves pleasant memories of the visit of the Czar and Czarina to France.

Paris, January 4.
The senatorial elections are taking place. The following results have come to hand:—Republicans, 69; Radicals, 16; Conservatives, 12. The Republicans have won eight seats. It is confidently expected that the whole of the available Spanish forces under General Polavieja will attack Cavite before the end of the month of January.

The rebels are evidently dispirited at the wholesale executions of their leaders by the Spanish authorities and at the firmness displayed by General Polavieja.

The Spanish troops defeated the insurgents near Manila, killing 1,100 men!

(FROM THE "CHINA MAIL.")

Singapore, Saturday, January 9.
In consequence of the Government proposal to have all the jinrikishas in the Colony registered, there is a lock-out here of fifteen thousand Chinese rikisha-pullers.

The owners of the vehicles object to the proposed registration regulations, alleging that they are too strict.

There were slight disturbances on Friday, but the Government are determined to enforce the regulations. All is quiet to-day.

Manila, Saturday, Jan. 9.
Since the engagement between the Spanish troops and the rebels at Santa Maria there has been no engagement of a decisive character. Desultory fighting is conducted around the headwaters of the River Pasig, between La Laguna and the Bay of Manila. The Spanish forces invariably prove victorious in these encounters, but one small force was isolated near the Pasig and suffered severely until reinforcements came up and drove off the rebels.

Aguinaldo, commanding some six thousand rebels from Cavite, is lying in this region, endeavouring to enlist recruits and vainly attempting to form a junction with the rebel forces in Bulacan.

Suspects within the Spanish lines are said to be contemplating reprisals if Roxas is executed, but these threats will not deter General Polavieja from carrying out the law should it be decided to execute this rebel.

The bulk of the Spanish troops are operating in small mobile columns in Bulacan and to the north-east of Manila. A body of troops was despatched yesterday to Iba, the capital of Zambales, and to Bolinao, to protect the cable. Bulacan is now reported to be peaceful.

Manila, Jan. 11.
Roxas and other twelve rebels were shot here to-day. The prisoners included a lieutenant of infantry. There have been twenty-six executions here during the past week, inclusive of three priests alleged to have been implicated in the rising.

Seven soldiers [presumably natives?] have been shot for conspiracy at Mindanao.

It is reported here that about half of the rebels exiled to Yap, in the Caroline Islands, have been shot for attempting to escape. Over one hundred men were thus executed.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, January 11.
Owing to the friendly remarks of Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador in London, at an interview granted to the Paris correspondent of *The Times*, the Paris papers warmly advocate an Anglo-French entente.

It is persistently reported that Count Muraviev, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, succeeds Prince Lobanoff as Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In the Football Match between Wales and England, Wales secured a goal and two tries to England's nothing.

London, January 13.
The British-American Arbitration Treaty has been signed.

Reuter's Agent at Bonny states that the natives have massacred a British expedition to the city of Benin, including Consul-General Philips, Major Crawford, Captains Boisragon, Commandant of the Niger Protectorate troops, and Malang (?), Surgeon Elliot, two Consular officers, two civilians, and a number of native carriers.

Major H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., Colonial Engineer in the Straits Settlements, has been appointed Governor of Lagos.

Hongkong, Jan. 13, 3.45 p.m.
The Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Fausang*, bound to Kobe with a cargo of cotton and sugar, is on fire in Hongkong harbour.

[The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s steamer *Fausang* is a steamer of 1,410 tons net register, built last year by Messrs. Wigham, Richardson and Co. on the Tyne. She is a steel vessel, 290 feet long, and of 40 feet beam and 15 feet depth of hold. On her trial trip she attained a mean speed of 14 knots. She arrived from home on the 31st of May last.—N.C.D.N.]

London, 14th Jan.
Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has sent to the Lord Mayor of London a powerful statement, showing the immense extent of the famine in India, and estimating that the cost to the Indian Treasury will amount to from four to six millions sterling.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Bund, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 277.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1—K to R 7 | 1—B to B sq. |
| 2—Q to K Kt sq. | 2—B to B 4 |
| 3—Q to Kt 8, mate | if 2—B to Q 3 |
| 3—Kt to Kt 6, mate | if 2—B any other |
| 3—Kt to K 7, mate | if 2—Kt moves |

3—Q to Q 4, mate.
Correct answers from W.H.S., J.D., and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 278.

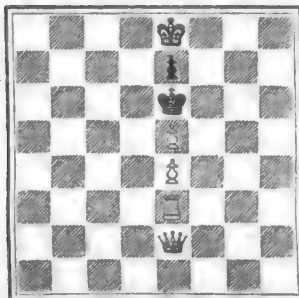
- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1—K to Q 7 | 1—R takes P |
| 2—Kt to B 2, mate | 1—R to B 5 |
| 2—Kt to Kt 3, mate | 1—R to B 6 |
| 2—Q to Q 6, mate | 1—R takes Kt |
| 2—P to B 6, dis. mate | 1—R to Q 6 |
| 2—Q to K 5, mate | 1—P to B 5 |
| 2—R to K 4, mate | 1—R to Q 7 |
| 2—R takes R, mate | 1—Kt moves |

Correct answers from W.H.S., Shogi, W.D.C., and Omega.

J.D.—Your Key-move to No. 278 will not answer. Compare it with the above solution and perpend!

PROBLEM No. 281.

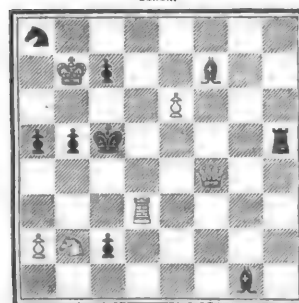
By A. E. MERCER.



White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 282.

By H. F. L. MEYER, Sydenham.



White to play and mate in two moves.

GUNSBURG ON THE MOSCOW CONTEST.
The fourth game played at Moscow resulted in a victory for Lasker. It will be remember-

ed that in the first portion of the match between Steinitz and Zukertort at New York some ten years ago, Zukertort also won four games from Steinitz, but ultimately lost the match. We, however, have a distinct recollection of the feeling of chess players at the time, which was that Steinitz would prevail in the end. In the present match between Steinitz and Lasker there is an equally strong opinion abroad—which we might say existed in the public mind before even the first game was played—and that impression was that Lasker would prevail. The fourth game, printed below, was an end game from beginning to end. All Lasker did was to double one of his opponent's pawns and then plant his knight on Q B 5, and the whole game was occupied with the carrying through of the task of utilising the minute advantage which Lasker had obtained. Perhaps, if Steinitz had not advanced the pawns on the K Kt side, he might have steered into a draw; but he had the worst of the game anyway, and even if the game had been drawn, in spite of Lasker's efforts, it would not have detracted a whit from his mastery play.

GAME No. 637.

FOURTH GAME.

RUG LOPEZ.

- | WHITE.
Lasker. | BLACK.
Steinitz. |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to K B 3 | 2—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3—B to Kt 5 | 3—B to B 4 |
| 4—P to B 3 | 4—K Kt to K 2 |
| 5—P to Q 4 | 5—P takes P |
| 6—P takes P | 6—B to Kt 5 ch. |
| 7—B to Q 2 | 7—B takes B ch. |
| 8—Q takes B | 8—P to Q 4 |
| 9—P takes P | 9—Kt takes P |
| 10—B takes Kt ch. | 10—P takes B |
| 11—Castles | 11—Castles |
| 12—Kt to B 3 | 12—P to B 3 |
| 13—K R to K sq. | 13—P to Kt sq. |
| 14—P to K R 3 | 14—B to B 4 |
| 15—Q R to B sq. | 15—Q to Q 3 |
| 16—Kt to K R 4 | 16—B to Q 2 |
| 17—Kt to K 4 | 17—Q to B 5 |
| 18—Q takes Q | 18—Kt takes Q |
| 19—Kt to Q B 5 | 19—B to B sq. |
| 20—P to Q Kt 3 | 20—K to B 2 |
| 21—Kt to B 3 | 21—R to K sq. |
| 22—R takes R | 22—K takes R |
| 23—R to K sq. ch. | 23—K to B 2 |
| 24—Kt to Q 2 | 24—Kt to K 3 |
| 25—Kt takes Kt | 25—B takes Kt |
| 26—Kt to K 4 | 26—B to Q 4 |
| 27—Kt to B 5 | 27—R to Kt 5 |
| 28—R to Q sq. | 28—K to K 2 |
| 29—P to B 3 | 29—K to Q 3 |
| 30—K to B 2 | 30—R to Kt sq. |
| 31—R to K sq. | 31—B to B 2 |
| 32—Kt to K 4 ch. | 32—K to Q 2 |
| 33—K to K 3 | 33—B to Q 4 |
| 34—Kt to B 5 ch. | 34—K to Q 3 |
| 35—K to Q 3 | 35—P to K R 4 |
| 36—P to K R 4 | 36—R to K R sq. |
| 37—K to B 3 | 37—R to Q Kt sq. |
| 38—P to B 4 | 38—R to Kt sq. |
| 39—P to Kt 3 | 39—P to K 4 |
| 40—B P takes P | 40—P takes P |
| 41—R to K 5 | 41—P takes P |
| 42—P takes P | 42—R to Kt 6 ch. |
| 43—K to Kt 4 | 43—R to Kt 5 |
| 44—Kt to Kt 7 ch. | 44—K to Q 2 |
| 45—R takes P | 45—R takes P ch. |
| 46—K to R 5 | 46—B to B 2 |
| 47—Kt to R 6 | 47—R to Q 7 |
| 48—Kt to B 5 ch. | 48—K to K 2 |
| 49—P to R 4 | 49—R to Q 3 |
| 50—R to R 8 | 50—R to Q 4 |
| 51—P to Kt 4 | 51—B to K sq. |
| 52—R to R 6 | 52—R to B 4 |
| 53—R to K 6 ch. | 53—K to Q sq. |
| 54—R to K 4 | 54—B to B 2 |
| 55—K to R 6 | 55—B to Q 4 |
| 56—R to Q 4 | 56—K to B sq. |
| 57—K takes P | 57—R to R 4 |
| 58—R to K B 4 | 58—R to R sq. |
| 59—P to K R 5 | 59—B to R 7 |
| 60—P to R 6 | 60—B to Q 4 |
| 61—P to R 7 | 61—B to R 7 |
| 62—R to K 4 | 62—B to B 2 |
| 63—R to R 4 | 63—B to R 7 |
| 64—Kt to K 4 | 64—B to Kt 6 |
| 65—P to R 5 | 65—B to B 7 |
| 66—R to Kt 4 | 66—Resigns. |

The fifth game of the match is now to hand. It is curious to note that no sooner does Steinitz part company with his theoretical fancies than he does well—better than in any previous game in the match. Steinitz adopted the P to Q 4 opening, pinning the Q Kt early in the game. Steinitz further proceeded with Q to Kt 3, endeavouring to exercise pressure on both wings. Lasker suf-

fered from the disadvantage of having his Q B shut in, the result of the defence which he adopted. Steinitz by very clever play obtained an attack on the king's side, which at one time looked very promising, but events proved that there was a defence, or rather, more correctly speaking, that Lasker found one. The champion instituted a counter attack, which, however, was short-lived. Steinitz, by the sacrifice of the exchange, made another bold bid for victory, but it met with equally excellent defence, and the result was that Lasker was enabled to draw. The chess world will welcome this game as a proof of the fact that the veteran is by no means hopelessly beaten as yet.

GAME No. 640.

FIFTH GAME.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

- | WHITE.
Steinitz. | BLACK.
Lasker. |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1—P to Q 4 | 1—P to Q 4 |
| 2—P to Q B 4 | 2—P to K 3 |
| 3—Kt to Q B 3 | 3—Kt to K B 3 |
| 4—B to Kt 5 | 4—B to K 2 |
| 5—P to K 3 | 5—Castles |
| 6—Q to Kt 3 | 6—P takes P |
| 7—B takes P | 7—P to Q B 4 |
| 8—P takes B | 8—Q to R 4 |
| 9—Kt to B 3 | 9—Q takes P |
| 10—Castles (K R) | 10—Kt to B 3 |
| 11—B to Q 3 | 11—Kt to Q Kt 5 |
| 12—B takes Kt | 12—P takes B |
| 13—B to Kt sq. | 13—R to Q sq. |
| 14—P to Q R 3 | 14—Kt to Q 4 |
| 15—Q to B 2 | 15—P to B 4 |
| 16—Kt to Q 4 | 16—B to B 3 |
| 17—P to K Kt 4 | 17—Kt takes Kt |
| 18—P takes Kt | 18—P takes P |
| 19—Q takes R P ch. | 19—K to B sq. |
| 20—B to K 4 | 20—K to K 2 |
| 21—B to Kt 6 | 21—R to B sq. |
| 22—Q R to Kt sq. | 22—Q to K Kt 4 |
| 23—P to B 2 | 23—P to R sq. |
| 24—Q to K 4 | 24—B to K 4 |
| 25—R to Q sq. | 25—B takes P ch. |
| 26—K to B sq. | 26—B to B 4 |
| 27—R takes P ch. | 27—B takes R |
| 28—Q takes B ch. | 28—K to B 3 |
| 29—Kt takes K P | 29—Q to Kt sq. |
| 30—Kt to Q 4 | 30—R to Q sq. |
| 31—B takes P | 31—B to R 4 |
| 32—B to K 4 | 32—Q to B 5 ch. |
| 33—B to Q 3 | 33—Q takes P |
| 34—Q to K 4 | 34—B takes Kt |
| 35—P takes B | 35—Q takes P |
| 36—Q to Kt 6 ch. | 36—K to K 2 |
| 37—R to K sq. ch. | 37—K to B sq. |
| 38—Q to B 5 ch. | 38—K to Kt sq. |
| 39—Q to Kt 6 ch. | 39—K to B sq. |

Drawn.

Steinitz could not appear at the appointed time to finish the sixth game through indisposition. It is a violation of Nature for a player sixty years old to play a match at Moscow in the winter beginning at seven in the evening and continuing till 2 a.m. against an opponent under thirty years of age. The chess-board shows up the faultiness of such action to a nicety. The weak point is want of physique—want of stamina. In life one may continue a wrong course of conduct for a very long time; but only transfer this action on to the chess-board, and no amount of subtlety, ingenuity, or obstinacy will succeed in preventing this wonderful board showing up all the weak spots and punishing all the errors. Yet if one looks back in chess history for over thirty years, one cannot help feeling that though the Napoleon of chess will come back from Moscow a thoroughly beaten man, yet his greatness cannot be taken away from him; and the chess world, which includes so many generous and enthusiastic patrons of the game, ought to consult together and see whether they could not do something for the veteran which would tend to take off the bitterness of defeat and help him on to a more peaceful chess career in the future—more fit for the eventide of life than match playing.

SIXTH GAME.

Not much can be said as regards the sixth game of the match. The opening was a very commonplace one, Lasker showing that, like all great players, he trusts to his own efforts in the middle and end game more than to opening strategy. Steinitz exchanged bishops early on his opponent's K 3, which we think is the proper thing to do. But his subsequent move of Kt to Kt 5 seems to us premature, and the tenth move of P to K B 3 did not seem to improve matters. Generally speaking, Kt to Kt 5 in similar positions where the king's pawn has been doubled may only be played after Black has castled, and when he is in a position to play Q to Q Kt 3, followed by P to K B 4. The subsequent play of Steinitz was also somewhat reserved. If there is anything at all in

this opening, Black should have seized the opportunity of a rapid queen's side advance against Lasker's castled king. In the middle game Lasker simply did nothing on the strength of his score. To the credit of the veteran he said that at doing nothing he is not a good man. He advanced on the king's side, giving Lasker some opportunities which he desired, yet it does seem strange that after Lasker played 30—P to Kt 3 and 31—K to Q Kt 2, Steinitz did not see Lasker's change of front, but proceeded heedlessly with his original intention of doubling his rooks off the K R file, a futile manoeuvre which gave Lasker ample time in transferring the game to the queen's wing, as clearly indicated by the two moves given. When Steinitz recognised the situation he could only withdraw his pieces from the king's side with much loss of time. Lasker, having this favourable chance given to him, was of course not slow in availing himself of them.

GAME No. 641.

SIXTH GAME.

K. KT. OPENING.

WHITE. Lasker.	BLACK. Steinitz.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4	3—B to B 4
4—Kt to B 3	4—P to Q 3
5—P to Q 3	5—Kt to B 3
6—B to K 3	6—B takes B
7—P takes B	7—Kt to Q R 4
8—B to Kt 3	8—Kt takes B
9—R P takes Kt	9—Kt to Kt 5
10—Q to K 2	10—P to K B 3
11—P to Q 4	11—P to B 3
12—Castles Q R	12—Q to K 2
13—P to R 3	13—Kt to R 3
14—P to Kt 4	14—B to Q 2
15—Kt to K R 4	15—P to K Kt 3
16—Kt to B 3	16—Kt to B 2
17—Q R to Kt sq.	17—Castles Q R
18—P to Q Kt 4	18—Kt to Kt sq.
19—Q to B 2	19—Q R to K B sq.
20—Q to Kt 3	20—P to K R 3
21—R to B sq.	21—Kt to Q sq.
22—K R to Kt sq.	22—Kt to R 3
23—R to B 2	23—Kt to B 2
24—K R to B sq.	24—Q R to Kt sq.
25—Kt to K R 4	25—Kt to K sq.
26—P to Q Kt 5	26—Kt to R sq.
27—P takes B P	27—P takes B P
28—Kt to B 3	28—P to Kt 4
29—R to Kt 2	29—P to K R 4
30—P to Kt 3	30—R to R 3
31—Kt to Kt 2	31—Q R to R sq.
32—Q to B 2	32—Kt to B 2
33—R to Q R sq.	33—R to Q Kt sq.
34—Q to K 2	34—R to Kt 2
35—R R to Kt sq.	35—R to R sq.
36—Q R to Q sq.	36—P takes Kt P
37—R P takes P	37—R to Q B sq.
38—Q to Q 3	38—B to K 3
39—Kt to Q 2	39—Kt to Kt 4
40—Kt (Q 2) to Kt sq.	40—R (B sq.) to B 2
41—Kt to R 4	41—R to B sq.
42—K to B sq.	42—R (B sq.) to Q Kt sq.
43—R to Kt 2	43—R to Q 2
44—Kt (Kt sq.) to B 3	44—Kt to B 2
45—P to Q 5	45—P takes P
46—P takes P	46—B to Kt sq.
47—Q to B 4	47—R to Q B sq.
48—Kt to Kt 2	48—R to Kt sq.
49—P to K 4	49—Q R to Q sq.
50—R to B 2	50—R to K B sq.
51—Q R to K B sq.	51—B to R 2
52—R takes P	52—R takes R
53—R takes R	53—Q takes R
54—Q takes Kt	54—Q to R sq.
55—Q to B 6 ch.	55—R to Kt 2
56—Kt to Kt 5	56—K to Kt sq.
57—Q takes P ch.	57—K to B sq.
58—Q to B 6 ch.	58—Resigns.

GAME No. 642.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE. Mephisto.	BLACK. Amateur.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to Q 4	3—P takes P
4—Kt takes P	4—Q to R 5
5—Kt to K B 3	5—Q takes K P ch.
6—B to K 2	6—P to Q 4
7—Castles	7—B to K 3
8—Kt to B 3	8—Q to B 4
9—B to Q Kt 5	9—Kt to K 2
10—Kt to Q 4	10—Q to Kt 3
11—P to B 4	11—P to B 4
12—R to K sq.	12—B to Q 2
13—Kt takes Q P	13—Castles
14—R to K Kt	14—Kt takes B
15—Kt to Kt 5	15—B to B 4 ch.

16—B to K 3
17—Kt (Kt 5) takes B P
18—R takes B
19—Kt takes B
20—P to B 4
21—R to Q R 3 (4)
22—R to Kt sq.
23—P to Q Kt 4
24—Q to Q 4
25—R takes P ch.
26—R takes P ch.
27—Q to Kt 6 ch., and White mates next move.

(a) The conclusion of this game with its magnificent double sacrifice is exceptionally brilliant.

LASKER-STEINITZ.

Our final telegram arrived on the evening of the 19th and was printed in the daily issue of this journal on the 20th:—"Lasker 10, Steinitz 2, Drawn 5." So the prediction of Gunsberg (given above) has been verified, and Steinitz must retire on his laurels. He was Chess Champion of the World before Lasker was born, and it is safe to assert that no one will equal that record. Blackburne's dictum recurs with added force:—"When we pass the age of 50, we must be prepared to make way for younger men."

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 30rd.
From Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 26th.
From America	per P. N. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 26th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Jan. 29th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 28th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 28th.
From Canada, Mexico	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Feb. 15th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Feb. 17th.

* Ancona left Hongkong on January 15th. † Doric left Hongkong on January 16th. ‡ Peru left San Francisco via Honolulu on January 7. § Californian (with French mail) left Hongkong on January 20th. ¶ Celtic left San Francisco via Honolulu on January 16th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Jan. 24th.
For Portland	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 26th.
For America	per P. N. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 28th.
For Canada, Mexico	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Jan. 29th.
For Victoria, B.C.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 30th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Jan. 31st.
For America	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 6th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Monday, Feb. 15th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Feb. 19th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 16th January,—Yokkaichi 15th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 16th January,—Hongkong via ports, 7th January, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 17th January,—Nagasaki 14th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, Wilson, 17th January,—Otaru via ports, 13th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 17th January,—Kobe 16th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 17th January,—Kobe 16th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 17th January,—Otaru via ports, 13th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Tibbals, 17th January,—Kobe 16th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Moar, 17th January,—Kobe 16th January, General.—Doddwell, Carhill & Co.
Ching Wo, British steamer, 2,556, Harris, 18th January,—London via ports, and Kobe 16th January, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 18th January,—Vancouver, B.C., 5th January, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Belgic, British steamer, 2,695, J. H. Rinder, 18th January,—San Francisco 20th December, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Pelican, British steamer, 2,160, Dulling, 18th January,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 17th January, General.—Doddwell, Carhill & Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 18th January,—Yokkaichi 17th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hohenzollern, German steamer, 2,376, A. Harrasowitz, 20th January,—Hongkong 14th January, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 20th January,—Yokkaichi 19th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Hamada, 20th January,—Kobe 19th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ihai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 20th January,—Kobe 19th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 21st January,—Yokkaichi 20th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,060, Higo, 22nd January,—Kobe 21st January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, J. Nirei, 22nd January,—Shanghai via ports, 16th January, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, G. Shimadzu, 22nd January,—Kobe 21st January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 22nd January,—Yokkaichi 21st January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 16th January,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Benlomond, British steamer, 1,754, C. K. McIntosh, 17th January,—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.
Glenogle, British steamer, 2,308, Gasson, 17th January,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Orestes, British steamer, 2,876, Pulford, 17th January,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Rattler (6), British gunboat, Lieut.-Commander G. A. Hardinge, 16th January,—Hongkong.
Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Yamamoto, 17th January,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 17th January,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 17th January,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, Wilson, 18th January,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 18th January,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 19th January,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Energia, British steamer, 2,063, Saw, 19th January,—New York via ports, and Suez Canal, General.—Doddwell, Carhill & Co.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 19th January,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pelican, British steamer, 2,160, Dulling, 19th January,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Doddwell, Carhill & Co.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 19th January,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Belgic, British steamer, 2,695, J. H. Rinder, 19th January,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Chun Sang, British steamer, 745, E. J. Baller, 19th January,—Amoy, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 19th January,—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 20th January,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Changsha, British steamer, 1,463, Williams, 21st January,—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, R. A. Peters, 21st January,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 21st January,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Myrmidon, British steamer, 1,815, Gardiner, 22nd January.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Ching Wo, British steamer, 2,556, Harris, 22nd January.—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Hohenzollern, German steamer, 2,376, A. Harrassowitz, 22nd January.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachl.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,881, W. S. Thomson, 22nd January.—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, H. Shirakata, 22nd January.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 22nd January.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tamarind, Norwegian steamer, 750, John Dannevig, 22nd January.—Mororan, Ballast.—Captain.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Layard and maid, Mr. C. H. Best, Rev. J. H. Carroll, and Mr. J. H. Wainwright, M.D., in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss L. N. Duryea, Mr. W. J. Corwin, and Paymaster A. W. Bacon in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. F. W. Brown, Mr. H. Bailey, Lieut. A. C. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Epperley, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Grant, Mr. R. P. Howard, Mr. J. Le C. Lawrence, Miss Leslie, Mr. C. F. Roundell, Mr. R. V. Roundell, Mr. K. Sudzuki, Mr. W. F. Sylvester, Mr. L. M. Taylor, and Mr. Wong He Chong in cabin.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, from San Francisco:—One Chinese in cabin for Hongkong.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, from Hongkong:—Miss A. Mals-Rickhoff, Messrs. Frank and family, Ch. Schultz, Summers Brown, A. V. Huhn, and J. Kingsell and servant in cabin; Messrs. G. Goldstein, Hoi Song, Soy Chee, and Hing Song in second class; 28 Chinese on deck.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Miss Case, Miss Pratt, Mrs. Kah and child, Captain E. W. Haswell, Messrs. M. Zamoto, Emil Enhorning, H. Shoda, R. Masujima, S. Shibata, T. Cowen, H. W. Lee, Izumiya, and M. Kono in cabin; Messrs. H. Masuda, Takenaka, and Ching Men Nang in second class, and 12 Japanese, 2 Europeans, and 2 Chinese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss Dawson, Miss Ballard, Miss Yasui, Mr. Okumura, Lieut. Allen, R.N., Miss. Allen, Messrs. T. Perkins, Wong Ping Van, Kwong Man Tai, M. Blum, Lam Quoi Sum, J. D. Clarke, W. Hutton, J. C. Hall, and Masujima in cabin; 76 Chinese and child in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, infant and maid, Messrs. J. H. Longford, Walter Elkan, L. T. Corke, M. F. Stephens, Mrs. Malter, Messrs. Sale, R. S. Sale, D. Schulte, G. Stadelman, Chas. Rogers, and R. R. Reed in cabin; Messrs. F. Cain, M. J. Cliff, M. McDonald, G. Stephens, G. Abbott, G. W. Ash, F. Kingston, P. Shanahan, G. Martin, A. F. Todd, and R. Jape in second class, and Mr. Chan Yok Sing in third class.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. K. Aoki, Paymaster A. W. Bacon, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brown, Mr. W. J. Cowan, U.S.N., Mrs. A. F. Dixon, Mr. S. W. B. Diehl, Mr. Chang San, Miss Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. James Ellinger, Judge and Mrs. Garoutte, the Messrs Garoutte, Mr. Louis Imbert, Mr. Y. Wadayaki, and Rev. J. Hoony in cabin.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. E. Hazzledine, Mr. J. H. Longford, Mr. A. C. Read, Dr. Jas. Stoughton, Rev. E. C. Irwine, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. A. Kleinwort, Mr. J. Guggenheim, Mr. J. E. Peterson, and Mr. W. H. Van Gups in cabin.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. F. Boyes, Messrs. W. Elkan, C. Giussani, W. S. F. van Marselis Hartsinck, L. Hegt, A. Unger, Jul. Schöder, M. Bieber, G. Goldstein, A. Pieters, Hans Sachse, and W. Jeffre in cabin; 4 Europeans in steerage, and 4 Chinese on deck.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Empress of India*, Captain O. P. Marshall, reports:—Left Vancouver, B.C., at 7.30 a.m. and Victoria, B.C., at 2 p.m. on 5th January. Sighted the Aleutian Islands on 14th

and crossed the meridian at 7 p.m. the same day. Experienced fine weather all the way. Arrived at Yokohama the 18th January at 10.30 a.m. Time, 12 days, 14 hours, 38 minutes.

The British steamer *Belgie*, Captain Rinder, reports:—Left San Francisco the 29th December; had rough weather and head winds which caused delay.

The German steamer *Hohenzollern*, Captain A. Harrassowitz, reports:—Left Hongkong the 14th January at 11.15 p.m.; passed Turnabout the 16th at 11.30 a.m., Van Diemens the 18th at 2 p.m., Rock Island the 20th at 4.45 a.m. Arrived at Yokohama the 20th January at 11 a.m. Got strong north winds with high sea in Fomosa Channel, gale from north-west with rain and high sea before passing Van Diemen's and further on till Cape Siwo.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 312 bales; Waste Silk, 216 bales.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	SHANGHAI	NEW YORK	HONGKONG	YOKOHAMA	OTHER	TOTAL
FRANCISCO	348	—	854	—	—	1,202
Nagasaki	—	—	193	—	—	193
Hyogo	100	—	—	—	—	100
Yokohama	232	—	—	—	—	232
Hongkong	220	—	—	—	—	220
Total	900	—	854	193	—	1,947

	SHANGHAI	NEW YORK	HONGKONG	YOKOHAMA	OTHER	TOTAL
FRANCISCO	—	253	—	—	—	253
Hongkong	—	75	—	—	—	75
Yokohama	—	172	—	—	—	172
Total	—	500	—	—	—	500

Per British steamer *Pelican*, for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.:—

	SHANGHAI	NEW YORK	HONGKONG	YOKOHAMA	OTHER	TOTAL
FRANCISCO	—	479	—	—	—	479
Yokohama	202	301	577	—	—	1,080
Colombo	—	—	10	—	—	10
Fouchow	913	—	—	—	—	913
Total	1,115	301	1,056	10	—	2,482

	SHANGHAI	NEW YORK	HONGKONG	YOKOHAMA	OTHER	TOTAL
FRANCISCO	—	272	—	—	—	272
Yokohama	—	272	—	—	—	272
Total	—	544	—	—	—	544

Tea 1 cent Gold per lb. gross.
 Silk 3 cents Gold per lb. gross.
 Measurement \$11 Gold per ton.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Hermann Veda Farlsberg, Norwegian steamer, 1,683, C. Reimers, 22nd November.—San Francisco, Grain.—Agents in Calcutta.

Natal, French steamer, 4,038, Chevalier, 12th January.—Marseilles 6th December, Hongkong 3rd January, Shanghai 7th, and Kobe 11th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Bering, Russian barkentine, 377, Ringvall, 21st December.—Petropaulowsky 18th November, Ballast.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Peterson, 6th October.—North Pacific, Outer Skins.—Captain.

Engelhorn, British ship, 2,374, Shimmin, 22nd December.—New York 26th June, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 120, Harrison, 29th December.—Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Golden Fleeco, American schooner, 131, Funcke, 17th September.—North Pacific, Seal Skins and Sealing Gear.—John Kernan.

Pointer, American schooner, 40, Snow, 8th October.—North Pacific, Skins and Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Prince Robert, Norwegian ship, 2,654, H. A. Hansen, 17th December.—Middlesbro' 9th July, Coke and Pig Iron.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Sonoma, American barque, 998, W. Landgreen, 20th November.—Portland, Oregon, 3rd August, General.—Fazlar & Co.

Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Festetics, 26th May.—Sydney, via South Sea Islands, 24th May.—Captain and Owner.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Archer (6), British cruiser, Captain C. Long, 1st December.—Nagasaki via Kobe 29th November.

Dimitri Donskoi (20), Russian cruiser, Captain Viigelt, 16th December.—Kobe 14th December.

Koreets (7), Russian gunboat, Captain Lindstrom, 2nd January.—Nagasaki 30th December.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Still the same forlorn tale. The position is further demoralized by the Court and national mourning for the late Empress Dowager. Yarns and Grey Cottons absolutely stagnant. A few sales of Turkey Reds; beyond that—nothing.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER PICK.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	—
Grey Shirtings—9 yds, 38 1/2 yds, 45 inches	—
T. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 24 yards, 32 inches	\$1.70 to 1.95
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Salteen's Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches	0.75 to 0.90
Turkey Reds—4.0 to 4.4, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5.0, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—5.8 to 6.0, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—6.8 to 7.0, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.34
Common	0.25 to 0.27 1/2
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 41 yards, 51 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilot, 51 1/2 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—President, 51 1/2 56 inches	0.60 to 0.70
Cloths—Union, 51 1/2 56 inches	0.30 to 0.80
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb.	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICK.
No. 16 24 Singles	\$36.00 to 38.00
No. 28 32 Singles	39.00 to 40.00
No. 38 42 Singles	44.00 to 45.00
No. 32 Doubles	44.00 to 45.00
No. 42 Doubles	48.50 to 49.50
No. 2 60, Plain	Nominal
No. 2 80, Plain	Nominal
No. 2 100, Plain	Nominal
No. 2 60, Gassed	75.00 to 80.00
No. 2 80, Gassed	Nominal
No. 2 100, Gassed	180.00 to 190.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICK.
American Middling	\$22
Indian Urooch	30 to 32 1/2
Chinese	19 1/2 to 20

NAILS.

Importers have put up their prices for Bars and say that they have succeeded in making a few sales at these figures. Nails are drooping and weak. Pig is doing better, at improved figures. Plate and Galvanized, quiet.

	PER PICK.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	13.70 to 13.75
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.80 to 3.90
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.70 to 3.90
Iron Plates, assorted	3.70 to 3.90
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.80
Galvanized iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Pin Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.80 to 1.85

KEROSENE.

Market said to be firmer, but prices are unchanged, and sales are by no means large.

	PER PICK.
American	\$2.10 to 2.20
Russian	2.10 to 2.25
Langkat	2.30 to 2.35

SUGAR.

Brown—Stocks of old sugar reduced to small compass; and prices nominally firm. White—Steady at late rates.

	PER PICK.
Brown Takao	\$4.00 to 4.10
Brown Manila	4.50 to 5.10
Brown Daitong	3.80 to 3.85
Brown Canton	3.60 to 4.70
White Java and Penang	6.50 to 6.70
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Sellers have given way in price, but buyers are wary. There is some trade doing for Europe, but advices from New York are very disheartening, in spite of the Republican victory all is not well yet, commercially, in the States. Total stock here is fully 18,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICK.
Filatures—Extra p/1, 10/12 den.	\$770 to 780
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	690 to 700

Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	710 to 715
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	680 to 685
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/18 deniers	655 to 660
Re-reels—No. 4, 14/18 deniers	645 to 650
Re-reels—No. 5, 14/20 deniers	630 to 640
Kakadas—No. 1	700 to 710
Kakadas—No. 2	680 to 690
Kakadas—No. 3	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Kakadas—No. 5	—

WASTE SILK.

A heavy reduction in quotations has failed to attract buyers, and the market is very weak. Present stock 13,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	90 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Best	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	95 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	85 to 90
Noshi—Shimizu, Best	65 to 70
Noshi—Shimizu, Good	55 to 60
Noshi—Bushi, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushi, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	90 to 95
Noshi—Joshu, Good	65 to 70
Noshi—Joshu, Fair	55 to 60
Kibiso—Filature, Best	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	80 to 85
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	20 to 25

TEA.

Supplies have almost ceased and the season is moribund. No stock of fine grades left now.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	Nom.
Finest	Nom.
Pine	Nom.
Good Medium	\$20 to \$21
Medium	18 to 19
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	14 to 15

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has fallen a point and closes weak.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/1 1/2 to 10 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/1 1/2 to 10 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.66 1/2 to 7
— Private 4 months' sight	2.71 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/2 1/2 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1/2 1/2 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	167
— Private 30 days' sight	176
On America—Bank Bills on demand	51 to 4
— Private 4 months' sight	52 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.15 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.20 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2 to 4

BISSET & URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, January 21st, 1897.

Hongkong Lands have been sold to Hongkong to day at \$76, and Grand Hotels have changed hands at \$202.50.

Raub Mines.—The crushings for December produced 1,800 ounces of smelted gold.

Mail reports from Hongkong dated the 13th instant, advise the following changes in the share market since the 9th instant:—Union Insurance from \$222.50 to \$225, Douglasses \$60 to \$61, Luzon Sugars \$46.50; Hongkong Lands \$76 to \$76.50; West Points \$18.75 to \$19, Green Islands \$19.50 to \$20; Hongkong Rupes \$145 to \$146, Geo. Fenwicks \$30 to \$31.50; Hongkong Ice \$108 to \$110 and Bell's Asbestos \$7.50 to \$8. The following have suffered a slight decline, viz:—Strains from \$26 to \$25.50; China Sugars \$134 to \$133; Jebeu Mines \$2.25 to \$2.20, and Campbell's Moore's from \$6 to \$5.

Iron Works are enquired for at \$105; whilst Club Hotels are offering at \$70, Club Hotel Debentures at \$110; Langfeldts at \$190, and a few Y. U. Club Debentures at quotations.

Yokohama, January 22nd.

Business has been done to-day in Club Hotels at \$70, at which rate a few more shares are obtainable. Langfeldts have changed ownership to-day at \$155 ex the dividend due for the half year ending 31st December last, and Yokohama United Club Debentures have been placed at par (\$100) ex accrued interest of 5.50 per cent to date. Club Hotel Debentures continue on offer at \$110, whilst Yokohama Engine & Iron Works are in demand at \$105.

JAPANESE SHARE AND PRODUCE MARKET.

FRIDAY, January 22nd

Five per cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	97.50
Redemption Loan Bonds	97.50
New Public Loan Bonds	95.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	93.00
Naval Loan Bonds	97.50
War Loan Bonds	97.50
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	101.75
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 40	95.50
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40	110.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40	110.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 40	43.30
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 40	44.40
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40	39.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40	31.50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 12	81.80
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 12	48.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 30	77.00
Kawagoya Railway Company—paid up yen 30	15.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 30	41.00
Chikugo Railway Company—paid up yen 30	65.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 30	16.30
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 30	40.50
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 30	47.50
Toyohama Railway Company—paid up yen 30	49.00
Hokuryetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 30	1.30
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 4500	35.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	108.00
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	48.00
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	1.30
Iominato Railway Company—paid up yen 50	3.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 50	6.50
Nanase Railway Company—paid up yen 50	6.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	62.00
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25	85.00
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	27.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	5.00
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	207.00
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	206.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 20	37.50
Kanagatsuchi Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 45	56.50
Kanagatsuchi Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 45	56.50
Fukyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 40	70.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 15	20.00
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	18.50
Tokyo Iron Works Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	78.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 45	86.50
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 30	47.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Company—paid up yen 50	70.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 40	9.50
Hokkaido Hemp Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	10.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 25	11.00
Yokohama Electric Light Company—paid up yen 14	65.00
Shingawa Electric Light Company—paid up yen 30	43.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45	64.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	80.00
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	45.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company—paid up yen 100	115.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	305.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	325.00
Nippon Sanko—paid up yen 50	350.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	51.50
United National Bank—paid up yen 100	185.00

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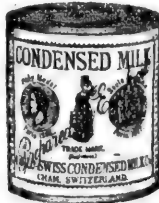
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The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 5.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 30TH, 1897.

月三年五十二號明 Vol.. XXVII.
寄郵會信通日十三

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JAN. 30TH, 1897.

MARRIAGE.

At Kobe on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. E. Champneys Irvine, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Yokohama, WILLIAM ROSS to FLORENCE EVA, widow of the late Henry Steele.

DEATH.

On the 25th inst., at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Aizawa, Yokohama, of small-pox, DAVID BOUCHER, late Chief Engineer steamer *Toyohashi Maru*.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ACCORDING to Reuter, trouble has arisen in Griqualand.

FLYING from the plague, 325,000 inhabitants of Bombay have left the city.

POPE LEO XIII. is suffering from an attack of influenza. His condition causes anxiety.

A CONFERENCE of the Powers on the plague has been summoned to meet in Venice.

THE Meiji Seimei Hoken Kaisha (Meiji Life Assurance Company) held its general meeting

on the 23rd inst. and a dividend of twelve per cent. per annum was decided upon.

THE *Kanagawa Maru*, of the N.Y.K., built at Glasgow, left Southampton on the 22nd inst. for Japan.

THE Osaka Electric Light Company will raise its tariff in February on account of the general rise in prices.

THE Niger Company's forces have defeated the natives, after a sharp fight at Shonga, and have destroyed the town.

THE Liberal Peers have elected the Earl of Kimberley to the Leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Lords.

H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCE will remain at Numadzu and will not attend the funeral services of the Empress Dowager.

THE Japanese Fine Art Society of Ueno will open a Fine Art Exhibition in the spring for fifty days, commencing from 1st of April.

THE Carew case approaches a termination. The speeches of Counsel will probably close to-day, and the Judge sum up on Monday.

A TELEGRAM from Glasgow received by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, states that their steamer *Kawachi Maru* was launched on the 20th inst.

Two hundred marines have been ordered to proceed to Benin, and H.M.S. *St. George*, the flagship at the Cape, has sailed for Benin.

H.I.H. PRINCE ARISUGAWA TAKEHITO, Commander of the Japanese Standing Squadron, hoisted his flag on the *Matsushima* on the 20th inst.

H.I.H. PRINCE ARISUGAWA TAKEHITO and Count Matsukata proceeded to the Imperial Palace on Friday morning and were received in audience.

THE Suwa Suihoku Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (Suwa Water-power Electric Light Company), of Shinshu, promoted in Shinano, obtained a license on the 22nd inst.

THE Tokyo Kazai Hoken Kaisha (Tokyo Fire Insurance Company) held its ordinary meeting on the 24th inst., when a dividend of 8½ per cent. per annum was declared.

THE general meeting of the Tokyo Machine Factory Company at Mitaka, Tokyo, was held on the 23rd inst., when a dividend of sixteen per cent. per annum was decided upon.

THE regular general meeting of the Sobu Railway Company took place on Monday at the Bank Assembly Hall, Nihonbashi, at which a dividend of fifteen per cent. per annum was declared.

THE Akamagasaki Commercial School, in Yamaguchi Ken, will receive a grant of yen 2,000 per annum for five years from the Government in accordance with the Education Subsidiary Law.

THE Japanese Legation at Madrid has addressed an official note to the Spanish Government stating that Japan will never afford support to those compromised in the rebellion in the Philippines.

THE thirtieth anniversary of the late Emperor Komei took place on the 30th inst. at Kyoto. T.I.H. Prince and Princess Komatsu attended the special services as representatives of the Emperor and Empress.

THE Yokohama Boyeki Ginko (Yokohama Trading Bank), held its regular general meet-

ing on the 22nd inst. at which a dividend of six per cent. per annum was decided upon. The meeting also discussed the necessity of purchasing other buildings for the bank.

SOME capitalists of Tokyo and Yokohama, who propose to establish the Nippon Kokoku-to Kabushiki Kaisha (Japanese Advertising Company) with a capital of yen 200,000, have made an application for a licence.

A MARINE EXHIBITION will be opened at Kobe next September. If the Budget for the 30th fiscal year be passed, officials in connection with the Exhibition will be dispatched to Kobe in April to make arrangements.

THE First Bank, formerly First National Bank, held its regular general meeting on Sunday. The net profits during the latter half of last year amounted to yen 301,712, to which yen 50,438 was added, making a total of yen 352,150; yen 180,000 was distributed as a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

THE Tokyo Bay Steamship Company held its general meeting on the 24th inst. at the Bank Assembly Hall, at Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi, Mr. Mogami Goro in the chair. The report for the latter half of last year was read and a dividend of thirteen per cent. per annum declared. It was also decided to increase the capital to yen 500,000, the present capital being yen 100,000.

REAR-ADMIRAL HARRY H. RAWSON, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, has been given the command of the Benin expedition. The Benin party was unarmed and was bearing presents for the King. They marched in two parties, each of which fell into an ambush and was massacred. Only one native carrier out of two hundred and fifty escaped.

THE hitch which has occurred in the reduction of telegraph rates to Japan is said to have been caused by the Japanese authorities refusing to sanction the collection of payment by the Great Northern Telegram Company in effective francs. The Chinese, on the other hand, have agreed to the collection. One of the rules of the Telegraph Convention is that rates for telegrams from either side shall be equal in value, and the difficulty which the Japanese have raised is very unfortunate. Their decision is likely to raise grumbling in China.

THERE is a slight improvement in the Import trade, a good demand for Yarns having at length sprung up—chiefly fine counts (doubles) and "gassed"—a considerable quantity of which has been taken, and hopes are entertained that the demand will continue. There is nothing much doing in Shirtings and Grey Cloth, and Fancy Cottons do not command much attention generally, though Turkey Reds have been taken in fair quantities. Woollens are quiet, but there is a small amount of business in these. The Metal trade is still dull, dealers declining to come to the mark though there are wants to be filled. The Kerosene market is steady, the stock on hand being small, and prices consequently are fairly firm. The Sugar trade is healthy, with fair sales at full figures for China and Manila kinds. The stock of Formosa is nearly exhausted, and no new crop has yet come to hand. When it does, say dealers, quotations will be decidedly high. White sorts quiet and steady. A good business for Europe has been done in Silk, but from the States there is no demand whatever. Waste Silk nothing doing. Small sales have taken place in the Tea trade, but there is nothing left now but a few hundred piculs of the commonest leaf. Exchange has been very steady, no change in rates having been made during the week.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

No topic of special importance occurred during the past week. Questions incidental to the decease of the Empress Dowager continued to evoke more or less journalistic discussion, especially from the *Nippon*, which published no less than five leading articles on that subject.

In one article it expressed keen satisfaction that the original Japanese dress of ceremony is included among the mourning costumes to be worn by the people. In another, it inculcated the duty on the Diet's part to be very circumspect in its utterances during the period of mourning. In another, it preached the same sermon to the press. And in two others it talked generally about State funerals and national mourning. Much sententiousness and more vapidly.

Two articles in the *Fiji* dealing with the same subject are worthy of more consideration. One urges the necessity of extending some special aid to *raconteurs* of the lowest class, who, owing to the veto imposed upon public performances of all kinds during the space of 15 days, are understood to be suffering great distress. The *Fiji* reminds the Authorities of the Imperial Court's benevolent custom of granting assistance to sufferers from calamities, and thinks that a similar measure ought to be adopted now, especially since the Government are understood to be about to decree amnesty to malefactors, who must be regarded as enemies of public peace, and who, when in prison are at least safe from cold and starvation. The question of a general amnesty is discussed in another article. The *Fiji* is inclined to endorse the opinion held by the *Mainichi* on this subject, as given in our last weekly summary. So long as Japan aspires to belong to the comity of civilized nations, this question must be determined according to the accepted usages of those nations. The contention that Japan need not concern herself about the customs of other countries but may follow her own precedents, is calculated to bring upon her the ridicule and contempt of the world. We note here that the Authorities do not seem to have yet come to any definite conclusion about the amnesty. Some papers report that amnesty if granted, will be confined to Formosa, and that prisoners in home jails will receive scantier consideration.

The *Chuo's* idea about commemorating the death of the Empress Dowager is to construct a Buddhist image as large as that standing at Kamakura, and to inscribe upon it the names of those that fell during the Japan-China war.

The Premier's speech in the House of Representatives elicits non-appreciative comments from the *Kokumin* and the *Shogyo*. The former avers that as a Prime Minister's speech it was entirely worthless, since it did not touch at all upon the burning problems of the day, the problem of personal rights, the admission of men of ability from the public at large to the ranks of officialdom, the question of official discipline, and so forth. The speech is a good reflection of the fact that, in consequence of the overshadowing influence of the "foreign element" in the Cabinet, and owing to various private considerations and previous connexions, the original spirit of reform has been completely numbed. The *Kokumin* pities the miserable condition of the Cabinet.

Though various circumstances must have interfered with the free exercise of Count Matsukata's ability as a financier in elaborating next year's Budget, the *Shogyo Shimpo* can not bring itself to endorse the Count's statement, made in his speech before the House of Representatives, that the Budget is based mainly on the previous year's programme. Our contemporary considers that the Budget goes a step beyond that of the current year, and concludes that great difficulty will be experienced hereafter in

adjusting the national finances. However, the *Shogyo* has no intention of laying the blame at the door of Count Matsukata.

The *Nichi Nichi*, in three articles devoted to discussing the Budget, wishes to know what special reasons obliged the Premier and the Minister of Finance to frame the Budget, "with regret," mainly on the basis of the preceding Budget. Want of sufficient time is an entirely untenable explanation, for Count Matsukata became Minister of Finance in September last, and specially postponed, to the end of December, the date of convening the Diet. Further, the chief items of Revenue all had their origin in the financial plans of the Count himself. Perhaps the Cabinet intends to shuffle out of responsibility connected with the Budget and to saddle it on its predecessors. Some go so far as to conjecture that since the Matsukata Cabinet has no idea, or hope, of continuing in office until the time of putting the Budget into effect, it was content to elaborate such a perfunctory financial programme.

The *Tokyo Shinbun* has commenced its criticism of the Budget, but the article is still unfinished.

The *Fiji* advises the Authorities to increase the allowance to Members of the Lower House, with the view of enabling them to live in a manner worthy of their position, and of strengthening them against pecuniary temptation. Eight hundred *yen*, though apparently a sufficient emolument when compared with the short duration of a session, amounts really to very little, when it is remembered that to duly discharge the duties devolving upon them, members of Parliament must remain at least half a year in the capital, where they have to investigate political business, consult with fellow members or partisans, and so forth. It is not surprising, therefore, that the members are notorious for impecuniosity, and are known to have frequent transactions with money-lenders. Indeed, more than a third of the whole 300 are said to be in the habit of obtaining advances from usurers on the security of their annual allowances. The case of the members of the Lower House is pitiable—even the most fortunate among them are understood to have incurred electioneering expenses that aggregate two years' pay. The allowance ought to be increased to 1,500 or 2,000 *yen* at least. The opinion that such emoluments should be abolished altogether and only men of independent means should represent the people, is entirely inapplicable to Japan's present state, for the rich and well-to-do are notoriously lacking in knowledge and ability. This principle of increasing the amount of the allowance need not be applied to the members of the Upper House. In their case emoluments might be abolished, for the fact of a salary's being paid is responsible, to some degree, for the comparative worthlessness of the House of Peers, impecunious nobles being often elected on the tacit understanding that they will blindly obey the order of their patrons.

The *Sekai-no-tomo* suggests that the Law of Election of the House of Peers be amended. It argues that the hereditary privilege of sitting in the House should be confined to Princes of the Blood. Further, the election should not be conducted by each order of nobility independently, but by all the peers collectively. The system of having representatives of highest tax-payers in the House is useful, but at present, the election being conducted by a privileged few, namely, three or four large land-owners in each locality, is often regarded as a mere farce. The American system should be adopted, each Local Assembly nominating a member to be sent to the Upper House. Finally, the nomination of members in consequence of distinguished services or erudition is a bad system, for it tends to make the Upper House a species of asylum for worn-out officials. The choice should be limited to persons who have occupied posts demanding high general ability, as the Chief Judge

of the Supreme Court, Vice-Ministers of State, and so forth.

The *Kokumin* offers advice to leading members of Parliament that are prone to pay too much attention to affairs outside the Diet, and to leave the discussions within the chamber to ready-tongued orators of secondary importance. So taciturn are these leading members that they either keep silence throughout a whole session, or only condescend to utter a few words when topics of the gravest importance are on the tapis. Their conduct evinces lack of earnestness in the interests of the State. Let them discontinue the bad habit of wire-pulling outside the walls of the Diet, and take a due share in debates whenever grave questions invite discussion, so that the Chamber may not degenerate into an arena for the performances of long-tongued and scurrilous members only.

The *Tokyo Shinbun* compares the canvassing of the present Cabinet among the members of the House of Representatives to the miracle of the loaves and fishes, when multitudes of people were fed with the scantiest of victuals. The Matsukata Ministry had only a small number of supporters originally in the House, but with those few members it has succeeded in creating a large number of followers, so that, according to the information of pro-Government papers, a plurality of the House is now under official control. What explanation the Liberal organ gives of this successful manoeuvring on the part of the Cabinet may easily be inferred. The *Tokyo* concludes its article by declaring that the power of money can not, at best, do more than effect a temporary success.

The *Shogyo* fears that the doings of the Government and the Nippon Ginko will accelerate the rise in the market prices of commodities, and the excess of imports over exports. This apprehension is based on the increase of the volume of convertible notes in circulation. According to the weekly report issued by the Nippon Ginko, the volume of convertible notes in circulation during the last week of December exceeded that during the first week of the same month by over 13 million *yen*. The increase is still greater if comparison be made between the last week of December and the last week of May preceding, when the arrangement for "mutual depositing" was concluded between the Government and the Bank. The difference in the volume of notes at those two periods amounted to 34 million *yen*, and the specie reserve also showed an increase of over 24 million *yen*. The *Shogyo* is of opinion that this additional specie reserve of 24 million *yen*, now lying in the vaults of the Nippon Ginko, must consist of specie and bullion brought by the Treasury from London, and that it was handed to the Bank, not with the view of reducing the "mutual deposits," but in order that the Bank might issue additional notes on the guarantee of the specie. For the volume of notes in circulation shows an increase, whereas it ought to have been diminished by 24 million *yen*, if the specie had been devoted to settling the mutual deposit account. At present the convertible notes in the market total 195 million *yen*, beside over 27½ millions of Government and bank notes, and over 76 million *yen* in the shape of subsidiary coins, the total volume of currency in circulation thus being 300 million *yen*. The *Shogyo* considers that sum excessive.

The *Fiji* does not see any necessity for enacting a factory law: it even deems that the result would be mischievous. Its contention is that the relations between employers and employed are very cordial in Japan, and that the enforcement of a law for regulating the working hours or ages of operatives would simply be the means of subjecting them to considerable distress. At present, operatives work 10 to 12 hours a day, but they do so cheerfully and of their own accord, superintended by employers and overseers who treat them with the utmost kindness, and are vigilant

lest their health be impaired by over-work. Suppose the working hours be reduced by law to only 8; the result would be that an operative who used to earn 24 *sen* a day, could not get more than 16, which means for him hunger and general discomfort. Moreover, any restriction as to the age of operatives would be out of place in Japan, for in such a business as the match industry children are competent to do a considerable part of the work, and earn good wages. To interdict them from doing so would be to drive them to mendicancy. The *Yiji* declares that all the talk about a Factory Law in Japan is simply the irresponsible chatter of academicians without any practical knowledge.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

PROFESSOR MERCK'S CONCERT.

THERE was not a very large attendance, the house being half full, and the chairs in the aisles wholly unnecessary. Probably the Court mourning kept away many of our Concert *habitués* although we noticed at least one Japanese lady among the audience. The programme was not a specially attractive one to the general public; but it served to display the Professor's ripe technique, which was ample for all the calls made upon it. He plays his instrument as though he loved it; and his two most successful numbers were a truly artistic rendering of Bach's Aria in D, and a most genial version of Casella's old Neapolitan song. This latter procured an encore, with which the Professor graciously complied. Miss Poole made her first public appearance before a Yokohama audience as a pianist, joining Professor Merck in a performance of some portions of Grieg's Duo-sonata. It would be invidious to criticise the young lady's first attempt too closely; but we are assured that from such sweet blossom, we may expect a magnificent harvest in due time. Mrs. Mollison was in excellent voice, and delighted her many admirers with her fine singing of the numbers put down to her. Mrs. Doering played all the accompaniments with taste; and gave a pleasing rendering of two pieces by Schumann and Chopin. The ladies were recalled amid applause and flowers galore.

CLERIC AND PUGILIST.

A SINGAPORE clergyman has been writing a series of interesting letters of his experiences on his trip home. The following extract is taken from a letter sent by him from Chicago:—"I have travelled with many distinguished men, but never (to judge from the reverent awe with which his fellows spoke of and behaved towards him) with a person so illustrious and as justly honoured throughout the wide world as on this occasion. It was no less than James Corbett, the champion pugilist, who, trailing clouds of glory from his recent victory over Sharkey at San Francisco, was making a triumphal progress to Denver, or Kansas, or some such centre of enlightenment and culture where he would be received by the *élite* of local society and treated as a lion. He is a tall, well-made fellow; tastefully dressed, and not the least like the pugilist of the comic papers. I had an interview with the great man, the memory of which I shall cherish while I live. It was the proudest moment of my life. Sticking his head through the smoking-car door, he said to me:—

"Kin you play euchre?"

"No."

"D'y care for a hand at poker?"

"No."

That was all. And yet how much it was. Observe the touching faith in the universality of the latter game, by which the average American makes his living out of the simple stranger. He asked me if I could play euchre; he assumed that I could play poker. A thrill of pardonable pride shot through me as I realised how great a compliment this was."

THE U.S. SQUADRON.

ADMIRAL McNAIR's Asiatic squadron, says a Washington dispatch, is to be increased by the addition of the cruiser *Petrel*, now repairing at

the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Orders have been issued to place that vessel in commission with Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. Wood in command. This officer is at present attached to Admiral Ramsay's staff in the Bureau of Navigation, having been for the past two years in charge of the enlisted men of the navy. The crew of the *Petrel*, will be obtained largely from the *Adams*, which returned from Honolulu in December. The *Petrel* on account of her small size, is especially adapted for ascending the Chinese rivers, and her last duty was on the Asiatic station where she spent the winter before last at Newchwang.

MONTHLY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

THE following is a summary of the Customs Returns for December, showing the foreign trade of the Empire for the month:—

	1895.	1896.
Exports	12,082,297.770	14,772,107.000
Imports	12,960,905.230	14,120,521.790
Total exports and imports	28,892,628.790	
Excess of imports	651,585.210	
CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
Exports	240,953.378	
Imports	388,215.967	
Miscellaneous	20,274.378	
Total	658,443.723	

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
China	1,067,700.500	3,580,968.280	3,648,668.780
Hongkong	8,057,037.010	941,912.760	8,998,949.770
Korea	449,961.910	2,097,336.180	2,547,298.090
British India	474,700.050	450,971.250	925,671.300
Russian Asia	262,294.950	89,680.000	351,974.950
Annam & other French	899.650	243,000.000	243,899.650
India	3,999.200	97,440.980	101,440.180
Philippine Islands	160.000	2,704.380	2,864.380
Siam	1,072,109.710	4,484,757.210	5,556,866.920
Great Britain	8,846,861.450	353,786.510	9,200,647.960
France	510,947.050	2,182,106.860	2,693,053.910
Germany	391,826.610	206,933.590	598,760.200
Italy	333,813.190	17,073.190	350,886.380
Belgium	8,717.900	399,040.640	407,758.540
Austria	47,507.500	8,452.700	55,960.200
Russia	2,156,790.700	3,309.910	2,160,100.610
Spain	12,080.000	3,417.080	15,497.080
Sweden and Norway	331.000	12,050.450	12,381.450
Holland	10,066.600	12,118.080	22,184.680
Turkey	2,645.000	52.780	2,697.780
Portugal	—	2,348.280	2,348.280
Denmark	399.400	85.000	484.400
United States of America	4,781,781.400	1,822,665.300	6,604,446.700
Canada and other British America	214,790.290	9,609.230	224,399.520
Peru	2,780.000	—	2,780.000
Australia	245,430.900	61,040.500	306,471.400
Hawaii	31,077.700	546.100	31,623.800
Other Countries	22,552.700	45,112.150	67,664.850
Total	24,476,091.290	14,700,521.790	39,176,613.080

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
Yokohama	8,993,380.930	5,769,547.490	14,762,928.420
Kobe	4,125,710.900	6,611,307.180	10,737,018.080
Osaka	393,690.380	89,370.210	483,060.590
Nagasaki	451,101.870	753,770.010	1,204,871.880
Hakodate	41,185.010	120,107.700	161,292.710
Niigata	66.000	3,465.480	3,531.480
Shimonoseki	502,997.300	149,016.530	652,013.830
Moriji	3,171.500	30,714.900	33,886.400
Karatsu	9,317.750	432.000	9,749.750
Kuchinotsu	279,887.000	47,003.350	326,890.350
Idzumi	2,264.120	30,104.800	32,368.920
Sakurai	960.000	24,834.000	25,794.000
Sasana	409.500	9,121.000	9,530.500
Sakai	445.500	6,432.100	6,877.600
Muroto	56,717.370	—	56,717.370
Otaro	2,595.000	—	2,595.000

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
Specie and Bullion	223,630.000	5,734,173.080	5,957,803.080
Total	8,796,803.080	8,340,547.080	17,137,350.160
Excess of imports	—	543,744.000	543,744.000
By Japanese Merchants	Exports	Imports	
Imported by Government	3,861,837.610	36,501.990	3,898,339.600

VALUE OF COMMODITIES REPORTED AND IMPORTED EACH MONTH DURING CURRENT YEAR.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
January	7,741,062.350	14,772,108.410	22,513,170.760
February	10,087,112.010	2,008,665.160	12,095,777.170
March	9,540,941.480	18,841,090.810	28,382,032.290
April	9,714,027.750	13,595,451.010	23,309,478.760
May	9,370,717.100	14,431,385.800	23,802,102.900
June	7,579,489.390	14,481,060.510	22,060,549.900
July	7,347,101.500	14,653,097.710	22,000,199.210
August	7,098,059.800	17,375,241.150	24,473,300.950
September	8,098,093.330	15,813,183.310	23,911,276.640
October	13,514,603.830	15,164,424.000	28,679,027.830
November	12,117,000.000	14,670,373.680	26,787,373.680
December	14,772,107.770	14,120,521.790	28,892,628.790
Total	127,849,706.630	172,674,474.250	300,524,180.880

CHRISTMAS IN OLD ENGLAND.

FROM a London telegram appearing in an American exchange, we learn that Christmas day was bright and sunshiny in the huge metropolis. Many of the old customs were followed out in the true spirit of the English Christmas. At Queen's College, Oxford, the ancient ceremony of bringing in the boar's head was solemnly gone through in the presence of the University dons. At Rochester six poor travellers enjoyed the Watts charity, in the shape of a good old-fashioned dinner and a present of four-pence. In Liverpool 20,000 hot-pots were given to the poor, and the impoverished people of London were well cared for through thousands of free breakfasts, dinners, etc., in many parts of the metropolis. In the London workhouses 104,553 paupers enjoyed the Christmas celebration, particularly the beer and tobacco features, and 4,662 hospital patients were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The Queen's Christmas was celebrated very quietly at Osborne, the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg having made all of its usual festivities unseemly. Only the old traditional customs of the table were not interfered with, and the usual presents were given. The royal baron of beef, which is the principal dish on the Queen's sideboard, was cut from a Devon ox fattened on her Majesty's Flemish farm in Windsor Great Park. The joint was roasted at Windsor, and was sent to Osborne on Christmas eve, along with a boar's head and a woodcock pie. Her Majesty received from her grandson, Emperor William of Germany, as usual, a genuine wild boar's head from the famous royal preserves at Spring, Hanover, and from the Duke of Coburg a quantity of German cakes and sweetmeats. The Pantomime at Drury Lane this year dealt with the story of "Aladdin."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PIKE.

CAPTAIN JOHN PIKE, the well known Shanghai pilot, who has resided at Kumamoto since his marriage some three years ago, expired at the latter place on Sunday night, says our Nagasaki contemporary. He was expected to arrive at Nagasaki to meet the next Austrian Lloyd's steamship on Tuesday, and the announcement of his death was entirely unexpected. Captain Pike was over sixty years of age. He had a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the East, and leaves a son and daughter in Shanghai.

A BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL IN YOKOHAMA.

If the *London and China Express* has not made a mistake when "lifting" the following paragraph, Mr. James Troup, H.B.M. Consul at Yokohama, has been promoted in rank. The paragraph reads:—"It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint James Troup, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the district of Kanagawa, to reside at Yokohama."

THE INTERPORT FOOTBALL MATCH.

A KOBÉ paper has been informed that an invitation has been received from the Y.C. and A.C. to send up a team to play the annual Football Match some time during February. No date is fixed, but Saturday, 13th Feb., is a likely day.

APPOINTMENTS.

THE following appointments have been made by the Admiralty:—Commander Arthur H. Smith Dorrien, to the *Alacrity*, to date January 1. Chaplain, the Rev. Samuel S. A. Bayle, to the *Alexandra*, to date December 11.

THE H. AND S. BANK.

SUBJECT to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank intend to declare a Dividend of £1 5/- per share, to place 5 lacs to the Reserve Fund, and to carry forward about 3 lacs.

PROPULSION OF VESSELS.

MR. PARSON'S turbine, a new contrivance for driving vessels, has been applied to a vessel at Newcastle-on Tyne, with the result that a speed of 29 knots an hour was easily attained.

THE PEEL FAMILY HEIRLOOMS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL has been ordered to restore family plate and heirlooms of the value of £3,000 to the Peel family.

HAWAIIAN CONSULATE IN KOBE.

DR. MOORE-GRAHAM has been appointed Acting Consul for the Hawaiian Republic in Kobe.

THE OBSEQUIES OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

According to the latest intelligence, the ceremonial in connection with the removal of the late Empress Dowager's remains from Tokyo will take place on the 2nd proximo. The cortège will emerge from the Aoyama Detached Palace by the front gate; will then turn to the right along the Aoyama road, and passing along the Second Ward of Kitamachi and Shinmichi, will proceed to the temporary military railway station of Aoyama, where the bier will be placed in the train. From the Kyoto station to the Omiya Palace, the route taken will be by Karasumaru-dori, Sanjo-dori, Sakaimachi-dori, and the Sakaimachi Gate.

The funeral ceremony in Kyoto will be on the 7th proximo, according to present intention. The bier will be carried out of the Palace in the evening, at either 6 or 8 o'clock, and will be carried to the tomb of the late Emperor Komei, by the following route:—Through the Sakaimachi Gate, along Sakaimachi, Sanjo-dori, Teramachi-dori, the Gojo Bridge, and the Fushimi-kaido. The procession will be lit *en route* by a thousand *Zasshiki*, dressed in light brown garments and carrying pine torches six feet long. On the following morning, the 8th, at half-past seven, the burial ceremony will be performed.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S FUNERAL ITEMS.

Three oxen of the orthodox kind, to be harnessed, one after the other, to the car carrying the coffin of the late Empress Dowager, have at last been found. The one between the shafts must have black and white spots on the body, a white star on the forehead, and white stockings on the four legs. The one immediately in front of the shafts must have a dun skin (*chahatsu*) with black flecks, and the leader must be pure black. Much search was required to find the first of these three, but at last he was discovered at Fushimi, a town some five miles from Kyoto. Specific rules have to be followed with regard to the animals themselves. These rules extended to the breast-plate, the collar, the traces, and the sash round the trunk. Every detail is to be in strict conformity with ancient usage.

From the Aoyama Detached Palace, where the remains now lie in state, the bier is to be carried to the Aoyama station by a large number of workmen specially summoned from Ohara, a suburban village near Kyoto. On the occasion of the burial of a member of the Imperial Family, this particular function devolved hereditarily upon the inhabitants of that village, and in consideration of discharging it they were formerly exempted from paying taxes. There is another class of privileged villagers in another suburb of Kyoto, to whom also duties at Imperial interments have been entrusted for the past eleven centuries, and they will contribute a number of men to assist at the obsequies of the Empress Dowager.

Mr. Yoshida Annei has been appointed to drive the hearse; an office performed by a member of his family during more than six centuries. It was by one of his ancestors that the ox-carriage was driven when the Emperor Goyōzei visited the residence of Hideyoshi (the *Taiko*).

The Kyoto citizens have decided to

stretch black curtains on both sides of the streets along which the cortège is to march. The distance from the temporary resting place of the remains to the cemetery being estimated at about 6 *ri*, that is to say, 15 English miles, the quantity of drapery required for the purpose will be enormous. The stuff is to be cotton shirting. We follow vernacular journals in this statement of distance, but it seems that their intention is to indicate the total length of the drapery, for certainly the distance from the Omiya Palace to the Fushimi mausoleum can not be anything like 15 miles.

It must be confessed that some hysterical extravagance is beginning to mark the demeanour of the people. In Sendai the *amma*, or blind shampooers, are forbidden to blow their usual whistles, a most inconvenient and senseless restriction. In Sanuki, again, it has been decided to abstain from pounding *mochi* because of the noise involved in the performance. A local newspaper takes much credit for having suggested this mark of respect!

An announcement has been issued, over the signature of the Minister of the Imperial Household, that, at noon on the 2nd prox., the cortège will leave the Aoyama Palace; that the train conveying the remains of the deceased will start from Aoyama at 2 p.m. on that day; that at 6 p.m. on the 7th prox., the bier will leave the Omiya Palace, reaching Tsuki-no-wa-yama at 11 p.m. the same night; that the "ceremony of purgation" will be carried out at the latter place; and, lastly, that the remains will be removed to the cemetery at 4 a.m. on the 8th. The *Official Gazette* announces that Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress are suffering from colds, and will be unable to proceed to Kyoto for the purpose of attending the funeral. This announcement had been expected for some days, the Emperor's cold being understood to have developed into influenza.

The following personages are to receive orders to attend the ceremony:—Ministers of State, civil and military officials of *Shinnin* and *Chokunin* rank; Peers; delegates of officials of *Sonin* rank; and members of the two Houses of Parliament. They are to receive lodging allowances at the rate of 2.40 *yen* to 6 *yen* per diem; and travelling allowances, at the rate of 3 *sen* per mile of railway, and 40 *sen* per *ri* of road. The lodging allowance will be given for only two days. Ministers of State, members of Parliament, and so forth are expected to start for Kyoto on the 5th prox.; therefore for about 5 days from that date the session of the Diet will be suspended.

The distance between the Kyoto Palace to the cemetery will have to be walked by ordinary persons assisting at the obsequies. Only Princes and Princesses of the Blood will be allowed to proceed by carriage. Such, at any rate, is the statement made by the press, but it seems open to doubt.

Presumably the Foreign Representatives will not proceed to Kyoto, since the Emperor and Empress are not to attend the obsequies.

Twenty-two members from the Business Men's Association and the Neutral Members have recently formed the Doshi Club (Co-operative Club?) and opened an office in the Imperial Hotel, their object being to investigate the various drafts to be laid before the Diet.

CURRENT POLITICS.

A rumour gathers strength that the Matsukata Cabinet, or rather the Ministers collectively termed *Satsuma Daijin*, contemplate organizing a special party to come under their immediate control, and that, the organization effected, the Cabinet will not concern itself to court good relation with the *Shimpo-to*, as it has hitherto been obliged to do. The new party would form the centre of the combined pro-Government allies, and would have for its nucleus the Parliamentary Club and the so-called "Business-men's Section" in the Houses of Representatives. The roll of the Club now contains 24 names, according to information obtained by a representative of the *Yorodsu Choho* from Mr. Gamo Sen, an influential member of the Club, and as 3 Liberal seceders and 3 others whose provenance is not indicated are to join the Club immediately, its member will aggregate 30. The "Business-men's Section," headed by Messrs. Matsumoto Jyutaro and Hara Ryozauro, is now reckoned at 19, though it used to be only 12, and as all these rally round the Matsukata Cabinet and will move in unison with the Parliamentary Club, the result is a combination of 49 members.

The internal condition of the *Shimpo-to* is no better than that of the Liberals and the National Unionists. The Party is said to be in imminent danger of losing some 20 of its members, representing the north-eastern constituencies and other districts, among them being Messrs. Kudo Kokan, Kikuchi Kuro, Suzuki Shigeto, and so forth. These members appear to be discontented with the Government on several accounts. They allege, for instance, that the procedure of the Cabinet is not consistent with its announced platform, and they condemn the adoption of the expansion of the financial programme as well as the alleged corruption of members of Parliament. They urge the Standing General Commissioners of the Party to seek a clear explanation of those points from "the five Ministers" of the Cabinet, that is to say, excluding the four nicknamed the "*Banshoku Daijin*," and they say that the explanation should be obtained, not from the Ministers individually, but from the whole five collectively. The General Commissioners have been obliged to undertake the Mission, but have not yet found an opportunity to discharge the onerous task. It appears, further, that the refusal of the Government to give effect to the request that official positions should be found for some of the party leaders, so as to cement the relations between the Government and its supporters, has provoked a sentiment of umbrage among a section of the Party. Another section are dissatisfied with the present state of things, though they have not yet given expression to their discontent. They are the section led by Mr. Shimada, Vice-President of the House of Representatives, who, it must be noted, was opposed to the entry of Count Okuma into the Cabinet. Though occupying a distinguished position in the House, he is not much taken into the confidence of the other leaders of the Party, and is not even included among the General Commissioners. These malcontents, also, are understood to demand a satisfactory explanation from the Cabinet, and, in the event of such an explanation's not being given, they will secede from the *Shimpo-to* and set up an independent party of their own.

It thus appears that the tendency among Japanese parties at present is entirely towards disintegration. That danger always menaced the *Shimpo-to*: the great difficulty originally experienced in welding together the various coteries of which it is composed was an indication that their subsequent cohesion could not be very firm. As supporters of a Cabinet, they seem to us to be a failure. Their leaders have shown themselves singularly wanting in tact. Instead of announcing in unqualified terms their adhesion to the new Ministry, or, at any rate, refraining from all declarations of possible hostility, they adopted the extraordinary course of publicly proclaiming that while they had confidence in the Cabinet, they intended to watch it closely, and attack it vigorously if it committed errors. A quaint kind of confidence, foolishness! The fact is that until Japanese political platforms are built on principles, not on persons, the lines of demarcation between parties can never be distinct, nor can anything like real cohesion exist. The trouble is that no important principles offer themselves to be advocated. The overthrow of clan government was an intelligible object, for the consummation of which men could combine; but clan governments having disappeared, there is no chimera left to fight against. The broad distinctions of conservatism and liberalism can not be adopted, because there are no conservatives. What is to come out of it all, we can not clearly perceive. The indications now are that two great parties will spring up about the Satsuma and Choshu statesmen respectively; but even though that should take place, it will still be an affair of persons not principles. By and by, reasons for conservatism will doubtless present themselves, but, for the present, things are decidedly "mixed."

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

We spoke in a recent issue of a new political party likely to be organized with the Members' Club and the Business Men's Club for nucleus. The *Fiji Shimpo* now says that the Business Men and other independent members—exclusive of the Members' club—have decided to form a union under the name of the *Doshi* Club. The word *Doshi* means fellow-thinkers, a convenient neutral term. The leader of this new organization appears to be Mr. Matsumoto Jutarō, and the number of members is 22. Should a combination be effected with the Members' Club, the party would aggregate 49, and would hold the balance of power in the Lower House. We wonder how long must elapse before Japanese politicians divide finally into two great camps. Until they do, party cabinets are out of the question.

THE CZAR.

Tokyo papers allege that the telegram forwarded by Reuter as to the illness of the Emperor of Russia is not believed in foreign diplomatic circles, especially at the Russian Legation, where the story is said to be regarded as a mere canard, fabricated for political purposes. The Foreign Office has telegraphed for information, and the truth must soon be known. Reuter, we notice, has since contradicted the story.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO KYOTO.

It would appear that His Majesty the Emperor has abandoned his intention of being present in Kyoto at the ceremony in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the death of the late Sovereign, Komei. The *Fiji Shimpo* attributes this change of purpose, first, to the death of the Empress Dowager, and secondly to the severe cold from which His Majesty has been suffering of late. There is no question, so far as we know, of His Majesty's not going to Kyoto at a later date to take part in the obsequies of the Empress Dowager. That part of the programme will doubtless be carried out.

It appears that the Emperor's consent to abandon the original intention of proceeding to Kyoto in order to attend the funeral of the Empress Dowager, was given with difficulty, at the suggestion of the Ministers of State. His Majesty has decided, however, that he and the Empress will visit Kyoto on the 20th of April which will be the hundredth day from the decease of the Empress Dowager, and, as our readers are probably aware, the hundredth day after a death in always observed with great solemnity by the family of the deceased.

THE FOREIGN BANKS & JAPANESE HOLIDAYS.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered, and the other foreign banks in Yokohama, having considered the propriety of observing the principal national holidays of Japan, have communicated with their Boards of Directors in Great Britain, and have obtained the latter's approval. Hitherto the custom has been to take no notice of any Japanese festival except the Emperor's Birthday, on the 3rd of November, though the birthdays of Occidental Potentates have been duly observed. The idea now is, if the *Hochi* be rightly informed, to observe the great national festivals of Japan, and neglect those of the West. Our contemporary adds that on the day when the Empress Dowager's coffin leaves Tokyo, and on the day of the interment in Kyoto, the Banks will do no business.

CRIMINAL TOPICS.

We read in the *Sekai-no-Nippon* that there are 14 foreigners now in the Japanese jail in Yokohama, 9 of them being convicted felons and 5 awaiting trial. Among the latter, 3 are held on a charge of assault and battery; 1 on a charge of smoking opium, and 1 for misappropriation of funds. These are all Chinese. Among the convicted felons, 1 is an Afghan, undergoing 6 years' imprisonment for rape; 3 are Chinese, undergoing a year's imprisonment each for opium smoking; 2 are Chinese undergoing 6 years' imprisonment for the same offence; 1 is a Chinese sentenced to 3 years for the same offence; 1 is a Chinese, sentenced to 1 year for purchasing stolen goods, and 1, a Chinese, sentenced to 3 months for assault.

The number of prisoners in the Tokyo jails is said to have diminished greatly of late. In Ichigaya Prison, for example, where there are generally 2,000 inmates, the number at present is only 1,000.

FOREIGNERS AND THE MOURNING FOR THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

The *Hochi Shimbun* attacks the German residents of Yokohama. It says that, while other foreigners are showing sympathy with the Japanese nation by observing the regulations with respect to public mourning, the Germans constitute an unfortunate exception. In support of this sweeping charge our contemporary alleges that somebody living at No. 63, in the Settlement of Yokohama, has been playing the piano and singing in a loud voice, an act classed by the *Hochi* with the celebrated whiplash affair. The mood of the moment is evidently very sensitive.

In connection with this subject we can not but regret that the foreign residents of Yokohama have not carried out the good intentions originally displayed by them. They put off the Organ Recital and concert, in aid of the Union Church, until February 12th, yet they now announce another performance of "Cinderella" for January 30th, and a "Tea and Coffee Concert" at the Public Hall on February 6th. What was the use of postponing the Organ Recital if the gracefulness of that act is to be marred by having these other two affairs on days falling within the prescribed period of mourning? We strongly suspect that a mistake has been made through inadvertence. It is properly understood that all musical or theatrical performances by amateurs are interdicted to the Japanese people during a space of 30 days, commencing on January 12th and ending on the 10th of February, inclusive. The interdict holds for 15 days only in the case of professionals. Consequently, Mr. Henri Merck is perfectly justified in giving his concert on January 28th, since the vetoed period for professionals ends on the 26th. The case of the amateurs that have promised to assist him is open to question, though perhaps they may fairly claim to be regarded as professionals for that one occasion. But the actors and actresses in "Cinderella" and the performers at the Tea and Coffee Concert are unquestionably amateurs, and as such, if they cared to observe the mourning prescribed for the Japanese nation, they ought to put off their performances until the 11th proximo, at the earliest. Of course they are not obliged to do so. It is purely optional. But as a matter of tact and right feeling we can not think that they are well advised. A slight postponement can not involve any serious inconvenience, but can make an immense difference in the sentiment of the Japanese nation towards the foreign residents. It is unnecessary to elaborate the point. Those that fail to appreciate it without long explanations, will not be convinced by anything that a newspaper can say.

Perhaps we ought to allude here to the plea advanced by one or two of our local contemporaries, that the Japanese Authorities should have communicated the mourning regulations to the Foreign Consuls, in order that the latter might make them known to their nationals, and that, in the absence of knowledge thus officially conveyed, the foreign residents can not be blamed for neglecting to observe the regulations. Writers advancing such a contention appear to forget altogether that the regulations have no binding force upon foreigners. The Japanese Authorities do not make communications to the Foreign Consuls except in

cases where the latter can give effect to such communications. Had they communicated these particular regulations, the Consuls would have been quite powerless to do more than acknowledge the communication as an item of interesting news. All these things are so plain that any complaint against either the Japanese or the Consuls in this matter must be ascribed to pure thoughtlessness. For the rest, the foreign residents have been fully informed by their own journals about every detail of the mourning. If they care to know, they can easily know. Again, we repeat that the foreign residents are in a position to choose for themselves, but it is difficult to imagine that the choice of any sensible man could be opposed to the views we have here expressed.

THE MOURNING QUESTION.

We trust that it is not necessary to explain the spirit in which we wrote yesterday on the subject of national mourning and the projected theatrical and musical performances in this Settlement. Our opportunities of ascertaining the feelings entertained by the Japanese in such matters are better, perhaps, than the opportunities of the majority of Yokohama residents, and we should certainly be most remiss in the discharge of our journalistic duties if we failed to communicate to our readers the estimate we have formed of those feelings. From a Western stand-point the methods of mourning prescribed for the nation must appear exaggerated, but that is an affair of custom, and it may be taken for granted that every foreign resident of Yokohama would be glad to respect the customs of the Japanese people where no question of right or wrong present itself. Our suggestion was not by any means intended as an endorsement of this particular custom. We see ample room to criticise it, if criticism were tolerable at such a time. But it is our plain business to share with our readers any knowledge we possess of the mood of the Japanese, and that is what we have sought to do.

THE SMALL-POX.

The epidemic of small-pox has certainly assumed serious dimensions. From the 1st of this month until the 22nd, the number of cases reported from all parts of the empire totalled 5,711, and the number of deaths was 1,600. The *Nichi Nichi*, from which we take these figures, says that no signs of the disease's abating are yet apparent. In Tokyo, from the 24th instant to the 26th, there were 204 new cases. The following list shows the various cities and prefectures in which more than a hundred seizures took place between the 1st and the 22nd instant, as well as the total deaths in each instance:—

NUMBER OF CASES BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST AND JANUARY 22ND.

Place.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Tokyo	1,967	500
Osaka	1,121	429
Hyogo	411	177
Saitama	285	49
Chiba	280	48
Fukuoka	183	55
Okinawa	160	79
Tokushima	149	26
Wakayama	130	29

Cases are also reported from Ibaraki, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and so forth, but as they do not aggregate too in any instance, they are excluded from the above table.

THE BUDGET COMMITTEE & THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

It was generally understood that the Liberals and National Unionists, who constitute a plurality of the Budget Committee, would attack the Foreign Office appropriations with the view of embarrassing Count Okuma and his followers. We give below an abridged report of the Committee deliberations, on the 22nd instant, with reference the Foreign Office expenditures. The chief spokesman on the part of the Committee was Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, and the questions put by him were answered by Count Okuma. Asked by Mr. Inouye about the scheme of laying a railway between Seoul and Fusan by Japanese capitalists, in virtue of an agreement concluded between Japan and Korea, the Count replied that, though the projectors had asked the Korean Court to grant them a charter, and though the Japanese Legation in Korea had also opened negotiations on behalf of the projectors, the matter could not yet be brought to any satisfactory issue, owing to constant changes in the Korean Cabinet. Mr. Inouye expressed the belief that no change had occurred in the holder of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in Korea since the resignation of the Ito Cabinet, and that Mr. Hara, Japanese Minister in Korea, and the Representatives of other Powers, had equally failed to obtain a favourable answer from the Korean Court in connexion with that special route. He further expressed his private conviction that the Foreign Office in Tokyo was contemplating the adoption of special measures to bring the Seoul-Fusan Railway scheme to a successful issue.

Count Okuma failed to understand what Mr. Inouye meant about the adoption of special measures, but that subject was not pursued any further. The Count also observed that though the same Minister continued to hold the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in Korea, he (Count) Okuma was under the impression that the Minister no longer wielded any influence in the Cabinet. Beyond that statement the Count declined to go. Mr. Inouye wished to know whether the steps now taken by the Count in connection with the railway affair could be considered appropriate, in view of the fact that, Japan's demand having been repeatedly rejected by the Korean Court, the Count had acknowledged himself to be at a loss what course to pursue. Mr. Inouye really failed to discover any necessity for maintaining a Legation in Seoul, if it proved of so little service. Count Okuma emphasised the advisability of establishing new Legations and Consulates in various parts of the world, and pointed out how, considered from the stand-point of either international courtesy or commercial relations, it was essential to have Legations in Spain, Belgium, and Mexico, which Powers send Ministers to represent them in Japan; and how, when the Treaty is concluded between Japan and Turkey, the same step must be taken with regard to the latter. The establishment of new consulates is equally necessary; at Muk-pho and the mouth of the Tadong, in Korea; at various Chinese ports; in India; Australia; Germany; on the coast of the Black Sea, and in Alexandria. Of course Japan did not aspire at present to become a Power of the first rank, which generally sends Ambassadors

to the Courts of treaty Powers of the same status. Such an aspiration would be too costly for Japan to entertain at present.

Mr. Shiba Sankuro (Liberal) wished to know whether the Foreign Minister did not deem it necessary to have Japan represented in Korea by a Minister, and why he did not promptly appoint one, instead of leaving affairs there under the control of a *Chargé d'Affaires*, as at present.

Count Okuma replied that the *Chargé d'Affaires* was conducting business in an efficient manner, but that he proposed to despatch a duly accredited Minister to Korea sooner or later.

THE SPINNERS' TROUBLE ARBITRATED BY BARON IWASAKI.

The Union Spinners' boycotting affair, or rather, the affair of the Mitsui *versus* the Osaka business men, has been practically settled through the arbitration of Baron Iwasaki. On the 23rd inst., the Baron invited to his residence the two Delegates of the boycotters and Messrs. Mitsui Takayasu and Asabuki Yeizo, of the Kanagafuchi Mill, and announced the following judgment in arbitration:—

The trouble that arose between the Union spinners, on the one hand, and the Kanagafuchi Mill and the Mitsui Bank, on the other, caused me much concern, inasmuch as it was calculated to disturb the country's economy to no small extent. The parties concerned recognizing that, and being desirous of having the dispute settled in a satisfactory manner, frankly entrusted the question to my arbitration, agreeing to settle it in accordance with my judgment. I therefore consented to undertake the task of arbitration, and this is the opinion that I have to give:—

It is a matter of extreme regret that the Union Spinners did not take amicable measures from the outset to settle the affair satisfactorily by opening negotiations with the Kanagafuchi Mill in connection with the transfer of operatives, and that, relying upon the strength of their combination, they hastily resorted to boycotting tactics against the Kanagafuchi Mill and the merchants that transacted business with it. It is equally a matter of regret that the Mitsui Bank, while occupying an important position in the national economy, did not pay due respect to its function of facilitating the circulation of money, but upheld the cause of the Kanagafuchi Mill and adopted retaliatory measures against the boycotters of the mill. As to the problem of the control of operatives, a difficult point of dispute between the Union Spinners and the Kanagafuchi Mill, it involves a great industrial question, and is so complicated that its solution should be entrusted to a Committee specially nominated. But for the purpose of settling the immediate trouble, my award is that the Union Spinners must withdraw the boycott organized by them against the Kanagafuchi Mill and the merchants transacting business with it, and that the Mitsui Bank must discontinue its boycott against the spinner's Union and those connected with it.

With regard to the framing of rules for the control of operatives, which is the root of the present trouble, the work should be entrusted to a Committee, specially nominated, and the parties involved in this affair should abide by the decision of the Committee.

Of course the Delegates of the Union Spinners and of the Kanagafuchi Mill signified their assent to the above finding. The Baron then told them that the Committee should be composed of two Delegates each from the Union and the Kanagafuchi Mill, and of Messrs. Shibuzawa Eiichi; Kaneko Kentaro, vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Mayeda Masana, and Uyemura Shimpei, Barrister-at-law and Assistant Manager of the Nippon Ginko. The Kanagafuchi Mill will be represented by Messrs. Asabuchi Eizo and Nakagamigawa Hikojiro, and the Union by Mr. Sunagaki Toshio and Mr. Kanazawa or Namba. On Monday, the eight Commissioners were to be invited to Baron Iwasaki's residence, when the Baron was to state his own views in connexion with the control of operatives.

Meteorological Observatories in Formosa were opened at Taipeh in August last, and at Taichu in December. The Observatory at Tainan was opened this month, while those at Keelung and at the Pescadores have been in operation since November last.

THE MITSUI VERSUS THE OSAKA BUSINESS MEN.

The trouble between the Kanagafuchi Spinning Mill and 47 Union factories has now, as our readers are already aware, developed into a collision between the Mitsui Bank and the Osaka business men. The hostility between the two is said to be carried to an extreme sometimes highly comical. The Mitsui Bank has instructed the Kanagafuchi Mill to improve the quality of its yarns as much as possible and to sell them cheap; the boycotters, on the other hand, are trying to obstruct the sale of the Kanagafuchi's goods, and have solicited more than 50 merchants in Osaka and Kobe not to purchase the produce of the offending mill. They have also appointed about 20 agents to embarrass the Mitsui Bank and the Mitsui dry-goods store as much as possible. Then, when the latter distributed new year's presents and almanacks to its customers in Osaka, the agents called on each of the customers and tried to induce them to return the presents and books. The mutual decoying of operatives is carried on in a very ingenious manner. The Union boycotters tried to disguise the Kanagafuchi's girls by dressing them up as ladies, in rich robes such as they never previously had the delight of wearing. But the Kanagafuchi folks got wind of this device, and sent clerks to the Kobe station to identify and lead back the finely tricked-out girls. These proceedings often caused much annoyance to real ladies, for the Kanagafuchi's clerks could not be always accurate in their recognitions, and in some cases they seized real ladies, to the great scandal and indignation of the latter and their families. Again, according to the Osaka correspondent of the *Nippon*, on receiving news that the Kanagafuchi men had decoyed girls from the Owari Spinning Mill and were accompanying them to Hyogo, the Union boycotters sent employes to lie in wait along the route and intercept the girls. But they ultimately discovered, to their intense disappointment and vexation that the girls were operatives honestly enlisted by the Kanagafuchi folks, and that they had not been decoyed from any mill in the Union. Such stories are numerous. They show that both parties to the dispute are behaving with very little dignity. The Osaka business men are said to be excited to fever heat over the affair, for so active is the spinning industry in that city that almost every citizen of importance is directly connected with the enterprise. Fortunately, Mr. Toyama Shuzo, one of the few leading residents of Osaka not interested in spinning, determined to take steps to terminate a quarrel that reflected no credit on any one concerned. With that object in view, he came to Tokyo and asked Baron Iwasaki, Count Inouye, and others to lend their good offices for the purpose of settling the difficulty. The Baron readily gave his consent, and, through the medium of Mr. Fujita Denzaburo, notified the Osaka men that if they would leave the matter in his hands, he would undertake the task of finding a solution. Several of the Union boycotters declared that the quarrel should be prosecuted to the bitter end, not only to teach a lesson to the Mitsui, but also to warn foreign capitalists that if they seek at any time to compete with the Kei-Han spinners, they must expect to encounter formidable opposition.

However, it was finally decided to open negotiations with Baron Iwasaki, and the Union has despatched two representatives to Tokyo for the purpose.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

We read in the Tokyo *Asahi* that no less than three hundred German subjects have applied for registration of patents, and that thirty of the applications have thus far been successful. Two hundred and seventy British subjects have also applied, but our contemporary does not give any information as to the result of their applications. We wonder what the applicants have had to pay for legal assistance in this matter. A strange story reached us lately from a trustworthy quarter. It was to the effect that an American citizen, having sought the aid of a barrister to procure a patent, was asked to put up a sum of fifteen hundred dollars in gold. At that rate foreigners are not likely to be in a hurry about soliciting registration in Japan. The fact is that legal assistance is not wanted at all. The regulations translated recently in these columns supply clear indications as to the requisite procedure. Any one can apply direct.

CURRENT TOPICS.

We have more than once noted in these columns the great prevalence of small-pox in Japan, more especially in Tokyo, since the beginning of the year. In order to show that no age is safe, we quote the following table, which the *Nippon* obtained from the Sanitary Department of the Metropolitan Police:—

SMALL-POX PATIENTS IN TOKYO CLASSIFIED BY AGE.		1896.	From 1st to 16th Jan. 1897.
Under 5 years	.....	735	257
Under 10 years	.....	154	66
Under 15 years	.....	159	79
Under 25 years	.....	852	426
Under 40 years	.....	560	300
Under 60 years	.....	43	38
Over 60 years	.....	2	—
		2,505	1,166

Since last year, the Metropolitan Police Board and City Office have been urging on citizens the importance of vaccination, and already over 400,000 persons have adopted this precautionary measure, or above a third of the population in the urban and rural districts of Tokyo.

On the 22nd instant, the Central Sanitary Board convoked an extraordinary meeting to discuss measures for preventing the spread of the epidemic. Dr. Hasegawa represented that an Extraordinary Quarantine Board must be established, that the scope of the Epidemic Hospitals must be enlarged, and that vaccination must be enforced with vigour. The representation was adopted unanimously, and Dr. Hasegawa at once called on Count Kabayama, the Minister of Home Affairs, and, on behalf of the Board, laid the matter before His Excellency, with the result that the Home Office decided, on the following morning, to follow the course recommended by the Board.

The epidemic is not less virulent in Yokohama than in Tokyo. Up to the 17th inst., only one or two cases were reported daily, but on the 18th no less than 18 cases were reported, and since then about 10 cases

appear daily. At present, Todamachi, Nakamura, and Kanagawa are the worst quarters. Since the close of last year, extraordinary Vaccination Offices were established in Yokohama and Kanagawa, and last Saturday (23rd) five additional offices were organized. Coolies, factory workmen, and other persons of the lower orders are compelled to undergo vaccination at the hands of doctors engaged by the Kanagawa Police. Care is also taken so to disinfect bedding hired out by dealers in such commodities.

The *Kokumin* avers that, on the 22nd inst., the German Representative forwarded a document in the following sense to the Metropolitan Police Board, in connection with the carriage-whip affair:—"No intention whatever of striking the students of the Seigyo Gakko was entertained, but it was nevertheless a fault on the part of the Minister that the whip he raised should have accidentally hit the students. Therefore he expresses regret for his carelessness."

The losses that inundations inflict on Japan are something enormous, as the following table quoted from the *Statistical Journal*, shows:—

	Number of Inundations.	Amount of Damage, Yen.
1885	318	27,336,804
1886	167	6,814,737
1887	320	3,080,438
1888	236	6,073,157
1889	421	33,293,510
1890	534	22,431,471
1891	345	12,728,971
1892	486	20,750,838
1893	475	44,156,899
1894	351	17,726,112
Totals	3,653	194,392,937

Averages. 365 19,439,294
The following localities suffered conspicuously during the last decade:—

LOSS IN TEN-YEAR PERIOD (1885-94.)		Yen.
Okayama	1,970,756	Wakayama 920,898
Tottori	1,436,293	Fukuoka 912,247
Hyogo	1,008,670	Fukushima 861,596
Gifu	947,639	Saitama 854,910

THE OPPOSITION PRESS AND THE CABINET.

The new Opposition organ, the *Meiji Shimbun*, throws much energy into its attacks upon the Cabinet. Counts Okuma and Matsukata are, of course, the chief targets for its shafts. Against Count Matsukata it has a plausible case. Before the Count came into office, he severely criticised the financial policy of the last Cabinet, declaring it calculated to impair the material progress of the country. But having himself assumed the direction of the State's finances, he has not made any change in the programme of his predecessors. Hence it follows that he is following a course already condemned by himself. Of course, that is a picturesque attack, but there is a difficulty about being really angry with a person that does nothing worse than follow one's own example. The charge against Count Okuma amounts to this, that he has not yet made any fireworks in foreign politics. He has not shot the German Minister out of Japan or the Russians out of Korea. Naturally there is nothing serious in assaults of that nature.

THE REVISED TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

In presenting to the Chamber of Representatives the Revised Belgian Treaty with Japan, on November 25th, 1896, M. de Favereau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made some remarks of considerable interest. We translate:—

I shall not here enter into the history of the negotiations on this subject in which European diplomacy was engaged for long years. I desire, however, to establish that by advancing resolutely along the path of progress under the influence of a wise and enlightened Government, Japan, whose overtures did not originally meet with a very warm welcome, was able in the end to obtain a more and more conciliatory disposition on the part of European States. * * * It has seemed to His Majesty's Government, gentlemen, as well as to the Governments of the other Treaty Powers, that the abandonment of the privileges of extraterritoriality could be justified by the reforms realized, in its domestic organization, by the empire of the Rising Sun; reforms which have caused it to traverse, in these recent years, a road so rapid in the direction of progress. * * * The Treaty, or rather the annexed Protocol, contains another proof of Japan's desire to secure the protection of all orders of interests. I allude to the provision in the said Protocol by which the Japanese Government engages to adhere, before the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction, to the international conventions for the protection of industrial and literary property.

Article XV. of the Treaty recognizes the right of both the Contracting Parties to nominate consular agencies of all grades, and secures to these agents the enjoyment of the privileges, exemptions and immunities accorded to the consular agents of the most favoured nation. It has appeared to the Government of the King that useful ends would be served if a special convention determined, in a positive manner, the reciprocal rights, privileges, and immunities of the respective consular agents, as well as the obligations devolving on them in the two countries. Proposals have accordingly been made to the Cabinet in Tokyo for the conclusion of a convention of that nature, and have been favourably received, and a convention will doubtless be soon concluded to regulate the matter.

There is another point, gentlemen, which I wish to indicate. We should have desired to see figure in the new Treaty of Commerce a stipulation which has already found a place in numerous analogous documents signed by Belgium. I refer to the clause prescribing recourse to arbitration in the matter of disputes which may arise out of the execution of the Treaties. The Government of His Imperial Majesty has preferred not to make any departure in this respect from the treaties signed previous to ours, which do not contain a clause in that sense. I desire, gentlemen, to show here that the Government of the King did not lose sight, in the course of the recent negotiations, of a stipulation towards which the Belgian Chambers have shown themselves specially sympathetic.

I am confident, gentlemen, that you will give a favourable reception to the treaty of June 22nd, 1896, and thus indicate your desire for the development of the relations that exist between the two States. I would recall, in this context, that, at the time when the international deed now under consideration was signed, a fact was consummated which, though foreign to the Treaty itself, deserves to be noticed here for the sake of the happy influence that it ought to exercise upon those relations. On June 18th, 1896, there was inaugurated at Antwerp a maritime service which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Tokyo—the most powerful of the navigation companies in Japan—has organized between our great port of commerce and the Empire of the Rising Sun. It can not be doubted that the establishment of this service—the first regular service conducted in Europe under the Japanese flag—will contribute to make the name of Belgium known in Japanese markets.

THE NEW BELGIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

We learn that Monsieur Emile de Cartier de Marchienne has been appointed Secretary of the Belgian Legation in Tokyo, and that his arrival in that city may be expected next month. M. de Cartier will act as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of His Excellency M. Le Baron d'Anethan, who goes home on leave of absence in March.

IMPERIAL DIET.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23RD.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House did not sit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.15 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to Forest Law.
- 2.—First Reading of a private Bill relating to the Amendment of the Law of the City and Prefecture System.
- 3.—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to the Law for readjusting Pensions.

After a report had been read enumerating various Bills submitted to the House, Count Matsukata ascended the rostrum and, in his capacity of Minister of Finance, explained an Urgency Bill in the form of a supplementary Budget for the current fiscal year, providing an appropriation of 700,000 yen, to defray the funeral expenses of the late Empress Dowager. An appendix to the Bill stated that the money was to be taken from the surplus of the 28th fiscal year. The Minister of Finance briefly commented on the profound national grief caused by the death of the Empress Dowager, and said that, as the original estimate of 800,000 yen had been reduced to 700,000 by the gracious order of the Emperor, he trusted that the House, by giving immediate consent to the Bill, would reflect the loyalty of the people.

Mr. Motoda Hajime, Chairman of the Budget Committee, asked permission on behalf of himself and his fellow committee-men to leave the chamber for the purpose of considering and reporting on the Bill. Permission was given.

The Bill standing first on the Order was read. Its gist was as follows:—In the first section, forests are variously classified, as Forests belonging to the Imperial Estates, State Forests, Public Forests, Private Forests, and so forth. The second section deals with the mode of superintending the maintenance of forests, and provides that, in the event of a forest being considered unworthy of preservation, the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce shall be competent to determine the manner of dealing with it. The same Minister will also have power to suspend the felling of trees in a forest, and to order their planting in places that have been denuded in contravention of prescribed rules. Moreover, a forest that has suffered from neglect may be taken in hand by the Authorities. The third section deals with Forests necessary for the preservation of good order. It defines the nature of the forests to be included in this category, and the process of determining which shall be included, and which excluded, as well as the mode of conserving forests of this description, and so on. A good-order-preservation forest is to be exempted from taxes and public charges, and in consideration of such privileges the felling of trees in a forest of the kind may be totally prohibited. The fourth section relates to the policing of forests, and provides that entry into a forest owned by another is forbidden; that saws and axes used in a forest must bear the mark of the owner of the forest; fires in a forest or its vicinity must not be ignited without permission; that before dawn or after sunset no tree shall be cut or timber carried out of a forest without the sanction of the competent officials, and so forth. The fifth section relates to penalties, which range, when a fine is imposed, from 2 yen to twice the value of the thing stolen from a forest, according to the gravity of the offence; and when imprisonment, from 2 months to 2 years. The last section contains miscellaneous provisions, supplementing or explaining the foregoing sections.

Viscount Enomoto, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, explained that as the subject had been exhaustively discussed during the last session of the Diet, and as the Bill now before the House had been drafted with due consideration for the suggestions made by the members in the course of the discussion, he hoped that the measure would be received with favour. The enactment of a Law of the kind was a matter of urgent importance in view of

the fact that the preservation of forests bore a vital relation to meteorological conditions, and in consideration of the heavy losses incurred by the nation, during recent years, from inundations.

Several members put questions about the Bill and were answered by Mr. Takahashi Takuye, Chief of the Dendrological Bureau and one of the Government Delegates for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The Bill was entrusted to a Committee of 9.

Mr. Motoda Hajime (National Unionist), presented a report on the Supplementary Budget just handed to the Budget Committee. He explained from the rostrum that the Bill had been unanimously approved by the Committee, and proceeded to dilate at length on the virtues of the late Empress Dowager. During the momentous period preceding the Restoration, she had exhibited admirable fortitude and mental resources, contributing materially to console the grief and alleviate the anxiety of her Consort, the Emperor Komei, who was not only angered but also perturbed at the arrogance of the Tokugawa Regents and the demands preferred by foreign countries. She had also deserved well of the nation on account of her wise care in rearing the present Emperor, and educating the kingly qualities and virtues so conspicuously shown during his illustrious reign. Mr. Motoda referred, also, in the most respectful terms, to the filial affection shown by the Emperor and Empress towards the deceased lady, and to the profound grief that her death had caused to Their Majesties. All these points had influenced the Committee to unanimously recommend the passing of the Budget, and he trusted that the House would accept the report with equal unanimity.

The House passed the Bill without comment or dissent.

The next Bill on the Order consisted of no less than 130 articles, and presented no features of general interest. It was entrusted to a Special Committee of 18, without discussion, as was also the last Bill on the Order.

The House rose at a few minutes past 2 p.m.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10 a.m. on Sunday, the 24th inst., to discuss the Funeral Expenses Supplementary Budget sent up from the Lower House. The Premier explained the Bill in virtually the same terms as he had employed when introducing it in the House of Representatives, and it was at once brought up for discussion, the committee stage being dispensed with. At the instance of Viscount Tani, chairman of the Budget Committee, the measure was passed unanimously.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House was occupied with Committee work alone.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.15 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Supplementary Budget No. 1 for the 29th fiscal year.
- 2.—Supplementary Budget No. 2 for the 29th fiscal year.
- 3.—Supplementary Budget No. 3 for the 29th fiscal year.
- 4.—Special Account Supplementary Budget No. 1 for the 29th fiscal year.
- 5.—Contract involving an outlay from the Treasury over and above the Budgetary Appropriations for the Department of Education.
- 6.—Special Account Supplementary Budget No. 2 for the 29th fiscal year.
- 7.—Contract involving an outlay from the Treasury over and above the Budgetary Appropriations for the Department of Communications.
- 8.—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to a change in the period for defraying interest on the Railway and Public Undertakings Loan.
- 9.—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to amending a portion of Law No. 92, issued in 1896.
- 10.—First Reading of a private Bill relating to the Conservation and Registration of Forests attached to Temples and Shrines.

After the usual report had been read by one of the secretaries, relating to Bills, official and private, placed in the hands of the President, and other matters of routine, the President called on Mr. Inouye Kakugoro (Independent) to explain a Question submitted by him to the Government. The Question read as follows:—

As explicitly stated in a Treaty concluded between Japan and Korea with reference to railway construction in the interior of the Korean Peninsula, the Japanese Government possesses the right of building such railways. Nevertheless, the Government of Korea, while giving concessions to foreigners, has refused a similar concession to Japan for the construction of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. This is not a matter that the Authorities can regard with indifference. Count Okuma, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, explained this affair on the occasion of the Budget Committee's meeting held on the 22nd inst., his statement being as follows: "Whatever policy the Japanese Government may adopt, a thing of the kind can not be done by Japan alone. It involves the two countries, or may even involve three. No hasty action can be taken, for if Japan refused to adopt a magnanimous and conciliatory attitude, grave issues might come, affecting millions of Japanese." It seems from this statement that even though a Treaty be violated, or even though its obligations be evaded, the Minister of Foreign Affairs is determined to regard such doings in a magnanimous and conciliatory spirit, out of deference to Korea and other Powers. The introducers of this Question can not understand such a line of conduct, and have consequently been impelled to ask the Foreign Minister what is meant by "Three Powers" and what is meant by the grave issues that might ensue, affecting the Japanese.

Speaking from his seat, Mr. Inouye observed that, since the Foreign Minister intended, as was to be inferred from what His Excellency had said on the occasion of the Budget Committee's meeting, to explain his foreign policy in person before the House at a suitable time, and since the Minister was believed to be a statesman not likely to shrink from taking such a course, therefore the introducers of the Question wished to receive a reply on that occasion, or at another suitable opportunity.

Mr. Motoda Hajime (National Unionist) wished to report, on behalf of the Budget Committee, that the Bills from 1 to 7 on the Order of the Day had been discussed by the Special and General Budget Committees, and had been approved without any amendment.

The Bills were passed without division. They will be given when the General Budget is printed in these columns.

The Bill Standing eighth on the Order of the Day was to the effect that the period for paying interest on Bonds floated in virtue of the Railway Construction Law, issued as Law No. 4 of the 25th year of Meiji, and in virtue of the Public Undertaking Loan Law, issued as Law No. 59 of the 29th year, and in virtue of the Hokkaido Railway Construction Law, issued as Law No. 93 of the 29th year, should be paid every year on the 9th of March.

The Bill was entrusted to a special committee without explanation or comment.

The next Bill was to the effect that the following officials should be appointed for the present in the Board of Audit, to deal with business enumerated in Art. I. of Law, No. 92, 1896, that is to say, the finances of the Governor-General's Office of Formosa:—1 chief, 2 auditors and assistant auditors, respectively, and several clerks.

Mr. Komuchi Chijyo, Chief of the Legislative Bureau and Government Delegate, briefly explained that, as the circumstances of the time and the state of affairs in Formosa did not warrant the auditing of Formosan accounts in the island, the Government had decided to entrust the work to the Board of Audit, and to organize a special mechanism for the purpose in the Board itself. It was expected that by the 31st fiscal year (1898-1899) the arrangement of the new dominion's affairs would be completed, and a special Auditing Office would be established in the island.

The Bill was entrusted to a special committee of 9.

Mr. Komuro Shigehiro (Liberal) wished to introduce an urgency motion, in the sense of having the Order of the Day changed, so that a Representation placed by him and his supporters in the hands of the President concerning amnesty to, and rehabilitation of, political offenders might be given at once. Permission having been given by the House, the Representation was read by a secretary, as follows:—

More than a decade ago, when the Constitution was not yet issued and the Diet had not yet been opened, and when various obstacles lay in the way of augmenting the dignity and prosperity of the Court, on the one hand, and of furthering the improvement of politics and the freedom of the people, on the other; in short, when any attempt to facilitate the progress and prosperity of the nation was liable to encounter various impediments, not a few persons, harassed by these difficulties and impelled by sanguine ideas, acted in such a manner as to incur legal penalties. But when it is remembered that those implicated in the Nagoya and Shizuoka affairs were thrown into prison and have been undergoing penal servitude since about 1884, in the Kabato, Sorachi, and Kushiro penitentiaries in Hokkaido, though they can not be regarded in the same light as ordinary malefactors who violate the law merely for selfish or passionate motives, their real intention deserving sympathy; and when it is further remembered that these prisoners in Hokkaido sincerely repent of their misdeeds, and are faithfully performing their hard service, their condition is seen to be very pitiable, especially as they are now worn out by the hardship and various miseries of confinement, and are declining in age and health. Therefore this House has more than once forwarded representations on the subject, and urged the Government to give effect to the suggestions therein contained. But no result has been attained. This House trusts that the Government will speedily advise the Emperor to order the liberation and rehabilitation of the above prisoners, as a special measure, so that they may be enabled to profit by the gracious benevolence and virtue of His Majesty.

Mr. Komuro briefly explained, from the rostrum, that his idea was to have amnesty extended to the offenders implicated in the Nagoya and Shizuoka affairs, and rehabilitation to those implicated in the Kabatan and Uraga affairs. Those coming under the former category had been denied the favour of amnesty on the occasion of the promulgation of the Imperial Constitution, on the ground that, whatever might have been their real motives, they had committed murder or murderous assaults. Undoubtedly such actions deserved heavy chastisement. They were not perpetrated, however, from any idea of gratifying selfish passions or furthering selfish ends, but under the impulse of an enthusiastic desire to promote what the offenders believed to be the weal of the State, and their perpetrators had now sufficiently atoned for their fault by long confinement. Therefore they ought to receive special favour at the hand of the Government.

Mr. Moriya Konosuke (*Shimpo-to*) opposed the measure. The power of granting amnesty was among the Prerogatives of the Crown, and must not be lightly exercised, for in the event of the slightest error or want of impartiality, in the event of even one person's being unfairly dealt with, the result might possibly be to make the Court an object of umbrage. It must be remembered that the Cabinet had to advise the Crown with regard to the persons on whose account pardon or rehabilitation might be granted, and as the Cabinet Ministers were not infallible, there was serious danger that this particular project would be mischievous in effect, for though the prisoners for whose sake the Representation was presented might have had another end in view, they actually perpetrated murder or murderous assaults, and if they were to be pardoned on the grounds adduced, the public safety might be endangered. The Judges that tried the Nagoya and Shizuoka cases had decided that the prisoners deserved the punishment they were now undergoing, and if the Executive, and still more the Legislature, were to meddle with a decision duly and fairly arrived at by the Judiciary, would not a bad precedent be established? The Executive and the Legislature would be acting in a manner unworthy of themselves did they follow the advice tendered by the introducers of the Representation.

Mr. Minamino Doshin (pro-Liberal Independent) spoke in support of the Representation, and observed that, as it was not uncommon for a prisoner to be liberated when he has served three-fourths of his term, by special consideration on the part of the Premier and the Minister of Justice, and as the fault of

the prisoners on whose account the Representation was submitted had been one of misguided patriotism, no valid reason existed for refusing to extend amnesty to them, especially as they had quietly and faithfully undergone their sentence for so long a period.

Mr. Komatsu Sansho (Liberal) spoke in support of the Representation. The advent of Constitutional politics involved many sacrifices. He himself was one of those that had been ready to be sacrificed on the altar of constitutional politics, and the Shizuoka offenders belonged to the same category. Members of the Diet ought to take into consideration the fact that through such sacrifices the present constitutional system, from which such immense national benefits were derived, had been evolved. He was no lawyer, as Mr. Moriya was, and did not know well whether the liberation of the prisoners would be legally warrantable. If he supported the Bill, it was from a feeling of pity. He could not think it wrong that, by way of commemorating the benevolence of the late Empress Dowager, special grace should be extended to the poor misguided patriots now undergoing long servitude amid snow and ice in the dreary penitentiary of Hokkaido.

Mr. Horikoshi Kwanosuke (*Shimpo-to*) moved that, since the matter had grave bearings, involving, as it did, an exercise of the Emperor's prerogative, and moreover, since the Representation had been placed in the hands of the members only a few hours previously, therefore to enable them to exercise due deliberation, the House's decision should be deferred, and the measure should be entrusted to a special committee for examination and report.

This motion was put to the House, and an objection having been raised against the ruling of the President, as to whether "noes" or "ayes" were in the majority, an open ballot was taken, with the result that 87 voted in the affirmative and 84 in the negative. The Representation was therefore handed to a special committee.

The last Bill on the Order was entrusted to the Committee appointed for the purpose of reporting on the Forestry Law Bill introduced by the Government.

The House rose at 15 minutes to 3 p.m.

OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

The number of commissioned officers serving with the Colours in the Japanese Army at present, is four thousand, in round figures, and when the Army is doubled, as it will be in the 35th year of Meiji (1902)—according to the present programme of expansion—the number will be over eight thousand. It would appear, therefore, that in the course of seven years, commencing from 1896, four thousand cadets will have to be passed out of the Officers' College; that is to say, some 550 annually. Moreover, the records show that 5 per cent. of the officers with the Colours either die or become unserviceable from other causes, every year. On that account, then, 200 more cadets will be required, or a total of 750 annually. We recently explained that, according to the new system of selecting cadets, graduates of the Lower Middle Schools become admissible without examination, and any vacancies still remaining are to be filled by competitive examination. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* states that the Authorities expect about 300 students to enter the Lower Middle Schools from the Common Schools, yearly, with the intention of becoming candidates for commissions in the Army. Statistics indicate, however, that only five in every six of the lads entering the Lower Middle Schools graduate there. Thus 250 cadets will be supplied by the Schools direct, and 500 must be obtained by competitive examination. After 1902, the number of cadets annually required will be 400, of whom 250 will enter from the Schools and 150 by competitive examination.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS.

THE business associations of various descriptions organized by the advice of Mr. MAYEDA MASANA, held a general meeting from the 18th instant in Tokyo. The associations are of eleven kinds, viz., Five-two Staple, Agricultural, Tea, Silk, Vegetable Wax, Matches, Kyushiu Colliery, Live Stock, Union Saké Brewing, Commercial, and Industrio-Commercial. All these bodies, we read in the *Yōmei*, have Central Offices in Tokyo or elsewhere, and Branch Offices in most of the localities, the latter aggregating over 125 in the case of the Five-two Staples Association alone. Consequently the Central Branch Office of all the Associations superintended by "Five-two Staples MAYEDA," as Mr. MAYEDA is popularly called, must aggregate several hundreds. Stated briefly, the object of organizing these Associations is to perfect the arrangement and mechanism of Japan's business in accordance with the progress of the times. As a good illustration of the necessity of the undertaking, the case of the porcelain industry of Tajimi, Gifu, is instanced. The Tajimi potters easily obtained, until five or six years ago, an annual return of at least a million *yen* by exporting wares to the number of some 300,000, but in 1895 and 1896 they did not receive more than 400,000 *yen* though exporting twice as large a quantity; and that despite the fact that their methods of manufacture had been considerably improved and the expenditure largely increased. With the view of correcting the defects that now hamper Japanese manufactures and commerce, a Commercial Bank was lately started in Kobe with a capital of one and a half million *yen*. Union is power, and the influence of the Business Associations is now widely felt in both official and private circles. Last fall, the Associations held a general meeting continuing for three days, and decided that a law for regulating business guilds, for the inspection of silkworm's eggs, for Agricultural Associations, and so forth must be enacted. When this decision and the reasons on which it was based were laid before the Cabinet Ministers controlling such matters, all the Ministers endorsed the views of the Union, and it is extremely likely that laws embodying the views of the Associations will be drafted and submitted by the Government for the approval of the Diet. Further, of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners appointed last winter, two-fifths are members of the respective business Associations, and the Associations are also nominated referees for the purpose of determining the qualification of exhibitors and of selecting articles for exhibition.

Among the various associations the Five-two staples is the pioneer and enjoys the largest influence. Originally, as our readers may remember, this Association dealt in five staples, namely, dry goods,

porcelains, copper ware, lacquer ware, and paper, to which fancy wares and carpets were subsequently added. The members are said to be strongly imbued with the spirit that has resulted in the creation of this great union of manufacturers and producers, and in many localities a special mechanism, subordinate to the Association, has been organized for the purpose of improving special industries. For instance, the Kishiu members of the Association have started the Five-two Staples Cotton-Flannel Company, with the view of improving this particular industry; and dealers in ornamental matting in Kobe have established an office in that city for the inspection of mats intended for foreign shipment. Again, the Association encourages the opening of competitive exhibitions of local products in various districts, with most satisfactory results in each of the undertakings thus far carried out. The Four Localities Union Competitive Exhibition, held last year, for the space of about 70 days, in the 4th Domestic Exhibition Buildings in Kyoto, was also a remarkable success, surpassing even that attained by the Fourth Exhibition itself. For, while receiving no official aid whatever either from Central or Local Offices, no less than 410,000 kinds of articles were exhibited. Moreover, in every enterprise of the kind, the Association rigidly enforces its bye-law prohibiting the exhibition of any article made merely as a curiosity and not suited for the purposes of every-day commerce. The Business Associations also keep in view the marshalling of manufacturers and merchants into regularly organized bodies. In fact, lack of union among these traders, especially merchants, is considered a grave drawback at present, as may be illustrated by the case of a toy extensively exported from Yokohama. The toy is a tortoise made of tortoise-shell, its head, tail, and limbs fitted with brass springs so as to be easily movable. Placed in a tiny and tasteful glass box, it attracted the fancy of foreign exporters in Yokohama to such an extent that a brisk demand sprang up. At first a dozen were sold for 9 *sen*, and the prospects of the industry, petty though it was, seemed exceptionally good, for in no country except Japan could such an article be made at such a price. Competition on the part of foreign artisans was virtually out of the question. But the dealers were so entirely devoid of any idea of combining to protect their common interests, that they began to undersell each other, with the result that a dozen of the article are now purchasable for only 2.7 *sen*. Trifling as the commodity is, that a toy needing a certain quantity of tortoise-shell, 12 brass springs, and a glass case, should be sold at a little over $\frac{1}{10}$ of a *sen*, is evidently preposterous. The wholesale dealers—there are only five of them in Tokyo—are now reaping the fruits of their own sowing, for even the poorest

folks that used formerly to undertake the making of brass springs, have declined the job, owing to the paltry remuneration, and the prisoners in the Saitama jail, who at first consented to do the work, have now refused. The supply is barely kept up by means of the labour of boy-prisoners in the Chiba Correction House. So conspicuous being the absence of combination even in the case of a commodity virtually monopolized by five merchants, it is easy to conceive how staples in the handling of which a large number of merchants are concerned, are sacrificed by ruinous competition.

The Union Business Associations' general meeting held from the 18th instant, is chiefly for the purpose of discussing the arrangements that have to be made in connexion with the Paris Exposition. It is most essential that the articles sent to the Exposition should be selected with care and properly classified, and that every idea of empty display should be eschewed. The meeting is expected to last a week.

The meaning of all these things, as we apprehend, is that the system of "trusts" has taken root in Japan. Mr. MAYEDA MASANA may claim the credit of having sown the seed. Yet, it must be confessed, the soil had been well prepared, if, indeed, it had not been already productive. The circumstances of the foreign trading communities in Japan are eminently favourable to the action of trusts, above all in the import business. In the case of any particular commodity, the Japanese dealers who act as primary channels of communication between, say, Yokohama importers and consumers in the interior, may generally be counted on the fingers of one hand. What can be easier than that these middle-men should combine to dictate terms to the foreign importer? They have him literally at their mercy. On his side there is keen competition; every importer is eager to undersell a rival. There is also inability to reach the consumer directly. On theirs, there need not be the slightest approach to competition. They are in a situation to govern the market. One or two representatives of a particular class of middle-men may be deputed to transact business with the foreigner on behalf of the whole class, the *confrères* of these deputies lying quietly *perdu* until the time comes for them to take their share in the consummated transaction. We do not pretend to know how greatly the foreign communities have been obliged to suffer by that kind of thing, but, as a mere theoretical inference, we are constrained to think that if the evil has not been acutely felt its apparent absence has been due chiefly to adroit manipulation on the part of the Japanese. At all events, there is no mistaking the final outcome of Mr. MAYEDA'S union of merchants and manufacturers. At present numerous trades are associated under one banner, but they are none the

less a congeries of trusts whose prime function is to defend the interests of capital by keeping prices at a remunerative level. Trusts seem to find particularly invigorating qualities in this *fin-du-siècle* atmosphere. Not more than twenty years have elapsed since the first trust was organized in the United States, but it is computed that no less than six hundred of such combinations have been called into existence in that interval. Mr. MAYEDA has now sown the dragon's teeth in Japan, and neither he nor any one else will be able to throw the stone of destruction among them. It does not follow by any means that trusts are essentially maleficent. Their abuse is ruinous, indeed, but their use may be distinctly advantageous. One of the essential conditions of their successful existence is that the articles in which they deal should be of good quality. The public may tolerate exactions where the excellence of a commodity atones for its high price, but trusts that resort to the licence of monopolies in the two directions of extortion as well as of careless manufacture, invite their own disintegration. What concerns us in Japan's case, however, is not the problem of trusts generally, but the particular aspect that the problem assumes here. In the United States, where thousands of able publicists have long been revolving means to tear down these tremendous buttresses of the throne of capital, there seems to be a general consensus as to the impotence of legislative interference. It would be over-sanguine, therefore, to look for the discovery of a solution in Japan. But a trust, to be commonly fair, ought to include all the parties whose interests are directly involved: all the distributors as well as all the producers. It is not so in Japan. The foreign exporter, the chief of all the sellers, stands outside the ranks of the trusts. For him they mean simply that his margin of gain is to be reduced to a vanishing quantity. He, who takes all the risks of distribution; who pays ready money to the Japanese trader and accepts the whole responsibility of finding a market abroad for Japanese commodities—he alone is to have no voice in the engrossing process. This prospect has long been in sight. A dozen years ago we wrote of it in these columns, expressing our opinion that it was one of the embarrassments destined to grow out of the perpetuation of the Settlement system. There are few difficulties with which the European or American merchant is not competent to cope. He will not be beaten by Mr. MAYEDA's unions, but certainly they will not smoothe his already arduous path in Japan.

CHINESE NEWS.

An "old China resident" has paid a visit to Changsha, the capital of Hunan and the residence of the notorious Chou Han, whose anti-foreign publications have formed several nine-day wonders. The officials of the city asked the Governor for instructions as to how the visitor should be treated, and received in reply the pithy direction "provoke not the people." Accordingly when the visitor's boat came up stream, it was received with volleys of stones from a yelling mob of some fifty youngsters. A hundred soldiers has been told off to protect the foreigner, but acting under the behest not to provoke the people, they made no attempt to stop the stoning. Naturally the traveller failed to get ashore. Being, however, a singularly courageous man, he did manage to get, under cover of darkness, to the residence of the redoubtable Chou Han. His idea was to beard the foreigner's enemy in his very den, and discover whether a gentler mood had really come upon him, as rumour recently asserted. Chou was away from home, but the intrepid visitor succeeded in ascertaining that he nursed all his old enmities and abated nothing of his anti-foreign prejudices. It is naturally commented that the security supposed to be guaranteed by treaty to foreigners travelling in China is a very mythical affair.

One of the two great leaders of conservatism in Peking, Assistant Grand Secretary Li Hung-tso, is so ill that his final retirement from public life is confidently expected. The other prominent conservative is the President of the Board of Revenue, Weng Tung-ho.

A correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, writing from Newchwang, reports the capture in that city of a man named Kang, who, though only 27 years of age, is accused of having killed 40 people in quarrels in Peking. Naturally he had to fly from the capital, and in his flight he was accompanied by a girl of 18, the daughter of a high official. Two hundred Mahomedans, Kang's co-religionists, were disguised as cake-vendors and sent out to track him, but he eluded them all. Betrayed, ultimately, by his most intimate friend, he was seized, and to prevent his escape his captors fixed iron rings in each of his shoulders. Thus secured, the unfortunate man had to make a six days' journey in a springless cart over execrable roads in mid-winter. Yet such was his pluck, that he sang a comic sang to the crowd as he was about to leave Newchwang. His lady-love followed him "in a swagger vehicle," much to her credit.

Mr. Happer, the Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang, has been bitten on the left hand by a sick dog, and the wound having festered, he has set out for the Pasteur Institute in Saigon.

We often hear complaints about the ten per cent. impost levied upon the salaries of Japanese officials for purposes of naval expansion. But China took thirty per cent. from her officials during the war, and continues to take it, though henceforth exemption is to be granted to civil officials from sub-prefect downwards, and to military and naval officials from captain and commander respectively.

The *Foochow Echo* contains the following news from Hokchiang:—

A Christian village in that district, about two days' journey from Foochow, was attacked by a neighbouring village about five months ago, some

cattle were carried off and the children minding them beaten. They appealed repeatedly to the Magistrate who sent them away, branding them as liars, and this emboldened their persecutors to steal more of their cattle, and burn the watchmen's huts in their fields. Another appeal to the Magistrate resulted in a threat to punish them if they troubled him with complaint; and they then went to Archdeacon Wolfe, who preached the Sermon on the Mount to them. This decided their persecutors to make a regular raid, and having been blessed by a Taoist priest on the 28th of October, they attacked the Christian village, some 2,000 to 3,000 men under the leadership of En Cheang hua, on the 29th and 30th, burning down all the houses and stealing the contents, and digging up and carrying off the crops of potatoes—all the village has to live on. The magistrate was appealed to again, and when Archdeacon Wolfe reported the matter to H.M.'s Consul at Foochow, the magistrate represented that it was an ordinary village row, and that the Christians had burned down their own houses, subsequently adding that it was really an attack by American Christians and Roman Catholics on English Christians.

A Deputy was sent to Hokchiang from Foochow, and he promptly said to the magistrate:—"You have told me a lie about this matter; the Christians never did this to their houses." At last eight men were arrested for maltreating the Christians, four of whom did not belong to the attacking village at all, and of the other four, one was blind, one had only one leg, one only one useful hand, and the fourth was too old to walk. These eight men were all examined and released without a stain on their characters, and that was all the reparation the Christians got. It is now understood that H.M.'s Consul has sent the matter up to Peking; and the *Foochow Echo* demands compensation for the outraged Christians and the dismissal of the Hokchiang magistrate.

Mr. Schnell, a German military instructor at Wuchang, died suddenly on the 8th instant. After a hearty dinner, he complained of severe pain in the chest and falling down in a faint, never regained consciousness. Mr. Schnell had lived for many years in the north of China as a drill instructor. He was a good speaker of Chinese.

THE GERMAN MINISTER'S AFFAIR.

In the *Yiji Shimpo* we read that the affair of the German Minister has been at length amicably arranged. It is stated that the Police Authorities, after careful investigation, forwarded a report to the Foreign Office, from which document it appeared that the complainant had actually received a blow in face. The German Minister, on his side, affirmed that he had not had the slightest intention of striking the lad, that he accepted the presence of a mark as proof of the justice of the complaint, and was willing to make any reparation in his power. We should think that even the most exacting of the patriotic agitators who have been making a clamour about this affair, should now be satisfied.

LAST YEAR'S RICE HARVEST.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that, according to investigations conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the yield of rice throughout Japan last year was 35,652,568 *koku*, which is 10.7 per cent. less than the yield for 1895. Again, taking the period of 7 years, from 1889 to 1895, inclusive, and omitting two exceptionally bad years during that time, the average is found to be 39,697,254 *koku*, which, also, is 10.7 per cent. greater than last year's yield. Of course, the failure is attributable to the storms and inundations that visited the country, especially Mino, Owari, and Hokkaido.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

We need scarcely say much about the appeal made in our advertising columns on behalf of the famine-stricken people of India. The telegram on which the appeal is based speaks more eloquently than we could hope to do. It runs thus:—

The Central Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund in Calcutta earnestly solicit your cordial co-operation. There is the highest possible scope for private benevolence outside the State relief system. The area and the numbers affected are enormous, and the distress is rapidly increasing. The Committee feel sure that the unavoidable privations suffered by millions of industrious poor will arouse the profound sympathy of all nations. The Committee make an earnest appeal to you to organize a relief fund. They will be deeply grateful for contributions, which will be publicly acknowledged.

Sir FRANCIS MACLEAN, Chief Justice,
Bengal, Chairman of Committee.

The need must be very urgent that has led to the despatch of such a telegram.

INCREASE OF MAIL MATTER AND THE COST OF TRANSMITTING IT.

According to the Budget for the 30th fiscal year, the rate of increase of ordinary mail matter, since the 25th year (1892) was as follows:—

Year.	Number of letters, &c.	Increase.	Rate of Increase.
25th	279,773,000		
26th	323,067,000	43,293,000	.1547
27th	395,799,000	72,732,000	.2251
28th	450,734,000	54,935,000	.1388
29th	408,046,000	57,311,000	.1272
30th	573,795,000	65,749,000	.1294

From the above it appears that the number of letters and other matter passed through the post in the 30th year is expected to be twice as great as that in the 25th year. On the other hand, the cost of transmission has decreased in the following proportion:—

Year.	Number of letters, &c.	Cost of Transmission, Yen.	Average cost per letter, Yen.
19th	126,497,000	1,688,000	.01335
20th	144,379,000	1,741,000	.01206
21st	165,797,000	1,716,000	.01035
22nd	194,220,000	1,993,000	.01026
23rd	225,726,000	2,030,000	.00899
24th	250,743,000	2,257,000	.00900
25th	279,773,000	2,487,000	.00889
26th	323,067,000	2,784,000	.00862
27th	395,799,000	2,867,000	.00829
28th	450,734,000	3,215,000	.00713
29th	528,046,000	3,614,000	.00711
30th	573,795,000	4,076,000	.00710

It is here seen that the cost of transmission was nearly 30 per cent. less in 1896 than in 1886, and that its continued diminution is expected. With such figures before us we can not but repeat the often preferred complaint against irregularities in the transmission of mail matter. What is noteworthy is that Japanese correspondence seems to be transmitted with perfect regularity. Since the question of post-office failings came upon the *tapis* some two years ago, we have made numerous enquiries in various quarters with reference to the service, so far as the Japanese themselves are concerned, and have invariably received the reply that irregularities of any kind are virtually unknown. The plain inference would be that the difficulty lies primarily with the foreign superscription of the letters, were we not confronted with the fact that cause of complaint has frequently arisen in the case of letters hearing both Japanese and foreign addresses. At all events, if the Japanese post-office authorities undertake to handle foreign correspondence, they are bound to make provision for its transmission with just as much regularity as they attain in forwarding matters entrusted to them by their own people. Their success with Japanese letters shows that their failure in the case of foreign is due not to lack of ability but to defects of organization.

MR. YAMAMOTO TATSUO INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Yamamoto Tatsu, Chief of the Business Affairs Bureau of the *Nippon Ginko*, returned in Tokyo on the 12th inst. from his mission through America and Europe in connexion with the Indemnity. He left Japan on May 30th of last year, in company with Mr. Sonoda Kokichi, President of the Specie Bank, and Mr. Hayakawa, a Director of the *Nippon Ginko* and Secretary of the Department of Finance, but he was obliged to come home before his fellow-travellers, owing to the death of Baron Kawada and because the Bank wanted to have him back as quickly as possible. The *Osaka Asahi* and the *Kokumin* publish accounts of interviews which their representatives had with Mr. Yamamoto. England, we read, has had the illusion dispelled under which she signally laboured when the war with China broke out, as to Japan's military and financial strength. The result of the war and the methods adopted in financing it, rudely awakened England from her dream, and the removal of her error, supplemented by the efforts of pro-Japanese publicists, who have striven to introduce Japan and her people fairly to the English public, has resulted in promoting Japan's credit in Great Britain, so that, whereas, at the beginning of the war, it was difficult to find purchasers for Japanese bills of exchange even to the extent of one million *yen*, at present bills amounting to tens of millions can be negotiated easily. The Specie Bank now enjoys considerable credit in England, and banks previously having no regular connexion with it, are seeking to open correspondence. The regular quoting of Japanese Consols on the London Exchange is not due to Japan's initiative, but was brought about by the suggestion of English bankers. However, that these Consols have come to be appreciated so much in England, is partly attributable to the efforts of the *Nippon Ginko* and the Specie Bank. With the view of inducing English capitalists to place confidence in Japanese finance and Japanese Bonds, the Authorities have been uniformly regular in paying interest on bonds held by foreigners. Money needed for that purpose was not infrequently kept idle in the London Branch of the Specie Bank for several days in advance, so that the payment might be made punctually. The amount of foreign capital invested in Japanese Consols is still small, and the transactions on the London Exchange do not aggregate more than from ten to twenty thousand *yen* a day, chiefly by speculators who seek to profit by the daily fluctuations in the gold price of silver. The Bonds enjoy much credit, and all the leading banks in London are ready to advance money on them, up to 90 per cent. of their quoted price. Capitalists are deterred from investing their money in Japanese Bonds because they are silver securities, and silver is counted too unstable a basis for large financial operations. But this hesitation to buy Japanese Bonds must not be hastily construed in the sense that the much desired introduction of foreign capital into Japan is hopeless. For though the amount of the transactions is still small, the credit enjoyed by Japanese finance and bonds is considerable, and means are now open to raise money on the security of the bonds. Mr. Yamamoto is of opinion that the difficulty of transferring the Indemnity to Japan consists rather in process than in amount, and that if the matter be undertaken at a proper juncture, a sum of as much as 50 million *yen* can be transferred without in any perceptible degree disturbing the money markets of the world. In fact, of about 120 millions originally lodged in England, the whole sum, with the exception of some 30 millions, required to pay for ships and so forth, has been transferred to Japan either in specie, or by means of bills of exchange, yet there has not been any perceptible disturbance of the silver market.

In this context, the *Mainichi* observes that the amount of the Indemnity remaining in London under the control of the Government may not exceed 10 million *yen*. Our contemporary's idea is based on the following calculation:—

According to the business report of the Bank of Japan, published on the 12th inst., the Government's deposits in the Bank amounted to 147 million *yen* approximately, which sum the Government had transferred from England either in cash or by means of bills of exchange. If to that amount another sum of 50 million *yen*—representing the "mutual deposits" made between the Government and the Bank—be added, and if the total be subtracted from over 204 million *yen*—the aggregate of the instalments thus far received from China—the remainder is only 7 millions, and the *Mainichi* thinks that the Government does not hold much more than that remainder at its actual disposal.

INTERVIEWS.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, Mr. Furusho Kamon, Chief of the Domestic Affairs Bureau of the Governor-General's Office in Formosa, spoke as follows about Formosan Administration:—"One of the most urgent necessities for Formosa is the perfecting of its Administrative system. To restore order temporarily, whether by force or persuasion, is easy, but no permanent result can be attained so long as the Administrative system is defective, as it is at present, and so long as the inefficiency of the police force is such as almost to warrant the term anarchy. Under the circumstances, repeated outbreaks of insurrection are not to be deterred. Were I myself placed in the situation of the natives, I should be tempted, seeing the complete disorder that reigns in the Administration, to have recourse to brigandage and crime. Everybody knows that the Hakka of Formosa do not break into insurrection because they are dissatisfied with their new rulers, but that they lapse into a state of lawlessness merely with the idea of robbing and pillaging. Therefore, unless the Administrative mechanism be perfected, and unless the police force be sufficiently increased, it is quite hopeless to think of maintaining peace and order in the island. The Formosan Budget for next year has been compiled with the view of attaining those ends. Instead of the three principal and 16 subordinate local offices now established, it is intended to organize 7 principal and 67 subordinate offices, in other words, prefectural and district offices. Under the district offices more than 1,000 village Headmen will be appointed, and, in this way, though far from being complete, the Administrative system will be made much more efficient than it is to-day. The Police force in Formosa totals about 1,300 men at present. They are to be increased to 3,000. All these expansions are absolutely necessary, for the jurisdiction of the three prefectural offices now existing is too wide for effective control to be exercised, the area supervised by each of the 16 subordinate offices placed under them being as great as Yamanashi Prefecture. It would be better to elevate the 16 subordinate offices into prefectural offices, but the expense has hitherto proved deterrent. The Police force should be increased to 4,000, were it not for the same financial difficulty.

The opium problem has been virtually solved. The use of this drug is to be permitted by licence to those only that are judged, by competent experts, to be incorrigibly addicted to the habit of smoking. Raw materials are to be imported by the Government, and by the Government also the manufacture is to be undertaken. The sale of the drug will be by licence, subject to a certain degree of control.

The population of the island is estimated at from 2 to 2½ millions, but the census investigations cannot claim to be exact. The aborigines do not number fifty thousand. The taxes and duties to be collected during next year are expected to aggregate 8 million *yen*. The rates are the same as when the island belonged to China, but the mode of collection is slightly modified. The tax on land being very small, the rate will be increased gradually.

A representative of the *Yiji Shimpō* called on Mr. Nakamura Yarku, M.P., who lately returned from a business trip to Siam. Mr. Naka-

mura told his interviewer that more than 60 Japanese are in Siam, and that about one-half are women leading a life of shame. Only five or six are merchants keeping small shops: all the rest are men of *soshi* type, dreaming in the garrets of boarding houses over the exploits of Yamada Nagamasa, who, a little after the time of Hideyoshi, became, in the sequel of a chequered career, the son-in-law of the King of Siam. These would-be heroes are content to lead a humble life, subsisting on 1 to 3 *yen* per *mensum*. Mr. Nakamura is sorry to find Japan represented in Siam by persons of such a low class, and to observe that the great and rich in that country avoid social intercourse with such Japanese. He could not obtain any trustworthy information about Siam and its people from his own countrymen, and was obliged to seek access to influential Siamese through the medium of the Foreign Representatives stationed in Bangkok. The Siamese, however, are very favourably disposed towards Japan as a whole, especially since the late war, and have a strong desire that Japanese should settle among them. Mr. Nakamura's trip was chiefly connected with transactions in teak wood, but he declined to give any minute information on this subject to the *Yiji's* representative. He simply told him that the Meikong carries down about 30,000 logs of teak every year, and that if this valuable timber be imported into Japan by Japanese instead of by the Chinese who now undertake the business, considerable economies can be effected in the naval expansion scheme. Supposing roughly that logs of teak, needed for constructing the deck of a war-vessel, now cost about 90,000 *yen*, the same quantity might be supplied by a Japanese at 70,000 *yen*. A few years ago, Mr. Nakamura, being a dendrological expert, inaugurated the import of Oregon pine, and the enterprise having attracted several competitors, the market price of one ton of the timber has fallen by about 15 *yen*.

NAVAL EXPANSION.

It appears to be pretty certain that France is going to spend eight millions sterling on the development of her Navy. There is an unpleasant suggestion in the fact that Russia has simultaneously embarked upon the same career of extravagant activity. Eight hundred million roubles was the sum named by Reuter as Russia's proposed expenditure, but, of course, that was a mistake. Eighty million roubles is probably the truth. Eighty million roubles is the equivalent of some ten millions sterling; a fine round figure. The disquieting feature of the situation is that England seems disposed to rest on her oars. She has devoted immense amounts of late years to naval expansion, and the statesmen now in power appear to think that she may pause for breath. The nation will not permit any halting, we suspect. Russia and France having started off at strong speed, England will have to join the race once more. What will be the end?

HAWS, WINTER-BIRDS, AND COLD.

The old English fancy has been exploded that a severe winter is portended by a plentiful crop of hawthorn-berries and a large immigration of northern birds. As to the latter, their advent in large numbers is due to the fact that their supply of food in the lands of their permanent habitation has been cut off by heavy snow or severe frost. It is within the range of possibilities that the weather from which they have fled may follow them, but experience does not suggest any certainty of that conjuncture. A plenitude of hawthorn-berries seems to suggest that the autumn has been favourable, the winter mild, and the spring genial. In fact, when the berries grow well, they indicate clement weather in the past, not inclement in the future. It was a pretty notion that, on the verge of a severe winter, providence prepared an exceptional store of these dainties to save the birds from starving, but science rejects the fancy.

TOBACCO.

When the Tobacco Monopoly is put into practice, it is expected that the effect will be to quadruple the tax on the leaf. In other words, the present rate of 20 per cent. will be raised to 80 per cent. and the price of tobacco will jump up correspondingly. In view of that change, the question of foreign tobacco is said to be perplexing the Authorities, for it is evident that should the import duty remain unaltered, the quantity coming from abroad will have the effect of materially diminishing the income expected to accrue from the monopoly. We read in the *Hochi* that the Authorities are taking steps to amend the import tax before the monopoly system goes into force, that is to say, before the beginning of 1898. The prices of tobacco in the days of the monopoly are expected to stand thus:—

5 <i>sen</i> tobacco of to-day will cost	Sen. 8
8 <i>sen</i> tobacco of to-day will cost	12.8
20 <i>sen</i> tobacco of to-day will cost	32.0
30 <i>sen</i> tobacco of to-day will cost	48
50 <i>sen</i> tobacco of to-day will cost	80

These figures are given by the *Hochi Shimbum*, but by what process of arithmetic they are calculated, we fail to understand. It is evident that if tobacco costs 20 *sen* per catty when the tax is 20 per cent., it ought to cost, not 32 *sen*, but 30 *sen*, when the tax is raised to 80 per cent.; and tobacco costing 30 *sen* when the tax is 20 per cent., should cost 45 *sen*, not 48 *sen*, when the tax is raised to 80 per cent. We shall disregard the *Hochi's* figures, therefore, and take figures consistent with the ordinary rules of arithmetic. Of course our contemporary may include in the calculation some additional charge imposed by the seller in consideration of the larger capital that he will have to invest under the system of increased taxation, but we can not insert that factor, being ignorant of it. Ordinary Japanese smokers, that is to say, labourers, servants, &c., consume one catty of tobacco monthly, and pay 30 *sen* for it. The prime cost of such tobacco, assuming the tax to be 20 per cent., is 25 *sen*, and when the monopoly is introduced, the tax will be 80 *sen*, supposing it to be quadrupled, as the *Hochi* alleges. Now there are 23 millions—approximately—of men and women over 20 years of age in Japan. How many of them are smokers? Our readers will probably be disposed to say one in every two, or fifty per cent., seeing that, according to every-day observation, the non-smoking Japanese is exceptional. Let us assume, however, that only one in every four smokes, or twenty-five per cent. Certainly that hypothesis ought not to be much over the mark. Very well then. We have six million persons, each consuming twelve catties of tobacco annually; or, let us say, a total consumption of seventy-two million catties. The tax collected upon that total should be over 14 million *yen* annually, yet the Government's estimate is only 10 millions. It would be very interesting to know upon what basis the official calculations are made, for at present the financial part of the monopoly project is extremely perplexing.

SMALL-POX IN TOKYO.

In consequence of the spread of small pox in Tokyo, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police has issued an order that all persons under 50 years of age, who fall within the undermentioned categories, must be vaccinated within a period of two weeks, commencing from the 25th inst., and must provide themselves with a certificate to that effect, to be shown to the principal Local Officials of their district, or to their employers, if required. The categories are:—

- 1.—Persons that have not been vaccinated since January, 1896.
- 2.—Persons who, though vaccinated since that date, do not possess certificates of vaccination.
- 3.—Persons vaccinated between January and October, 1896, whose vaccination did not take well.

EXCESSES OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE.

Persons interested in Japanese finance have doubtless observed that, during recent years, the public revenue actually collected has exceeded, and the expenditure incurred has fallen short of, the sums set down in the estimates. The fact proved highly convenient in connexion with the war, for the Government found in the Treasury a sum of 23½ million *yen* available for military and naval expenditures. That was at the end of the twenty-sixth fiscal year, namely, March 31st, 1894. Since then the same experience has been repeated. If we may accept figures published by the *Yiji Shimpo*, the surplus for the twenty-eighth fiscal year was no less than 33,001,114 *yen*. Our contemporary arrives at that result thus:—

Revenue actually collected in the	Yen.
28th fiscal year (April 1st, 1895,	
to March 31st 1896).....	118,242,548
Revenue estimated.....	92,103,264

Excesses of Revenue.....	26,139,284
Estimated Expenditure.....	91,642,003
Actual Expenditure	85,241,432

Excess of estimated Expenditure	6,400,571
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Total Surplus.....	33,001,114
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Out of this total the Government obtained the Diet's consent, last session, for the expenditure of 17,477,332 *yen*, so that the surplus actually remaining was 15,523,783 *yen*. The *Yiji* adds the surpluses that were found to exist in each year from the 25th fiscal year onwards. They are as follow:—

	Yen.
Surplus in 25th fiscal year (1892-3)	5,051,574
Surplus in 26th fiscal year (1893-4)	4,400,338
Surplus in 27th fiscal year (1894-5)	14,271,040
Surplus in 28th fiscal year (1895-6)	33,001,114

It will be noted that some discrepancy exists in the figures given by our contemporary. The excesses of actual over-estimated revenue and of estimated over actual expenditure, do not, when added together, make 33,001,114 *yen*; they make, 32,530,885 *yen*. But as the actual expenditure subtracted from the actual revenue gives the remainder, 33,001,114 *yen*, we presume that the *Yiji's* results are correct, though the details may be erroneous.

AMENDED NAVAL SALUTING REGULATIONS.

The Naval Authorities issued Amended Saluting Regulations, over the signature of Marquis Saigo, Minister of the Navy, on the 21st inst. The Regulations are divided into six chapters, namely, General Provisions, Royal Salutes, Salutes to military and civil functionaries of other Powers, Return Salutes, and the method of displaying flags when firing salutes, excepting Imperial or Royal Salutes.

The most noteworthy point in the Amended Regulations, according to an explanation given by the *Nippon*, is that the custom of replying to an Imperial salute fired by any vessel of a foreign Power is to be abandoned; a custom that our chauvinist contemporary considers open to the charge of servility. The number of guns in saluting a Japanese Ambassador is 19; a Minister Plenipotentiary, 15; a *Chargé d'Affaires*, 13; a diplomatic official of other classes, 11; and a Consul General and Consul, 9 and 7 respectively.

The spirit that pervades the Amended Regulations is that Japan places herself, in these matters, on the same plane as that occupied by Western States, which, of course, is vastly pleasing to the *Nippon*. We never knew that she stood on any other plane.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

The vernacular papers report the perpetration of a horrible crime by a carpenter named Nakamura Zentaro, and his wife, who lived in Tanimachi, in the Yotsuya District of Tokyo. The man had lost his wife about two years previously, and married a second wife, who for a long while had led a life of shame. The couple were drunkards, and did not give the slightest care to Zentaro's mother, who was blind and deaf from age. The old woman was constantly the victim of physical violence at the hands of her son and his wife. This ill-treatment prostrated her from about the summer of last year, and she nearly lost the use of her limbs. On the 16th inst., which was a "Servants' Holiday" according to Japanese custom, Zentaro invited 7 or 8 of his fellow artisans and treated them to *sake*. After the departure of the guests, the carpenter and his wife continued their debauch. The old woman suggested that it would be better for them to stop drinking for that evening, and to reserve some of the *sake* for the next day. This enraged Zentaro. He struck his mother on the forehead with his pipe, and his wife coming to his assistance, forced the old woman down, and beat her till she became unconscious. This process of beating is said to have been renewed throughout two days whenever the old woman asked for a cup of water, until finally a shower of blows on the head from Zentaro's pipe killed her. A doctor was induced, somehow, to certify that she had died a natural death, and her body was unceremoniously buried two or three days afterwards. The Yotsuya Police, however, entertained suspicions, and Zentaro and his wife being arrested, were examined at the Police Office on the 25th inst. They finally confessed their crime, and were at once handed over to a Public Prosecutor of the Tokyo Local Court.

THE "HANSEI ZASSHI."

Another magazine in English has made its appearance in Japan—the *Hansei Zasshi*. It is published by the *Hansei Kwai*, a society formed twelve years ago in Kyoto, with the object of promoting moral improvement on Buddhist lines. The society has now 21,000 members. For some time it has been in the habit of issuing a magazine in the vernacular, and the new publication now before us is an English version. Its purpose, we read, "is to make known the true condition of the moral world here in Japan, and to describe the characteristics of Japanese art, customs, and manners." The latter part of the programme falls justly within the scope of Buddhism topics, for it is to the influence of Buddhism that Japan owes much of the spirit of her art and the refinement of her civilization. The discussion of this part of the subject is commenced by Mr. Ouchi Seiran, whose essay stands first in the magazine. His remarks, thus far, are purely historical, but since he includes in his category of real personages Jimmu, Jingou, Chuai, Ojin, and so forth, and accepts the dates assigned to them by Japanese annalists, his contributions to our knowledge are not above criticism, in so far, at any rate, as those early periods are concerned. Mr. Hirota Ichiro follows with an essay partly historical and partly statistical. He relates, once more, the old and beautiful story of Sakayamuni's life; his renunciation of all the luxury and pomp to which he was born, his six years of suffering, and his discovery of the light under a Bodhisaviksha tree, twenty-five centuries ago. "Of the whole population of the World," writes Mr. Hirota, "more than one-fifth are bathing themselves, at the present time, in the 'blessed rain' of Buddha." His explanation of the sects that have sprung up within the faith is that Buddha himself purposely framed his doctrines so that their interpretation might afford scope for conclusions suitable to the varying mental and physical conditions of men in all eras. Japan has had 14 principal sects; six belonging to the earliest period; three to the mediæval, and five to the

modern. There have also been sub-divisions, bringing the total number up to 45. Three of the earliest, or Nara, sects have, however, been amalgamated into one, so that the main sects now number only 13. Here is an interesting list:—

Name of Sects.	Number of Temples.	Number of Abbots.
Tendai	4,194	2,847
Shingon	12,759	7,323
Tōdō	8,311	6,148
Rinzai	6,130	4,184
Sōtō	1,463	11,284
Obaku	605	361
Shin	19,155	16,849
Nichiren	560	3,680
Ji	621	357
Yūjū nembutsu	358	199
Hessō	45	14
Kegon	21	13

Total

71,821

53,259

It will be observed that the total number of temples here set down greatly exceeds the sum of the separate numbers in the table. We can not account for the discrepancy, but as we know the figure 71,821 to be approximately correct, we record it. Mr. Hirota adds that, including the vice abbots, priests, novices, and others belonging to the religious organization, the total is 114,000. Hence there is a Buddhist temple to every 110 houses in Japan, and a priest to every 375 persons. Moreover, there are 36,300 small shrines.

Baron Kuki contributes to the magazine a paper that promises to be very interesting, on the source of Japanese art. His conclusion is that Grecian influence is plainly discernible, and he alleges that it reached Japan from Gandara, on the river Kabul, *via* China and Korea. That Alexander the Great invaded Gandara, and that it was afterwards governed by the Greeks in Bactria, are historical facts. Remains of ancient temples and pagodas discovered there, and dating from about the fourth century, show an unquestionably Grecian style. Buddhist missions brought Gandara and China into contact, and from China to Japan was a comparatively short step. Baron Kuki has found traces of Grecian style in the idols of Buddha at Nara and Koya.

The *Hansei Zasshi* is very prettily illustrated with collotypes; the type is clear, and the English good, especially that of Baron Kuki's essay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The rate of premium for fire insurance on buildings varies in Japan for reasons practically the same as those operative in the West. In a locality like Hokkaido, or the north-eastern portion of the main island of Japan, where roofs are mostly thatched with straw and buildings are large, the rate is as high as 6 per cent., while in Kyushu, where tiled roofs and comparatively small houses are the rule, only 1 per cent. is charged.

In the districts collectively known as Tokaido the rate is as high as 3 per cent., insurance companies being of opinion that the dangers of fire must be greater there than elsewhere, owing to the constant influx of travellers. In Tokyo the rate in quarters like Ogawamachi, Jinbocho, and so forth, is the same as in Tokaido, while in Ginza, where the houses fronting the main street are of brick, the rate is about 1½ per cent. Competition among different insurance companies sometimes lowers the rate in exceptional cases to ½ per cent., but, on the average, insurers in Tokyo have to pay 1 per cent. The premium charged by the Osaka Fire Insurance Company are as low as 0.2 per cent. for ordinary houses in the Hokuriku districts, 0.7 per cent. for houses in other places, with the exception of buildings situated in social-evil quarters, where 7 per cent. is levied; the Company has, however, decided to discontinue accepting risks in Hokkaido. The Meiji Fire Insurance Company, being the oldest in Japan, enjoys the greatest credit. The risks carried by it total as much as 154 million *yen*. It is said the average risk from fire during the last 10 years has been about ½ per cent. throughout Japan.

GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

The 15th half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in the Grand Hotel Company, Limited, was held in the small reading-room of the Hotel, No. 20, Bund, on Monday afternoon. There were present, Mr. Jas. Walter (in the chair), Dr. C. H. H. Hall, Messrs. R. Howie, C. K. Marshall, Martin, B. C. Howard, and J. Torrie (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said that as under the Articles of Association, it was only necessary for three shareholders to be present to form a quorum, he would call the meeting to order. Their Chairman, Mr. J. F. Lowder, as they all no doubt were aware, was at that moment busily engaged in Court, so he (Mr. Walter) would preside.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following report and accounts as presented by the Board of Directors:—

REPORT.

The Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the half year ended the 31st December, 1896, accompany this Report. The net profit for the half-year, including balance brought forward from the 30th June, 1896, and after providing for general expenses, Directors' and Auditor's fees, interest and depreciation, and after writing off debts, amounts to—\$25,800.78

which it is proposed to apply as follows:—
In payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year

\$15,000.00
Balance to be carried to new account

\$10,800.78

The Directors are pleased to be able to report that the business of the Company continues in a prosperous condition, and that there is every indication of a continuance of the prosperity that has hitherto attended their efforts.

Report have been taken over and paid for, the cost being about \$8,000.

The Mortgage of \$25,000 having been called in, the Directors, in lieu of giving a new Mortgage, decided to issue debentures, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and applications for nearly double the amount required, viz \$5,000, were received.

It has again been considered desirable to write off a liberal sum for depreciation, rather than carry forward a large balance of Assets not represented by cash, and to this end, over 2½% has been written off Buildings, over 2½% off Electric light plant, and nearly 10% off Furniture Account.

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 16th day of January, when the warrants will be issued.

JAMES WALTER, }
C. K. M. MARTIN, } Directors.

Yokohama, 11th January, 1897.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

ASSETS.	
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	\$ 31,000.00
Cash in hand	330.42
Fire Insurance Policies	2,513.30
Ground	60,000.00
Buildings	134,000.00
Furniture	90,000.00
Electric Light Plant	18,000.00
Steam Launch	6,096.18
Wines in Stock	6,447.05
Provisions in Stock	4,090.68
Bills receivable	7,676.81
	\$214,794.36

LIABILITIES.	
Stock, 2,500 Shares, at \$100	\$250,000.00
Debentures, 50 at \$500	25,000.00
Bills payable	13,990.44
	\$288,990.44
Balance, Profit	25,800.78
	\$314,794.00

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

Dr.	
To General Expenses	\$24,395.61
To Fire Insurance	2,481.48
To Interest	512.01
To Directors' and Auditors' Fees	2,150.00
To Paid Debts written off	41.35
To Balance, Gross Profit	\$41,341.43

Less written off for	
Depreciation of Buildings	\$13,600.88
Depreciation of Electric light plant	3,559.18
Depreciation of Furniture	11,900.85
	\$29,060.91

Balance available for Division 1	
Dividend 10%	\$15,000.00
Carried forward to new account	\$14,341.43
	\$41,341.43

Cr.	
By Balance, brought forward from June 30th	\$19,835.63
By Working Account	61,835.70
By Rent Account	6,000.00
By Share Transfer Fees	25.00
By Share Warrant Fees .....	.30
By Sales of old Material	317.55
	\$88,113.38

By Balance	\$ 800.78
	\$ 800.78

Yokohama, December 31st, 1896.

JAMES WALTER, }
C. K. M. MARTIN, } Directors.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.
G. KELL, Auditor.

Yokohama, January 11th, 1897.

The CHAIRMAN said that there was little for him to add. The report and accounts had been in their hands for a week, and had doubtless been perused with care. He pointed out that last year the cash in hand at the bank had been \$33,904.37; this year it was \$31,020.69; but the gross profits then were \$46,248.62 against \$54,341.03 this half-year. Last half year they had not written anything off for depreciation, but this year they had decided to write off largely instead of carrying forward a large balance of what they had in hand. The directors had thus written off the surplus gross profits of \$28,540, as against \$15,000 written off in the corresponding period last year. The Company had always made every endeavour to maintain a really first-class hotel, in furniture, appointments, and service; and this had been done; and they spared no expense in furthering that end. The issue of debentures to take up the first and only mortgage on the hotel, was then referred to by the Chair. The mortgage—\$25,000—was called up in consequence of the death of the mortgagee and the winding up of the estate. The mortgage was given at rate of 6 per cent.; the new debentures were issued at 5½ per cent. and were redeemable at the option of the Directors on giving six months' notice. They had been applied for twice over.

Mr. HOWIS proposed and Dr. HALL seconded the adoption of the report and accounts.—Carried. The meeting then dispersed.

REVIEW.

Karma. By PAUL CARUS.

"KARMA" has reached its second edition. We have not seen a copy of the first, but we learn from the cover of the volume now before us that the book originally appeared as No. 366 of the "Open Court" series. Presumably it was not then invested with the attractions that it now derives from crape paper, coloured illustrations, and prettily designed covers. Mr. T. Hasegawa, of Tokyo, is the artist and designer, and very well he has done his work, though, curiously enough, he follows the rules of scientific perspective in the drawing of the design for the front cover—the judgment hall of Pluto—but lapses, for that on the back, into the bizarre methods of the old Chinese masters, whose vanishing point lay between themselves and the object depicted. Has any one succeeded in explaining, has any one even attempted to explain, the mystery of Chinese perspective? Why did centuries upon centuries of experience teach Chinese artists to imagine that distance developed rather than diminished dimensions; that the portion of an object farthest from the eye looked ampler than the portion under close observation? So completely were they mastered by the delusion that they emphasized it in all the petty details of a picture, as though the propinquity of the vanishing point were a grand moral precept whose inculcation the artist's sense of duty compelled him to undertake, in season and out of season. Hasegawa's lecture, for example, which, with a Buddhist world-duster and a scroll, he has chosen to adorn the back of this little volume, measures actually three-eighths of an inch more along the back edge than along the front, which means, taking the other dimensions into account, that to a man placed directly in front of, and at a distance of less than two feet from the lectern, its top, a true rectangle, would appear to be the trunk of a triangle having its apex in the body of the spectator! Did a lecturer ever look like that to a Chinaman? Mr. Hasegawa has not exaggerated one little bit: we have seen innumerable Chinese pictures in which an object intended to be square seemed to have difficulty in placing any distance whatever between itself and its vanishing point. For many a century the Japanese, too, remained slaves to this mannerism of their masters, though in aerial perspective they hit the truth so exactly, and though, in other matters their faithfulness to nature was so unerring. It is incredible that such a delusion could have survived a single glance along a straight and level road, or a single look down a long stretch of canal. Yet it did survive for two thousand years, as all the pictures of former Chinese artists prove, and that it does survive to this day every modern Chinese drawing shows. To physiologists who hold that the objective realities of nature are never visible to human eyes, but only her subjective appearances, the problem of Chinese perspective should be interesting. Let us pass, however, from the cover to the contents of this attractive book. We do not find any indication of the source from which Mr. Carus derived the materials for the work. Is it a legend evolved out of his own intelligence to illustrate the central doctrine of esoteric

Buddhism, or is it a free rendering of a tale told by some Indian disciple of the great creed? When Sir Edwin Arnold first visited Japan, a deputation of prominent Japanese scholars asked him whether "The Light of Asia" might be accepted as a faithful exposition of the beliefs and traditions current in India, or whether large allowances must be made for the personal equation of the author. Sir Edwin's answer was that a hundred "Lights of Asia" would still be insufficient to do justice to Buddhism, and his interviewers were too polite to insist on lifting that veil of diplomatic evasion. We, too, have often wondered whether esoteric Buddhism, as presented to the West by Sinnett and his successors, does not owe many of its beautiful colours to passage through the prism of Occidental intellect. It is, in truth, a noble faith. We are not speaking of its excrecence, the miraculous supplement, which might be lopped off without drawing a single drop of life blood from the parent creed. We are speaking only of the doctrine that represents individual existence, in each of the spheres, as the resultant of all that has been done or left undone, inflicted or suffered in the previous round of life; the doctrine of evolution extended to worlds beyond the grave. How many doubts are dispelled, how many perplexities resolved, how many inconsistencies reconciled by this doctrine, without disturbing the great central idea of an over-ruling providence! "Karma" tells the story of Pandu, a jeweller, Mahādatta his servant, and Dōvala, a Buddhist monk. The language is absolutely simple; the incidents are such as can easily be attributed to the early days when Buddhism began to win disciples in India. One essential truth is inculcated from first to last—the necessity of self-abnegation. Pandu, who has learned that truth by bitter experiences (narrated in "Karma") says to his children as he lies dying:—"My dear children, do not blame others for your lack of success. Seek the cause of your ills in yourselves. Unless you are blinded by vanity you will find it, and having found it, you will see the way out of it. The remedy of your ills, too, lies in yourselves. Let never your mental eyes be covered by the veil of Māyā, and remember the words which have proved a talisman in my life:—He who hurts others injures himself. He who helps others, advances his own interests. Let the illusions of self disappear, and you will naturally walk in the path of truth." This is but an expansion of the Nazarene's behest, "do unto others as you would they should do unto you." And Christ, like Shākyamuni, taught that in that same precept were comprised "the law and the prophets." Circumstances have not been propitious to the prevalence of the noblest of doctrines among Western nations. The stress of life is too severe; the struggle for survival too intense; the reward of success too dazzling, and the punishment of failure too painful. Only in the East, where Buddha's tenets have been preached among favourable surroundings, can the altruism that the creed inculcates be sometimes found permeating the existence of a nation. There have been many Buddhist priest like Dōvala; not, indeed, possessing the gift of supernatural insight attributed to him, but like him adapting their teaching to the events of every-day existence, and like him teaching that by the death of the ego alone can the life of the perfect man be attained. We quote one beautiful legend from "Karma" to illustrate the character of the book:—

While the charitable samana washed the wounds, the robber chief said: "I have done much evil and no good. How can I extricate myself from the net of sorrow which I have woven out of the evil desires of my own heart? My Karma will send me to hell and I shall never be able to walk in the path of salvation." Said the samana: "Indeed your Karma will in its future incarnations reap the seeds of evil that you have sown. There is no escape for an evil doer from the consequences of his own actions. But there is no cause for despair. The man who is converted and has rooted out the illusion of self, with all its lusts and sinful desires, will be a source of blessing to himself and others.

"As an illustration, I will tell you the story of the great robber Kandata, who died without repentance and was reborn as a demon in hell, where he suffered for his evil deeds the most terrible agonies and pains. He had been in hell several kalpas* and was unable to rise out of his wretched condition, when Buddha appeared upon earth and attained to the blessed state of enlightenment. At that memorable moment a ray of light fell down into hell quickening all the demons with life and hope, and the robber Kandata cried aloud: 'O blessed Buddha, have mercy upon me! I suffer greatly, and although I have done evil, I am anxious to walk in the noble path of righteousness. But I cannot extricate myself from the net of sorrow. Help me, O Lord; have mercy on me!' Now, it is the law of Karma that evil deeds lead to destruction,

* Kalpa is a long period of time, an aeon.

for absolute evil is so bad that it cannot exist. Absolute evil involves impossibility of existence. But good deeds lead to life. Thus there is a final end to the development of good deeds. The least act of goodness bears fruit containing new seeds of goodness, and they continue to grow, they nourish the soul in its weary transmigrations until it reaches the final deliverance from all evil in Nirvāṇa. When Buddha, the Lord, heard the prayer of the demon suffering in hell, he said: 'Kandata, did you ever perform an act of kindness? It will now return to you and help you to rise again. But you cannot be rescued unless the intense sufferings which you endure as consequences of your evil deeds have dispelled all conceit of self, and purified your soul of vanity, lust, and envy.'

"Kanda remained silent, for he had been a cruel man, but the Tathagata in his omniscience saw all the deeds done by the poor wretch, and he perceived that once in his life when walking through the woods he had seen a spider crawling on the ground, and he thought to himself, 'I will not step upon the spider, for he is a harmless creature and hurts nobody.'

"Buddha looked with compassion upon the tortures of Kandata, and sent down a spider on a cobweb, and the spider said: 'Take hold of the web and climb up.' When the spider had disappeared, Kandata made great efforts to climb up, and he succeeded. The web was so strong that it held, and he ascended higher and higher. Suddenly he felt the thread trembling and shaking, for behind him other fellow sufferers of his were beginning to climb up. Kandata became frightened. He saw the thinness of the web, and observed that it was elastic, for under the increased weight it stretched out; yet it seemed strong enough to carry him. Kandata had heretofore only looked up; he now looked down, and saw following close upon his heels, also climbing up on the cobweb, a numberless mob of the denizens of hell. How can this thin thread bear the weight of all, he thought to himself, and seized with fear he shouted loudly: 'Let go the cobweb. It is mine!' At once the cobweb broke, and Kandata fell back into hell.

"The illusion of self was still upon Kandata. He did not know the miraculous power of a sincere longing to rise upwards and enter the noble path of righteousness. It is thin like a cobweb, but it will carry millions of people, and the more there are that climb it, the easier will be the efforts of every one of them. But as soon as in a man's heart the idea arises: 'This is mine; let the bliss of righteousness be mine alone, and let no one else partake of it,' the thread breaks, and you fall back into your old condition of self-hood, for self-hood is damnation, and truth is bliss. What is hell? It is nothing but egotism, and Nirvāṇa is a life of righteousness.

"Let me take hold of a spider-web," said the dying robber chief, when the samana had finished the story, and I will pull myself up out of the depth of hell."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service of Telegrams supplied to the "Japan Herald," the "Japan Gazette," and other Subscribers in Tokyo and Yokohama.)

London, January 21st.

The reported illness of H.M. the Czar is denied.

The House of Lords has voted the address in reply to the Queen's Speech. During the debate Lord Salisbury stated he was convinced that unless essential reforms are adopted the doom of Turkey cannot be delayed for long. Referring to the Arbitration Treaty with America, the Premier said it would not prevent war, but would diminish the risks thereof.

London, January 23.

Reuter's Agency learns that the garrisons at Debbbeh, Korti, and Merawi will advance early in the summer to take Abu Ahmed and Berber preparatory to a subsequent movement on Khartoum.

London, January 25.

The Niger Company's forces have defeated the natives, after a sharp fight at Shonga, and have destroyed the town.

A conference of the Powers on the plague has been summoned to meet at Venice.

London, January 27.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, stated there was no probability of the Government initiating a Bimetallite Conference. Russia has declared the whole of India infected with the plague.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, January 21.

Trouble has arisen in Griqualand. Rear-Admiral Harry H. Rawson, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope and West

Coast of Africa, has been given the command of the Benin expedition.

London, January 22.

The Benin expedition was unarmed and was bearing presents for the King. They marched in two parties, each of which fell into an ambush and was massacred. Only one native carrier out of two hundred and fifty escaped.

Reuter learns that the garrisons at Debbah, Koati, and Merani (? Merawi) will advance early in the summer with the view of taking Abu Hamed and Berber, preparatory to a subsequent movement on Khartoum.

London, January 20.

The Liberal Peers have elected the Earl of Kimberley to the Leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Lords.

Two hundred marines have been ordered to proceed to Benin, and H.M.S. *St. George*, the flagship at the Cape, has sailed for Benin.

The tenders for India Bills amount to twelve and a half millions sterling. Tenders at £97 10/6 receive eight per cent., and above that amount in full. All tenders were for twelve months.

(FROM BANGKOK PAPERS.)

London, January 3.

M. de Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador, has taken up a markedly resolute attitude towards the Sultan, and has insisted upon the publication of an official denial of the report that he was present at Selamluk.

(FROM THE "COMMERCIO.")

Madrid, January 7th.

Pope Leo XIII. is suffering from an attack of influenza. His condition causes anxiety.

Madrid, January 13th.

The steamer *Nubia* has arrived at Portsmouth from Egypt with several cases of cholera on board.

The Japanese Legation at Madrid has addressed an official note to the Spanish Government stating that Japan will never afford support to those compromised in the rebellion in the Philippines.

(FROM THE "COURIER D'HAIPHONG.")

Paris, January 6.

The Spaniards hope to pacify the west of Cuba before February.

Flying from the plague, 325,000 inhabitants of Bombay have left the city.

January 8.

At a Charity Fête given at Tunis, reciprocal manifestations of sympathy were exchanged between the French and the Italians.

There is little doubt that the leaders of the Cuban insurgents are disposed to make overtures for peace.

January 9.

The regiments, the schools, and the associations of France and Russia have exchanged numerous good wishes for the New Year.

A vessel arrived at Liverpool from Calcutta, has reported five deaths from cholera on the voyage.

(FROM THE TONKIN PAPERS.)

Paris, January 4.

The senatorial elections have taken place, with the following result:—Republicans 69, Radical 16, Conservatives 12. The Republicans gained eight seats. M.M. Constans and Hebrard were defeated at Toulouse.

(FROM THE CAYMAN PAPERS.)

Bombay, December 23.

The hitch which has occurred in the reduction of telegraph rates to Japan appears to have been caused by the Japanese authorities refusing to sanction the collection of payment by the Great Northern Telegram Company in effective francs. The Chinese on the other hand have agreed to the collection. One of the rules of the Telegraph Convention is that rates for telegrams from either side shall be equal in value, and the difficulty which the Japanese have raised is very unfortunate. Their decision is likely to raise grumbling in China.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Bund, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 279.

WHITE.

1—Kt to K 2 (taking P)
2—Kt to B 4 ch.
3—K to Q 4 dis, mate

2—Kt to Q 4
3—R to B 5, mate

2—Kt to B 4 ch.
3—K to Q 3, dis. mate

2—Kt to B 4 ch.
3—B takes Kt, mate

3—Kt (K 5) to Kt 6, mate.

Correct answers from W.H.S. and Omega.

W.D.C.—Your Key-move does not do. Study the analysis given below.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 280.

WHITE.

1—B to R 4
2—Kt to B 6, mate

2—Q takes R, mate

2—Kt to B 6, mate

2—Q takes P, mate

2—Kt to B 6, mate.

Correct answers from W.H.S., W.D.C., XX., Shogi, and Omega.

Our esteemed contributor W.H.S., sends us the following for which we tender him our best thanks

AN EXCELLENT TRY FOR 279.

WHITE.

1—Kt to R 5
2—Kt to Kt 7
3—R to B 5, mate

2—R to B 6 ch.
3—R to Q 6, mate

2—Kt to Kt 7 ch.
3—R to B 5, mate

3—Kt to Kt 6, mate

2—R to K 8
3—K to B 6, mate

2—Kt to Kt 7 ch.
3—R to B 5, mate

2—Kt to B 4 ch.
3—B takes Kt, mate

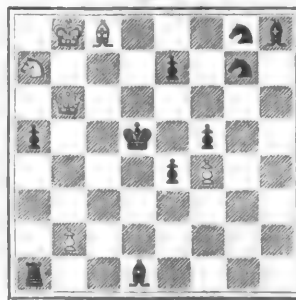
3—B (K 5) to Kt 6, mate.

and this absurd little move is the only one that prevents a complete solution.

PROBLEM No. 283.

By Dr. JAN. DOBRUSKY.

BLACK.



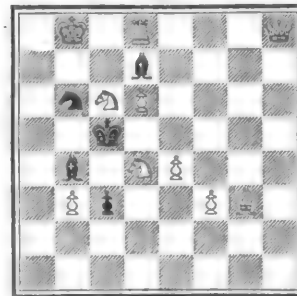
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 284.

By F. R. GURST.

(First-prize winner in *To-day's Woman*.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

KOBE CHESS CLUB.

We are glad to see that the infant grows and is now cutting its teeth. W. de H. writes us as follows:—

"Kobe Chess Club meeting at private houses, different members taking an evening in turn. Attendance on average very fair, and Tournament games are being gradually played off. We will probably accept Norman's" (sic) "challenge and play him in consultation, quite expecting to be beaten by him."

If the challenge mentioned in our friend's note means Jordan, instead of Norman, they will have a hard nut to crack. *Experto crede!*

SYDNEY CHESS CLUB.

A lively little Allgaier, won by Mr. F. J. Wallis (White).

GAME No. 643.

WHITE.

1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4
3—Kt to K B 3
4—P to K R 4
5—Kt to Kt 5
6—Kt takes P
7—P to Q 4
8—B takes P
9—B to B 4 ch.
10—B to K 5
11—Castles
12—Kt to B 3
13—P takes Kt
14—Q R takes Q
15—B to B 7 ch. (c)
16—Kt to Q 5 ch.
17—P to K 6 ch.
18—B to K 8 ch.
19—P to Kt 4
20—B to R 3
21—B to Kt 3 ch.
22—P to R 4 ch.
23—Kt to B 7 ch.
24—Kt takes R ch.
25—R to Q 8
26—P takes B
27—Kt to B 7 ch.
28—P to K 7
29—P Queens, and wins.

BLACK.

1—P to K 4
2—P takes P
3—P to K Kt 4
4—P to Kt 5
5—P to K R 3
6—K takes Kt
7—P to Q 4
8—P takes P
9—K to K sq. (a)
10—Kt to K B 3
11—Q Kt to Q 2
12—Kt takes B
13—Q takes Q (b)
14—Kt to R 2
15—K to K 2
16—K to Q 2
17—K to B 3
18—K to B 4
19—K to B 5
20—P to B 3
21—K to Kt 4
22—K to R 3
23—K to Kt 3
24—K to R 3
25—B to B 4 ch.
26—R takes R
27—K to R 4
28—R to R sq.

(a) K to Kt 4 provides a better defence.
(b) Too hasty. B checks was the play.
(c) From this point White mercilessly punishes the Black King and brings about his resignation in the best style.

BUDAPEST CONGRESS.

PARTICULARS AND GAME FROM "FIELD."

Winawer v. Charousek. It shows the incisive style of the Hungarian, and his correct appreciation of position.

GAME No. 644.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.

S. Winawer.
1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3
3—B to Kt 5
4—B to R 4
5—P to Q 4
6—P to B 3
7—B to B 2
8—P to K R 3
9—B to K 3
10—P to Q 5
11—P to K Kt 4 (a)
12—Kt to R 2
13—R to Kt sq.
14—P to Q B 4
15—P to B 4
16—B takes P

BLACK.

R. Charousek.
1—P to K 4
2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to Q R 3
4—P to Q 3
5—B to Q 2
6—Kt to B 3
7—P to K Kt 3
8—B to Kt 2
9—Castles
10—Kt to K 2
11—P to K R 4 (b)
12—Q to B sq.
13—P to B 3 (c)
14—P to Q Kt 4
15—K P takes P
16—B P takes P

17—B to K 5
18—R P takes P
19—R to B sq.
20—B takes Kt
21—R to R sq.
22—Q takes P
23—K to B 2
24—K to Kt 3
25—K to B 2
26—B to Q sq. (d)
27—K to B sq.
28—B takes Kt
Resigns.

(a) So far correct. Lasker played similarly against Steinitz; but he did not venture upon such a risky move as the one in the text. If—P to B 4, followed by Kt to B 3, would have been sound play.

(b) An excellent move that speaks highly of Charousek's sound judgment. If White advances P to Kt 5, then 23..... Kt to K sq, and White's threatened attack on the king's side is gone, and his king's position compromised.

(c) Very good again. He breaks open the queen's side in case White should try to escape with the king on that side.

(d) If 26—B takes Kt, then Q to R 4 ch. wins. The game was lost a long time ago. We only give it to show how decisively Charousek took advantage of a move that might have escaped a good many players. It must be noted that if Winawer could have played with impunity P to Kt 4, he would have had the better game.

One of the best games played; but it is chiefly interesting from the fact that Tschigorin allowed Janowski to get his Kt out to K B 5, which seemed a winning move, but turned out quite the reverse, so that Janowski was hoist on his own petard.

GAME No. 645.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE. Janowski.	BLACK. Tschigorin.
1—P to Q 4	1—P to Q 4
2—P to Q B 4	2—P to R 3
3—Kt to Q B 3	3—P to Q B 3 (a)
4—P to K 3	4—Kt to B 3
5—B to Q 3	5—Q Kt to Q 2
6—Kt to B 3	6—B to Q 3
7—Castles	7—Castles
8—P to K 4	8—B takes B P
9—B takes P	9—P to K 4 (b)
10—B to K Kt 5	10—Q to K 2
11—P to Q 5	11—Kt to Kt 3
12—B to Kt 3	12—Kt to B 5 (c)
13—P to K R 3	13—B to R 4
14—P takes P	14—P takes P
15—P to Kt 4	15—B to Kt 3
16—Kt to K R 4	16—K to R sq.
17—Kt to B 5	17—B takes Kt
18—Kt P takes B	18—P to K R 3
19—B to R 4 (d)	19—Q R to Q sq.
20—Q to K 2	20—P to Kt 4
21—B to Kt 3	21—R to K Kt sq.
22—K to Kt 2	22—R to Kt 2
23—Q R to Q sq.	23—P to K R 4
24—R to K R sq.	24—P to R 5
25—B to R 2	25—Q R to K Kt sq.
26—K to B sq.	26—B to B 4
27—Kt to Kt sq.	27—P to Kt 5
28—P takes P	28—Kt takes Kt P
29—B to Kt sq.	29—Q to Kt 4
30—Q to B 3	30—B to Q 5
31—Kt to B 3	31—P to B 4
32—K to K 2	32—P to B 5
33—B to H 2	33—Q to R 3 (e)
34—Kt to Kt 5	34—P takes P
35—B takes Kt	35—B takes B
36—Kt to Q 6	36—B to B 4
37—P to B 6	37—R to Kt 7 ch.
38—K to B sq.	38—B takes Kt
39—R takes B	39—R takes B
40—R to Q sq.	40—B (R 7) to Kt 7
41—K to K sq.	41—Kt to R 5
42—Q to K R 3	42—R to Kt 8 ch.
43—R takes R	43—R takes R ch.

NOTES FROM "THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

(a) Tschigorin defends with his own variation 3—P to B 3, which is not considered the best for any body else, but Tschigorin sticks to it. Doctor's differ.

(b) The interesting part of the game now commences, 20—Q to K 2 being the sequel to Tschigorin's plan, for the obvious move would be 10—Q to B 2, unpinning the K Kt and guarding the K P.

(c) B to Kt 5 is inferior to 12—B to Q 3, as it enables White to get his Kt even early to K B 5.

(d) Inferior to B to Q 3, the latter move being more in consonance with his plan of attack. It is very remarkable how beautifully Black's moves are, and so he gradually drives back White's pieces.

(e) Black unmasks his Rooks previous to the final attack, commencing with the sacrifice of 38—Kt takes P, after which the game is over. The remainder is all forced. White resigning after 43—R takes R ch, for if 44—K to K 5, then 45—Q to R 4 ch and win.

"THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

The December number of this magazine completes the 16th volume. Prominent among the contents is an article by Mr. Andrew Burns, Melbourne (a native of Glasgow), the veteran chess editor of the *Melbourne Leader*, on the subject of the several problem tournaments that have been held to date in the Colony of Victoria. A selection

tion of the best problems is given. The number also contains a selection of the late W. H. K. Pollock's brilliancies in actual play. The following game was played some years ago in America, Mr. Pollock's opponent being the then champion of the St. Louis Chess Club. The notes are by the Rev. C. E. Ranken.

GAME No. 646.
VIENNA OPENING.

WHITE. W. Haller.	BLACK. W. Pollock.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to Q B 3	2—Kt to K B 3
3—B to B 4	3—Kt takes P
4—Kt takes Kt (a)	4—P to Q 4
5—Q to R 5 (b)	5—P takes B
6—Q takes K P ch.	6—B to K 3
7—Kt to K B 3 (c)	7—Kt to B 3
8—Q to K B 4 (d)	8—Kt to Kt 5
9—R to Q sq.	9—Q to Q 2 (e)
10—R to R sq.	10—Castles
11—P to Q Kt 3 (f)	11—P takes P
12—R P takes P	12—K to Kt sq.
13—R takes P (g)	13—K to Kt sq.
14—Kt to K 5	14—Q to Kt 4
15—Kt to Q B 3	15—B takes P (h)
16—B to Kt 2	16—Kt to Kt 5 dis. ch.
17—K to B sq.	17—Q takes Kt (i)
18—Q takes Q	18—Kt to Q 6 ch.
19—K to Kt sq.	19—Kt takes Q
20—R to R 5	20—Kt to B 5
21—R to Q Kt 5	21—Kt takes P ch.

and Black wins in a few moves.

(a) White can recover the Pawn here by Q to R 5, or Q to K 2, but it is not good to play B takes P ch, and then take the Kt.

(b) Another alternative is B to Q 3.

(c) If 7—Kt to Kt 3, then Kt to B 3; 8—Kt takes B (if Q to K 3, Kt to Q 5), Kt takes Q; 9—Kt takes Q, R takes Kt; with the better game.

(d) He should have retired the Q to B 3, for now Black obtains a marked advantage.

(e) Mr. Pollock afterwards preferred P to K R 3 as a sounder continuation.

(f) This gives occasion to one of Mr. Pollock's brilliant coups; the Kt should have been driven away by P to Q R 3.

(g) Of course, if K takes Kt, he is mated in two moves.

(h) Prettily played again, though Q takes P would equally force the game.

(i) A concluding and conclusive brilliancy, winning a clear piece and the game.

A LITTLE BEAUTY.

"Dr. Hamilton gives Mrs. W. J. Baird (the Chess Queen) the odds of K Kt, and she gives him a filip that he will not soon forget."—*Leeds Mercury*.

GAME No. 647.

WHITE. Mrs. B.	BLACK. Mrs. B.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—B to B 4	2—Kt to K B 3
3—P to Q 3	3—B to K 2
4—P to R R 3	4—Castles
5—Castles	5—P to Q B 3
6—P to B 4	6—P takes P
7—B takes P	7—P to Q 4 1
8—P takes P	8—Kt takes P
9—B to Q 2	9—B to K 3
10—Q to K 2	10—Q to Q 2
11—B to Kt 3	11—B to B 4 ch.
12—K to R sq.	12—B takes P
13—P takes B	

And Black mates in three moves.

ENGLAND VERSUS AMERICA.

Arrangements have been definitely made between the Brooklyn Chess Club and the British Chess Club of London, England, for the holding of their cable match on the 12th and 13th of Feb.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IN DUE

From America	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Feb. 4th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Feb. 6th.
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Feb. 4th.
From Canada, etc.	per P. M. Co.	Monday, Feb. 15th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 6th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. M. Co.	Monday, Feb. 8th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Feb. 11th.

* Captain left San Francisco via Honolulu on January 16th. City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on January 23rd. S. China (with English mail) left Hongkong on January 26th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Victoria, H.C.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 30th.
For Portland	per O. R. & N. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 30th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 6th.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per N. M. Co.	Sunday, Feb. 7th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 13th.
For America	per O. R. & N. Co.	Monday, Feb. 15th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Feb. 19th.
For Canada, etc.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Feb. 19th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Amara, British steamer, 2,000, Kent, 23rd January.—Hongkong, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 24th January.—Hongkong via ports, 15th January, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Balmoral, British steamer, 2,896, MacRitchie, 24th January.—Kobe 23rd January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Niobe, German steamer, 1,379, Pfaff, 24th January.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, C. Young, 24th January.—Melbourne via ports, and Kobe 23rd January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Tennick, 25th January.—Nagasaki 22nd January, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Kobu Maru, Japanese steamer, Shibuya, 25th January.—Kobe 23rd January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,827, W. Brady, 25th January.—Seattle, Wash., via Honolulu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 1,876, Porter, 25th January.—Tacoma, Wash., 1st January, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Catliff & Co.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 25th January.—Hongkong via ports, 16th January, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. Co.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 25th January.—Otaru via ports, 20th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, S. Katanka, 26th January.—Kobe 24th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 1,845, Vyvyan, 26th January.—New York via ports, and Kobe 25th January, General.—Fiazzi & Co.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 1,872, Evans, 26th January.—Portland, Or., via Honolulu, 30th December, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Herman Vede Farlsberg, Norwegian steamer, 1,683, C. Reimers, 26th January.—Returned to port, 26th January, Wheat.—Captain.

Hakusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,193, Kubota, 27th January.—Mororan 24th January, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,369, R. Innes, 27th January.—Australia via Hongkong and way ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,031, G. Shimazu, 27th January.—Bombay via ports, and Kobe 26th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 27th January.—Yokkaichi 26th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 27th January.—San Francisco 7th January, via Honolulu 14th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Swatow, German steamer, 631, Jespersen, 27th January.—Hilo, Sugar.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Calédonien, French steamer, 1,500, Blanc, 28th January.—Marseilles 20th December, Hongkong 20th January, Shanghai 24th, and Kobe 27th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Oscar II., Norwegian steamer, 1,975, Hanson, 28th January.—New York, General.—Fiazzi & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 28th January.—Hongkong via ports, 20th January, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 28th January.—Yokkaichi 27th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Genkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 873, T. Motegi, 28th January.—Kobe 27th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, A. Nishimura, 29th January.—Kobe 27th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,010, McKenzie, 29th January.—Antwerp via ports, and Kobe 28th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tantalus, British steamer, 2,199, Hannah, 29th January.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 28th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Undaunted (12), British cruiser, Captain John S. Hallifax, 29th January.—Nagasaki 26th January.

Saitio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, G. W. Conner, 29th January.—Shanghai via ports, 23rd January, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 29th January.—Otaru via ports, 26th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Olympia, British steamer, 2,608, J. Truebridge, 30th January.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 28th January, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Catliff & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Hamada, 23rd January, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ika Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 23rd January, —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Natal, French steamer, 4,038, Chevalier, 24th January, —Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Hermann Vede Farlsberg, Norwegian steamer, 1,683, C. Reimers, 26th January, —Calcutta, Wheat.—Captain.

Kubo Maru, Japanese steamer, Shibuya, 26th January, —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 26th January, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, J. Nirei, 26th January, —Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 26th January, —Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi S.S.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 26th January, —Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Suda, 27th January, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 27th January, —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anara, British steamer, 1,566, Kent, 28th January, —Moji, Ballast.—Captain.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 28th January, —San Francisco, via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 28th January, —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 1,872, Evans, 28th January, —Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 29th January, —Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Engelhorn, British ship, 2,374, Shummin, 29th January, —Cebu, Philippine Islands, Ballast.—Captain.

Niobe, German steamer, 1,379, Pfaff, 29th January, —Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, H. Shirakata, 29th January, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 29th January, —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 30th January, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,369, R. Innes, 30th January, —Australia via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Bevis, child and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Read, child and maid, Mrs. Steele, 2 children and maid, Messrs. G. Philip, J. C. Corstophine, and W. Spencer in cabin.

Per German steamer *Niobe*, from Hamburg via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young and family in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sakura Maru*, from Seattle, Wash., via Honolulu:—Mr. Trinite in second class; one European and 22 Japanese in steerage. For Bombay:—Mr. C. S. Isham in second class. For Hongkong:—2 Europeans and 67 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Bramar*, from Tacoma, Wash.:—7 Japanese in steerage. For Kobe:—V. L. Boeck in cabin. For Hongkong:—85 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. Home, Mrs. E. Nosse, Mr. J. Fasset, Colonel J. Connelly, Mrs. Connelly, Miss Connelly, Mr. H. E. Reynell, Dr. G. R. Moore-Graham, Mr. Chas. Rogers, Mr. Th. de Beignvy, Mrs. Beignvy, Mr. Tokmakoff, Miss Tokmakoff, Mrs. A. B. Broily, and Miss A. Hart in cabin. For Honolulu:—Captain P. A. Dithfelsen in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. S. Fearon, Mr. J. Liddell, Mr. F. Ayscough, Rev. W. H. Cassum,

Mr. F. Gittens, Surgeon G. P. Lumsden, U.S.N., and Chief-Engineer G. J. Burman, U.S.N., in cabin.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Rev. D. W. Lachene, Mr. W. H. Cummer, and Mr. E. C. Aldrich in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. A. J. McGlew in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss Eva Brunner in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss K. E. Mitchell, Mr. Witherell, Mr. H. B. Darnell, Mr. R. S. Gardiner, Mrs. Bach and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Moss, Dr. Stoughton, Lieut. Atkinson, Mr. A. Unger, Mr. A. Kleinwort, Mr. and Mrs. Helwegg, Messrs. W. V. Showler, R. Paterson, J. C. Scodel, R. H. W. Fraser, Henry Ainsley, J. H. Adams, A. P. Simpson, J. Handelman, Captain Edan, Mr. M. Stephens, Rev. E. C. Irvine, and Mr. R. R. Reed in cabin; 2 passengers in second class, and 289 passengers in steerage.

Per French steamer *Calédonien*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Komor and 2 infants, Sœur Marie Bonatienne, Sœur Rose, Messrs. Kozo Chiba, M. Knaff, Juiniers, Ch. Gilbert, Abram Adda, Ing. Hung Lo, Kwan Song, Vidal, Tung Cheong, Albert, and Challaub in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saitoku Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. K. Sonoda, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rollinson, Mr. F. Kime, Mr. K. J. Inanishi, Mr. K. Midzutan, Captain W. R. Samoloff, Mr. A. Buhin, Dr. E. Divers, Mr. R. Fukushima, and Mr. K. Takatori in cabin; Messrs. I. Moritaka, H. Ishida, K. Izumi, G. Kawano, K. Tamura, G. Yanagiya, K. Fohami, and Mrs. Hibino in second class, and 27 passengers in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Natal*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Messrs. Luigi Ammani, E. C. Fox, W. Shannon, W. Cowen, Darnenberg, Yen Chan, Song, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mesmer, Messrs. Loo Lan Shong, Guillaume, T. Kimura, Yak Chow, R. Kobayashi, S. Nakamura, K. Saida, A. L. Bagnal, L. Hashim, G. Wimar, U. Fukuda, J. Caro, Landro Mathaldi, Juan Storni, Torcuato Trucco, C. Okubo, K. Seki, S. Yuki, J. Mida, Y. Okosaki, and C. Watanabe in cabin; 4 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. D. S. Murphy, Captain S. Kawamura, Mr. B. Hamada, Mr. V. L. Boeck, Captain M. Kashiwabara, Sub-Lieutenant M. Ichikawa, Dr. J. Ishiguro, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Tamura, Mr. S. Aomura, Mrs. F. Truscott and child, Engineer Y. Idzumi, and Mrs. H. W. Andrews in cabin; Lieutenant S. Nagai, Mr. N. Fukahori, Miss A. Nakagawa, Miss K. Aratani, Miss C. Amaki, and Mr. Y. Miyamatsu in second class, and 41 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu:—Mr. F. Ayscough, Baron F. d'Aelrental, General J. S. H. Algar, Chief-Engineer G. J. Burman, U.S.N., Rev. W. H. Cassum, Captain Paul A. Dithfelsen, Rev. E. H. van Dyke, Mr. J. S. Fearon, Mr. Thomas Gittens, Mr. Fied. Taylor Gause, Dr. A. Haber, Mr. J. Horne, Surgeon J. P. Lumsden, U.S.N., Mr. J. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mott, Mrs. A. E. Munroe, Mrs. M. R. Norris, Mrs. A. P. Simpson, Baron Siedlitz, Mr. Jacques Tasset, Mr. L. A. Trapman, and Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney and maid in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. J. H. Adams, Mrs. Bash and child, Miss Bash, Captain W. H. Crawford, Mr. C. D. Douglas, Mr. E. Enhorning, Mr. R. H. W. Fraser, Mr. K. Inuzuka, Dr. Ellen Lyon, Mr. E. J. Moss, Mrs. E. J. Moss, Miss K. E. Mitchell, Mr. T. Motimura, Mr. R. Patterson, Mr. W. F. Page, Major R. M. Rainey, Mr. H. T. Richardson, Mr. J. C. Scovel, Mr. T. Shiota, Mr. W. Spencer, Jun., Miss C. Van O'Linda, and Master Wetherell in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Natal*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 568 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 167 bales.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu:—

	PERU	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	TON.	TO.	CITIES	TOTAL
Yokohama	331	—	—	—	—	—	331
Hongkong	63	—	—	—	—	—	63
Total	394	—	—	—	—	—	394

	PERU	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	TON.	TO.	CITIES	TOTAL
Shanghai	174	—	—	—	—	—	174
Hongkong	59	—	—	—	—	—	59
Yokohama	80	—	—	—	—	—	80
Total	313	—	—	—	—	—	313

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	PERU	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	TON.	TO.	CITIES	TOTAL
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	—	398
Amoy	—	—	1,761	—	—	—	1,761
Foochow	2,717	640	—	191	—	—	3,548
Shanghai	1,164	—	470	—	—	—	1,634
Colombo	609	—	—	123	—	—	732
Kobe	238	—	—	—	—	—	238
Yokohama	1,667	—	350	—	—	—	2,017
Total	6,395	640	2,587	729	—	—	10,351

	PERU	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	TON.	TO.	CITIES	TOTAL
Hongkong and Canton	27	—	—	—	—	—	27
Shanghai	347	—	—	—	—	—	347
Yokohama	96	—	—	—	—	—	96
Total	470	—	—	—	—	—	470

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Bramar*, Captain Porter, reports:—Left Tacoma, Wash., the 1st January; crossed the meridian the 14th; experienced strong winds and southerly gales with very heavy sea the entire journey.

The British steamer *Doric*, Captain H. Smith, reports:—Left Hongkong the 16th January, Shanghai the 20th, Nagasaki the 22nd, and Kobe the 24th. Arrived at Yokohama the 25th January at 5.20 p.m. Passage from Kobe, 23 hours and 5 minutes.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A cheering ray at last appears and there is a good demand for Grey Yarn chiefly fine counts (doubles) and Gassed. Importers have moved considerable stock and are feeling better. Shirtings and Grey Cloth generally stagnant. Fancies out of favour, with the single exception of Turkey Reds which continue to move fairly well. Woollens quiet with small trade.

COTTON FIBRE GOODS.

	PER YARD.	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds, 36 inches	—	—
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds, 36 inches	—	—
F. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 36 inches	\$1.70	10 1.95
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches	1.95	10 2.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	3.00	10 3.75
Cotton—Italiana and Sateena Black, 30 inches	0.16	10 0.32
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 32 inches	7.75	10 9.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.75	10 0.90
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 3.4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.50	10 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.75	10 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.40	10 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	3.00	10 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.	PER PIECE.
Flannel	0.30	10 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35	10 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30	10 0.36
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.25	10 0.31
Common	0.25	10 0.31
Mousseline de laine—Crape, 24 yards, 32 inches	0.15	10 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 51 1/2 yds, 56 inches	0.35	10 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 51 1/2 yds, 56 inches	0.60	10 0.70
Cloths—Union, 51 1/2 yds, 56 inches	0.50	10 0.60
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 5 to 5 1/2 yds	0.50	10 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.	PER PIECE.
Nos. 16, 24, Singles	\$36.00	10 38.00
Nos. 28, 32, Singles	39.00	10 40.00
Nos. 38, 42, Singles	44.00	10 45.00
Nos. 37, Doubles	44.00	10 45.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	48.50	10 49.50
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal	—
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal	—
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal	—
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	75.00	10 80.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	Nominal	—
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	180.00	10 130.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER POUND.
American Middling	\$23
Indian Hroach	20 to \$20 1/2
Chinese	19 1/2 to 20

METALS.

Market very quiet, dealers refusing to pay the advance asked by holders. Wire Nails—Market still unsettled by sale of "America" at *bas prix*.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.70 to 3.75
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.80 to 3.90
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.70 to 3.90
Iron Plates, assorted	3.70 to 3.90
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.80
Galvanized iron sheets	0.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Pin Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.80 to 1.85

CHOOSING.

"Spot" steady by reason of small stock, but "futures" are easier and lower.

American	\$2.10 to 2.30
Russian	2.30 to 2.35
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Fair sales, and prices for China or Manila sorts well maintained. Formosa—Very little "old" left, New has not come to hand as yet, but importers are talking of high prices for it when it does appear. White—Quiet at late rates.

Brown Takao	\$4.00 to 4.10
Brown Manila	4.50 to 5.10
Brown Daitong	3.80 to 3.85
Brown Canton	3.60 to 4.50
White Java and Penang	6.60 to 6.70
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A good business for Europe as the market here declines, but for America all is quiet, and the buyers in the States refuse to be tempted into purchasing at present.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/15, 10/12 den.	\$760 to 770
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 1, 10/15 den.	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 1, 10/15 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 2, 13/15, 14/16 den.	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	700 to 705
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/15, 14/16 den.	670 to 675
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/16 deniers	645 to 650
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/16 deniers	635 to 640
Re-reels—No. 3, 15/16 deniers	610 to 620
Kakadas—Extra	650 to 700
Kakadas—No. 1	670 to 680
Kakadas—No. 1	—
Kakadas—No. 2	—
Kakadas—No. 3	—

WASTE SILK.

Nothing doing and prices very weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Heat	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	90 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Heat	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	95 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	85 to 90
Noshi—Shimizu, Heat	65 to 70
Noshi—Shimizu, Good	55 to 60
Noshi—Shimizu, Heat	120 to 125
Noshi—Shimizu, Medium	100 to 110
Noshi—Shimizu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Oshu, Fair	65 to 70
Kibiso—Filature, Heat	85 to 90
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	80 to 85
Kibiso—Oshu, Good	35 to 40
Kibiso—Oshu, Fair	20 to 25

TEA.

Small business. No stock, the inferior leaf now on the market does not exceed 700 piculs in all.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	Nom.
Finest	Nom.
Fine	Nom.
Good Medium	\$20 to \$21
Medium	18 to 19
Good Common	15 to 17
Common	14 to 15

BISSET & URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, January 23rd, 1897.

Business has been done to day in Langfeldt & Co. Shares at \$160 ex the dividend due for the half year ending 31st December last, and Y. U. Club Debentures at \$100 (par) ex accrued interest of 5.50 per cent. to date.

Yokohama, 26th January, 1897.

Telegraphic advices from Hongkong report the following changes in the share market:—H. & S. Banks have risen to 184 per cent. with strong buyers at that rate; Hongkong Lands have further improved and are quoted at \$78 ex dividend, but shares are offering at that rate; China Fires have appreciated to \$105 buyers; H. & W. Ducks are up to 222 per cent. premium with strong buyers; H. & K. Wharfs unchanged with sales at \$59; Douglasses, Steamboats and Pinnings unchanged at \$61 Buyers, \$33 Buyers, and \$11 Sales respectively; also Balmorals at \$1.50 Sellers, National Banks \$26.50 Sales. Rubi Mines have gone up to \$11.50, at which rate there are buyers locally; Indo-Chinas to \$43 Sales; Union Insurance to \$237.50 Sales, China Traders to \$76 Buyers, and Straits Insurance to \$26 Buyers.

Business has been done to-day in North China from Shanghai at Tls. 195, Langfeldts again at \$160 ex-dividend due for the half-year to 31st December last. Breweries are still enquired for at quotations, and Y. U. Club Debentures at par, also Brett & Co. Debentures at 4 per cent premium. Club Hotel Shares are offering at \$70,

buyers offering \$67.50. Grand Hotels can be had at \$95 ex the dividend paid to-day. Engine & Iron Works Shares are wanted at \$110 or even better.

JAPANESE SHARE AND PRODUCE TABLE.

THURSDAY, January 28th

Five per cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	97.80
Redemption Loan Bonds	97.85
New Public Loan Bonds	97.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	95.00
Naval Loan Bonds	97.50
War Loan Bonds	97.55
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	101.85
Yamanashi Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95.50
Yamanashi Railway Company—paid up yen 100	88.00
Saigyo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	112.00
Saigyo Railway Company—paid up yen 100	112.00
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 50	55.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	59.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 100	60.50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 50	62.50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 100	48.00
Kawaguchi Railway Company—paid up yen 50	77.00
Kawaguchi Railway Company—paid up yen 100	68.50
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	41.50
Chikugo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	65.00
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50	16.50
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 50	47.50
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	20.00
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	27.00
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 50	35.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	102.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 100	48.00
Seibu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	1.50
Seibu Railway Company—paid up yen 100	1.00
Keihin Railway Company—paid up yen 50	6.50
Nagano Railway Company—paid up yen 50	16.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	62.50
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 50	85.00
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 50	87.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 50	5.00
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	97.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	96.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 50	27.50
Kanagawa Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 50	55.50
Kanagawa Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 100	56.50
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	15.70
Japan Textile Company—paid up yen 50	77.50
Tokyo Textile Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Paper Company—paid up yen 50	78.00
Yamaguchi Cement Company—paid up yen 50	48.00
Yamaguchi Cement Company—paid up yen 100	77.50
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Company—paid up yen 50	70.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co., paid up yen 47	9.50
Hokkaido Hemp Manufacturing Co., paid up yen 50	10.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 50	12.00
Yokohama Electric Light Company—paid up yen 40	65.00
Shingawa Electric Light Company—paid up yen 31	43.40
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45	64.40
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 40	80.00
Onsaku Kaisha—paid up yen 40	80.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company—paid up yen 100	214.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company—paid up yen 50	307.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 40	38.00
Nippon Shikoku—paid up yen 150	365.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 100	51.80
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	181.00

EXCHANGE.

Rates have remained without alteration during the week.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/1 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/1 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— Private 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2 67
— Private 4 months' sight	2 71 1/2 to 1
On Hongkong—Bank sight	4 1/2 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	4 1/2 p.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	7 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	7 1/2
On India—Bank sight	10 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	17 1/2
On America—Bank Bills on demand	51 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	52 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2 15 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2 20 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	24 1/2

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SIR SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

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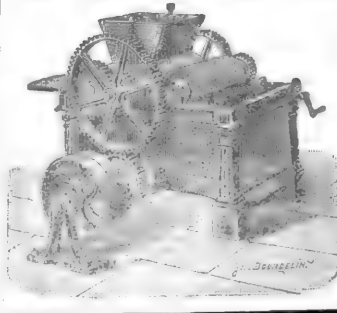
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November 21st, 1896.

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June, 1896.

37

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No. 6.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1897.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEB. 6TH, 1897.

BIRTH.

On the 30th January, 1897, the wife of JOHN H. JEWETT of a daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

An Anglo-American treaty to define the boundary of Alaska has been signed.

The charge of murder against Miss Jacob was formally withdrawn by Mr. Lowder on Friday.

The Metropolitan Police Board has opened a Vaccination Bureau in every district of the capital.

The Kyoto Railway Company held its general meeting on the 28th ult. The net profits during

the latter half-season were yen 30,000, which were carried forward to the next account.

The Niger Company forces have defeated the natives after a sharp fight at Shonga, and destroyed the town.

The Railway Council will resume its sittings about the 15th inst., when the committee returns from Kyoto.

Two games of football have taken place during the week, one between Naval teams, the other between mixed sides.

THROUGH the dismissal of 10,000 prisoners throughout the country the Government will save some yen 600,000.

SMALL-POX is not quite so virulent in Yokohama. Patients now undergoing treatment in the epidemic hospitals total 40.

TUESDAY was observed as a general holiday, upon the occasion of the removal of the remains of the Empress Dowager to Kyoto.

A QUANTITY of iron pipes for the use of the Yokohama Water Works recently arrived, being the last batch to complete the work.

T.I.M. THE EMPEROR and EMPRESS are still indisposed through cold. The Emperor is said to be more convalescent than the Empress.

JAPANESE silver yen to the value of yen 350,000 were exported to Singapore by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Yokohama, on Friday week.

M. MURAVIEFF, the newly-appointed Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been banqueted by President Faure at the Elysée with effusive honours.

MR. S. D. HEPBURN, Consular Agent of the United States at Nagasaki, having resigned, Mr. William Henry Devine has been appointed to the post.

THE new treaty between Brazil and Japan, which was completed in November last, will be exchanged at Paris during the course of this month.

WORK on the Railway between Takasaki and Shimonida via Tomioka, being nearly completed, the line will be opened for traffic in March next.

MR. RIKAZI, Korean Ambassador, who left for Kyoto to attend the funeral services of the Empress Dowager, will return home after fulfilling this duty.

H.I.H. THE EMPRESS has graciously contributed 225 *tan* of cloth and 225 *tan* of linen, together with yen 78.75, to the Hospital attached to the Imperial University.

THE number of secretaries in Japanese Legations and Consulates in foreign countries, hitherto fixed at 67, has been increased to 85, by Imperial Ordinance, No. 88.

BANKER GAGE has been appointed Secretary of the United States Treasury in Mr. McKinley's administration. It is understood that Mr. Gage favours currency reforms.

THE returns of profits on the Kiushin Railway Company from the 11th ult., to the 20th ult. were:—Passenger receipts yen 20,833; freight receipts, yen 16,232; yen 19 per mile per day.

THE India Office has ordered all officers of the Medical Department absent on leave to return to India immediately, and has called for volunteers from the Army Medical Department for plague services.

RUSSIA'S correspondent at Brass states that the Niger Company's land column has reached

Kabba, and found that Toulah's Army south of the Niger had dispersed panic stricken. The column is advancing on Bida. A flotilla has reached Egwa, which cuts off the retreat of fugitives to Bida.

MR. YOSHINO GOSABURO, silk merchant of Yokohama, and others are contemplating establishing a large silk exporting company. They will be supported by a combination of local silk dealers, backed by a capital of yen 5,000,000.

THE Tokyo Marine Court has suspended the certificate of Captain Tippet for four months, holding him to blame for the stranding of the *Himeji Maru* on Bombay Reef, Paracel Islands, on November 1st last.

LEGAL proceedings have been instituted by Mr. Futami Tomosaburo, attorney for Mr. N. Morgan, of No. 238, Settlement, Yokohama, against Mr. Otake Senjiro, for the recovery of yen 1,000, money lent.

LIEUT.-GENERAL KAWAKAMI, Vice-President of the General Staff Office, and *suite*, who left Japan in November last and have been touring in Hanoi, Tongking, Bangkok, and Singapore, are reported to have left Hongkong for home on the 26th ult.

THE general meeting of the Tokyo Kaijo Hoken Kaisha (Tokyo Marine Insurance Company) took place on the 29th ult., and a loss of yen 82,711 was announced. Mr. Masuda, the manager, having resigned, Mr. Sasaki was appointed in his place.

MRS. CAREW was, on Monday, found guilty of the murder of her husband, by the jury empanelled to try the charge, and Judge Mowat passed sentence of death. Sir Ernest Satow commuted the sentence on Wednesday night, in virtue of his prerogative as British Minister.

AT the Osaka Marine Office, on the 19th ult., an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the collision between the British steamer *Tennyson* and the *Fukuoka Maru* belonging to the Admiralty. After hearing evidence, the Court found that Captain Idzumi, of the *Fukuoka Maru*, was to blame for having anchored so near the British steamer in a strong current, and his certificate was suspended for one month.

THE improvement noted in the Import trade last week has continued, and Yarns have been further dealt in to a fair extent. Grey goods also begin to move, and dealers are making enquiries with a view to contracts for "arrival." Fancy Coltons are not generally in much request, though Turkey Reds continue to be taken freely and Velvets are in some demand. Woollens are still quiet, the only thing reported being the sale of a few Blankets. Metals are all dull, and prices nominal. The Kerosene trade is fairly brisk, "spot" Oil being sold for full figures, but offers at a reduction for March delivery have been accepted. The Sugar trade is healthy, fair sales of China and Manila sorts having been made at late rates. Offers for new Formosa "to arrive" are not accepted, importers—as reported last week—wanting a high price. In White sorts a moderate business continues at late rates. For the principal Export a good demand is maintained from Europe, and Raw Silk has been taken freely for that destination, but there is still nothing doing for the States. Waste Silk is dull, and prices are on the downward line. The Tea trade may be said to be finished, as no transactions are reported for the past week. Exchange rates have been practically unaltered during the interval.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

Affairs of State are now suspended owing to the decease of the Empress Dowager. The Diet is to prorogue its sessions until the 13th instant, and newspaper columns are well-nigh monopolized by miscellaneous items relating to the funeral, to reminiscences of the deceased, and even to annals of her consort, the late Emperor Komei. The rumour of an amnesty to criminals has proved to be based on fact, an Imperial Ordinance on the subject having been issued. Out of over 70,000 convicts now serving various terms of imprisonment in Japan, about one-seventh are to be liberated. We presume that the Authorities will exhibit a similarly magnanimous spirit towards wardens, and will be careful not to dismiss men whose services become temporarily superfluous on account of a diminution in the number of prison inmates. Something like maudlin loyalty seems to have overtaken the people as well as the local authorities, for we are told that not a few of the latter have enjoined those under their jurisdiction to respect the veto against musical performances, even though the prescribed period of interdict has passed. A resolution in that sense seems to have been arrived at even in Tokyo by a section of the citizens, for not a sound of music is reported to be heard as yet in thousands of restaurants at different places throughout the city.

The commemoration of the decease of the Empress Dowager will evidently not be limited to the amnesty of criminals. We read in the *Yiji* that the Court contemplates disbursing a sum of 400,000 yen out of the private purse of the Emperor for the purpose of giving alms to the destitute and endowing charitable institutions.

The *Yiji* offers some advice in connexion with the liberation of convicts. Our contemporary expects that the persons set free will feel deeply grateful for the gracious magnanimity and benevolence of the Court, and will endeavour to become respectable folks. But no great reliance can be placed upon the impulses of such ignorant people, nor can any one predict that at least a portion of them will not relapse into evil courses and become sources of danger to the property of law-abiding citizens. Hence the amnesty imposes a grave responsibility upon the Authorities. They ought to be on their guard, so that the act of mercy may not eventuate in the disturbance of public order.

The *Sekai-no-Nippon* hopes that the Authorities will not be too intent in merely adopting ancient rites and ceremonies for the funeral, lest they invite the ridicule of the world, and even imperil the progress of the ceremonial. The yoking of oxen to the hearse is instanced. Though not objectionable in itself, the usage may involve danger, for unless the animals are accustomed to the sound of cannon, they may become unmanageable when the salute is fired. In another article the same paper declares that the suspension of the Diet's sessions, and the attendance of the members of the two Houses at the ceremony are very singular measures. It does not at all follow that such things will be acceptable to the spirit of the deceased, who abhorred parade and vanity. Better that the Houses should send their respective Presidents alone to represent them at the obsequies. Further, that the movements of the members of the Houses during the period of session should be controlled by order of the Government, is capable of being construed into administrative interference with the freedom of the Legislature. At all events, the matter being an affair of sentiment, if the members consider themselves under an obligation to attend the ceremony they ought to do so at their own expense, not receiving any allowance from the Court.

The condescension of the Court displayed in the permission given to the nation to pay the funeral expenses, must be considered an act of special magnanimity, and also construed in

the sense of conferring a great honour on the people. Not only in this particular affair, but in everything pertaining to the Court the people are eager to be allowed to perform some service. The *Yiji*, from which we take these comments, finds in the fact a confirmation of its often asserted theory, that the Imperial Family has no need of a special estate.

The *Nippon* is a trifle hysterical. It is alarmed lest the officials ordered to assist at the funeral may, while staying in Kyoto, conduct themselves in a manner not becoming to the occasion, and may give grounds for scandalous gossip.

The alleged corruption of members of Parliament and the threatened disintegration of political parties continue to evoke much criticism from the metropolitan papers. Mr. Ooka Ikuzo, an influential member of the National Unionists, and an advocate of the theory that an *entente* should be established between his Party and the Liberals, writes in an impassioned tone in the columns of the *Chuo* about the state of politics. He dwells at great length on the unmounted employment of base means by the Cabinet to win over members of Parliament, not a few of whom have proved themselves only too easy a prey. He bitterly laments the danger of disintegration that now menaces various parties, and concludes by avowing that the time has come for the creation of a genuine independent party, organized by politicians of any origin provided that they are equally solicitous for the real welfare of the country.

This opinion is also shared by the *Kokumin*, which argues that so long as a plurality in the Diet can be commanded by offers of money, official position, or other private considerations, it is out of the question to hope that the people's representatives in Parliament will really promote the nation's honour and interests. The urgent need of the day is to unite in one body all members that are governed by conscience and motives of strict integrity only. Ten or fifteen members are enough to form a nucleus. A greater number would involve complications and danger of corruption. A party possessing only 10 or 15 members in the Lower House would not wield great influence, but would be strong enough to hold the balance of power between the pro Satsuma and pro Choshu sections.

The Government, writes the *Nippon*, are now understood to command over 170 votes in the House of Representatives, but they must recollect that a parliamentary plurality should not be regarded merely as an instrument for passing the Budget, the duty of a pro Government party not being merely to prolong the life of the Cabinet. Moreover, there are proper means for obtaining a plurality of supporters. A plurality exacted by improper means will serve no lasting purpose.

In another article the same journal argues that a plurality composed of a rabble collected by corruption can never be relied upon. Unless the Government effect a radical reform in official and non-official affairs, trouble is sure to arise from within. All temporizing measures should be resolutely abandoned.

The *Nichi Nichi* discovers two grave blots in the politics of the country, and lays them at the door of the Matsukata Cabinet. The first is falsehood, and the second, the bribery of Parliamentary members. Our contemporary's sermon on such a text may be conceived without any translation of ours.

The *Kokumin* advises Baron Ito to give up petty machinations, and try to rouse Marquis Ito to openly embrace the cause of the Liberals for the purpose of working in conjunction with Count Itagaki for the restoration of the Party's declining influence.

The last speech of the Premier, remarks the *Yiji*, delivered in the House of Representatives,

formed no exception to his previous utterances in respect of vapidity and absence of point. It savoured of a homily that food and drink are necessary to the existence of human beings, and that great care should be paid to hygiene. The comment worthy of it is that it was wonderful. The *Yiji* attributes this to want of self-reliance on the part of the Cabinet, which entertains too much deference for the views of outsiders and is over-anxious about public opinion. This want of dignity is considered by the *Yiji* to be an excessive reaction from disregard of popular feeling displayed by the Government for so long a time in the past.

While maintaining the absolute necessity of expanding Japan's diplomatic and consular mechanism, and the consequent advisability of establishing additional Legations and Consulates, the *Nippon* cannot pretend to be satisfied with the colourless character of Japan's Korean policy since the country's foreign affairs came under the control of Count Okuma. It urges His Excellency to speedily despatch duly accredited Ministers to Russia, China, and Korea, whose relations with Japan are of vital importance.

The *Nichi Nichi* indites a sweeping criticism of the Government's Formosan policy, condemning it from every conceivable standpoint, whether communications, finance, police, or sanitation. It specially charges Viscount Takashima, the Minister of Colonization, and also Count Kabayama, with having failed to achieve anything worthy of mention, and further lays at the door of the Home Minister the blame of indiscriminately appointing officials in Formosa. Count Matsukata's Formosan finance is denounced as mere temporizing measures, and His Excellency is urged to evolve some scheme for making Formosa self-supporting.

The same problem is discussed in a more specific way by the *Nippon*, namely, in connection with the necessity of erecting military barracks in Formosa. The troops are now quartered, for the most part, in shrines dedicated to Kwan-on, the military deity, and to Confucius, the civil deity, of the Formosan natives, so that for about three years the latter have been prevented from performing their usual religious ceremonies. Nevertheless, the Government have not included in the Budget any appropriation for building barracks in the new dominion. Their religious faith outraged, their spiritual places disturbed, their weapons of defence taken away, and the security of their prosperity impaired, the condition of the natives is deserving of all pity. Such things go far to prove how badly the Administration of Formosa is conducted. The *Nippon* advises the Diet to submit a representation to the Government about the erection of military barracks in Formosa.

The *Sekai-no-Nippon* criticizes the financial programme of the Matsukata Cabinet as calculated to produce great disturbance in the money market. The Budget shows a deficit of about 60 million yen in the Extraordinary Revenue Section, and this sum the Cabinet proposes to make good, if no better means are available, by floating a loan, which will ultimately be delayed out of the Indemnity. As an item of about 60 million yen is entered in the Budget in the form of a domestic loan, and another item of over 44 million yen is found in the Expenditure section in the form of appropriation from the Indemnity, people may be led to believe that the Government intends to disburse the latter amount so that it will come into the market during the course of the next year, and may be planning their business on the basis of that hypothesis. But in reality the Treasury contemplates using that sum for defraying the loan, and intends to pay interest at the rate of over 2½ million yen for money borrowed out of its own pocket. The uses to which the Indemnity is to be applied are already fixed, however, and since the Treasury can not leave Bonds amounting to about 60 million yen deposited for an indefinite time in the Nippon Ginko, the

Bonds will have to be sold out whenever a favourable opportunity presents itself. This potent factor will always tend to keep the stock market down to a comparatively low level. Hence the *Seikai-no-Nippon* condemns the financial policy as entirely deceptive.

The *Kokumin* suggests the advisability of increasing the allowances given to families of volunteer blue jackets. At present the allowance is only 2.7 *sen* per diem, or about 80 *sen* a month. It is impossible to look for good volunteers so long as the allowance is so paltry.

The *Yiji* is of opinion that the standard for calculating the bounty on account of ocean navigation, as provided in the Navigation Encouragement Law, is somewhat erroneous, for the result is to make the subsidies too large. According to the standard specified in the Law the rate of bounty is increased in proportion to the gross tonnage of steamers. The *Yiji* thinks that the rate should be increased rather in proportion to the speed. According to the Government standard, the rate of bounty per 1,000 nautical miles for a steamer of 6,000 tons, capable of making 12 knots an hour, is 60 *sen* a mile, whereas it would be reduced to 35 *sen* were the *Yiji's* standard adopted. For one service to Europe with a steamer of the kind, the Government rate amounts to 180,000 *yen*, and the rate proposed by the *Yiji* is only 105,000 *yen*. Such a system tends to unduly augment the amount of subsidy, and obliges the Government to enforce most rigid inspection whenever a bounty is applied for.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

KOBE R. AND A. C.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Kobe Rowing and Athletic Club, Mr. Abell was re-elected President and Mr. J. K. Hutton elected Captain; with Messrs. Richardson, Bethell, Sorhagen, Franklin, Lightfoot, Crowther, Thwaites, and Kerr, as Committee. The retiring Captain, Mr. Whittall, received a hearty vote of thanks. The following remarks were made during the meeting:—The Chairman, in presenting the annual report, said the Committee regretted to find that they had omitted to mention in the report the record high jump of 5ft. 5½ inches which was made by Mr. John Scrymgeour at the athletic meeting—a splendid leap for a man residing in this climate.—Mr. Wilkinson asked whether this jump was the record for the East or only for Japan.—Mr. Whittall said the question had been referred West of Singapore, and as no satisfactory replies had been received they took it for granted that the jump could not be beaten.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.

The following statistics for the month of Jan. have been sent to us for publication:—No. of visit to ships, 302; to hospitals, 6; to Consular gaols, 12. No. of services held in the Mission-rooms, 11; on ship, 2; in consular gaols, 6; in hospitals, 2. Number of social meetings and lantern entertainments, 13. Number of seamen present at the services, 444; at the social meetings and entertainments, 467. Number of seamen using the mission launch to attend the services, entertainments, etc., 731. Number of seamen's visits to the Seamen's Free Reading Room, 1,005. Number of bags of reading given on board ships, 22. Amount of donations received from ships, *Buccleugh*, per Captain Tedford, \$23; *Prince Robert*, per Captain Hansen, \$14 50; *Herman v. Farlsburg*, per Captain Reimers, \$25.

TUESDAY IN YOKOHAMA.

A GENERAL holiday prevailed in Yokohama on Tuesday—the day when the remains of the late Empress Dowager left Tokyo—stores, banks, offices, and all foreign places of business being closed. Everywhere flags hung at half-mast, or, when a Japanese flag was suspended from a house, a long mourning streamer was attached. The vessels in harbour also flew their flags at half-mast and work was entirely

suspended. The Russian warships in port cock-billed her yards, and at noon a salute of minute guns was fired. A very large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the railway station to view the special funeral car in which the remains were placed for transmission to Kyoto, and when the train drew near every head uncovered and remained so till it left again on its journey southward.

NEW BRITISH CRUISERS.

A SERVICE journal remarks that orders have now been placed for the construction of the three second-class cruisers of the *Talbot* type which complete the new shipbuilding programme of 1896-97. Two of these vessels will be built by the Fairfield Company, of Glasgow, and the remaining one by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding and Engineering Company. In accordance with the system recently adhered to by the Admiralty, the new ships will receive names connected with the old navy, and will be called the *Highflyer*, *Hyacinth*, and *Hermes*. The name *Highflyer* dates back to the last century, and ships bearing the name were in several engagements in the war with the United States (1812-14), also during the Russian war (1854-55) at Sevastopol and other actions, and in China (1857-60). The boats of the *Hyacinth* were present at Faishan Creek, the bombardment and capture of Canton, and the attack on the Peiho Forts. A *Hyacinth* was in several small actions in the great war, and another did good service during the first China war (1839-42). A *Hermes* took part in the war with the United States (1812-14), and the name occurs in connection with the Kaffir war (1850-53) and the second Burmese war (1852-53).

NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

FROM telegrams appearing in the American press we learn that the rumoured new cable under the Pacific will shortly be an accomplished fact. It is understood that a Commission report just presented to the British Government favours laying a cable at the earliest possible moment between Vancouver and Australia, under joint subsidies by England and Canada, certain of the Australian colonies, and New Zealand. It must touch none but British territory, leaving Hawaii to be tapped by a branch line. The cable will cost about £10,000,000 (gold) to be put down and be ready within two years. The project is now awaiting the approval of the Imperial Legislature. The *London Chronicle* definitely announces that the Pacific cable commission has finally signed its report. It says that the lowest tender for a Fanning island cable ranges from £1,517,000 to £1,880,000, according to whether a twelve, fifteen, or eighteen word per minute cable is laid.

COLLISION IN CHENMULEO HARBOUR.

In regard to the recent collision of the N.Y.K. steamer *Echigo Maru* with a British man-of-war in Chenmuleo Harbour, the *Nagasaki* journal learns that, when entering the harbour, the *Echigo Maru* managed to get athwart the ram of the *Narcissus*—the only British man-of-war in port—and tore a hole in her hull below the water-line amidships, 13 feet by 10 feet in extent. The vessel was rushed ashore and beached near-by to save her from sinking. Her engine-room was full of water and fires out when she was beached. A salvage party was to be despatched from Nagasaki, by the *Higo Maru*, as there are practically no facilities for executing such work at present existing in Korea.

MARRIAGE OF MISS GLOVER.

THE *Nagasaki Shipping List* says that owing to the sad death of Mr. James Baird (of Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co.) two days before the date set for the marriage of Miss Glover and Mr. W. E. G. Bennett, which was solemnized in the British Church on Tuesday week by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Evington, D.D., the intended reception to the many friends of the bride and groom in Nagasaki, was considerably given up, and the wedding was of the quietest description.

KOBE FIRES.

ON Friday evening a fire broke out in a godown rented by Mr. Reich, of Kobe, and some 1,700

rolls of matting were either burned on damaged by smoke and water. The loss is covered by insurance.—On the 26th a fire broke out in the forebatch of the O.S.K. steamer *Shirakawa Maru*, while in the Inland Sea, and some damage was done to the cargo.

SIR RICHARD RENNIE.

SIR R. T. RENNIE has been temporarily appointed Supreme Judge of H.M.'s Supreme Court at Constantinople.

JAPANESE ILLUSTRATION.

We have received from Messrs Maruya & Co. specimen pages of Mr. E. F. Strange's forthcoming work on "Japanese Illustration." Mr. Strange says that his aim is to place within reach of the public a full account of chromoxylography and the art of book-illustration in Japan. He rightly explains that with the exception of Dr. Anderson's brochure, there has been no attempt to treat the subject thoroughly. Indeed the materials are not available. We are not aware that Mr. Strange has ever visited Japan. But that is not a serious impediment to his successful discussion of the Japanese printer's art, except in one respect, namely, that to fully understand the processes about which he writes, he ought to have seen them actually carried on, and we doubt whether he can have had an opportunity of doing so. From the pages before us, we gather, however, that Mr. Strange's purpose is not to initiate the general public into the practical methods of Japanese chromoxylography, but rather to make known its products, their history, their schools, and their chronology. He has had access to the best collections in England and presumably in France. We do not find, it is true, that he makes any mention of France, but it is impossible to suppose that any one undertaking to discuss any branch of Japanese art, above all, Japanese painting and its reproductions, would fail to have recourse to a country where there is more genuine and discriminating appreciation of the subject, and where there are finer collections, than in all the other countries of the world put together. Mr. Strange's work is to be of convenient size; the type is luxurious, the paper fine, and the illustrations appear to be excellent; though as to this last point the verdict must be qualified, since the specimen pages do not contain one of the eight colour prints that we are promised, but only two of the black-and-white pictures. In one respect the appearance of this work is a disappointment to folks in Japan. We had hoped that Mr. S. Tuke's monograph would soon occupy the field to the exclusion of all competitors. Mr. Tuke has spent years collecting information, materials, and specimens. We are fully persuaded that his knowledge of Japanese chromoxylography and book illustration far exceeds that of any one else, and that had he been able to embody, in a form accessible to the general public, the results of his long and intelligent researches, the work would have been an exhaustive monograph. But there is not much room in such a field, and with Mr. Strange's work immediately before him, Mr. Tuke will probably find difficulty in procuring a publisher.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MISS JACOB.

We are given to understand that the following was placed in the hands of Miss Jacob on Friday afternoon:—

A charge, by a private prosecutor, was laid in H.B.M.'s Court here on the 10th January, 1897, against Mary Esther Jacob, of having murdered one Walter Hallowell Carew, at this place.

A Preliminary Examination in the case was held before me as Assistant Judge of the Court, on various subsequent dates; and on this 5th day of February, application was made by the Prosecutor for permission to withdraw the charge. This permission was granted by the Court, and no imputation whatsoever in connection with this matter rests on Mary Esther Jacob.

[Consular Seal]

JAMES TROUP.
H.B.M.'s Consul.

British Consulate,
Yokohama, February 5th, 1897.

DEPARTURE OF THE REMAINS OF
THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER
FROM TOKYO.

On Tuesday the remains of Her Imperial Majesty the late Empress Dowager were carried from the Aoyama Palace and placed in the train for transfer to Kyoto, where the obsequies are to take place. This ceremony is called by the Japanese *Shitsu-kwan*, or the "exodus of the coffin." There has been no previous example of it during the *Meiji* era, and rumour says that long consultations and minute researches were required for the purpose of elaborating the various details. The observances commenced with a *salut d'adieu* in the Aoyama Detached Palace at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. The coffin stood in a recess so obscure that no objects could be distinctly recognised by persons entering suddenly from the sun-light. In front of it were placed a frame to receive memorial boughs of *shikimi*, and a box to contain votive offerings of viands, the whole divided by curtains of silk from the adjoining chamber, in which were assembled the Chief Mourner, H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa, Delegates from Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, Princes and Princesses of the Blood, the Court Musicians, the Maids of Honour, the Ministers of State, several high officials of the Imperial Household, the principal *Shinto* functionaries and the Foreign *Chefs de Mission*. The Chief Mourner, the Imperial Delegates, the Princes and Princesses, the Court Musicians, the Maids of Honour and the *Shinto* functionaries all wore the ancient ceremonial robes of Japan. At about half past nine the curtain was raised, and the leading *Shinto* functionary, advancing to the side of the coffin, intoned a short prayer. The Court Musicians then struck up the peculiarly weird, wailing strains to which their instruments lend themselves so successfully, and to the accompaniment of these melancholy sounds a profusion of votive offerings of viands to support the spirit of the dead in its travels to the other world, were brought in, and laid with much solemnity in the box and on the stands before the coffin. Commencing with the Chief Mourner, the Delegates of the Emperor and Empress, and the Princes and Princess of the Blood, all the occupants of the outer chamber advanced, one by one, to the bier, and bowed before it, each depositing a branch of *shikimi* on the frame flanking the coffin. This part of the ceremony was slightly modified for the Foreign Representatives. They were each accompanied by a Minister of State, or, in the case of the ladies, by a Maid of Honour, and they dispensed with the offering of evergreen boughs. In the absence of Baron Gutschmid, Mr. Edwin Dun, United States Representative, acted as *Doyen*, and Count Okuma, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, advanced with him to the coffin. The ceremony within the Palace did not extend beyond the above simple acts. Outside, at a later hour, troops were drawn up on either side of the road all the way from the gate of the Palace to the military station of Aoyama. They stood with fixed bayonets and arms at the present as the cortège passed between their ranks, a formation that looked much less impressive than the resting on reversed arms practised in the West. At precisely noon the coffin was

borne out of the Palace, the Guards' Band playing Chopin's Funeral March, its beautiful strains not a little marred by the music of the old-time performers on *fute* and *shichi-riki*. The procession was formed in the following order:—

1. Twenty Mounted Constables.
Mounted Inspector of Police. Twenty Mounted Constables.
2. A company of Cavalry of the Guards.
3. Two *Masakaki* stands, one on either side of the road, composed of five coloured silk streamers with mirrors pendant from the branches; each carried by *Shinto* officials dressed in light gray and white.
4. Forty white-brocade banners, twenty on either side of the road, borne aloft by men dressed as above.
5. Chief and officials of the Bureaux of Imperial Sepulchres, dressed in black; on foot.
6. Box containing votive viands, flanked on either side by *Shinto* functionaries, and followed by its trestles and rain covering.
7. Twenty-four *Shinto* functionaries, in three lines of eight each; the chief functionary at the rear of the centre line; all robed in gray and white.
8. Eight Court Musicians, in two lines of nine each; dressed in black.
9. Six massive sword-bladed halberds, borne aloft by men in gray and white.
10. Six stands of *sabaki* trees each carried by two men.
11. Assistant Master of Services, and four chamberlains to the late Empress Dowager on foot in full uniform, walking two on either side of the Assistant-Master.
12. Master of Services, on foot.
13. THE BIER
roofed with a black-lacquered canopy; draped with gray curtains and light-green blinds; supported on a massive black frame, and borne by seventy *shinto* functionaries, robed in black.
On either side Nobles in Waiting and Staff Officers of the Guards, alternately; followed by trestles and rain coverings.
14. The Chief Mourner.
15. Naval Officers, in full uniform.
Court Officials, in black.
Princes of the Blood, in ancient mourning robes (on foot).
16. Six Staff Officers of the Army riding abreast.
17. Assistant Mourner,
followed by four Commissioners of Funerals.
18. Ministers of State; Holders of the Grand Cordon of Honour; Officials of *shinin* rank; Privy Councillors, &c., in full uniform.
19. A Police Inspector, and four mounted constables, on horseback.

During the progress of the cortège to the Aoyama station, minute guns were fired.

On the whole, the ceremonial was not very impressive—nothing to what it will be in Kyoto. No carriages accompanied the cortège, and its dimensions consequently seemed comparatively small.

CURRENT POLITICS.

As more than once noted in these columns, anarchy has overtaken the various Political Parties, and rumours of a split in the ranks of this or that association appear constantly in the columns of Tokyo journals. In this respect the Liberals seem to present the worst aspect. The secession of one member after another proceeds with striking rapidity. One Parliamentary member representing an Ishikawa constituency and two others returned from the three Tama districts of Tokyo *Fu*, have now sent in their resignations to the Party's Office, and other Liberals representing constituencies in Kwanto and Kwansei are likely to follow suit. The three Tama districts are com-

monly regarded as an important stronghold of Liberalism in the Kwanto districts. Hence the disaffection of their representatives is expected to serve as a precedent to the members for Kanagawa Prefecture, and ultimately to the Liberals in the whole Kwanto districts. According to information given by the *Fiji Shimpō*, the seceders desire to organise an independent Liberal Party, and, for that purpose, are canvassing the north-eastern Liberals led by Mr. Kono Hironaka. These latter will not easily sever connection with the Party whose vicissitudes they have long shared under such varying circumstances. The four members from Kanagawa, however, are not so firmly attached: they are expected to send in their resignations soon. A point that has to be considered in this context is the attitude adopted by the constituencies that have returned Liberals, for if the constituencies remain constant, their deputies in the House of Representatives will be deterred from deserting their colours. The *Tokyo Shimbun* avers that the local Liberal electors in the Tama districts have decided to remain faithful, and that the recent secessions will tend to add to the stability of the Party by purging it of dubious friends and treacherous followers. Several of the constituencies whose representatives have broken away from the Party have sent deputies to Tokyo to demand an explanation from those seceders. Meantime, Mr. Ishida Kwannosuke, a member from one of the Hyogo constituencies, is also expected to sever his connection with the Party, and so are certain members sent up by Kyoto constituencies. In short, according to the estimate of the *Yoroku*, the Liberals will lose 15 members at least, in addition to the 10 that have already resigned. If so, the Party will be reduced to comparatively small dimensions: its numerical strength in the House of Representatives will not exceed 80 at most.

The *Shimpō-to*, for reasons variously stated, seem to possess greater stability than the Liberals. No split has yet occurred in their ranks. Nevertheless, there is said to be a strong feeling of discontent among a section of the Party, on account of the Cabinet's hesitation to follow its declared programme, and because of the alleged dropping out of some planks. Practically the Party is divided into two camps, one maintaining that the Cabinet must be supported even at the risk of being called blind partisans; the other taking the opposite view. The contagion of this internal trouble had spread to local politicians, and from Echigo and Fukushima deputies have already been sent up to advise their Parliamentary representatives to make a stand against the blind-adherence policy. These deputies have called on the General Commissioners and other leading members of the Party and have also waited on two or three Ministers of State. The General Commissioners and others have explained the peculiarly difficult situation in which the Cabinet is now placed, and declared their belief that the Ministers will ultimately act up to their platform; a declaration which has been confirmed by the Ministers themselves. They are said to have assured the provincial politicians that there shall be no deviation from the Cabinet's declared policy. These explanations and assurances, seconded by dexterous tactics on the part of influential *Shimpō-to* members, are expected to avert the danger of

a split. The *Jiji* adds that, speaking accurately, the Party may be considered to be subdivided into three different sections, namely, advocates of blind support, advocates of conditional adherence, and men that take their relations with the Cabinet and the Party in a rather less serious light, and are resolved to secede should they be convinced of the impossibility of carrying out their original views by moving in line with the Party. The second section is led by Mr. Suzuki Shigeto, the Nestor of the Party. He and his associates are of opinion that to blindly support the Cabinet would stultify the Party, which, consequently, must discriminate what is to be supported from what should be opposed. The third section, in view of the fact that they are inclined to keep silence and calmly observe the progress of affairs, are considered more dangerous and less likely to refrain from secession. But it is surmised that the advocates of conditional support will succeed in propitiating the so called "silent malcontents," and peace be restored among the Party.

Nothing particular is heard about the National Unionists since the split that involved 7 members. The Party's office and the seceders are playing battle-dore and shuttle-cock with the notices of resignation, sent in by the latter, the office wanting to treat the seceders as though they had been dismissed from the Party, whereas the seceders insist that they have resigned of their own accord.

We may note here that Messrs. Ishisaka and Sakura, Liberals, appointed a short time ago as Governors of Gumma and Yamanaishi Prefectures, respectively, are now believed to be faithfully obeying the instructions of the Central Office of the *Shimpo-to*, and are even trying to bring about a split among the Liberals.

THE REVISED TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND GERMANY.

Mr. Hatoyama, President of the House of Representatives, has contributed an essay to the last number of the *Taiyo*, discussing what he considers to be defects in the new Treaty concluded between Germany and Japan. The points raised by him are these:—

The privilege of a perpetual lease provided in the Treaty conflicts with the Civil Code, in which the maximum duration of a lease is fixed at 50 years.

The acquisition of the right of mortgage by foreigners conflicts with a Notification issued in 1873.

The acquisition of the right of owning land by a mercantile corporation established in accordance with Japanese laws, even though German subjects be employed as officers of the corporation, also conflicts with the law forbidding foreign subjects to own land within the dominion of Japan.

In these three respects Mr. Hatoyama considers that the new Treaty is in conflict with existing laws, and he then proceeds to enumerate faults of another description:

1. The permission to engage in the coasting trade.
2. The recognition of the validity of the perpetual leases now held by foreigners, without any condition other than those specified in the lease.
3. The failure to provide that infractions of the Law of Patents and Trade Marks should come under Japanese Jurisdiction immediately after the ratification of the Treaty.
4. The insertion of a provision amounting in practice to mixed residence.
5. The granting of permission to hold a mortgage on immovable property.

Commenting on the above, the *Keisai* observes that the objection against the participation of foreign steamers in the coasting trade does not differ much from the prejudice formerly entertained against the system of mixed residence; for, even granting, for the sake of argument, that the coasting trade be monopolized by foreign vessels, the interests of Japan would not suffer, seeing that the benefits accruing from the trade would be shared equally by foreigners and Japanese.

The recognition of the perpetual leases now held by foreigners not only conflicts with the laws of the realm, says the *Keisai*, but must also be condemned as highly injurious to the true interests of Japan. The Government must have been obliged to make that concession in view of the fact that a right acquired by prescription cannot be annulled, even though the Treaty originally creating the privilege be revised. But the *Keisai* argues that such an injurious and improper privilege ought to have been revoked at any price. The judicial question with reference to Patents and Trade Marks was also erroneously settled, as pointed out by Mr. Hatoyama, but the *Keisai* declines to endorse the other objections raised by that publicist.

THE POST OFFICE.

Our recent comments on the irregularities of the postal service attracted the attention of the General Post Office Authorities in Tokyo, and they have placed themselves in communication with us. It appears very difficult to ascertain the source of the irregularities. When a letter arrives three or four days late, with a number of tags attached to the envelope, its wanderings can be traced, as a general rule, and the cause of delay approximately fixed. But sometimes no such clues are available. For example, a letter, addressed in the clearest manner to the private residence of the editor of this journal in Tokyo, was posted at Shimbashi on the 18th instant, and reached its destination on the 22nd. It had taken five days to travel from Shimbashi to Nagatacho, places in the same city about one mile distant. The envelope bore no trace whatever of these wanderings. We conceived that the letter might possibly have lain at the bottom of the distributor's satchel, thus escaping his observation for several days; but it appears that the post office authorities are careful to examine every satchel before the distributor sets out with it and after he returns. In fact, there seems to be the greatest possible desire on the part of the directing officials to organize a mechanism that shall be virtually secure against all chances of error. Our own experience goes to show that the service in Kobe is particularly defective. Within the past two days we have received 5 letters complaining that the *Japan Daily Mail* of January 9th was not delivered in Kobe until the 25th instant. Our correspondents have sent us the wrappers. They all bear the Yokohama post mark of January 9th and the Kobe post mark of January 25th. There is nothing more: nothing whatever to indicate where the papers lay during the interval of 16 days. We have placed the matter in the hands of the Department of State for Communications, and trust that it may prove the means of leading to a strict investigation. Meanwhile, we have to thank our correspondents

for conveying the information to us, and especially for sending us the wrappers of the papers, for without such evidence a complaint addressed to the postal authorities can have little weight. The officials of the General Post Office in Tokyo are very desirous that all irregularities should be brought to their notice, and have asked us to inform our readers that complaints addressed direct to the Office will not only receive the fullest attention, but also be gratefully acknowledged as an evidence of the foreign public's desire to assist the Authorities in correcting abuses. Of course, the handling of letters and newspapers bearing superscriptions in English, German, or French only must always present difficulties to Japanese postal officials, and there are strong reasons for thinking that if the Government could afford to offer such emoluments as would draw into the postal service men possessing a fair knowledge of some European language, many of the irregularities now complained of would disappear. Indeed, our own opinion is that, in view of the great importance of securing efficiency in the transmission of letters, the Treasury's appropriations for the service are not nearly sufficient. Our inquiries have revealed the fact that many postal employes have to remain at the office from the morning of one day until the evening of the next, thus sleeping at home every second night only; and that they rest only one day in every ten. Over-work means bad work, the world over, above all when it is accompanied by insufficient pay. Until the postal service is organized in such a manner as to be above all reasonable complaint, no profit ought to be derived from it by the State. That is an axiom in all enlightened countries. There appears to be no lack of zeal and industry on the part of the postal officials and employes. Better remuneration and a larger staff are the desiderata. The House of Representatives, by its blind anxiety to cut down administrative expenses in all directions, has interfered most mischievously with the progress of the nation.

REPRIEVE OF MRS. CAREW.

HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL has received a despatch from HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER, Tokyo, to the effect that he has had under consideration the subject of the sentence of death passed in H.M. Court, Yokohama, on the 1st inst., on EDITH MAY HALLOWELL CAREW, for the murder of her husband, and that, in view of the Imperial Proclamation of H.M. the EMPEROR, dated the 31st ult., granting to all Japanese subjects under sentence on that day a remission of punishment, it appears proper that a similar measure of grace should be extended to the criminal in this case, whose trial in a Court sitting in HIS MAJESTY'S dominions had been proceeding for some days before and was about to be brought to a conclusion at the time of HIS MAJESTY'S Proclamation. HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER has accordingly decided not to direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, and in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the Order in Council, 1865, and otherwise, has directed that, in lieu of suffering capital punishment, Mrs. CAREW shall be imprisoned, with hard labour, for life.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE SINCE THE WAR.

We find in the *Tokyo Asahi* some interesting statistics with reference to the development of various industrial and commercial enterprises since the war. It is supposed that the fever of speculation caused by the war has now begun to calm down, for during last month (December) the capital invested was comparatively small, as the following figures show:—

ENTERPRISES STARTED DURING DECEMBER, 1896.	
	Capital.—Yen.
Railways	27,090,000
Banks	2,065,000
Companies	3,705,000

Total 32,860,000

Taking, now, the period from January 1st, 1895, to December 31st, 1896, it appears that the enterprises newly started, or those that increased their capital, were as follow:—

	Yen.
Railways	783,010,290
Banks	161,625,000
Companies	334,854,000

Total 1,279,489,290

Of the above total, the year 1895 is credited with the following:—

	Yen.
Railways	229,780,290
Banks	39,220,000
Companies	70,840,000

Total 339,840,290

The record of 1896 is:—

	Yen.
Railways	553,230,000
Banks	122,405,000
Companies	264,014,500

Total 939,649,500

During 1896, the month of greatest activity was January, when enterprises representing 148,000,000 *yen* were started, and the month of least activity was December, when, as stated above, the capital involved was only 32,000,000 *yen*. Considered with reference to the various kinds of enterprises, it appears that railway speculation was most active in August, when 93,000,000 *yen* was invested; and least active in March, when the investments aggregated 17,000,000 *yen* only. In the case of Banks, the largest figure was recorded in January, namely, 35,000,000 *yen*; and the smallest in May, namely, 900,000 *yen*. Company enterprise showed its maximum development in January, when 65,000,000 *yen* was involved; and its minimum in December, when the figure was only 3,700,000 *yen*. Our contemporary adds that many of these enterprises were started without any hope of consummating them, but it is, of course, scarcely possible to differentiate the *bond fide* from the bogus.

RAILWAYS IN JAPAN.

The *Tokyo Asahi* gives the following figures as exhibiting the state of railway enterprise in Japan at the close of December last:—

Mileage of lines opened	4,690 miles
Capital	266,669,460 <i>yen</i>
Mileage of lines for which temporary charters have been granted	1,543 miles
Capital of the above	69,870,500 <i>yen</i>
Mileage of lines for the construction of which charters have been sought by private companies	12,351 miles
Capital of the above	606,908,274 <i>yen</i>

THE AMNESTY & IMPERIAL GIFT.

Convicts whose term of service was commuted, in accordance with the special Imperial Ordinance issued on the 31st ult., aggregated 63,485 throughout the whole of Japan; and of these 13,289 were liberated, exclusive of prisoners in Hokkaido, where 2,495 have been set free, the total number liberated being thus 15,782. Taken by localities, the statistics of liberated convicts are as follow:—

Tokyo	763	Wakayama	223
Niigata	322	Kumamoto	247
Aichi	576	Chiba	229
Iwate	115	Shiga	197
Shimane	224	Akita	166
Kochi	292	Yamaguchi	112
Nagasaki	203	Saga	150
Miyagi	315	Hyogo	585
Fukushima	319	Nara	226
Tottori	134	Miyagi	220
Ehime	253	Yamaguchi	104
Okina	33	Kagawa	245
Osaka	680	Kanagawa	221
Gumma	343	Tochigi	290
Yamaguchi	207	Nagano	339
Yamanashi	132	Ishikawa	118
Hiroshima	357	Tokushima	261
Oita	196	Miyagi	134
Saitama	294	Tykyo Peniten-	
Shizuoka	250	tary	334
Aomori	95	Miyagi Peniten-	
Okayama	338	tary	386
Fukuoka	333	Muke Peniten-	
Kyoto	421	tary	449
Ibaraki	306		
Gifu	304		
Fukui	85	Total	13,289

To these number 2,495 for Hokkaido must be added, as also the prisoners set free in Formosa, about whose number no trustworthy report has yet been obtained.

The Imperial gift of 400,000 *yen* was distributed as follows:—

Hokkaido	5,600	Tokyo	25,000
Kanagawa	7,200	Hyogo	13,000
Saitama	9,000	Gumma	6,900
Tochigi	6,600	Nara	4,500
Shizuoka	9,900	Yamanashi	4,200
Nagano	10,400	Miyagi	7,100
Aomori	5,100	Yamagata	6,800
Ishikawa	6,500	Toyama	6,600
Okayama	9,500	Hiroshima	11,800
Tokushima	5,800	Kagawa	5,800
Fukuoka	11,300	Oita	7,000
Miyazaki	3,900	Kagoshima	9,100
Kyoto	12,300	Osaka	12,300
Nagasaki	7,100	Niigata	14,900
Chiba	10,600	Ibaraki	94,000
Miyagi	8,300	Aichi	13,400
Shiga	6,000	Gifu	8,300
Fukushima	8,800	Iwate	6,100
Akita	6,800	Fukui	5,400
Tottori	3,600	Shimane	6,100
Yamaguchi	8,200	Wakayama	5,600
Ehime	8,300	Kochi	5,200
Saga	5,100	Kumamoto	9,500
Okinawa	3,800	Formosa	15,000

OPERATION OF THE AMNESTY.

According to statistics published by the *Fiji Shimpō*, the prisoners now undergoing sentences in Tokyo jails, who will benefit by the amnesty, are as follow:—

PRISONERS WHOSE SENTENCE WILL BE REDUCED BY ONE DEGREE.

Life Convicts	9 Females.
Term Convicts	11 Females.
Penal Servitude Convicts	464 Males.
	54 Females.
Major Confinement Convicts	3,101 Males.
	1,090 Females.
Minor Confinement Convicts	51 Males.
	2 Females.

Total 4,782

THE EXPANSION OF THE NAVY.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, the Naval Expansion programme of the last Cabinet has been modified by the present Ministry, in so far as the first-class cruisers are concerned. The Ito Cabinet's idea was to have two first-class cruisers built in the first period and two in the second period, the ships to be of 7,500 tons displacement, and protected only slightly below the water line. It has now been determined to increase the number of these vessels to six and their size to 9,000 tons, and to have them protected below the water line as well as above. Such is the *Mainichi's* assertion. If these plans be carried out, the Japanese Navy will include six first-class cruisers of 9,000 tons each, four line-of-battle ships, of 14,000 tons each, approximately, besides the *Fuji* and the *Yashima*. There has been some talk lately of the number of armour-clads for the two periods being reduced from four to three, but we can find no confirmation of the report. The Cabinet's tendency is evidently in the other direction. The *Mainichi* ascribes the change in the number and design of the cruisers to the fact that affairs in the East do not look as tranquil as could be desired, especially in the direction of Korea and China, and that, consequently, the strength of the Navy, as contemplated by the Ito Cabinet, does not appear sufficient. The additional protection to be given to the cruisers is ascribed by our contemporary to the use of shells containing high explosives, which have now come into vogue, and are likely to be terribly destructive.

No official declaration having been published as to the details of the Naval Expansion Scheme, there has always been some uncertainty about it. Accepting the *Mainichi Shimbun's* assertion, as quoted above—though we must frankly say that we do not believe in six cruisers—the facts about Japan's Navy would be these. When the war was over, she possessed 43 serviceable vessels—torpedo boats, of which she had 26, not being included—their aggregate displacement being 78,774 tons. Out of that total, 10, with an aggregate displacement of 15,055 tons, had been captured from China: namely, an armour-clad turret ship (the *Chen-yuen*, now the *Chen-yen*), of 7,335 tons, 2 steel cruisers, 6 steel gun-boats, and 1 wooden vessel. Prior to the capture of the *Chen-yuen* she had never owned a line-of-battle ship. Her fleet consisted of comparatively small vessels—4 cruisers of over four thousand tons each; 4 of over three thousand tons; 4 of over two thousand; 6 of over fifteen hundred, and the rest gun-boats, sloops, &c. Two first-class battle-ships were, however, in course of construction to her order; the *Fuji* (12,649 tons) and the *Yashima* (12,517 tons), which will soon arrive in the East. These two big ships were entirely independent of the expansion programme elaborated after the War: they had been ordered long before any prospect of hostilities presented itself. There were also on the stocks, two steel cruisers (2,700 tons and 2,800 tons, respectively), and a steel despatch vessel (1,800 tons). Thus, before the expansion scheme was formed, Japan's Navy may be reckoned as consisting of 48 ships, with an aggregate displacement of 111,240 tons, and 26 torpedo boats. The expansion programme, accepting the *Mainichi's* very

doubtful correction, seems to stand as follows:—

	Tons.
4 line-of-battle ships of 15,140 tons each	59,560
6 first class cruisers of 9,000 tons each	54,000
3 second class cruisers of 4,800 tons each	14,400
3 third-class cruisers of 3,200 tons each	9,600
3 torpedo gun-boats of 1,200 tons each	3,600
1 torpedo depot-ship	6,750

We have here 19 ships with an aggregate displacement of 145,860 tons. The programme further included 11 torpedo-destroyers and 89 torpedo boats. Hence, finally, it appears that the Japanese Navy, in 1906, will consist of 67 ships, having an aggregate displacement of 257,100 tons, 11 torpedo-catchers, and 115 torpedo boats. Classified according to the nature of the principal ships, the result is:—

6 first class line-of-battle ships, ranging from 12,517 tons to 15,140 tons.
1 second class battle-ship of 7,535 tons.
6 first-class armoured cruisers of 9,000 tons each.
7 second-class cruisers of over 4,000 tons each.
6 third-class cruisers of over 3,000 tons each.
12 fourth-class cruisers of over 1,500 tons each.

If, however, the *Mainichi* be wrong as to the number of first-class cruisers, then the Navy will consist of 65 ships with a total displacement of 239,100 tons, besides torpedo craft.

It is evident, at all events, that before nine years have passed, Japan will possess a very formidable Navy.

THE AMNESTY.

The news that their sentences might be commuted, and in some cases remitted altogether, seems to have been quite unexpected by the prisoners in the jails of Tokyo and its vicinity, and, indeed, throughout the country at large. With what delight and gratitude the announcement was received may be gathered from the reports given in the vernacular papers. It is true that some slight hope of a measure of mercy was entertained by a few of the prisoners who had knowledge of the ancient customs followed in pre-Restoration days, but the knowledge was limited to a very small number, and as communication is strictly forbidden among the inmates of prisons, the great majority remained entirely ignorant of the welcome possibility.

On the evening of the 30th ult., the lecture hall of the Sugamo Prison was duly prepared, and at 8 o'clock on the following morning, more than 2,200 prisoners, then confined in the jail, were summoned to the Hall. The prisoners are said to have supposed that they were about to receive some instructions about their behaviour during the period of mourning. Presently, M. Yamada, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, followed by Mr. Yamashita, Chief Warden of the Police Board, and Dr. Nanjyo, a well-known Buddhist priest, entered the Hall. The announcement of the amnesty and the exact nature of its effects were made known to the prisoners by the Chief of Police and the Chief Warden, who spoke at some length about the graciousness of the Imperial act of clemency, and the obligation that devolved upon the recipients of the favour to become law abiding and loyal subjects of the Emperor. Dr. Nanjyo then preached a sermon, much in the same sense, its purport being that, in return for the grace extended to them, the convicts must spare no pains to become honest and industrious members of the community. The names of those to be liberated and of those whose terms of punishment would be reduced, were then read aloud. It is said that the joy shown

by the prisoners was most affecting, and that, for some twelve minutes, the hall was filled with murmurs of delight mingled with sobbing. The prisoners were then led to another room, where those to be liberated underwent medical examination, and were required to replace their red prison garb for a blue costume. Divided into parties of 20, they were next conducted elsewhere to receive the effects that had been in their possession at the time of entering the prison. The accounts from which we take these details say that the doffing of the prison costume and the donning of their own old clothes did not contribute to either the comfort or the appearance of the prisoners, for some found themselves in their summer garments, and others in the shabbiest, if not the raggedest of suits. A number of constables and inspectors of the Koishikawa Police Office were waiting at the gates of the prison to escort the prisoners coming under the jurisdiction of that office, to whom "surveillance tickets" were given; while to those that had to be sent to other Police Offices, tickets of leave were handed, which they were to carry to the respective offices for exchange with "surveillance labels." Relatives and intimate friends of the liberated convicts were also waiting at the gates, and some touching scenes are alleged to have been witnessed. By about 3 p.m. the process was concluded at the Sugamo Jail. Intelligence as to what took place at the Ichigaya, Kosuge, and Hachioji prisons does not differ materially from the above, with this exception that the inmates of the Ichigaya prison being women, their excitement was shown in a more marked manner. One elderly female, known by the unenviable sobriquet of "Robber Katsu," who had been sentenced in 1895, to three years' penal servitude, was thrown into such a delirium of delight at the unexpected news of recovered freedom, that she fainted away, and had to be carried on a shutter to the Kanda Prison. The notorious Hanai Ume who, some ten years ago, passed from the gay life of a *geisha* to the horrors of penal servitude for life, and whose story found a place in Mr. Norman's "Real Japan," had her sentence commuted to 15 years, 5 of which she has still to serve. The record of her prison life is not good, and she consequently benefited less by the amnesty than would otherwise have been the case. The villain of the Soma tragedy, Nishigori Gosei, had his term reduced by a fourth, and will therefore be liberated on May 3rd of this year. In the prisons under the control of the Metropolitan Police 694 men and women were liberated, and there yet remain 2,902 prisoners in all. The number of persons lying under sentence of capital punishment within the jurisdiction of Tokyo city, on the 31st ult., was 15, but of these 14 had appealed against the sentence, and in the case of one only was the judgment final. That one has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

It would appear that not a few of these liberated convicts are incorrigibly addicted to evil ways, and not at all disposed to be turned into virtuous paths by the magnanimity of the Court. Among some sixty who, having been set free, are under surveillance by the Fukagawa Police, 14 hid themselves on the very evening of their liberation, and of these one, who was undergoing his tenth sentence for larceny at the time of the amnesty repeated his old offence at Asakusa on the evening of

the 1st inst. It is still unknown whither he and the others have fled.

Another convict set free from the Yokohama Prison, perpetrated a theft at Hodogaya, while on his way to his home in Shizuoka Prefecture. Early on the morning of the 3rd inst., two constables, going their rounds in Nigiwai-cho, Yokohama, observed a suspicious-looking man carrying a bundle. They stopped him, and found that he was wearing several suits of clothes. Questioned minutely, he confessed to having broken into a house in Hodogaya, and carried away the clothes with the intention of selling them in Yokohama. His last sojourn in Yokohama prison was under sentence for his third offence of larceny. Another instance has been telegraphed to the *Fiji* from Okayama. One of the liberated convicts there escaped while being escorted to the place of his registration. It is to be feared that many more cases of the kind will occur later on.

NAVIGATION ENCOURAGEMENT LAW AND SHIPOWNERS.

Apprehensive lest the bounties to be granted under the laws for encouraging ship-building and navigation might assume undue proportions unless some limitations were imposed, the Government, we read in the *Fiji*, issued special regulations with reference to the nature of ships qualified to receive a bounty. These regulations being so stringent as virtually to cancel the privileges offered by the new law, ship-owners naturally expressed great dissatisfaction. The Government estimate that the number of steamers likely to claim bounties under the Encouragement Law will be 35 during the next fiscal year, and have inserted in the Budget an item of a little over 1,700,000 *yen* on that account. But it is said that no steamer now in Japan is qualified for a bounty, according to the Construction Regulations, and that, therefore, the sum set aside on this account will not be expended during the year. In this context what the Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha—both of which companies are vitally interested in the bounty question—have to say on the subject is worthy of all consideration. It is true, the Directors of the Yusen Kaisha are represented as saying, that the Company had already resolved to extend its sphere of operations, sooner or later, to Europe and America, even though no legislation for encouraging navigation took place. But it is not less true that the enactment of the Encouragement Law acted as a powerful stimulus to the shareholders of the Company, when, at a general meeting held last year, they decided to carry out at once their long cherished idea and to open regular services to Europe and America, in pursuance of which resolution the Company placed orders in England for the construction of 10 new steamers. Since then, to the consternation of the Company and of all other ship-owners, stringent regulations about the style of construction of steamers have been issued, with the result that the Company has been obliged to alter the design of the 10 steamers under construction in England, a step involving no small additional expenditure. For instance, one of the new steamers expected to start from England this month for Japan has been considerably delayed owing to the necessity of modifying the build. That in it-

self was a hardship, but the case of the steamers already in the possession of the Company is far worse. Not one steamer now on the Company's list seems qualified for a bounty, according to the provisions of the Regulations. When, with the view of obtaining a bounty for steamers used on the European line, the *Yamaguchi Maru* was submitted for inspection by the Authorities, she was subjected to such a rigid process as to injure her hull considerably. A whole month was needed to restore her to her original condition. Yet she obtained only 97 points out of a 100, and was rejected because of being 3 points short. She might have passed this difficult inspection if various repairs had been undertaken, but that would have involved considerable delay and expense. Such being the case with the *Yamaguchi*, which stands at the head of all the steamers in the Company's possession in point of build, durability, and so forth, the result of an inspection in the case of other steamers may be easily inferred. The Company has no idea whatever of consulting its own interests alone in the matter, but simply wishes to have things conducted in a fair manner. The Construction Regulations are universally considered to be too rigorous, but the Encouragement Law is equally admitted to be defective. What the Company desires is to see the Law withdrawn in favour of Subsidy Regulations awarding special subsidies to steamers running on such important lines as the European, the American, and so forth. But if that be not permissible, the Law should be amended and the Construction Regulations should be made more lenient, the rate of bounty being, at the same time, reduced. If neither of these courses can be adopted, if the existing Regulations must stand unaltered, then the Company will have no choice but give up the European and American services for the present.

The case of the Oriental Steamship Company is not so hard as that of the Yusen Kaisha, for it does not yet possess steamers of its own, but has to build or purchase. Hence the enforcement of the strict Construction Regulations affects the interests of the Company only to the extent of calling for a larger investment of capital. The Company has already ordered the construction of three steamers of 5,000 tons each, with a speed of 16 to 17 knots, for the purposes of its American line. As the designs of the steamers have passed the examination of the Inspection Authorities, they may be expected to be found fully qualified for a bounty. The building is to be completed by the fall of the year. The purchase of three tank steamers is not yet consummated, though statements to that effect have appeared in certain papers.

We may supplement the above by saying that the action of the Authorities in this matter seems to be another case of doing violence to the spirit of a law for the sake of adhering to its letter. It is certainly right that the public money should not be spent indiscriminately for the purpose of encouraging ship-building. Regulations determining the structure of a vessel in order that she shall be qualified for the receipt of a bounty are essential, and no Company could justly object to their enactment. As for the Regulations now in question, we believe them to be virtually a transcript of the regulations followed at Lloyds, and if English ship-builders and ship-owners are

content to abide by their provisions, we see no reason why Japanese should complain. But a very great deal, everything in some cases, depends upon the manner of applying regulations. There must be some exercise of intelligent latitude. To stick slavishly to the exact text of a law where ship-building is concerned, would be essentially mischievous, for the science of ship-building is progressive, and the requirements of a law enacted last year might be found quite obsolete a year or two hence. Lloyd's surveyors have never shown any unreasoning conservatism of that kind. They read the regulations by the light of the time, and do not pretend to be so foolish as to imagine that because the measurements of a ship just built in a first-class yard, do not tally exactly with the measurements prescribed by regulations framed some time ago, therefore the ship must suffer in classification. The changes of design that the Directors of the Yusen Kaisha have had to make in their ships now building in England are probably the reverse of improvements. If the regulations are unalterable, so too must be the manner of constructing ships designed to comply with their provisions—an obviously mischievous necessity. On the other hand, a ship like the *Yamaguchi Maru*, built eight years ago, may not conform with all the stipulations of regulations enacted yesterday, though she was of the highest class at the time of her launch. Why should such a ship be disqualified for a bounty? There is some excuse for rigidly applying regulations to vessels about to be constructed, but to debar a steamer because her qualifications, which were the highest possible eight years ago, are not the highest possible now, is quite unreasonable. According to the present system the so-called "Law for the Encouragement of Navigation and Ship-building" is likely to prove, in practice, a law for the discouragement of either.

CURRENT TOPICS.

According to a Government Delegate's explanation at one of the Budget Committee's meetings, the amount of the Indemnity brought to Japan up to the 11th of December was as follows:—

Amount of Indemnity received	£22,496,045	6s. 6d.
Amount brought over in gold specie	2,091,103	8s. 6d.
Amount brought over in silver specie	2,912,579	8s. 6d.
Amount transferred by process of exchange	5,07,000	0s. 0d.
Amount devoted to Government payments	738,761	16s.

Total

Remaining in England and Germany.....

£21,685,001 23s. 6d.

£22,496,045 6s. 6d.

Owing to evils incidental to all Japanese manufactures, namely, deterioration of quality, the export of the silk stuff called *Kaiki*, which is produced chiefly in Kai, Kiryu, Ashikaga, and Hachioji, fell to a very low figure at the end of last year. Since then the weavers have organized themselves into a guild and are endeavouring to restore the reputation of their staple. How far they have succeeded and how far custom has been recovered are points not yet clear. Korea is now one of the best purchasers of this kind of stuff. Assuming that Kai and the other weaving centres produce about 50,000 *hiki* (pieces of 21½ yards) per annum, about one-fifth to said to go to Korea. Though inferior in point of lustre and durability to Chinese stuffs, *Kaiki* has the redeeming quality of being cheap and comparatively durable. Hence the favour in which it is held in Korea.

THE BUDGET COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENTS.

The deliberations of the Budget Committee were brought to a conclusion at 4 p.m. on the 1st inst., and the Committee's report was at once placed in the hands of the President of the House of Representatives. The period allowed by law for the Committee's deliberations is only 15 days, but, owing to various circumstances which prevented speedy progress, the days of the Committee's actual session were only 10, if we exclude the days devoted to mere technicalities. The chief amendments recommended by the Committee are as follow:—

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Of four new Legations that the Government proposed to establish, those in Siam and Hawaii are approved, but those in Mexico and Brazil are rejected. Of five new Consulates, those in Sydney and Antwerp are approved, but those in Chicago, Manila, and Newchwang are rejected.

The secret service fund is cut down from 80,000 *yen* to 60,000 *yen*, the latter being the sum appropriated in the previous Budget.

HOME OFFICE.

In this Department, the secret service fund of 100,000 *yen* is reduced to 57,000 *yen*, which is the amount voted for the same purpose last session.

ARMY.

The only reduction effected in this Department is a retrenchment of 30,000 *yen* in an appropriation of over 230,000 *yen*, on account of new buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The local school inspection fund of 63,000 *yen* is struck out.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The Telephone expansion fund, standing at 577,373 *yen* in the original Budget, is amended to 2,026,298 *yen*; the Government Railway Improvement fund is increased from three million *yen* to 3,600,000 *yen*. However, as the Government itself had introduced amendments in this sense, the changes cannot be fairly attributed to the Budget Committee. The two appropriations, thus amended, are in the form proposed by the financial programme of the preceding Cabinet.

The subsidy to the Hokkaido Tanko Railway Company is promised until the 33rd fiscal year. Hence the Treasury stands pledged to pay the Company further sums totalling 230,000 *yen*, approximately. The Budget Committee recommends that the Government open negotiations with the Company with the object of reducing the aggregate amount of subsidies to 160,000 *yen*. The Committee's idea is not so much to retrench official expenditures, as to effect a modification of an agreement which has provoked much popular dissatisfaction.

The two items of Telephone Service Expansion and Improvement of State Railways having been restored to the form suggested by the preceding Cabinet, the Public Undertakings Loan will have to be increased, says the *Nippon*, to 61,320,000 *yen*, or over 66 million *yen*, if the Railway Loan of 5 million *yen* be added.

POSTHUMOUS NAME OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

It has been decided that the posthumous name of the late Empress Dowager shall be *Yeikwo Kotaike*, or Supremely Illustrious Empress Dowager. Vernacular newspapers state that the practice of giving such names to deceased members of the Imperial Family used to be invariably followed in ancient times, but fell into abeyance from the time when the administrative power was usurped by the military aristocracy.

EMOLUMENTS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN JAPAN.

An Imperial Ordinance, issued under date of December 29th, 1896, over the signature of the Minister President of State and the Minister of Education, must have been hailed with delight by public school teachers. The Ordinance is designed to ameliorate the condition by increasing the stipends of these hitherto most wretchedly paid officials. The Ordinance provides, among other things, that the average monthly salary of teachers in ordinary common schools in towns containing over 100,000 inhabitants, shall be 16 *yen*; 14 *yen* in towns of smaller population, and 12 *yen* in urban and rural districts. Teachers in higher common schools are to have an average of 20 *yen* per mensem in towns of over 100,000 inhabitants; 18 *yen* in towns of smaller populations, and 16 *yen* in urban and rural districts. These, it will be observed, are the average figures. As for the minimum stipend, it is fixed at 10 *yen* in the case of a male teacher in a higher common school; 8 *yen* for a female teacher; 7 *yen* for an assistant male teacher, and 5 *yen* for an assistant female. Turning, finally, to the ordinary common schools, we find that the minima for male teachers and assistant teachers are 8 *yen* and 6 *yen* respectively, and that the corresponding figures for females are 5 *yen* and 4 *yen*.

With regard to the effect of this Ordinance in increasing the emoluments of common-school teachers, a tolerably accurate idea may be formed from the case of Tokushima. In that prefecture there are 19 teachers of higher common schools, drawing an average salary of 9.52 *yen*; and 59 teachers of ordinary common schools, whose average stipend is 8½ *yen*. Estimated at the average rate of 18 *yen* for the former and 14 *yen* for the latter, the outlay for higher common-school teachers will be increased by more than 1,600 *yen*, and that for teachers of inferior standing by 3,800 *yen*, approximately; that is to say, a total of over 5,500 *yen* divided among 78 teachers. These figures are exclusive of salaries for assistant teachers. In other words, the educational expenditure on account of the prefecture of Tokushima will be increased by 25 per cent. Tokushima has had terrible experiences in the matter of inundations during recent years, and its inhabitants may murmur about this addition to their burdens, but Japanese publicists must welcome the reform as absolutely essential. Passing from Tokushima to the country at large, we find this comparison, namely, that whereas the average monthly stipend of common-school male teachers ranged from 12.906 *yen* to 7.455 *yen*, at the close of 1895, it cannot henceforth be less than 12 *yen*, though individuals may receive as little as 8 *yen*. The figures are still painfully small, however, especially in the case of women. An assistant female teacher in a common-school at 4 *yen* monthly, or, say, three pence three farthings a day, suggests a person perpetually crushed by poverty. It is scarcely conceivable that any girl should deliberately undertake to equip herself for the position of a teacher when the reward of success is so paltry. Some time ago, we published statistics showing that the average yearly emolument of licensed teachers throughout the empire was 118 *yen*, and the emolument of temporarily licensed, or assistant teachers, 64 *yen*; which means,

9.83 *yen* and 5.35 *yen*, respectively per month. In fact, numbers of these men were in receipt of incomes such as a *betto* or a house-servant would reject with scorn. That was a state of affairs calling loudly for remedy, and although the measure of relief now afforded is still small, educationists will welcome it with profound gratitude. The measure redounds to the credit of the Matsukata Cabinet, and we venture to congratulate H.E. Marquis Hachisuka most heartily that his name is associated with a reform so excellent. After all, a *yen* signifies to a Japanese about as much as half-a-sovereign does to an Englishman, and if we were asked to express the emoluments of Japanese teachers in sterling, that is to say, the emoluments prior to the Ordinance just issued, we should say that they ranged from about sixty to thirty pounds annually. If Count Matsukata and his colleagues would now approach the question of the Judiciary's salaries in a similarly liberal spirit, they would stand credited with two of the most beneficial reforms of the *Meiji* era.

ARMAMENT EXPANSION EXPENSES.

It is stated by the *Shogyo Shimpō* that, according to explanations given by the Government Delegates to the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, the total expenditures of 294 million *yen*, in round figures, on account of Army and Navy Expansion, are to be divided as follows, with reference to the manner of payment:—

Payments from the Indemnity ...	196 million <i>yen</i>
Payments in the form of Loan	
Bonds	77 " "
Payments from the General Revenue	21 " "

The question of the Public Undertakings Loan, to be floated during the approaching fiscal year, has naturally become a subject of much speculation. Money is decidedly tight in Japan at present. Omitting subsidiary coins, and noting that gold and silver virtually perform no part as media of exchange in Japan, we may say that the total volume of the circulating currency, including convertible notes and Treasury and Bank notes, does not exceed 240 million *yen*. With that sum—quite paltry when compared with the floating capital of any important nation in the West—the Japanese have been building railways, purchasing ships, starting numerous industrial enterprises, and otherwise spending money freely during the past decade. The limit of a *yen*'s potential activity is an unknown quantity, but that it has been pretty nearly reached is proved by the great difficulty that enterprising men now experience in obtaining accommodation, and by the high interest that banks are willing to pay on fixed deposits. Under such circumstances, the possibility of successfully floating a five-per-cent. domestic loan of over 59 million *yen*, looks decidedly remote. The Budget Committee in the Lower House has been investigating the problem, and in the *Fiji Shimpō* we find a statement of the opinion expressed by the Minister of State for Finance, in reply to queries from the Committee. The gist of His Excellency's view is that, although the immediate floating of the loan would be out of the question, the chances of getting it subscribed by and by are good; for from this time onward large amounts from the indemnity

will pass into the hands of the people, and they will be glad to find a means of investing the money. In a word, the Treasury looks forward to paying out the Indemnity with one hand, and drawing it back with the other.

THE "CASSINI CONVENTION."

Two writers, apparently, have discussed the "Cassini Convention" in the *Saturday Review*. At all events, their point of view is different. One considers the effect of the Convention, assuming it to be true; the other briefly examines the internal evidences of truth or falsehood furnished by the document itself. Both are in exact agreement with what we ourselves wrote on the subject when the "Convention" was published by the *North-China Daily News*. More than one local English newspaper has declared that Russia's doings in Manchuria matter nothing to England, and that Her Majesty's Government may look on complacently even though the littoral of the Yellow Sea, the Regent's Sword Peninsula, and the northern coast of the Gulf of Pechili fall under Russian sway. Against such a view we have always contended. For although we are not among those that abuse Russia for extending her sphere of influence and supremacy, for doing, in short, precisely what England herself is continually doing, we cannot choose but recognise the radically different consequences of the two Powers' expansion: free-trade England throwing open to the whole world's commerce every square mile of territory added to her dominions; protectionist Russia employing all means to exclude every nation except her own from the territories governed by her. Commenting upon the facts that Great Britain's total trade with Africa, which a century ago was £600,000, is now forty-three millions sterling, and that out of that fine total, over forty millions is with districts under British control and only two millions with non-British Africa, one of the writers in the *Saturday* says:—"At present our trade with China stands to that of other countries somewhat, let us say, in the same proportion. How long would that proportion last if Russia held Manchuria, if there was a Russian railway terminus at Port Arthur, and Russian soldiers entrenched along the Straits of Pechili, and if France in the south had followed the good example set her in the north?" As to the reality of the Convention, the other writer in the *Saturday* classes it with "tales which suggest doubt by their completeness." We dare say that even the journalists in the Far East who extended readiest credence to the "Convention" when it was published, have by this time learned to share the conviction expressed by us from the outset, namely, that the elaboration and conclusion of such an agreement by responsible Russian and Chinese statesmen can not be credited for an instant. The public are always reminded, whenever these strange betrayals of diplomatic secrecy occur in China, that the venality of Chinese secretaries and Chinese officials furnishes a means of access to all Peking archives. But there is another side to that doctrine, namely, that the same venal unscrupulousness may easily furnish access to imaginary archives. If any Chinaman is prepared—which we greatly doubt—to perfoliate a State paper and betray its contents, why should he not also be

ready to manufacture bogus State papers and sell them as genuine? Why not, indeed? So long as the editors of foreign local journals, or the agents of foreign Powers, offer a fine market for such commodities, a supply is likely to be forthcoming. We have been favoured by the *North-China Daily News* with two bogus agreements between China and Russia. That line of sensation has now been pretty nearly extended to its limit.

MRS. CAREW'S REPRIEVE.

Sir Ernest Satow has shown much tact in his method of reprieving Mrs. Carew, and wise clemency in the fact of the reprieve. Very few of the British residents were aware, we imagine, and certainly we ourselves were not, that a power so great is vested in the Queen's Representative at the Japanese Court. As to the propriety of the arrangement there can be no question. Justice, to be effective, must be speedy, and so long as the Sovereign's signature is needed to give validity to a death warrant, authority to sign in lieu of the Sovereign must of necessity be delegated to the British Minister in a distant country where Her Majesty's Courts exercise jurisdiction under a special Convention. It would be intolerable if the execution of a sentence had to be delayed until reference were made from Tokyo to London. Being, then, invested with authority to sign a death warrant in his capacity of the Sovereign's Representative, Sir Ernest Satow necessarily possesses also the power of reprieve. Never before, however, has there been any occasion to exercise that power in Japan, and we count Sir Ernest Satow most fortunate that it has fallen to his lot to save a lady from a felon's death. If Mrs. Carew be guilty of the cold-blooded murder of her husband, everybody must desire that she should receive adequate punishment. But the day has long passed when civilized humanity could tolerate the idea of executing a woman on the scaffold, and though Judge Mowat had no choice but to pronounce sentence of death, Sir Ernest Satow has been able to step in and avert a consummation that would have shocked the British people. It must have occurred to Sir Ernest, on carefully perusing the evidence, either that Mrs. Carew is innocent of the crime laid to her charge, or that she can not be held entirely responsible for her actions. In either case her execution would have been a horror and an injustice. If she is innocent, time is now afforded for the operation of the invincible power in which we have all learned to trust at the darkest crises of our lives, the power of truth. If she is irresponsible, a shocking tragedy has been averted. Under any circumstances, justice has been tempered with mercy. We confess that it disturbs our sense of proportion to speak, in the same breath, of the fact that Her Majesty's Minister has been able to impart to his well-judged act a complexion of sympathy with the present mourning of the Japanese nation, and with the measures adopted by the Sovereign of Japan to pay respect to the memory of the late Empress Dowager. Still it will be recognised by the world that Sir Ernest Satow's solution of a difficult problem evinces very admirable tact, and that consideration cannot but augment the satisfaction felt by His Excellency's nationals on learning of the reprieve.

DISTRESS OF JAPANESE LABOURERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. Nosse, Japanese Consul at Vancouver, has reported to the Foreign Office under date of December 5th, that much distress exists among Japanese labourers in British Columbia. After describing the abnormal trade depression that prevails in British Columbia, the report observes that among over 1,400 Japanese collected in the vicinity of the Fraser River with the view of engaging in salmon fishing, not only some sixty leading men, accustomed to manage the business on their own account, but also almost all other Japanese fisherman, except a few lucky gamblers, have fallen more or less into debt, so that labourers aggregating over a thousand are at a loss what to do. The state of affairs is in marked contrast to previous records, for, hitherto at the close of the salmon season, more than one half of the Japanese used to be able to go home, or to cross the frontier into the United States. Collieries and saw-mills have either been temporarily closed or have reduced their business operations owing to the general depression. Not merely do they refrain from engaging any new hands: they are obliged to dismiss many of those already in their employ. When the salmon season was over, several hundred Japanese labourers were at once thrown into considerable distress, and the Consulate found it incumbent to seek some employment for them. Inquiries were made not only in British Columbia but also in Oregon and Washington, but no employer has yet been discovered; moreover, the bankruptcy of two saw-mills in Vancouver has resulted in swelling the number of unemployed labourers by 50 or 60, and another mill that used to give work to about 80 Japanese has decided to reduce wages to 75 cents., or even to 50 cents. a day, for the supply of labour is now five or six times in excess of the demand, and an employer finds no difficulty in engaging workmen on his own terms. To this already greatly overstocked labour market, new additions are continually made by Japanese immigrants. The *Victoria*, which arrived in Vancouver at the end of October, brought over 50 labourers from Fukushima. Seventy more were expected by the middle of December, and as a large number of labourers from Shiga Prefecture will probably arrive in the spring, these newcomers are sure to experience great hardships. It is most important that the true state of affairs should be made known in Japan. From about the end of autumn to the date of the report, over 20 Japanese labourers on the banks of the Fraser had died, and not one of them possessed a cent. Whenever a Japanese falls ill or dies, a sum of from 50 to 60 dollars must be collected among his fellow-countrymen to pay for his medicines and burial. Of course, in times of prosperity, work can be found without much difficulty, and Japanese labourers obtain employment at one place or another, even though they arrive in large numbers. But nothing of the kind is possible at present. The arrival of 50 Fukuoka labourers was particularly ill-advised, for they originally went to Hawaii with the view of getting work there, but subsequently changed their mind and proceeded to the colder and more expensive Vancouver, at a season when, owing to the snow, work must be suspended in great part, under any circumstances.

THE THEATRICALS AND CONCERT IN YOKOHAMA.

It is a graceful act on the part of the British and American residents of Yokohama to postpone the performance of the Amateur Theatricals and the Tea and Coffee Concert originally fixed for the 30th January and the 6th February, respectively. One of these affairs was for a charitable purpose, and on that plea exemption might have been claimed from any obligation to observe the period of national mourning for the late Empress Dowager. But the American and British residents are evidently disposed to pay every possible deference to the customs of the country, and the spirit shown by them is worthy of all applause. They do not desire, we are persuaded, to have public attention drawn to such a deed of kindly sympathy, but since we advertised in these columns on the fact that the Theatricals and Concert, had their original dates remained unaltered, would have fallen within the period of mourning, it becomes our pleasant duty to record the postponements now made. It is to be hoped that such of the vernacular journals as show readiness to seek out and condemn any conduct capable of being construed into an evidence of want of consideration on the part of foreigners towards Japanese, will give publicity to this very cogent proof of friendship and good will. In no Occidental country does a custom prevail similar to that now voluntarily observed by the foreign community of Yokohama, and, we may add, of Tokyo also, for not only has the Tokyo Dramatic and Musical Society postponed a charitable performance which had been fixed for the 23rd January, but many foreign residents have abandoned musical evenings for which all arrangements had been made. The death of a reigning Sovereign in a European country would not involve any of the abstentions imposed by Japanese custom. After two or three days, people would go about their ordinary avocations and everything would move in its wonted groove, just as though no unusual incident had occurred. Hence, in giving up all public entertainments, and refraining even from a musical evening, merely because that method of national mourning is adopted in this country, the foreign residents display a degree of consideration that ought to effectually dispel the misconceptions of Japanese chauvinists like the *Nippon* and its supporters.

EXQUISITE POLITENESS.

A Nagasaki English journal says that "one of the almost universal traits of primeval savagery is the imposition of the most frightfully discomforting (*sic*) and even aggravating religious rites and ceremonies upon all subjects in the event of the death of a potentate." The reference is to the methods of mourning adopted by the Japanese nation in memory of the late Empress Dowager. Being abusive of Japan, the article containing this pretty piece of grammatical courtesy is immediately copied into the columns of a Yokohama English journal. And yet we all wonder and cry out "shame" if a Japanese student behaves roughly towards people represented by such journals! One of almost universal traits of primeval savagery is to be frightfully and even aggravatingly indifferent to the feelings of others. Nagasaki and Yokohama can fairly claim the credit of possessing some types of that category.

THE SENTENCE OF DOOM.

NEVER has so solemn and impressive a scene been enacted in a Consular Court in Yokohama, as that which, on Monday afternoon, closed the last public act of the CAREW tragedy, so far as concerns the unfortunate lady now convicted of murder.

The day had been dark and dreary from the morning. Drizzling rain fell from a sullen, murky sky. The cold was piercing when the proceedings began, but as the hours wore on the atmosphere inside the little Court room seemed to grow stifling and oppressive, the excitement of all within rising to fever heat. His Lordship took his seat shortly after half-past ten, and at once began his charge to the jury, speaking until a little before twelve o'clock, when the Court rose for lunch. The intensity of suppressed feeling that manifested itself at the outset, was allayed somewhat by the calm, stately tones of the Judge, as he delivered with terrible lucidity the crushing arguments of his charge. But, in the afternoon, evidences of the painful suspense under which the audience laboured could not be concealed. The accused woman, haggard, thin, and careworn, her lips tightly compressed, her frame rigid with nervous energy, could scarcely be seen behind the screen that shut off the back of the prisoner's dock, but to the Judge, the jury, and the journalists who sat facing her, the great and shocking change wrought in her appearance by long torture on the rack of suspense was painfully visible. Behind the Bench, and at the side where the jury sat, the windows were half draped with dark blue curtains, and these added to the gloom of the darkened Court room. At twenty-five minutes past two, the Judge concluded his summing-up, and within a few minutes the Jury had left the Court. No doubt the last words of the Crown Advocate were still ringing in their ears, and pressing upon their minds:—

Pay no regard to anything but to the internal voice of your own consciences, and to that sense of duty which you owe to God and man on this occasion, seeking no reward except the comforting assurance that when you look back to the proceedings of this day you will feel that you have discharged to the utmost of your ability and to the best of your power the duty which it was yours to perform. If on a review of this whole case, comparing the evidence on the one side and that on the other, and weighing it in the even scales of justice, you can come to the conclusion of innocence, or can even entertain that fair and reasonable amount of doubt of which the accused is entitled to the benefit, in God's name acquit her; but if, on the other hand, all the facts and all the evidence lead your minds, with satisfaction to yourselves, to the conclusion of her guilt, then—but then only—I ask for a verdict of "guilty" at your hands. For the protection of the good, for the repression of the wicked, I ask for that verdict by which alone—as it seems to me—the safety of society can be secured, and the demands, the imperious demands, of public justice can be satisfied.

The Judge then left the Court. He was followed out by the Counsel for the Crown, Mr. H. S. WILKINSON and Mr. H. C. LITCHFIELD. The prisoner's Counsel, Mr. J. F. LOWDER, looking worn and an-

xious, remained a short time, to address a few cheering words to his unhappy client. Then he, too, left. Slowly the minutes ticked themselves away, but within a briefer space than had been expected, signs that the Jury had agreed began to be discernible. The Chief Clerk of the Court, Mr. C. D. MOSS, entered, followed by Mr. WILKINSON. Then came Mr. LITCHFIELD, and finally Mr. LOWDER. Anxiety was depicted on every face. At three o'clock the Judge entered, and within a minute a clatter of feet on the paved stones leading to the Court's private entrance announced that the Jury were returning. The accused stood up and, with parted lips and steady, piercing eyes, awaited the words that were to restore her to liberty or condemn her to a felon's doom. The Clerk of the Court formally put the question to the Jury: "Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" The answer was in the affirmative. Then, his voice quivering with emotion, the Clerk propounded the next momentous question. Mr. PATTERSON, foreman of the Jury, a Scotchman of that calm, firm type that recalls the old Covenanters, replied:—"Guilty." The silence that ensued was terrible. The face of the accused became over-spread with a ghastly dull blue tint: the lines of her lips changed to chalky white; her eyes assumed the look of an animal stricken to death: her hands clutched convulsively at the dock. Asked whether she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon her, she replied, in a voice whose husky dullness contrasted painfully with her wonted tones, "No," and sank back exhausted into her chair. The Judge then sat upright in his place. It could be seen by all that he mastered his emotion with the greatest difficulty. First he informed Mr. LOWDER that the sentence he was about to pronounce—the sentence that must always follow such a verdict—could not be carried out unless the Court were so instructed by Sir ERNEST SATOW, HER MAJESTY'S Representative in Japan, under his own hand and seal. Then, amid an even more painful silence, he assumed the three-cornered black cap, always donned by British Judges when about to pass capital sentence. In a voice broken and trembling, he uttered the words of doom, the final sentence of all—"May God have mercy upon your soul"—being scarcely audible. Thus EDITH MAY HALLOWELL CAREW, the bright, attractive, refined lady, whom so many in this small community have known intimately, and so many have been happy to call their friend, passed from the pale of the society that she once graced; stepped down, a condemned felon, with the sentence of a shameful death ringing in her ears. There were some whose morbid curiosity so far overpowered their feelings of humanity, that they waited to see her descend the steps

of the Court to the sombre vehicle which carried her back to jail. We can only hope that a chance of mercy is suggested by the words of the Judge in prefacing the sentence of death. If it falls within the competence of Sir ERNEST SATOW to save this most unhappy woman from the gallows, he will be laying up a blessed memory for himself and earning the strong approval and gratitude of his nationals by exercising his power in the cause of clemency. Justice demands no such shocking sacrifice as her killing. Who shall venture to gauge the suffering that drove her to a deed so desperate? If she sinned, she was also deeply sinned against. The story of her life is before us. The giddiness, the moral instability, the love of admiration, that marked some of her acts—are they not sins to which an environment such as that of her daily existence is only too apt to betray human beings? For the sake of her family; for the sake of her children; for the sake of the friends that still have the courage and constancy to support her; for the sake of the repentance that she can work out by years of patient effort, we must all hope that mercy will be substituted for vengeance. Civilization is happily leading the world farther and farther from the stern law of equal retaliation, and teaching us the truth of the old principle that the virtue of justice consists in moderation.

THE CAREW CASE.

MRS. CAREW has been pronounced guilty of the murder of her husband by poison. The verdict was based on circumstantial evidence. No direct proof was forthcoming. Circumstantial evidence is always unsatisfactory in the sense that its value may be largely affected by the personal equation of its analyzer. Rarely will two men agree exactly in the deductions drawn by them from the same items of circumstantial evidence. This difficulty was clearly outlined by Judge MOWAT'S instruction to the Jury in the CAREW case. He bade them find the accused guilty should the proofs against her convey to their minds the same degree of certainty that they would require for their guidance in acting decisively in any grave business of their own. Judge MOWAT is not primarily responsible for that dictum: it emanated from a distinguished American jurist. But what a shifting standard it prescribes! The degree of assurance that a man requires for guidance in grave affairs of life—does it not differ materially according to the man? Will not one man act confidently on *data* that to another seem wholly inadequate? We have an example, a striking example, in this CAREW case itself. Up to last Friday morning the firm belief of seven persons out of every ten among the general public was that the jury could not possibly con-

vict. Then came the final speech for the prosecution. It reduced the ratio to, perhaps, five out of every ten. Still the moiety remained persuaded of the inadequacy of the evidence. The five jurymen, however, needed only 25 minutes' deliberation to agree that the woman was a murderess. They had sat for 21 days listening to testimony complicated, prolix, and perplexing. Twenty-five minutes sufficed them to deduce from it a certainty such as each of the five would have deemed sufficient for guidance in the grave affairs of his life. A certainty about what? A certainty that an educated, refined lady, after living for several years on terms of apparent affection with her husband, the father of her children, suddenly set herself to kill him under circumstances of awful cruelty, pouring poisons into him day after day, and watching with cold indifference his prolonged tortures. Such an incident lies so far beyond the range of ordinary conception that some explanation equally extraordinary is essential to credence. No explanation is forthcoming. We have to fall back on the hackneyed and totally inadequate hypothesis that she desired to be free; that she resorted to the foul crime of murder merely for the sake of obtaining a fuller measure of liberty than a married woman enjoys while living with her husband. It was not shown that her love for some one else had attained the dimensions of an absorbing passion. She had flirtations, indeed, with other men, but they were light affairs, not, apparently, involving conduct to which her husband took serious exception. She did not abhor the father of her children; she was not jealous of him; her affections had not been strongly engaged elsewhere. Hatred, jealousy, love, the three mainsprings of great crimes, were all absent. Yet she has been judged guilty of perpetrating a great, a shocking, crime.

Briefly stated, the evidence against Mrs. CAREW was, first, that between the 11th and the 21st of October, there came into her possession three ounces of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic; secondly, that between the same dates her husband died, and that his death may have been due to arsenical poisoning.

As to the particulars of the first point, we put the quantity of arsenic at 3 ounces, for though $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces were certainly procured, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces possibly, a half-ounce bottle is alleged to have been broken—and there is no positive proof that it was not—and an ounce bottle could not be definitely traced. Hence it cannot be alleged, beyond all doubt, that more than three ounces were actually available. Out of those three ounces, two half-ounce bottles were obtained ostensibly for use by Mrs. CAREW herself, under the orders of her medical adviser. On October 10th, Dr. WHEELER prescribed arsenic for her in the form of Fowler's Solution. On

the next day, she sent his prescription to a chemist, and received a half-ounce bottle of the Solution. That was perfectly legitimate. But on the 17th; she procured another bottle from the same chemist. The first bottle might have sufficed for 16 days' doses and ought to have sufficed for 12 days'. It seems to have been exhausted in 6. The first suspicion attaches to this rapidity of consumption. But obviously any estimate of the number of doses to which a bottle will run when its contents have to be measured out drop by drop three times a day, is liable to large error. The slightest defect in the dropping process may involve the loss of three, four, or even a dozen doses. When, by an involuntary movement of the hand, the drops change into a stream and a dangerous dose is found to have been poured out instead of a medicinal, few people take the trouble to save the excess: they throw it away and have recourse to the bottle again. These are accidents of everyday experience. Results that may reasonably be ascribed to such accidents, cannot justly be taken as evidences of criminality. So much for the rapid consumption of the first bottle. The second half-ounce bottle, obtained on the 17th of October, is said to have been broken. Whether it was broken or was not broken, could not be proved beyond doubt. Therefore, the Jury had no further concern with the question, and it follows that the procuring of another half-ounce bottle on the 21st, nominally to replace the broken one, may have been a perfectly innocent act. Suppositions of evil intent are thus limited to two ounce bottles obtained from a Japanese chemist, one on the 20th of October, the other on the 21st. The contents of these two bottles represented 8 grains of arsenic. A generally fatal dose is 2 grains. Dr. DIVERS, who chemically examined the internal organs of the deceased, arrived at the conclusion that some 8 grains of arsenic were present in the body at the time of death. The sickness of Mr. CAREW developed its worst phases almost simultaneously with the entry of the first ounce bottle of arsenic into his house. He died on the day following the introducing of the second. These are terribly pregnant coincidences. The inference they suggest is valueless, however, unless it be fortified by some conclusive proof that Mr. CAREW died, not merely from arsenic, but from arsenic in the form of Fowler's Solution.

This brings us to the second salient point of the evidence. The chemical analysis of the deceased's remains disclosed three poisons: dissolved and absorbed arsenic; solid white arsenic, and sugar of lead. Was death due to one of these poisons alone? Was it due to the combined action of two of them? Was it due to the united operation of all three? These questions still await conclusive answers. Seven experts were summoned

to give testimony as to the cause of death. The first (Dr. WHEELER) said that "the symptoms were quite consistent with arsenical poisoning," but that "if arsenic and acetate of lead were exhibited in large doses, the lead might have produced similar symptoms." The second (Dr. TODD) said that the "symptoms were compatible with death from irritant poison;" that, "in his opinion, the poison was arsenic," and that he "surmised it to have been arsenic in fluid form." The third (Dr. MAY) said that, "in his opinion, death was due to arsenical poisoning;" that "in his opinion there ought to be no difficulty in distinguishing between the symptoms of lead poisoning and arsenical poisoning," but that he "had not had any practical experience of either." The fourth (Dr. DIVERS), who performed the chemical analysis, said that, in his opinion death was due to arsenic; that "the fact of his having found no white arsenic in the liver was against the notion that it was given in the form of white arsenic;" that "the presumption was that it was given in the form of solution;" that he "could not positively assert that lead did not contribute to the death;" that he "could not positively assert whether the arsenic absorbed was white arsenic or from Fowler's Solution," and that "the white arsenic found was not sufficient to account for death, but would indicate a likely or probable cause." The fifth expert (Dr. ELDRIDGE) said that "he could not draw any deduction except that the arsenic present had all been derived from white arsenic;" that it was "impossible to say whether arsenic, or lead, or both caused death;" that there was "nothing to show that death might not have occurred from a single large dose of white arsenic;" that "the amount of white arsenic found might have caused death without any Fowler's Solution," and that he "should say that death was due to white arsenic." The sixth expert (Dr. BAELZ) said that, from the results of the chemical examination, "he would not assume that arsenic had been taken in any other form than white arsenic;" that it was "not possible to say with absolute certainty whether death had been due to arsenic or lead or to both;" and that "the presence of white arsenic was inconsistent with death by Fowler's Solution alone." The seventh expert (Dr. MUNRO) said that "it would be impossible to state as a definite fact that death was due to either lead or arsenic, if both these poisons were found in the body;" that "the appearances were all in favour of white arsenic having been taken;" and that he agreed with the opinions expressed by Dr. BAELZ.

The gist of all this is that the most competent medical testimony available in Japan proved insufficient to determine whether death had been caused by white arsenic alone; by Fowler's Solution of arsenic alone; by acetate of lead alone;

or by any combination of two or three of these poisons.

The law is stern in such matters. It does not require that, if a person is charged with having administered to another a deadly poison with murderous intent, that poison, and that poison alone, shall be proved to have caused death. It is sufficient to establish that the specified poison contributed to cause death. Was that established? Among all the experts called by the prosecution Dr. DIVERS spoke with most confidence. He showed a very strong disposition to attribute the catastrophe to Fowler's Solution alone. Yet, in cross-examination, he admitted that he could not "positively assert whether the arsenic absorbed was white arsenic or from Fowler's Solution." If it was white arsenic, then the chemical analysis failed to furnish any evidence whatever that Fowler's Solution had been administered; a failure signally emphasized by the testimony of Drs. BAELZ, ELDRIDGE, and MUNRO, who agreed in asserting that death might have been due to white arsenic alone, and that there was nothing to demonstrate the contributory effects of Fowler's Solution.

It may be said, however, that whether white arsenic or Fowler's Solution, the poison was a form of arsenic, and that Mrs. CAREW procured and had in her possession large quantities of arsenic at the time of her husband's fatal sickness. That loose fashion of reasoning is inadmissible. All the expert testimony went to show that though arsenic administered in the form of white crystals, may be dissolved in the stomach or absorbed in the organs so as to become indistinguishable from arsenic administered in solution, white crystals of arsenic can not be manufactured by the stomach out of arsenic administered in the form of Fowler's Solution. Hence the presence of white arsenic in the intestines established the fact that white arsenic had been administered. Where did it come from? It is before all things necessary to trace poison to the possession of a person accused of using it. White arsenic was not traced to Mrs. CAREW's possession. Not the faintest clue was obtained as to the source from which it had come, or as to its presence at any time in the house of the CAREWS. The importance of this glaring lacuna in the case for the prosecution is much greater than appears at first sight. We are confronted not merely by the fact that a poison of wholly unknown origin, a poison entirely unconnected with Mrs. CAREW, was found in the body of the deceased, but also by the alternative either that some one in the CAREW's household was in a position to procure arsenic surreptitiously, or that some one outside the household had access to Mr. CAREW and administered white arsenic to him.

For the sake of clear sequence of ideas it becomes necessary here to pursue the

question along another line of reasoning. The defence claimed that Mr. CAREW himself had been in the habit of taking arsenic; that in former years he had taken it for congestion of the liver and malaria; that in late years he had taken it for stricture, and that in recent times he had taken it as a dram. The first contention was proved conclusively. Dr. G. MOORE GRAHAM testified that, in 1880, when acting in a medical capacity on board a steamer by which Mr. CAREW was travelling home from the East, invalidated on account of congestion of the liver, jaundice, and malaria, he Dr. GRAHAM, compounded a prescription handed to him by Mr. CAREW; that the principal ingredient in the prescription was arsenic; and that Mr. CAREW believed firmly in arsenic as a remedy for the ailments then troubling him. Now Mr. CAREW remained subject to those ailments. He continued to suffer, more or less, from a disordered liver during his residence in Japan. He had little faith in doctors, and was always indisposed to consult them. Nothing seems more probable than that he should have employed, on his own account, the remedy which had originally proved efficacious and in which he believed. As to his use of arsenic in later years, evidence was adduced which, to ordinary minds, seems conclusive, though the Judge, in his summing up, did not give it much weight. Two witnesses testified that, within the previous year, Mr. CAREW spoke to them in the Club of his taking arsenic. Judge MOWAT construed the statements as referring to events of past time rather of the time when the conversations occurred. Past time in that case meant fourteen or fifteen years previously. The actual words of the conversations, as recalled by the witnesses, did not establish the distinction. The conversations contained nothing to indicate past time rather than present. If there was a doubt about the point the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of it. She did not receive that benefit. Again, testimony that admitted of no doubt was furnished by Dr. MUNRO. Mr. CAREW had told him that he was taking arsenic for stricture, and that he obtained relief from it. Thus the fact that Mr. CAREW used arsenic for a malady contracted three years previously was established. A fourth witness, Mr. KAUFMANN, deposed that, about a year and a half previously, Mr. CAREW told him that he had taken, or was taking, more arsenic than an ordinary man could stand. Now that statement was made in connection with a pain from which Mr. CAREW was suffering at the moment, and it was a pain to relieve which Mr. CAREW, according to independent testimony given by his wife at the inquest, was in the habit of taking arsenic. Mrs. CAREW's statements may or may not be worthless. Different people will form different estimates of them. But no one can fail to appreciate

the remarkable relation between her evidence and that of Mr. KAUFMANN and Dr. MUNRO. Mrs. CAREW alleges that her husband was in the habit of taking arsenic for a malady—stricture—contracted by him in 1893. Mr. KAUFMANN alleges that Mr. CAREW, under the pressure of actual suffering from that very malady, said that he took arsenic. Is it conceivable that Mr. CAREW's statement on that occasion referred to a period some fifteen years previous? Is it conceivable that the pangs caused by a stricture contracted in 1893, would have impelled him to speak of a medicine that he had taken fifteen years previously for totally different diseases, jaundice and malaria? No such theory will stand the test of a moment's intelligent reflection. When Mr. CAREW spoke to Mr. KAUFMANN of arsenic in the Yokohama Club, it is as plain a deduction as any deduction can be plain that he alluded to arsenic taken to assuage the pain from which he was at the instant suffering. And if any one admits the justice of that inference, he must also admit, he has no choice but to admit, that Mrs. CAREW spoke truly when she asserted her husband's habit of taking arsenic to relieve his stricture. There is another witness. Mr. R. D. ROBISON, tiffing with the CAREWS in the spring of 1895, saw a bottle of arsenical solution on the side-board in the dining-room; was about to take it into his hand, and was informed by Mrs. CAREW, in the presence of her husband, that it contained arsenic; "WALTER'S drops," as she expressed it. All this evidence, supplemented by the testimony of a lady who, sitting beside him at a dinner-party a few days before he fell ill, was informed by him that he "had dosed himself with quantities of drugs, arsenic among the rest"—all this evidence is more than sufficient to convince any impartial person that Mr. CAREW was administering arsenic to himself during the last few months of his life. It constitutes a mass of testimony far more conclusive than any combination of circumstances adduced by the prosecution in support of the charge of murder.

Passing, for a moment, from the main thread of the argument, it will be well to consider here one or two minor issues. According to Mrs. CAREW's evidence at the inquest, her husband's alleged reason for taking arsenic was that the drug had been prescribed as a remedy for stricture contracted by him during her absence in Europe. But Dr. MUNRO, who attended him for stricture, did not prescribe anything of the kind. That contradiction has been construed as throwing doubt on Mrs. CAREW's statement. But why should Mrs. CAREW have invented such a story? Had it been her purpose to manufacture a pretext for her husband's arsenic habit, was there not ready to her hand the established fact of his having taken the drug in former years for congested liver and

malaria, troubles from which he had never ceased entirely to be a sufferer; troubles from which his medical adviser actually diagnosed him to be suffering in his last illness? Suppose Mrs. CAREW to be the stupidest liar conceivable, could she have been so stupid as to reject a plausible, incontrovertible explanation in favour of a phantasy of her own invention that a word from Dr. MUNRO must dispel at any moment? What did she know about stricture? Had she ever heard of such a disease before her husband spoke to her of it? And why should he have spoken to her of it? The first impulse of any husband would be to conceal such knowledge from his wife. Is there, then, any rational theory to account for his having been at once so candid and so deceitful? It seems to us that there is: the theory that he had acquired the habit of drinking arsenic as a dram. Suppose him to have given up the use of arsenic for some years after his arrival in Japan. Suppose him then to have resumed it. Suppose that his wife, on her return from Europe, found him drinking arsenic habitually. What can be more conceivable than that he should have assigned a satisfying reason, and that it should have been a reason which she could neither gainsay of her own knowledge nor discuss with her friends? For the rest, the man himself may have implicitly believed in the drug's efficacy for the purpose specified. From his statement to Mr. KAUFMANN, it appears that he did believe. Everything points to his having entertained a strong faith in arsenic as a medicine suited to his constitution and to his special ailments. One of those ailments was a tendency to inflammation of the bladder. He had consulted Dr. BÄRLZ about it in 1894, and had received a prescription. During the last few weeks of his life the ailment asserted itself. Twice during the twelve days of his final illness he had Dr. BÄRLZ'S prescription compounded and took the medicine. If he had learned to regard arsenic as a general "pick-me-up," and as a remedy alleviating trouble of the urethra, he may well have resorted to it either directly to relieve pain in the bladder or indirectly to combat the liver affection which had again assailed him and with which he probably associated aggravation of his other symptoms.

From every point of view there appears to be reason to believe, and certainly there is not sufficient reason to deny, that Mr. CAREW was in the habit of taking arsenic within the past year, or two years, of his life. For the prosecution, however, it was alleged that had such been his habit, there should have been no difficulty in showing by what method he obtained the arsenic. The three foreign chemists of Yokohama swore that they had not sold him any. The principal Japanese chemist swore that he had not sold him any. Where, then, did he procure it? Now if

that argument has any cogency, it must be taken to signify that no arsenic found its way into the CAREW household except the arsenic of which the purchase was traced to Mrs. CAREW. If other arsenic can be shown to have entered the house, and if the source from which it entered can not be traced, then the whole argument becomes worthless. But there was other arsenic in the house. There was the white arsenic which the chemical examination showed to have been taken by the deceased, and there was the solution of arsenic seen by Mr. R. D. ROBISON in the spring of 1895. Whence did these two forms of arsenic come? It is not known how they were obtained, yet they were certainly in the house. By no conceivable process of sound reasoning can it be asserted that, although some arsenic assuredly did enter the house on two occasions from an unknown source, no other arsenic can have entered on any other occasion without its source being known. That is not the kind of logic that should be adopted in trying a charge of murder. Every taxidermist in Japan knows that arsenic can be procured in almost unlimited quantities without medical authority, and that it can be procured in such a manner as to conceal the identity of purchaser and vendor alike. There is no practical reason why Mr. CAREW should not have obtained arsenic without giving his wife any clue as to the place of making the purchase. Why should he have given her any clue? She was not habitually the medium through whom his medicines were obtained. She became the medium when sickness disabled him, but up to that time it is entirely conceivable that, just as his habit was to doctor himself, so he had his own means of getting the necessary drugs. There is abundant positive testimony that his custom was to take arsenic. Is the whole of that testimony to be out-weighted by the single negative fact that his wife can not tell whence he obtained the arsenic? Is that justice? Is that the kind of reasoning by which a practical man would be guided in dealing with the momentous affairs of his daily life? Add, now, to all these considerations the fact that Mr. CAREW'S state of health was certainly such as render arsenic specially dangerous. Add the fact that his kidneys, which would have played a conspicuously active part in eliminating an irritant poison, were never subjected to careful medical examination, and may have been so diseased as to render little or no assistance in getting rid of the arsenic. Add the fact that the arsenic from which he expected to obtain relief, may have aggravated his symptoms, and that, ignorant of its deleterious effects, he may have increased the dose in the mistaken hope of procuring ease. What difficulty now presents itself in concluding that his death was due to an overdose of the poison administered either with his own hand or at his own request? In the evidence thus far epitomized and analysed, is there anything that forbids such a conception?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE LATEST IN BICYCLES.

Next to an arrangement for dispensing with the chain, contrivances for applying brake power seem to occupy the attention of bicycle manufacturers. Doubtless the number of accidents with cycles would be largely diminished did riders possess some means of rapidly checking speed. The most approved kind of brake is said to be the "Doolittle," concerning which we read that it is "a checking apparatus fitted to the hub of the wheel, and that it is applied by the mere operation of back-peddalling." There is also a device by which the braking power is communicated from the saddle to the back wheel, the rider having only to lean back in his seat. The front-wheel brake has not gone out of vogue, but is now almost entirely concealed within the head of the machine. An excellent improvement is said to be Esmond's "Victoria" pneumatic anti-vibrator, which consists, first, of a ball of rubber fixed on the seat pillar just underneath the saddle; and secondly, of a cushion fixed to the head of the machine just below the handle-bar. Another equally important improvement is Bagot's anti-skidding tyre. "On either side of the treadle are two specially constructed parallel grooves, running in the direction of rotation; when any angular pressure is applied to the tread-arc, such as is produced in describing curves, these grooves become automatically closed, and thus set up such strong gripping action with the ground that skidding is rendered almost impossible."

All these things sound very fine, yet only quite recently we were told that "the cycle of 1896 was almost as near perfection as human ingenuity could bring it." An immense number of second-hand wheels must be offered for sale in England by wealthy men whose fad is to be always up to date.

In England the prejudice against divided skirts retains much of its old force. A great achievement is said to be a skirt of an "undivided" order, designed by Messrs. J. R. Dale and Company. It can not possibly, we read, be blown about or otherwise disturbed by even the rudest wind.

IMPERIAL DIET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10 a.m., but rose a few minutes afterwards, having entrusted the Bills in the Order of the Day, as specified below, to the Budget Committee:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met for Committee purposes only.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 11 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Supplementary Budget No. 1, for the 29th fiscal year; sent up from the Lower House.
- 2—Supplementary Budget No. 2, for the 29th fiscal year; sent up from the Lower House.
- 3—Supplementary Budget No. 3, for the 29th fiscal year; sent up from the Lower House.
- 4—Supplementary Special Finance Budget No. 4, for the 29th fiscal year; sent up from the Lower House.
- 5—Supplementary Special Finance Budget No. 5, for the 29th fiscal year; sent up from the Lower House.
- 6—Contract to be concluded by the Department of Education over and above the Budgetary Items; sent up from the Lower House.
- 7—Contract to be concluded by the Department of Communications over and above the Budgetary Items; sent up from the Lower House.
- 8—Representation relating to State Aid to the Historical Society.

9—A Private Bill relating to the amendment of Art. 185 of the Law of Election of the House of Peers.

Viscount Tani, Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported on the first seven Bills. He stated that all the items in the Supplementary Budgets, except one of 183,000 yen, in round figures, for altering the design of the Kure Dock-yard, had been passed by the Committee without discussion. The objection raised against that particular item, was that, considered either from the point of view of the failure in the construction of the Sasebo Dock-yard, or from that of the defective building of No. 1 Dock yard at the Kure Station, it would be imprudent to vote a sum of over 183,000 yen for completing the construction of No. 2 Dock-yard at the same Admiralty until the House had received a satisfactory explanation of the cause of the defect in No. 1 Dock yard. For the purpose of investigating this point a Special Committee had been nominated, with the result that the Budget Committee finally decided to endorse the vote of the House of Representatives and pass the Bill in the form proposed by the Government.

The above report by Viscount Tani was supplemented by Viscount Soga, who stated, in his capacity of Vice-Chairman of the Budget Committee, that the Government Delegates having explained to the Committee that the failures which had thus far attended the naval constructions in question, were not technical, but were attributable to faults of arrangement only, and the same delegates having assured the Committee that no such faults should be repeated, the Committee had decided to recommend the appropriation.

The Bills from 1 to 7 on the Order were passed by the House without further comment or explanation.

The Representation standing eighth on the Order was explained by Viscount Yuri, one of the introducers, who dwelt on the importance of taking suitable steps for preventing the loss or dispersal of historical materials; and urged that the Government should act on the suggestion repeatedly approved by the House, and should extend suitable State Aid to the Historical Compilation Society. A supplementary Budget in that sense ought to be promptly framed and placed before the Diet.

In answer to a question by one of the members, the Viscount replied that the materials he alluded to were connected with the history of the Restoration.

Viscount Tani, explaining the Bill standing last on the Order, said that as no provision whatever was specified in Art. 185 of the Law of the House of Peers with regard to the procedure to be adopted when the votes in a division were equal, he moved that the provision of Art. 47 should be adopted for cases of the kind. The Representation was passed without comment or division.

The President asked the opinion of the House as to the propriety of suspending its session from the 2nd to the 13th prox., saying that the members would be attending the Funeral of the late Empress Dowager, in Kyoto.

The suggestion was adopted, the House of Representatives having already decided in the same sense.

The House rose at 25 minutes to 1 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House was occupied with Committee work alone.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 2 p.m., an hour after the prescribed time, the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Second Reading of a Government Bill relating to an increase of the Permanent Working-Fund of the Tokyo and Osaka Arsenals.
- 2—Second Reading of a Government Bill relating to an increase of the Permanent Working Fund of the Senju Woolen Factory.
- 3—Second Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Special Accounts of Formosan Finance.
- 4—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to the amendment of the Civil Code.

Before the Bills on the Order were taken, Mr. Komuro Jyuko (Liberal), made a report on

petitions presented to the House. He stated that 214 petitions had been received, and that of the number 6 had been selected by the Petitions Committee for submitting to the House, and 3 had been rejected.

Mr. Ebara Soroku (Liberal), on behalf of the Special Committee, reported the result of the Committee's deliberations on the Bills standing 1 and 2 on the Order. The Committee, without any discussion, had decided to recommend the first Bill. The second had also been approved, in consideration of an explanation by the Government Delegates that no private factory existed which could confidently undertake the manufacture of woollen cloth for the use of soldiers and sailors.

The two Bills were passed without discussion, the Second and Third readings being dispensed with.

Mr. Obata Iwajiro (Liberal), reported the result of the Special Committee's deliberations on the Bill standing third on the Order. The Committee had decided to recommend the Bill, but Mr. Obata himself dissented from the opinion of the majority, and wished to explain why he was opposed to the Bill. The grounds adduced by the Government for making Formosan finance a special account were, remoteness of the place, exceptional conditions existing in the island, and also the intention that the new dominion should be made self-supporting. If remoteness and the existence of exceptional conditions warranted the adoption of a special system of accounts for Formosa, why should not the same argument apply to Okinawa and Hokkaido, or even to Legations abroad? Further, how could the system of special accounts conduce to make Formosa self-supporting? That was inexplicable, for the method of special accounts could never promote economy any more than the method of ordinary accounts could augment outlay. Moreover, if special accounts were adopted for Formosa he failed to understand why the system was to be applied to administrative expenses alone, and why military expenditures, that constituted about a third of the whole Formosa outlay, should be included in ordinary accounts. The Government's project seemed calculated to create suspicion only. The system of ordinary accounts had been tried in Formosa and no inconvenience had resulted. The question whether special accounts should be substituted could not be answered without two or three years' additional experience.

Mr. Nakano Buyei (*Shimpo-to*), could not endorse the opinions of Mr. Obata. If the latter failed to see why Formosa finances should be specially treated, he must be equally at a loss to understand why the Governor-General of Formosa was vested with special competence to issue laws and orders. Mr. Obata seemed to think that special accounts did not come under the control of the Board of Audit, and that they were consequently likely to encourage wastefulness. Such an apprehension was entirely chimerical, for both ordinary and special accounts fell under the control of the Board and were audited by it. Special accounts facilitated the self-supporting policy to be adopted for Formosa, which should be organized and managed so as to be independent, as far as possible, of any help from the Central Treasury. The objection that military expenses should be equally included in special accounts was not based on any sound argument, for the military defence of the island was entirely distinct from its civil administration, and must be regarded in a different light. The Government had at first employed the ordinary method of accounts for Formosan finance, because there was no time to prosecute thorough investigations as to whether the system of special accounts would be more advantageous to the island. From a theoretical point of view, the Government had been inclined from the outset to adopt the special system for Formosa.

When Mr. Nakano had proceeded thus far with his speech, Mr. Motoda Hajime, chairman of the Budget Committee, while apologizing to the speaker for interrupting him, asked permission to introduce an urgency motion in the sense

that the Bill now under discussion should be laid aside for future debate. He was compelled to make the proposal in such an unusual manner, because the Budget Committee's deliberations on the General Budget must be brought to a conclusion that day, and it was therefore necessary that the members of the Committee should proceed with the business at once.

The motion having been put to the House, was adopted by a small majority.

For the same reason the Bill standing last on the Order was temporarily withdrawn by the introducers.

The House rose at 2.50 p.m.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL DEBTS.

Statistics collected by the Department of Finance and published by the *Hochi Shimbun* show that the national debts of Japan at the end of last year were as follow:—

	Yen.
Consolidated Bonds	172,061,700
War Bonds	120,421,935
Five-per-cent Pension Bonds...	36,036,120
Currency Redemption Bonds ..	22,000,000
Naval Bonds	16,950,000
Railway Bonds	6,000,000
Old Public Bonds	5,486,362.50
Insurrection Expenses Bonds..	4,000,000

Total Domestic Debt ... 376,956,117.50

The Foreign Debt stood thus:—

	Yen.
New Foreign Debt	233,752
This remnant of indebtedness abroad will be completely paid off in the approaching fiscal year.	

Turning, now, to the loans that are to be floated during the fiscal year 1897-8, we have these figures:—

	Yen.
Public Undertakings Loan ...	59,280,600
Consolidated Bonds	2,502,250
Railway Bonds	5,327,350
Total	67,110,200

Grand Total	444,300,069.50
Redemption to be effected during the fiscal year 1897-8 ...	5,742,313
Debt remaining on March 31st 1898:	438,557,756.50

In these figures no account is taken of Treasury Bills to the amount of 28 million yen, a loan of 25 millions to form the capital of the Industrial Banks, and another loan of 30 millions to form the capital of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Banks; these being figures that do not properly fall within the category of national debts.

THE NEW COMMUNION PLATE FOR ST. PAUL'S.

Probably very few of Her Majesty's subjects are aware that, about 80 years ago, burglars entered St. Paul's and stole the whole of the sacramental plate, since which time the Cathedral has remained without any worthy representative of that important article of furniture. The want is now about to be supplied by Mr. E. T. Hooley, one of Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London. The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company are manufacturing, to his order, two flagons, four chalices, and four patens, in the renaissance style of the seventeenth century, the prominent feature of the decoration being vines and cherubs. The service is to be pure gold, its total weight, 300 ounces. Mr. Hooley, by the way, first made his money through the bicycle boom: then he bought out the patent rights of "Bovril" for some two hundred thousand pounds, and this, after a while, he turned into a limited liability company. He is also a large landed proprietor

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The disturbances among the Buddhists, which we noticed in our last summary, have not subsided, with the single exception of the commotion in the Otani-ha. Here, in order to appease the agitators, the business manager, Atsumi Kei-yeu, has been dismissed and the uncle of Archbishop Otani, Otani Shōchin, has been appointed to the post. Changes in the heads of Departments of the Sect have also taken place in nine instances. There are those who affirm that the reforms are more apparent than real, that the change of officers does not mean a change of administration, and that there is no guarantee against the abuses complained of occurring again.

Annoyed at their defeat in the Law Court, the Nichiren zealots have been holding public meetings in various parts of the country for the purpose of abusing the sects denounced by the Nichiren, and have succeeded in convincing the public that in narrow-mindedness and bigotry they have no equals.

In addition to the discord of which we gave an account last month, the Shingon Sect has developed a new trouble in the form of a strong party which clamours for independence.

It is important to observe, however, that not a few influential Buddhists regard the commotion in the Buddhist world as a good omen. The *Meikyō Shinshi*, which, it must be borne in mind, is not the organ of any special sect, comes to the conclusion that Buddhism is on the eve of a great change, and it gives the five following reasons for holding this opinion:—(1) The general agitation in favour of reform at the head quarters of each sect. (2) The united feeling shown by all the great sects in their desire for the redress of grievances. (3) The earnest efforts which are being made to bring the sects into closer union with each other and the appointment of delegates to devise means for effecting this end. (4) The prevalence of a spirit of free inquiry, resulting in a fuller understanding of the doctrines of Buddhism. (5) The discussion of such subjects as education, sociology, economy, law, and government from a Buddhist standpoint.

We read in the *Kyōrin* that a grand festival is to be held at the Tenshō-taijūgū, in Ise, in March next, in commemoration of the dedication of the shrine 1,900 years ago. The festival will begin on the 10th of the month and last for seventy days. A Committee has already been formed for making the necessary arrangements, and a Society has been organised called the Hōshuku-kai (the Congratulation Society) which already has 400,000 members. In consideration of the crowds that will be attracted to Ise during the festival, the railway companies are making arrangements for running extra trains at special rates.

The *Kirisutō kyō Shimbun* states that it is now a year since the establishment of the Nihon-dendō Kaisha on an independent basis. Up to the end of October the money subscribed to this body (Japanese) amounted to 2,436 yen. The society's agents are carrying on work in the following eight places, Wakuya (Rikuzen), Tokyo, Nagoya, Fukui (Echizen), Kōchi (Tosa), Hiroshima, Miyazaki (Hyūga), and Kumamoto.

The Greek Church organ the *Seikyō Shimpō* in addressing new year's salutations to its readers, expresses doubt as to the character of the civilisation adopted by Japan. In the opinion of this magazine there are important elements of Western civilization which the Japanese have not as yet appropriated. The *Seikyō Shimpō* proceeds to urge greater earnestness among professing Christians. The Evangelisation Society connected with the Greek Church Mission has been too quiet of late. Conflict with the supporters of other religions is unavoidable. It is a more aggressive religion that will prevail in the end. As long as things

are quiet, conservatism among the Buddhists holds its own.

In the same periodical we read that by numbers of country people a visit to the Capital is not considered complete without inspecting the splendid Surugadai Cathedral, and between January 1st and December 15th last year there were no fewer than 62,893 persons admitted to the cathedral, 45,193 of these being men.

We are told also that it is now ten years since the Women's Benevolent Society was founded by the Greek Church, and that during the term of the Society's existence it has expended 997 yen in benevolent objects. Relief of the poor has been extended to 300 cases, and of sick persons to 80, while contributions to funeral expenses have been made in 50 cases. The Greek Church has erected a Church in Nagoya which has been largely subscribed to by Japanese Christians, some of these giving fifty or even one hundred yen. The names of the donors are published in the *Seikyō Shimpō*.

In the *Nihon Shūkyō*, Katayama Sen observes that the existing great religions of the world were not manufactured *de novo* by the persons with whom their names are associated, but were simply improvements on older forms of faith. Buddhism is an improvement on Brahmanism, Christianity on Judaism. So Japanese should not talk of founding a new religion, but should adopt one of the existing forms of faith; either Zoroastrianism, a very high class cult and suited to Japan, or Christianity. It is no time, continues this writer, for Christianity to be assuming the defensive or apologetic tone. It must be aggressive or nothing. There are those who talk of Japan's scholars as though they were competent to choose doctrines from various creeds and found a new creed. The ignorance and narrow-mindedness of the persons who hold such views are pitiable to behold. Why do they not perceive that if Japan is to take her place alongside the foremost nations of the earth she must, like other countries, adopt a faith whose power has been well tested.

A writer in the *Sekai no Nihon*, when discussing the present state of Christianity in Japan, expresses the opinion that Christian zeal throughout the country within recent years is not to be compared to that shown at the commencement of the Meiji era. In the opinion of this critic an unnecessary number of Church conferences are held, and time is wasted in mere talk; many missionaries and evangelists are mere gospel preaching machines, out of touch with the spirit of the age and hence offering little that is attractive to ordinary ears. The writer is not a mere grumbler, however. He says that there is great need for religion in this materialistic age and that existing abuses in the Christian Church are by no means beyond remedy. But reform must be carried out with boldness and without regard for the feelings of inefficient evangelists. According to this essayist the great fault of Japanese Christians is a certain diffidence in saying what they think on questions connected with the character of mission agents. Old and useless agents should be dismissed. With Tōkyō as the great centre, the Christian Church should prepare itself to enter on a new era of usefulness.

The *Shinri* (Truth) has articles on the existence of God and the Philosophy of Kant, both by Dr. Christlieb; and an interesting account of Religion in Formosa, of which we furnish the following summary. Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, and Christianity are all taught and practised in Formosa. The Confucianists there teach that man is endowed with three souls, one of which goes to the grave with the body, another descends to Hades at the time of death, and a third remains in the house. Funeral ceremonies are conducted much as they are in China in the case of Confucianists. Women who are professional mourners are hired, and they weep aloud in a most plaintive manner. Buddhism is represented by the Rinzaï (臨濟) and Sōtō (曹洞) sects, but little zeal is shown

by the priests, who are poorly educated and many of whom indulge in the use of opium. The hold that the Taoist teachers have on the people is dependent on the divination that they practise. The popular belief in prognostication of all kinds is very strong, and fortune-tellers drive a brisk trade. Christianity is represented by the English Presbyterian Mission, in the North, the Canadian Presbyterians in the South, and by Spanish Roman Catholic Missionaries. The Greek Church has no mission in the island. The Presbyterian missions are most prosperous. Dr. Mackay, who combines Mission and medical work, has been in the field 20 years, and the following are mostly the results of his labours, 2 ordained native ministers, 60 male evangelists, 24 female evangelists, 60 buildings used for public worship, a "Hall of Science," a College called the Oxford College, a girl's school, a museum, a hospital, and elementary schools. Secondary benefits of the mission may be classified as (1) The spread of education and a spirit of inquiry, (2) The use of Roman letters, instead of the difficult Chinese characters, enabling people to learn to read in a few months, instead of a few years. (3) Physical benefits derived from Dr. Mackay's practice of medicine and instruction given by him on hygiene and kindred subjects. (4) The general correction of abuses. Dr. Mackay's converts are thoroughly at home in the use of the Roman character. Their correspondence and studies are carried on exclusively by this means. At first there was great prejudice against the introduction of the new form of writing, but recently its superiority as a quick means of conveying knowledge has been recognised on all hands. Dr. Mackay has gone about with the Bible in one hand and the forceps in the other, preaching the gospel for an hour and then extracting teeth for another hour. As a dentist he has treated over 25,000 patients. In addition to the above, Dr. Mackay has founded anti-opium Societies, Total Abstinence Societies, and Anti-Footbinding Associations. In reference to the latter it is mentioned that the cruel practice has been abandoned by all the Christians attached to the Presbyterian Church. The Buddhists have lately sent a dozen priests to Formosa, but according to the *Shinri*, they are making little headway.

The *Shinri* undertakes to furnish its readers with foreign news month by month. The number before us contains a group of interesting items. One of these refers to the Rev. Wilfrid Spinner, who 22 years ago laid the foundation of the German Church in Japan. Mr. Spinner has been appointed Chaplain to the Grand Duke of Sachsen-Weimar, a very influential position, in which Mr. Spinner displays his wonted zeal and ability.

The *Tōyōtetsugaku* states that a letter of considerable force and eloquence has been addressed by Dr. Inouye Yenyō to those members of the Otani-ha who have graduated at the Tetsugakkan, urging the necessity of the reform of the sect. In Dr. Inouye's manifesto it is stated that, since its establishment ten years ago, no less than 17,000 young men have been trained at the Tetsugakkan. Half of these have studied for educational purposes, half in order to fit themselves to become teachers of religion. Among Dr. Inouye's disciples 1,700 are priests attached to the Otani-ha. It is to these that Dr. Inouye's earnest appeal has been addressed.

Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō is publishing in the 藏宗 Zenshū a series of articles entitled, *Shūkyō Kakushin ni okeru Nihon no ichi* (位置) "Japan's place among the Authors of Reformed Religions." We make a brief abstract of the first lecture as reproduced in the pages of the *Tōyōtetsugaku*. It is a remarkable fact that the three most powerful religions of the world Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism are all of Asiatic origin and that Europe, with all its civilization, has not succeeded in producing a religion that has taken any strong hold on the minds of men. But among the nations that have attained to the enviable distinction of having originated a religion, Japan is not to be

reckoned. India has its Shaka Muni, Palestine its Christ, Persia its Zoroaster, Arabia its Mahomet, China its Confucius. The teaching of these great men has not only benefited the countries to which they belonged, but has spread to other lands and been gladly received by alien races. But, sad to say, Japan has exercised no such influence over foreign countries. She has been a receiver, but not a giver. In the former capacity she has shown unusual activity in recent years. In addition to a knowledge of Shintoism, Confucianism, Buddhism, and Christianity, there are not a few Japanese who have made a study of Taoism, Brahmanism, Parseeism, Judaism, and Mahomedanism, and who have even examined the religious ideas of various schools of philosophy. So that modern Japan may be regarded as the rendezvous of all religious notions and opinions, ancient and modern. And yet it cannot be affirmed that as a nation we have been benefited by this unprecedented influx of religious thought. The religions that are propagated in our midst doubtless profit by contact with each other. Strength and weakness are both revealed by comparison with other systems. The advocates of one religion have had the opportunity of seeing how much truth there is in faiths that are regarded as alien, and so religious zealots have been growing more liberal-minded towards each other. Seeing this, one often hopes that a further step of progress will be made and that the representatives of the various creeds will keep in abeyance minor differences and, assembling in solemn conclave, will endeavour to give practical effect to those principles of concord on which many of them are wont to lay such stress. But the indulgence in these sanguine expectations is suddenly interrupted by the remembrance that any such movement among religious leaders would certainly be an indication that the faiths which they have hitherto expounded had already begun to lose their power in the world.

A marked feature of the religious press of today is the increased attention paid to sociology and even to socialism. The *Rikugō-sasshi* leads the way. No. 191 contains articles entitled *Shakai-butsurigaku* (Social Physics) and *Shakai shugi no hitsuyō* (The Necessity of the Social Principle). In No. 192 of the same magazine the following subjects are discussed: "The Founder of German Democratic Socialism," and what is the principle of Socialism? In the *Shūkyō*, the *Kirisutokyō Shimbun*, and other publications, articles on the same topic have appeared. After insisting on the spread of socialistic principles in Japan and discussing their connection with religion, the *Rikugō-sasshi* asserts that the distinctions between rich and poor, between the upper and lower classes of society in Japan are more marked than they ought to be and that even with persons who profess religion there is too great a tendency in many quarters to flatter the rich and despise the poor. Religion, by treating all men as equal, by befriending the poor and the destitute, should show its superiority to worldly conventionality. Though Buddhist teaching favours socialism, there are few priests to be found who are prepared to carry the principle of social equality into practice. Those who are acquainted with Judaism and with Christianity are aware that both systems proclaim in no uncertain manner the equality of all men. The Gospel is full of words of comfort for the poor and of reproach for the rich. The preaching of Christianity in Europe and America has been adapted to the class feeling prevalent in the West. Hence the enunciation of the socialistic principles of the Bible has been neither clear nor hearty. We are in favour of preachers of Christianity in Japan proclaiming boldly the doctrine of social equality.

The *Kirisutokyō Shimbun*, in an article entitled *Kirisutokyō-to bummei-shakai* (Christianity and Civilized Society), after referring to the influence exercised by Christian socialism in the West, proceeds to observe that there has been abundant proof that socialism unchecked by religion runs to excess and endangers the

constitution of society. This fact has impressed itself on the minds of religious teachers in Europe and America, and they are now doing not a little in the way of modifying socialistic doctrines and preventing them from being abused. As yet the great question of labour and capital, the employer and the employed, has not become a vital question with us. But it is not to be supposed that our experience as a nation will differ from that of those countries whose civilisation we have adopted. Hence now, before the minds of men are agitated by the 101 social questions discussed in Europe and America, is the time for religious teachers to proclaim Bible Socialism, to show that in its contempt for wealth as wealth and its regard for the poor, the oppressed, and even the foolish, Christianity has no equal.

Commenting on these outspoken utterances, the *Nihon Shūkyō* says:—We can see no religion in the heart of the person who is a stranger to the feeling here expressed. We have heard of men who after being made atheists by the study of theology have reverted to theism after coming into contact with society. It is not by reading theological tomes by the score or Buddhist books by the hundred that men become impressed with the necessity of religious belief, but by practical acquaintance with the wants of their fellow-men. The number of sceptics among theologians and Buddhist scholars is astonishing. Of what use in the world are men through whose minds not a single anxious thought for the welfare of the community in which they live has ever passed?

The *Fuku-in Shimpō* divides modern religious believers into three classes: (1) Conservatives, (2) eclectics, and (3) reformers. (1) The Conservatives are engaged in patching up old garments with old material. They are sticklers for precedent. They draw on Buddhism, Confucianism, Shintoism, and ancient feudalism for material. Hence the garment produced is marked by an odd combination of colours. We are far from saying that this type of devotee effects no good, says the *Fuku-in Shimpō*. In some cases they do much to improve and purify the lives and hearts of their fellow men, but what is to be regretted is that, like the frog, their eyes are so placed that they can only look back and hence that they spend their time over an attempt at reproducing the old instead of making something new. We regard them with pity rather than with ridicule. (2) Next come the eclectics, with their attempt to patch up old garments with new material. They know not that the new wine will burst the old bottle, that their efforts at patchwork will only end in huge rents. This party is attempting to erect a building that neither resembles a Buddhist temple, a Shintō shrine, nor a Christian Church, that is altogether nondescript in character. It takes pleasure in what we consider to be laughable conferences of Buddhists, Shintoists, and Christians, and runs a magazine called the *Nihon Shūkyō*, that is neither Buddhist, Christian, nor Shintō, which in difference from its companions stands like a spectre (*yūrei no yō*) in the religious world. Of all the difficult tasks that have been attempted by men this project of the eclectics* is the most difficult. "The spirit of the age, the overpowering force of circumstances, constrains us to bring about the union of Oriental and Occidental religion," say the eclectics. To us it seems that the exposition given of the term 大勢, *laissei*, the predominant spirit or influence of the age, by these would-be reformers is incorrect. Is not this spirit in favour of replacing that which is imperfect with that which is perfect? When heavenly influences cover the land like a wave from the ocean, it follows that all earthly influences will be swept aside. That God's will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven—this is what the spirit of the age points to. The influences which bring about this consummation are the most powerful of influences, and hence are more worthy of being termed *laissei* than the spirit extolled by the eclectics.

* The reference is to the Unitarians.

(3) Lastly there is the party of reformers, who are in favour of all things being made new, of new wine being put into new bottles. St. Paul was remarkable as a heretic and afterwards became remarkable as a Christian. So is it with many a Japanese. Like Nicodemus, the Japanese are proud of their antecedents. They boast of their loyalty, their *Yamato-damashii*, and what not, but they must be taught that they need to be born again.

In the news columns of the *Fuku-in Shimpō* there are notes on the bright projects of the Shizuoka Methodist Church; the progress of Christianity in Yokkaichi, Ise; the work carried on in Hongō, Tōkiō, connected with the Chūō Kairō, and on the addresses delivered in Sendai by Mr. Mott, an agent of the "World's Young Men's Association" (*Bankoku Seinen Kai*), and an account of the work and the project of the *Fūshi dendō-tai* (the Earnest Evangelist's Association), of which Mr. Miyagawa Tsuneteru is the President, and which aims at sending preachers to every part of Japan. This movement originated with the Kumiai Churches in Kyōto, Osaka, and Kōbe. It bids fair to be one of the most successful attempts at rendering Christian work entirely independent of foreign aid that have been made in recent years.

The *Shūkyō*, No. 63, provides its readers with a great variety of matter. There are articles entitled:—The "Teacher and the Preacher;" "The Ethics of Buddhism;" "Imagination in Religion;" "Modern Social Problems;" the real significance of the Hongwanji Problem;" "How to extirpate superstition." And under the head of current thoughts from the West, notes are published on a variety of interesting subjects which we have no space to refer to here. In an article entitled "Advice to the Future Preacher," Mr. Matsumoto observes that the latter part of last year was marked by considerable religious activity of one kind and another. There were attempts at amalgamation in some quarters and in others conflict between antagonistic creeds. Though the prevailing spirit of the day is undoubtedly in favour of more union among religious professors than has hitherto been known, Mr. Matsumoto counsels men of conviction not to lose confidence in the truths to which they have been wont to attach importance. Compromises must have a limit.

The writer of the article entitled "Imagination in Religion," the Rev. W. Kitashima, has an interesting history. He went to San Francisco at the age of 16 in 1883, graduated at one of the Californian Schools, then entered the Melville School of Divinity in Pennsylvania, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, studied Divinity and Metaphysics at the Harvard University, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from a Theological Seminary in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, served as a Unitarian Minister in New Jersey for two years, and then returned to Japan.

The *Shūkyō* gives a short account of the second meeting of the Comparative Religion Society held on December 12th. One of the subjects discussed was sacred numbers in China and Japan. The subject of the significance and relative importance of numbers was treated. The *go-sekku*† were gone into and the reasons for their observance stated, and the facts on which the theory that with women the 19th, 33rd, 42nd, 61st, and 70th years and with men the 25th, 42nd, 61st, and 70th years are unlucky. It was pointed out that many of the notions connected with numbers are based on physical facts. Many of the observations recounted by the *Shūkyō* as having been made at the meeting bearing on numbers are of an extremely elementary character. The foreign antipathy to the number 13 was referred to, a member of the society alleging that no satisfactory explanation of this feeling had been given.

That some Christian organs should denounce

† 1st of the 1st month, 3rd of the 3rd month, 5th of the 5th month, 7th of the 7th month and the 9th of the 9th month.

Buddhism is but natural, but that Buddhist organs should openly confess that Buddhism is effete and practically worthless as a religion is worthy of note. In order to show the trend of opinion on this subject, we quote from a few well-supported Buddhist magazines. "Whatever religion be defined to be," says the *Mujintō*, "Buddhism is on its last legs. No settled peace is to be derived from it. Faith in its power daily grows less. Signs of life there are none. Its professors display no warmth of feeling. Its preachers, with all their noisy demonstration in public, live lives that will not bear scrutiny." "Buddhism," says the *Hansei sasshi*, "is one of the greatest religions of the world. But there could be no greater contrast than that which exists between the greatness of its name and its actual weakness; with a long and illusory history and a set of doctrines that are as perfect as doctrines can be, it is absolutely without influence in the world." "At no time," says the *Ayase*, "has the reforming and evangelistic power of Buddhism been so reduced as it is now. The utter destruction of traditional Buddhism is certain." In the pages of the *Nihonjin*, Mr. Sakaino Tekkai, a Buddhist priest, adds the following testimony to the above: "I am bold to affirm that the influence of Buddhism on Society resembles that of poison. To say that Buddhism is corrupt does not describe its real state. It is even worse than that."

The *Kyōrin*, a *Shintō* organ, has an article on orthodoxy and heterodoxy in which the writer, *more suo*, maintains that the chief object of a religion is to aid and preserve the State, and that all religious doctrines which conduce to this end are to be considered orthodox; the rest heterodox. Just as different countries require different forms of government, so do different countries require different religions. A system of government, to be successful, must be constituted so as not to do violence to national customs, institutions, and feelings. In its being the embodiment of national opinion and instinct lies its strength. It is the same with religion. It must be bound up with the history of a people, must be an essential part of their national life. Thus is it with Shintoism, and, in so far as it has succeeded in Japan, thus has it been with Buddhism. Buddhism has become nationalised and has recognised that many of its divinities are nothing but Shintō gods under other names. The same thing is happening with Christianity. We now hear it said that the Old Testament is similar to our Shintō scriptures, and that the 天主 *Tenshu* of Christians is no other than *Ame no mi-nakanushi no Kami*. Thus it would seem that it is quite unnecessary for Buddhists, Shintoists, and Christians to be disputing as to what is orthodox and what is heterodox, for to a large extent they are worshipping the same gods under different names. But while this is so, Shintoism possesses a distinct advantage over the two rival creeds. These two creeds are dependent on reason for their position in the world. Hence they are constantly being altered to suit the changes of public opinion, and there are not wanting indications that the very susceptibilities of which they boast so much, the readiness to adapt themselves to all circumstances, may eventually lead to their utter extinction. The existence of Shintoism depends on the existence of the Japanese people. To the Japanese nation it must ever be the most sacred of all sacred things.

It is announced that at the end of this month Dr. Inouye Yenyō will publish the work on which he has been engaged for many years on Indian philosophy and religion. The title of the work is 外道哲學 *Godō Tetsugaku*, (Alien or Heterodox Philosophy) †. In the preparation of this book, Dr. Inouye has consulted over 600 learned works. The *Godō Tetsugaku* deals in a scholarly manner with Indian momenclature, geography, history, and customs,

† The sense in which the above term is to be understood can be gathered from the fact that Dr. Inouye writes as a Buddhist. Hence the belief and theories he describes are termed heterodox.

and with the state of opinion on learned subjects in different ages. It is stated in the *Bukkyō* that the essay which obtained for Dr. Inouye his degree, entitled 佛教系統論 *Bukkyō Keitōron* is to form a part of the above named work. The *Godō Tetsugaku* is being published by the Tetsugaku Shoin, and its price has been fixed at 1 yen 20 sen per copy.

FAILURE OF THE JAPANESE IN SIAM.

Up to the present, most of the Japanese who have engaged in trade in foreign countries seem to have been persons without any understanding of what trade really is, as well as without any concern for their own reputation, their one aim being to make money by the shortest possible way. Out of many instances recorded, we select two or three illustrating the injury that Japan's commercial prospects have suffered by the doings of these adventurers.

Mr. Iwamoto, known as the most earnest promoter of the Japan-Siam trade, visited that country for the first time, when it was in a state of hostilities with the French. He had been a military officer, and the Siamese appear to have expected that he would procure aid for them to maintain their independence.

He found a good friend in the Siamese Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, who obtained for him the grant of a tract of Government land, in consideration of Iwamoto's promising to bring a hundred Japanese farmers to settle there, towards the expense of which enterprise the Minister gave him ten thousand yen. Besides the money, he was entrusted with a gold mounted sword, which the Minister wished to have decorated by some Japanese artist. Iwamoto came back to Japan and tried to obtain the promised farmers, but he failed to get them in time. The shipowner, however, by whose steamship he was to take the men, could not get the vessel ready by the appointed day, so he applied to Mr. Iwamoto for a postponement. This was in reality convenient for both parties; but Ishibashi Takiro and other schemers urged Iwamoto to demand from the shipowner several thousand yen by way of compensation for breach of agreement. He got the money through the court, and then arranged another day with the shipowner. But the latter now threw every possible obstacle in the way of Iwamoto's getting the farmers, the result being that Iwamoto, failing to be ready by the date fixed in the second instance, was sued in turn by the shipowner for breach of agreement, and to get out of the scrape had to hand over the ten thousand yen that he had received from the Siamese Minister, and also to pledge the gold mounted sword and sell all his own belongings. Subsequently, with much difficulty, he raised some money and took about sixty farmers with him as far as Hongkong, where he found himself so poor that he could neither proceed to Bangkok nor return to Japan. In despair he was on the point of performing *harakiri*, when Yamamoto Yasutaro, an interpreter, came and informed him that the Siamese Minister had arrived *en route* for Japan. An appeal to the Minister produced the means for Iwamoto and his farmers to reach Siam. After a time he obtained funds for the purpose of starting the Japan-Siam trade, and came back to Japan, leaving 30 of his followers in Siam. Apparently he applied the money to wrong purposes. As for the men in Siam, they gradually fell into distress. Some died of sickness; some of starvation, and only six remained at last, eking out a miserable existence by working almost like slaves. When Iwamoto returned to Japan, which was last spring, he persuaded Messrs. Baba, Oyamada, and others to form the Japan-Siam Trading Company. Abbraving many of the particulars given by the *Chuo*, which writes at great length on the subject, we pass on to the autumn of last year, when Iwamoto and Baba started for Bangkok, followed by two merchants of Yokosuka who took with them goods to the value of 1,500 yen. Baba

was introduced to the Siamese Minister of State through the medium of Iwamoto, and was promised that should the wares sold at his store prove appropriate for use at the Court, he should receive the same measure of patronage as that enjoyed by some of the foreign merchants in Bangkok. Thereupon he rented a large house, and set out his commodities, consisting of bamboo ware, flowerpots, stuffs for Japanese summer garments, linen, and toys. These goods, worth only 1,500 yen, naturally made a poor show, and, moreover, were not well adapted to the taste of the Siamese. Baba, however, was bold enough to ask the Ministers to visit the store, but when they came they were so disappointed with the display and indignant at the exorbitant prices asked, that all chance of Court custom was forfeited. The shop failed to attract buyers and things went from bad to worse with it. Meanwhile, Iwamoto and Baba quarrelled, and Baba shook the dust of the Siamese capital off his feet, borrowing money to get away. The two Japanese merchants left in the store found themselves then in a strange predicament, for since the quarrel with Iwamoto they were without even the means of holding any intercourse with the Siamese. At last the shop had to be shut and the two merchants made their exit from the scene amid the sneers of the Siamese and the resident Japanese as well. As for Iwamoto, he has assumed the character of a mendicant priest, and is wandering about Japan, begging his bread.

The *Chuo* then reviews a similar though less disastrous failure made by Mr. Nakamura Yōroku. Our contemporary displays so much malicious glee in recounting the story that its details must be accepted with caution. It avers that Messrs. Nakamura, Inukai, Ozaki, and Oishi, all prominent men in the *Shimpo-to*, are now living at the charges of Baron Iwasaki, who has been generous enough to help them. Mr. Nakamura is regarded as an expert in timber. He graduated in a dendrological course in a foreign seminary and was for many years an official of the Dendrological Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. He is now President of the Tokyo Timber Company. The object of his journey to Siam, whither he went with Messrs. Iwamoto and Baba last fall, was to obtain a supply of teak for use at the Naval Dock-yards. Hitherto, about 30,000 tons of teak have been annually used in the Dock-yards. They obtained the timber through Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company's Agents in Yokohama. But when public tenders for a quantity of teak were invited, last year, Mr. Nakamura's tender, which had been specially compiled in accordance with advice given to him by certain naval officers, it is said, but which, in truth, was put at ruinously low terms, obtained the approval of the Naval Authorities. The *Chuo* alleges that the purpose underlying the exceedingly low offer was to induce the Naval Department to place all its orders with the Tokyo Timber Company, instead of resorting to public tender, and adds that the device succeeded. Mr. Nakamura then proceeded to Bangkok, and made such a foolish parade of his business that the leading timber merchants of Siam leagued together and raised prices more than 50 per cent. Mr. Nakamura, however, had no choice but to make a purchase. He concluded a contract with a wholesale lumber merchant for 200 tons of timber, and then had to reduce the amount to 70 tons, owing to want of money. The merchant sued him for breach of contract, but through the influence of the French Consul in Bangkok he managed to win his case, though he had to resort to intimidation and corruption. We must say frankly that the *Chuo*'s method of telling these stories, a method far more circumstantial and personal than can be gathered from our brief synopsis, suggests so much prejudice as to throw doubt on the whole. It remains to be seen what steps Mr. Nakamura and the rest will take, but we are disposed to suspect that political motives lie at the root of the *Chuo*'s history.

ECONOMIC TOPICS.

In spite of talk of tradal depression during the latter half of last year, Spinning Mills and banks appear to have succeeded in making almost as large profits as they did in the corresponding period of the previous year. That is apparently inexplicable, inasmuch as the quotations for yarns stood lower during the former of the above half-years, while coal and labour were both higher. Thus the price of yarn fell from about 93 *sen* to 91.40 *sen* per bale; 10,000 catties of coal that could be purchased at little over 16 *yen* in the second half of 1895, rose to over 18½ *yen* in the corresponding period of 1896, and the daily wages of male and female operatives rose from 18.1 *sen* and 10.3 *sen* respectively to 20.3 and 12.2 *sen*. The principal factor on the other side was a fall in the price of raw cotton, which stood at 27 *yen* per bale (American), 22.75 *sen* (Bombay), and 22.50 *yen* (Chinese) in the latter part of 1895, but fell in the corresponding period of 1886 to 24 *yen*, 20.65, *yen*, and 21.20 *yen*, respectively. Another disadvantage under which the mills laboured, especially those in the Kei-Han districts, was the trouble that occurred with the Kanagafuchi factory. The outlay involved in keeping up the boycott was 5 *sen* per spindle for all mills of the Union. Nevertheless, as will be seen from the subjoined table, the record for the second half of 1896 shows little evidence of these unfavourable circumstances:—

Name of Mill.	Dividend for the second half of 1896. Per cent.	Dividend for the second half of 1895. Per cent.	Profit per spindle for the second half of 1896. Yen.
Tokyo	18.00	14.00	5.9817
Amagasaki.....	18.00	15.00	2.5682
Himeji	20.00	17.00	3.4641
Miye	30.00	18.00	4.3579
Noda	10.00	8.00	3.1523
Iyo	13.00	20.00	3.7781
Osaka yarn throwing	10.00	12.00	—
Kyoto	5.00	12.00	3.1454
Uwajima	15.00	17.50	3.7692
Kanakin.....	12.00	13.00	—
Kanagafuchi ..	10.00	11.00	3.6134
Okayama	15.00	17.00	1.1451
Osaka	15.00	18.00	2.7879
Sakaye	16.00	18.00	4.5265
Osaka	10.00	16.00	3.1664
Meiji	8.00	14.00	2.6087
Asahi	8.00	12.00	1.8696

We may note here that the profit per spindle for the last half-year ranged from 5.9817 *yen* at the Tokyo Spinning Mill to 1.1451 *yen* at the Okayama.

The records of the banks do not differ much from those of the mills, despite the talk of a panic, especially in Osaka, and despite the failure of a few small banks. It is true that the people of Osaka and its vicinity fell into a state of alarm, and hastened to withdraw their deposits from their bankers, while the banks, on their side, adopted an attitude of caution, and refused accommodation even on securities of the best character; still, the rise in the rate of interest seems to have counteracted these disadvantages, for, with a few exceptions, the banks in Osaka and its vicinity have declared for the last half-year dividends equal to those for the preceding half of the same year. Here are the return of the banks in questions:—

Bank.	Dividend. Per cent.	Reserve. Yen.
Osaka Shogyo	10.00	4,000
136th	14.00	7,000
13th	6.00	20,000
Sekizen Domei.....	10.00	7,500
Osaka Savings	10.00	15,000
Sakaye	9.00	4,150
50th	15.00	200
Osaka Kyoritsu	10.00	15,000

Thus the average rate of dividend was over 10 per cent., though considerable differences appear in the sums added to the reserves.

According to researches conducted by the Tei-pei Local Authorities, the profit accruing on the tea industry in that particular district of Formosa is far greater than the profit derived

from the same industry in Shizuoka, the largest tea centre in Japan proper. We give below the comparative schedule:—

GROSS RECEIPTS.		GROSS DISBURSEMENTS.	
From one <i>tan</i> (½ of an acre) in Shizuoka.	Yen.	From one <i>tan</i> in Formosa.	Yen.
Crop of leaves averages 120 <i>kwamme</i> (1,000 lbs.), from which 30 <i>kwamme</i> (250 lbs.) of good and inferior tea is manufactured, of a total value of 48 <i>yen</i> , at the rate of 1.60 <i>yen</i> per <i>kwamme</i> (8½ lbs.)	48.00	Crop of leaves averages 76 <i>kwamme</i> (633 lbs.), manufacture into good and inferior tea, weighing 19,750 <i>kwamme</i> (165 lbs.), of a total value of 53 <i>yen</i> , at the rate of 33 <i>yen</i> per 100 catties (133½ lbs.)	53.00
Taxes .....	.675	Tax on tea (under former Administration)	2.963
Interest on capital	7.500	Inte est on capital	8.000
Wear and tear of implements	3.000	Wear and tear of implements	5.000
Cultivation	1.700	Cultivation	2.400
Tending	1.040	Picking	11.875
Manure	4.150	Cost of curing	12.500
Picking of leaves.....	6.875		
Cost of curing	18.000		
Total	42.440	Total	42.738
Profit	5.760	Profit	10.262

According to the above estimate, the tea industry in Formosa gives 4.502 *yen* more profit than the industry in Japan, though the taxes levied in the former under the Chinese Administration are over four times as large as the taxes in Japan. We do not see why the wear and tear of implements, and the cost of cultivation and of picking should be so very much greater in Formosa than in Japan, but the figures are given as quoted above. Certainly if land devoted to the culture of tea in Japan gives a net return of only 23.04 *yen*, or, say, 50 shillings, per acre, the industry can not be said to be very profitable.

Incidentally it is interesting to note the ratio that the taxes levied on land in Japan, according to the above figures, bear to the value of the land. Nominally the Land Tax is 2½ per cent. of the taxable value of the land, and the taxable value of the land is generally supposed to be assessed at about one half of the market value. Now, at twenty years' purchase, land giving a net income of 5.76 *yen* should be worth 115.2 *yen* in the market, and is therefore ratable at 5.76 *yen* for purposes of taxation, assuming—though there is no legal right to make any such assumption—that the taxable value is only one half of the market value. Hence it ought to pay Land Tax to the amount of 1.44 *yen* annually, whereas, according to the above estimate, it pays only 0.675 *yen* in Land Tax and Local Land Rate combined. The Local Land Rate being one-fifth of the Land Tax, it follows that the land in question pays only 0.562 *yen* by way of Land Tax, whereas it ought to pay 1.44 *yen*, even supposing the taxable value to be one-half of the true value. In fact, it pays nearly two and a half times less than it ought to pay, on any calculation. Incidental figures of this kind give a better insight into the state of fiscal affairs in Japan than any general schedule prepared for the special purpose of demonstrating either the heaviness or the lightness of the Land Tax. If the above showing with regard to tea land in Shizuoka be true of the whole empire, it would follow that the total Land Tax collected by the Treasury ought to be, not 38½ million *yen*, as it is, but 95 millions, and even then the tax would not be one-fortieth but one-eighth of the market value of the land. Of course, we should err did we conclude that the Shizuoka ratio may be accepted as applicable to the whole empire. The general assessment for purposes of taxation at the commencement of the *Meiji* era was carried out much too quickly to secure uniformity, and it is well known that great diversities exist in the incidence of the tax in different localities. Still, we have never heard that the province of Shizuoka was supposed to be a particularly favoured district, yet here we are confronted with the fact that the Land Tax actually levied on tea plantations in that province is not one-fortieth of the value of the land, as the law supposes it to be, but one-two-hundredth. We must remember, too, that this so-called "tax" is not a tax in the ordinary sense of the word. It is in reality the rent paid by the

owner for land made over to him in fee simple without one *sen* of purchase money being put up by him. Yet, a few years ago, our ears used to be wearied by a perpetual outcry for reduction of the Land Tax; an outcry emanating solely from political agitation.

THE POLICY OF THE BANK OF JAPAN.

Baron Iwasaki has been interviewed about the policy of the Bank of Japan with respect to the volume of convertible notes, the granting of accommodation to persons starting new enterprises, and the system of security at present adopted. Our readers are aware that there has been talk, of late, about the quantity of convertible notes—195 millions—in circulation, some economists asserting that such an amount is excessive. Baron Iwasaki rightly observes that no fixed rule can be laid down in this matter. At different times the volume of notes required by the public varies within pretty large limits. The Baron himself thinks that, considered from the stand-point of the purchasing power of the silver represented by these notes, the quantity now in circulation is less than the quantity in circulation in 1878. The lowest gold price of silver in the latter year was 51 pence an ounce, and the highest price during 1896 was 31 pence, so that a currency of 150 millions in 1878 represented at least the same purchasing power in terms of gold as a currency of 240 millions represents to-day. Concerning accommodation, the Baron explained that the Bank did not contemplate any illiberal policy, but that certainly it would not place any funds at the disposal of speculators whose immediate purpose was to start enterprises for the sake of making money by potential shares, and who were not really concerned to establish a paying and permanent industry. With regard to the onerous system of security now pursued, Baron Iwasaki said that, since it had been dictated by a temporary condition of doubt, its abolition might be looked for in time. But he did not speak very hopefully of the outlook. On the contrary, he commented in severe terms upon the methods pursued by the business men of Japan, and their tendency to engage in all kinds of speculative enterprises outside their legitimate occupations. There could be no proper system of credit under such circumstances, and the development of credit meant the development of trade. It was absurd that men should complain of being unable to obtain credit, when they did not take measures to acquire a capital entitling them to be trusted.

JAPANESE MANUFACTURES IN EUROPE.

Mr. Fuha Hikomaro, a Counsellor of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has sent to the Government from London a report on the outlook for Japanese manufactures in Europe. His conclusion is that Japan can not hope at present to compete with the great manufacturing countries of Europe in their own markets. Japanese tastes and Japanese methods differ too radically from the methods and tastes of Europeans. Even in the case of this country's woven fabrics, of which so much has been said, the colours and patterns are quite unsuited to the rapidly changing fashions of people in the West. Moreover, in point of industrial organization, command of capital, and manufacturing experience the Japanese are so far inferior that to pit them against Europeans would be like backing a boy in a contest against a grown man. Fortunately for Japan there are many nations in the Orient to which she is superior in the qualities that make for industrial success. She should make it her chief aim to find customers among these nations. Her practical business men should visit them and study their wants *in loco*. Such is Mr. Fuha's advice.

TOKYO MARINE COURT.

On Thursday morning in the Marine Bureau of the Department of Communications, the finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the stranding of the steamer *Himeji Maru*, on the Bombay Reef, Paracel Islands, on November 1st, 1896, was delivered by the President, and afterwards interpreted by Captain J. M. James, Captain Tipple, the Master of the vessel, and Mr. Harrison, the chief officer, were present, and also representatives of the *Japan Mail* and the *Japan Gazette*. The two Master-mariners attended in accordance with a summons from the Marine Office; the reporters in the discharge of their public duty. All four gentlemen were shown into a waiting-room, and after a while Captain Tipple and Mr. Harrison were asked to go upstairs into the Court. The journalists thereupon make request of an English-speaking attendant for permission to be present during the delivery of the finding. To their surprise—for such a request has never before been refused by this Court—the answer was returned that Captain James said that as the journalists had received no intimation of the sitting of the Court from the Court, their request could not be acceded to; and the President assented to this course being pursued. After the finding had been delivered, a request to the President that the judgment be handed to the Press representatives to be copied, was granted, and thus, after waiting nearly an hour and a half kicking their heels in a desolate waiting-room, the reporters were able to obtain one of the principal matters for which they had journeyed to Tokyo. To demonstrate that their presence in the Court would have conduced to the benefit of the public, we subjoin the following report of a little incident that occurred at the close of the reading, by Captain James, of the finding of the Court:—

Capt. Tipple asked permission to lay before the Court the "China Sea Directory Supplement," corrected to 1893, wherein the Eastern track (*i.e.* 30° E. of the Bombay Shoal) is stated as the track for steamers going south.

Capt. James—The case is closed and nothing can now be accepted.

Capt. Tipple—You ridiculed the idea of my taking the eastern track, and here is proof that you are wrong and I am right.

Capt. James—You may thank me that your certificate is not suspended for a longer period.

Capt. Tipple—I thank you for nothing, except your hectoring manner.

Capt. James (excitedly)—If I'd had anything to do with it, your certificate would have been suspended for 12 months: the Court is adjourned.

AMNESTY TO CONVICTS.

The following Ordinances have been published, under date of the 31st of January:—

As a special act of clemency in connexion with the Funeral, We hereby order that the following mitigation of punishments be put into force.

[Sign-Manual.]

&c., &c.,

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 7.

Art. I.—The sentences of convicts already undergoing or about to undergo, punishments inflicted by the sentence of a Court of Law prior to the promulgation of this Ordinance, shall be reduced as follows:—

- (1.) Capital sentences shall be commuted to life imprisonment, or life exile.
- (2.) Sentences of life imprisonment or life transportation shall be commuted to sentences of 15 years' imprisonment, and 15 years' transportation, respectively.
- (3.) Sentences of imprisonment for a term shall be reduced by a fourth of the term. But if the reduced term does not fall within the limits of the periods provided by law, the largest term of the next lower class shall be adopted.

Art. II.—When the periods of punishment reduced in accordance with Clause 3 of the preceding article, become equal to, or less than, the shortest period prescribed by law for the convict's offence, the following rules shall be adopted for the nomenclature of punishments:—

- (1.) Imprisonment for the shortest term prescribed by law for the offence, or for a shorter term, shall be hard labour. Transportation for the shortest term prescribed by law for the offence, or for a shorter term, shall be major imprisonment.
- (2.) Hard labour for the shortest period, &c., shall be light labour, and major imprisonment for, &c., shall be minor imprisonment.
- (3.) Light labour for, &c., shall be major confinement, and minor imprisonment for, &c., shall be minor confinement.
- (4.) Major or minor confinement for, &c., shall be detention. But in the case of persons undergoing sentence under the military or naval penal code, the sentences of major or minor confinement may hold good, according to the nature of the offence.

Art. III.—Persons undergoing sentence under the old code shall have their sentences reduced by one degree.

Persons sentenced to penal servitude under the provisions of the Gambling Regulations promulgated in the 17th year of *Meiji*, shall have their terms of punishment reduced by one-fourth.

Art. IV.—The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to accessory penalties.

Art. V.—Convicts whose punishments are reduced under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall continue to serve their reduced terms at their present places of confinement, whatever be the nomenclature of their reduced punishments.

Art. VI.—Convicts confined in Hokkaido jails who are to be immediately released in consequence of the reduction of penalties provided by this Ordinance, shall be sent to the Prefectures or Cities where their sentence was originally pronounced.

As an act of clemency in connexion with the Funeral, and in order to confer the benefits of the Imperial grace upon Our subjects in Our new dominion of Formosa, We hereby direct that, in addition to the reduction of penalties prescribed by Ordinance No. 7, the following special provisions of amnesty shall be applied:—

(Sign-Manual)

&c.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE, No. 8.

Art. I.—Persons in Formosa who, prior to the issue of the present Ordinance were convicted of any of the following crimes, shall be pardoned:—

- (1.) Offences falling under Articles 121, 122 123, 125, 126, and 127 of the Penal Code.
- (2.) Offences falling under Articles 136, 137, and 138 of the Penal Code.

[The Articles here enumerated relate to civil war, insurrection, armed sedition, rebellion, and so forth.—*Ed.* 7.M.]

Art. II.—Pardon shall also be extended to persons sentenced under the Old Code if their crimes belong to the same category as those enumerated above.

Art. III.—With respect to persons convicted of several offences, though the gravest of them be pardoned under this Ordinance, the pardon shall not extend to the other offences.

Art. IV.—Although a pardon may have been obtained under this Ordinance, fines already collected, or goods confiscated, shall not be restored.

Art. V.—The Governor-General of Formosa shall enact whatever Regulations may be required for enforcing this Ordinance.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

As an act of special grace and assistance to the various localities, in connection with the Funeral, We hereby direct that contributions to the Funds of Cities and Prefectures shall be made from the Privy Purse.

IMPERIAL COURT PROCLAMATION.

In connection with the Funeral, Consolidated Bonds of a total face value of four hundred thousand *yen*, shall be distributed to the various Cities and Prefectures, to Hokkaido, and to Formosa, for the purpose of being added to their Relief Funds.

(Here follows the distribution.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

A REPLY TO QUERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A correspondent, signing himself "B.C.," asks in what respect the *Uchū Shinkyō* misrepresented Mr. Fukuzawa's views in an article dealing with certain remarks made in one of his series of essays. The gist of the criticism of the *Uchū Shinkyō* was to the effect that a more serious view of life must be taken than is advocated by Mr. Fukuzawa, criticism which ignored the fact that in other essays and throughout the whole of his life Mr. Fukuzawa has advocated the necessity of taking

an earnest view of life. To found a theory on an isolated passage culled from the writings of a man who has made it his chief aim to show how various are the aspects of human life, is evidently unfair. The translations of "some of Mr. Fukuzawa's essays" to which "B.C." refers, were not known to me prior to the publication of his letter. I have had no time to compare them with the original, even had the latter been in my possession. But I observe that in one of them the words occur "Human life is but a joke; yet we should not consider it merely a joke," but live an industrious life," &c. I have known Mr. Fukuzawa's writings for the past twenty years and have read a good many of the Hundred Essays lately published, and can therefore say with confidence that Mr. Fukuzawa entertains no such flippant view of life as the *Uchū Shinkyō* condemns.

To "B.C.'s" second query the reply is that in no respect was Dr. Kato misrepresented. The essay on which my remarks were founded is published in Vol. II., No. 2 of the *Nihon Shūkyō*, to which I refer your correspondent. The words quoted by "B.C." are as literal a rendering of the original as an adequate expression of its meaning allows. The sentence to which "B.C." objects, "What I do maintain is that to the man who is thoroughly acquainted with the nature of things, with the principles which control the world, religion is superfluous" is thus stated in the original. *Yō no dō (在々) ni shite shūkyō muryō no gotoku genron (言論) aru wa yoku jiri (事理) no hai (解) shitaru gakusha ni taishite no koto nari.*

It is not always possible in a Summary to give the exact words of the writers quoted, but there have been instances when it has seemed to me important to do so, and the case referred to by "B.C." was evidently one of these.

Into an explanation of Dr. Kato's views on the subject in question I cannot enter now, but would refer your correspondent to the various statements of the position occupied by this philosopher published in back numbers of this journal.

I am, your obedient servant,

THE WRITER OF THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

January 20th, 1897.

THE LATE TRIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Every heart which pulsates with human feeling and human sympathies will respond with eager endorsement to the manly expressions and to the merciful sentiments which pervade your noble article to-day, concerning the awful doom to which the recent verdict and sentence have condemned the unhappy lady whose protracted trial has just closed. Every one who hopes for mercy rather than righteous justice at the hands of the great Judge of all the earth, and at that awful tribunal before which every one of us must stand, will now desire that mercy may be extended to one of our fellow creatures, and that fellow creature a woman and a mother. God knows, and God only knows, the fierce soul struggle she must have endured, and he alone can measure the depths of her guilt. The law knows no mercy, but humanity does; and it is to human mercy and divine clemency that we now look for a commutation of her sentence. Justice has uttered its voice. Its fiat has gone forth. The law is vindicated before men. Its protecting ægis has been thrown around society. The sacredness of human life is asserted, and now it remains to be earnestly pleaded that a term of years may be substituted in punishment, and not that a human soul should be swung into eternity.

Yours faithfully,

F. STANILAND.

Clarendon House, 2nd Feb., 1897.

INUNDATIONS RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The money put into my hands in answer to your appeal and that of Bishop Bickersteth for the relief of sufferers from the September floods in Gifu and Aichi Prefectures has not yet been all distributed, so I can at present only give an interim report to show the subscribers what is being done with their liberal donations. When funds were being asked for it was specially mentioned that it was not the intention to distribute them hastily, but to make careful investigation and help in only the neediest cases, and to continue relief work throughout the winter.

This principle has been acted upon. I myself have made frequent visits to be afflicted districts and have, either personally or by means of reliable

* The italics are mine.

Japanese helpers, looked into all the cases where relief has been given, enlisting of course in each district the help, always cordially given, of the local officials.

Up to the present, we have given aid in the towns of Ogaki, Takasu, Inao, and the villages of Jaiki, Ogure, Omaki, Takada, Nishijima, Kano, Fukuoka, Wakino, Hinahara, and Tsuchikura—all lying in the districts that suffered most from the inundations.

The help given has been principally in the form of bedding, 372 futon having been purchased up to the present time. A certain sum has also been spent in providing permanent relief for a few of the most destitute cases, and a small amount has been distributed in cash, mainly in sums of one yen and under. These small grants will be continued monthly in some cases until next June when the necessities of life will have become cheaper and the people of the district will be better able to help their own needy ones. Bishop Bickersteth's appeal was for the Aichi sufferers as well as for those in Gifu, so the sum of \$100 has been handed over to the Rev. J. Cooper Robinson of Nagoya for the relief of the needy in the flooded district north of that city.

The balance now in hand will have been all expended by the end of this month, with the exception of the amount needed to provide for promised monthly allowances.

Among those who have received futon are more than 40 widows, some with a number of children to support, others far on in years and quite alone. It may not be out of place to mention some individual cases in which relief has been given. On a cold, windy day in December I looked into a straw hut put up for the houseless on top of the river embankment at Ogure village. All the occupants had moved out except one old woman, 73 years of age, who had neither home nor friends to whom to go. She was boiling a little pot of vegetables over a handful of fire. Her name had already been given to us by the local office as that of a deserving case, so, when I saw that her bedding consisted only of straw matting and an old mosquito net, no time was lost in providing her with a pair of warm futon.

"It's cold, sir, very cold," she said, "the house is like a basket too, and this is all the clothing I have," touching at the same time the two thin old cotton kimono she was wearing. "only one is mine," she said, "the others are borrowed."

Another case was that of a hard-working farm labourer with a wife and large family. He had saved all his household goods from the flood and stood them on top of the embankment, but unfortunately a fire broke out in that crowded little space and nearly all his possessions were lost. After the water had subsided he returned to his house only to find its walls all stripped of plaster and from not much of a shelter the weather. A pair of large futon given to the family will enable them to get through the winter in comparative comfort. In a little hut at Omaki-mura were three people, the father sick and lame, the son half-blind and simple, and the mother alone able to work. The hut was about four mats in size, a loom took up one mat's space, fire-place and pots another, and the family had two mats left to live on. The hut was made of old boards and straw roughly put together, no door to it, one end open by day and half closed in at night, allowing free entrance not only to the inmates but to the cold winter air as well.

One more case: a friendless, homeless old woman in Ogaki, over eighty years of age. Her house had fallen and she cooked, ate, and slept under a few old boards, which rested on a low, open fence at one end, and on the ground at the other. She asked for time to sell out her belongings before going to the Nagoya Yose-in. We thought that she might possibly realise 12 yen from the sale, but as she also wished to say good-bye to her neighbours we left her in Ogaki for a short time before taking her off to a place of food, clothing, and shelter for the rest of her days.

Of course all the people helped were not in such bad circumstances as these, but many others were but little, if any, better off.

Straw-mat huts, plasterless, tottering houses, straw quilts or mosquito-net quilts, food slim in quantity and poorer in quality, are not pleasant to think of this cold winter weather, much less to experience.

I cannot then, too heartily, thank those who, in answer to your appeal, have provided one of the witnesses of such things with the means of relieving many of those whose hard lot it is to experience them.

Adding a short financial statement, I remain,
Yours faithfully,
H. J. HAMILTON.
Gifu, Jan. 9th, 1897.

Funds received and acknowledged... \$1,350 68

EXPENDITURE.
Futon and clothing ... \$699 88
Permanent Relief ... 218 77
Relief work in Aichi ... 100 00
Distributed in cash ... 35 45 1,054 10

Balance in hand ... \$ 296 58

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club was held on Friday evening at Keil's Buildings. Mr. F. J. Hall, acting Captain of the Club, presided, and amongst the forty seven members present were Messrs. H. C. Litchfield, G. H. Seidmure, W. W. Campbell, W. Sutter, F. W. Thomas, K. Kingdon, J. B. Rentiers, W. Tucker, G. Hood, F. L. Elinor, E. H. Irwine, P. von Hemert, L. Salabell, W. Goddard, M. Schellenberg, A. Owston, J. D. Hammond, W. T. Payne, J. K. Trafford, L. Mottu, A. Lewis, A. R. G. Clarke, C. B. Clausen, R. Boyes, R. Ahnheim, G. C. Gibbs, J. B. Coulson, C. K. M. Martin, Rev. E. C. Irwine, etc.

The CHAIRMAN stated that as the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Muir, was suffering from the effects of an injury received in a football match and was unable to be present, Mr. W. W. Campbell had kindly offered to act in his place.

Mr. CAMPBELL then read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the minutes of the last meeting should be taken as read, and the proposal was seconded and passed.

The CHAIRMAN having commented briefly on the various matters referred to in the report of the Committee, including the proposal to strengthen the executive of the Club by the election of a President, to preside at meetings, etc.

Mr. SUTTER proposed that the report and accounts as presented be adopted.

Rev. E. C. IRWINE seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

REPORT.

ACCOUNTS.—Show a Credit balance of \$912.97.

ROWING.—The Committee are pleased to report that the interest in rowing has been well sustained. The K. R. & A. C. sent crews to compete against the Club at the Spring Regatta in Pairs, Pairs, Double Sculls and Single Sculls. In all these events the Club's representatives were victorious. The victors, however, rowed at a great disadvantage. They and their boat came up on the "Teucer" and encountered a typhoon. Their boats were badly damaged, which necessitated their rowing in our boats, in which they were naturally not so much at home as they would have been in their own. They are to be heartily congratulated on their plucky bid for victory, especially in the 4-oared race. At the Regatta a crew of gun-town officers from H. M. S. Edgar competed in the Junior Fours. Your Committee were glad to welcome a crew from such a source and trust that the Club may often in the future see crews from the Navies of the World taking part in the Club's Regatta.

At the Autumn Regatta the weather was unpropitious, heavy rain falling nearly all day; but, as the water was good (which rarely occurs in the Autumn), the Committee decided to hold the Regatta. The chief event was that for International Fours, which was won by the English crew.

The "Kirin" Cup for Champion Pairs was won at this Regatta, for the third time by Messrs. A. L. Mottu and H. S. Goddard, and so passes into their possession.

SWIMMING & AQUATIC SPORTS were held during the Summer. The competition was keen, but scarcely up to the standard of previous year.

BATHING BARGE.—The Bathing Barge, with the exception of the canvas on the roof, is in an excellent condition. It will require to have the usual annual painting, and new canvas on the roof and new matting. The anchors and chains were taken up and thoroughly overhauled, about 30 feet of new chain being put on. The moorings are now about 50 ft. further out and in deeper water. The sampan had comfortable seats put in for the convenience of Members. It would be a good idea to build one more sampan of the same description. The Landing Stage is sound, and is guaranteed by the Engine and Iron Works for another year.

BOATS.—The Club Boats and Oars are all in good order. With the 5 new boats built in Hongkong, the Club now possesses 10 four oars; as this is a larger number than the Club really requires, it might be desirable to dispose of, say, 3 of the old boats. The 5 new fours (including the fitting of swivel rollocks) cost \$1,400 85. Three sets of 4 oars have been ordered from home, and should arrive before the opening of the coming season.

PROPERTY AND HOUSE.—The House is in sound order, the roof having been recently overhauled. A new

sliding door has been fitted and the slip extended to facilitate the handling of boats. The rigging and rigging has been overhauled and painted and a new socket fitted.

RULES.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 25th Feb., 1896, it was decided to put the election of new members in the hands of the Committee and not admit any more Honorary Members.

Your Committee at the General Meeting will bring forward a proposition that the management of Club be strengthened by the addition of a President and will propose that Rule XIII. be altered accordingly.

During the year under review, Members have to deplore the loss of two old and prominent Members, who had always taken an active interest in the Club and its management. The departure of Mr. Rickett for England left a gap not easily to be filled. The Club, before his departure presented him with an artistic album, containing photographs of the Boat House, old and new, and crews in which Mr. Rickett had either rowed or coxed. A further testimonial in the shape of a handsome silver bowl, was subscribed for by Members and forwarded to Mr. Rickett. Mr. Boag's sad death robbed the Club of the Captain, and Mr. Hall was appointed to act in that capacity for the balance of season.

The Committee place their resignations in the hands of the Members, with their best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Club.

F. J. HALL, Acting Captain.
H. R. MAIR, Hon. Sec.
M. SCHELLENBERG, Hon. Treas.
W. W. CAMPBELL.
C. K. M. MARTIN. } Committee.
J. B. RENTIER.

THE YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HONORARY TREASURER.

Dr. December 31st, 1896.

To Wages Account—	
Wages for 1896	\$ 447.30
To Working Account—	
Sampan hire, extra coolies, sundry petties, ..	854.56
To House Account—	
Insurance (\$4,000)	57.67
Ground rent for 1896	97.17
Erecting Landing Platform and fixing wash basins	518.00
Gas, Water, Repairs, etc.	478.89
To Bathing Barge and Landing Stage Account—	
Insurance (\$1,800) Dec. '96—June '97	18.50
Painting, Hauling, and Repairs	374.86
To Boats Account—	
Insurance (\$1,500)	65.56
Five new four oars	1,000.39
Sundry Repairs	228.65
	\$479.50
To Regatta and Aquatic Account—	
Hands, Refreshments, and Sundries	415.00
To Prizes Account—	
Spring and Autumn Regatta and Swimming Races	718.74
To Printing and Stationary Account	571.61
To Entertaining Account—	
Inter-Port Regatta dinner	158.00
To Lesson paid to Mr. J. Rickett—	
Cost (\$18.00); subscription of V. A. R. C. and K. R. & C. Members \$250.—Balance	18.02
To Balance	\$14.97
	\$6,483.30

Cr. January 1st, 1897.

By Balance brought forward from 1896

December 31st.

By Subscriptions Account—	
126 Active Members, 1st half year	\$1,536.00
100 Active Members, 2nd half year	1,200.00
1 Tokyo Active Members, 1st half year	80.00
6 Tokyo Active Members, 2nd half year	80.00
20 Honorary Members, one year	800.00
1 Honorary Members, 2nd year	5.00
1 Honorary Members, 3rd year	5.00
6 Members' Sons, one year	30.00
	\$3,636.00

By Entrance Fee Account—

30 New Active Members

By Prizes Account—

Entrance to Races

By Boat Rent Account—

Rent received for Storage Private Boats

By Interest Account—

Interest paid by H. & S. Banking Corporation on c/a

By House Account—

Old material sold

By Bar Account—

Profits for 1896

By Journeys, &c., paid

E. & O. E.

M. SCHELLENBERG, Hon. Treas.

Compared with the vouchers and found correct.

Ed. BOSPHART,

Yokohama, January 10th, 1897.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the name of Mr. H. C. Litchfield for President, and the voting for President, Captain, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer was then proceeded with, Messrs. Trafford and Sutter acting as scrutineers.

The result of the ballot was the election of Mr. Litchfield as President; Mr. F. J. Hall as Captain; Mr. Mair, as Hon. Sec.; and Mr. Schellenberg as Treasurer. Mr. Hall thanked the members for their confidence in him.

Mr. Owston and Rev. E. C. Irwine acted as scrutineers of the ballot for four members of Committee, which resulted in the election of Messrs Rentiers, J. McArthur, and H. S. Goddard, while

Messrs. D. McLaren and W. W. Campbell tied for the fourth place. Upon another ballot being taken to decide which of those two should be elected, there was a majority of votes for Mr. McLaren, who was declared elected.

The Rev. E. C. IRVING congratulated the members on the election of an old and formerly active member of the Club to the position of President, and on his proposal three cheers were given for the new President, Mr. Litchfield.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

MESSRS. LANGELEDT & CO., LTD.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in Messrs. Langfeldt and Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday afternoon. There were present Messrs. J. F. Lowder (in the Chair), O. Keil, F. Reiz, F. H. Bull, R. Bleifuss, and H. Feicke, Secretary. The meeting was very short, lasting only three and a half minutes. The report and accounts as presented were approved and adopted Messrs. Reiz and Bull were re-elected Directors, and Mr. C. Gummer, auditor. The following were the accounts:—

REPORT.

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities, and the Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1896, accompany this Report.

The Net Profit for the half-year, including balance brought forward from the 30th June, 1896, and after providing for General Expenses, Directors and Auditor's fees, Depreciation, and Losses, amounts to \$32,579.86 which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

In payment of a Dividend of \$ 20 per share.....	\$30,000.00
In payment of a Bonus to the employees of the Company.....	1,500.00
Balance to be carried to new account.....	1,079.86
	\$32,579.86

Messrs. Reiz and Bull retire from the Board, but offer themselves yet for re-election.

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending the re-election of Mr. Cecil Guinness as Auditor.

J. F. LOWDER, } Directors.
O. KEIL, }

Yokohama, January, 23rd 1897.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

ASSETS.	
Stock of Merchandise, Ship Chandlery, and Coal	\$143,286.87
Plant, Fixtures, and Furniture	9,500.00
Cash in hand	3,558.07
Pire Insurance Policies	899.73
Bon. k ng and Shanghai Banking Corporation	27, 22.38
Sundry Debtors	25,076.81
	\$190,832.91
LIABILITIES.	
Ca. Ital, 3,500 Shares, at \$200	\$700,000.00
Sundry local Creditors	7,187.54
Bills Payable to Bank	1,066.37
	\$708,253.91
Balance, Profit	39,579.86
	\$747,833.77

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31ST, 1896.

Dr.	
To Transfer to Capital Account	\$50,000.00
To General Expenses	9,500.00
To Rent	2,460.50
To Fire Insurance	1,039.38
To Interest	830.00
To Plant Fixtures, etc. written off	330.44
To Directors' fees	100.00
To Auditor's Fees	150.00
To Balance, available for division to be dealt with as follows:—	\$32,579.86
Dividend at the rate of \$20 per share	\$30,000.00
Bonus to employees	1,500.00
Rest carried forward to new account	1,079.86
	\$32,579.86

Cr.	
July 1. By Balance forward from June 30th, 1896	\$5,276.80
Dec. 31. By Gross Profit on trade	46,395.81
By Share transfer fees	21.00
	\$51,693.61

1897.	
Jan. 1. By Balance	\$ 2,979.86

Yokohama, December 31st, 1896.
J. F. LOWDER, } Directors.
O. KEIL, }

J. FAIR, Secretary.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.
Yokohama, January 22nd, 1897.

CECIL GUINNESS, Auditor.

The settlement started by Lieutenant Gunji in the Kuriles several years ago is still struggling along and endeavouring to maintain itself by the sale of marine products caught in the northern sea. The settlers established a branch bureau recently at No. 8, Hachiman-cho, Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo, for the convenience of applicants who wish to share their enterprise.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

December 7th.

Mr. McKinley was elected by electoral and popular majorities far in excess of anything either hoped or feared. The press and the people seem to have concluded that this is the psychological moment for giving advice to the president-elect. Retire the green-backs, extend the circulation of the national bank-notes, and take the government out of the banking business, say the chambers of commerce. Redeem the pledge of the Republican party and endeavour to secure a stable ratio between gold and silver through an international agreement, say the bimetallicists. Remember that the business interests of the country are opposed to tariff-tinkering of any kind, assert the gold democrats. You are pledged by the platform of your party as well as by your own past to a really protective tariff measure, is the emphatic advice of the majority of staunch Republicans. These are some of the disadvantages of a big majority, and Mr. McKinley is destined to disappoint many moderate men who voted for him; not merely men such as the well known anarchist Herr Most, whose support during the campaign was more embarrassing than helpful. The excitement during the election was all absorbing. There was no end to speeches and processions. A resident of Waltham, a town close to Boston, spoke for more than thirteen hours in favour of silver to a delighted audience, many times renewed, at the headquarters of the bimetallic club there. He gave fifty reasons why the people should support Bryan, but none of them convinced his fellow townsmen, proud though they were in the knowledge that Waltham possessed the champion talker of the country, a man quite superior to Senator Allen, of Nebraska, who could boast of a record of eleven hours only. In the good old days, a Western clergyman stated that during a certain electoral campaign he could not preach on three of the ten commandments without his people complaining that he was dragging politics into the pulpit; this time, however, the private life of the candidates was treated with the respect it deserved. The pulpit, where so inclined, could deal with the moral aspects of the campaign as it liked. Where sermons are preached on the new woman, the bicycle, the "bloomers," the fatted calf, etc., political topics can not produce much additional sensation. Dr. Wilson's sermon on "Satan in Politics," in which he proved that Satan was personally a Prohibitionist but had lately joined the silver ranks, was probably the best, or the worst, furnished in this time during the campaign. The excitement of the election affected even the "stranger within the gate." So far as known, every Chinese in Boston qualified to exercise the right of franchise did actually cast his vote, while Mr. K. Nakamura, a graduate of Harvard, wrote to the *Boston Transcript* a long and very able defence of silver, showing how much Japan had been benefited by her silver policy. The editor's reply, briefly summarized, was that Japan was a silver country because she could not possibly help it, not because she had deliberately decided in favour of the white metal. When McKinley is inaugurated he will find that President Cleveland has "filled the stables with democratic horses," that is, by his executive order of last year all consular offices with salaries not exceeding \$2,500 have been made civil service posts, and thus of the consular offices in Great Britain, which are eagerly sought for, six only will be at McKinley's disposal if he respects the order of his predecessor. Thus far there has been no backward step in civil service reform.

The arbitration treaty with Great Britain has been welcomed everywhere. The absence of a Venezuelan representative on the board of arbitration shows that England considers the question as one in which the United States have a voice and are entitled to speak the decisive word; but this right is acknowledged only where the question is one involving the forcible acquisition by a foreign power of territory on the continent of America. Canada did an unusually graceful thing by fixing the same date for her Thanksgiving Day as ours—the third Thursday of November. All that now remains to be wished for is a general arbitration treaty between the two countries, to be followed by treaties between all the civilized powers.

The condemnation by the Supreme Court of the United States of Mr. Chapman, a stock-broker, to an imprisonment of thirty days for his refusal to answer certain questions put to him by the Senate Committee investigating the Sugar Trust rumour in connection with the Taft Bill of 1894, has made an excellent impression upon the people. The Managers of the Sugar Trust, Messrs. Haver-

meyer and Searles, have also to submit to trials in the district courts on similar indictments. Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was in Boston last week and then went on to Washington. Ex Secretary of State, John Foster, has also gone to Washington, immediately after his return from Hawaii. He tried to secure a concession from the government there for a cable from Honolulu to Japan and Australia, but the Ministers were naturally enough unwilling to act until they knew whether Congress would vote a subsidy for the cable from San Francisco to Hawaii. Here the matter rests for the time being.

The work among the several hundred Armenian refugees in and near Boston is being pushed vigorously. For those among them that do not know any language but Armenian, and their number is considerable, services in Turkish are being held regularly. Unfortunately for these Armenians and their American friends, some of their own countrymen have encouraged them not to take up work unless paid at the same rate as American labourers, which, owing to their total ignorance of English and the large number of Americans still unemployed, is an utter impossibility. Some of the refugees have actually abandoned work given them and returned to their friends, preferring to live on charity rather than labour for their support on the terms to be had. If they persist in this, they will inevitably become public charges. "If the Armenian refugee work in Boston is kept much longer before the public," writes a gentleman intimately acquainted with the work done so far, "the government may be justified in excluding Armenians who may land in this country as liable to become public charges." Secretary Olney's statement last week to the press has also been very discouraging. "The demonstrations of revolutionists in Turkey," he says, "are now the chief danger so far as our missionaries are concerned, whose safety is not promoted by intemperate expressions of public opinion excited by appeals to sentiment, regardless of facts." This statement has, of course brought the question of veracity to the front, especially as between Drs. Hanlin and Kimball and Minister Tirrel, and very acrimonious attacks have been made upon the latter. Side by side with these discussions, Mr. Moody's efforts to help the poor in Boston have been going on. Many thousands of bushels of apples were distributed among them during the last few weeks. Encouraged by the success of the Salvation Army in the Boston slums, if such a term is permissible, the Protestant Episcopal Church is about to organize an army of uniformed evangelists under military discipline. It will be modelled to some extent on the lines of the Church Army in England. The action of the American Board in its recent session at Toledo has, with regard to Japan, been summarized thus: "The Japan Mission is to be maintained in its full strength in the belief and expectation that Christian agencies are still imperatively needed there." The W.C.T.U. at its recent meeting at Pittsfield has condemned high license and the use of feathers of birds on the hats of the ladies. There seems to be no connection between the two, but some clerical friends of the ladies slyly intimate that of late the cock-tail has been quite as much in evidence in the bar-room as it has been upon the ladies' hats. Since my last letter, there has been quite a storm in the local tea-pot. Into the court of the Boston City Library a statue, a Bacchante, had been placed as a fountain figure. Objection was raised to this on the ground of public morality. The court was then daily crowded by eager spectators that wanted to see and judge for themselves, and the discussion waxed warmer as the days grew colder. Even the clergy that seemed at first unanimous, especially on the principle that silence gives consent, became divided, a few claiming that they could see nothing offensive in the statue, and that everybody might be expected to find in it what he brought to it, while others denounced its presence in the library as a wrong to the young and a disgrace to the city. After much hesitation, it was finally and definitely decided by the Art Commission that the Bacchante might remain. In a few days, however, the statue will be removed to its temporary winter quarters.

Mr. R. G. Lehmann has arrived at Cambridge, from England, to coach the Harvard men. The defeat of Yale at Henley is the chief cause of this invitation, and after a contest between Harvard and Yale—the former friendly relations in athletics are about to be resumed—the victorious university is sure to challenge either Oxford or Cambridge, whichever should win the next race on the Thames. Harvard is in earnest and will give a good account of itself.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D.C., Dec. 12.

Four days ago Congress met in regular session on the first Monday in December. Nothing of importance has been done and nothing will likely be tried this session, which is a short one, ending on Mar. 4. Tariff talk fills the air, but the Republicans are almost in the condition of the Democrats after Cleveland's election in 1892, they cannot agree on a bill. The Western farmers want a high rate on raw wool, the eastern manufacturers don't. The Pacific coast senators call for a duty on coal and lumber, but Boston and other Atlantic seaboard cities desire Canadian woods and Nova Scotia minerals as cheap as possible. Many Republican agriculturists are very restive under a system that makes all factory products dear for them and gives no compensating increase on what they sell. Another pitfall lies the support of the Gold Democrats during the campaign. They look as yearningly toward free trade as they ever did, and are sure to growl if import duties are raised. Hanna, McKinley, and other leaders have publicly and impressively said that they won only by the help of this wing of the Democrats. With these difficulties ahead the Republicans also in control of the Lower House naturally hesitate about tinkering with a revenue measure this winter. The prospects of putting through a radical one even after the inauguration of their candidate are rather gray as it is doubtful whether they will have control of the Senate. In North Carolina, Kentucky, Dakota, and Washington, it is uncertain whether the Republicans can put in their man for the Senate. It is necessary to get all four to have a safe working majority. In the meantime there is a deficit of several millions monthly. The wave of prosperity that the political gold orators so loudly and so numerously promised during the fall, have signally failed to materialize. The two leading commercial agencies, Dun's and Bradstreet's, both report greater dullness than usual at this season, and merchants expect no improvement until after New Year. The failures for November were greater than for the corresponding month four years ago, and the failures this week have been more than last week, and more than the same week in 1892 and 1893. In many localities there was the usual picking up after the usual stagnation of a hot presidential campaign, but decidedly there has been no general revival in business.

The silver men are doubtless chuckling over the continued depression, because it is an endorsement of their views. They still declare there can be no permanent change for the better until our financial system is seriously modified. As they argue the rural elements are discriminated against, and with one-half of the country too poor to buy, finished products will be a drag on the market, and the more of them turned out under the artificial stimulus of protection, the worse will be the glut and the worse will be the outcry of "hard times." Some of them shrewdly assert that it is to their best interests to give the Republicans all the rope they want for enacting protection. They do not, however, relax their efforts for the eventual crowning of their white mistress; though their captains discourage unnecessary agitation. They counsel constant watchfulness but "masterly inactivity" at present, to send out literature to keep up club rolls, together with enrolling recruits quietly but to sound no note of battle. When Bryan went to Denver out in the Rocky Mountain section a few weeks since, and was received as a coronetted king instead of a defeated general, he urged his followers, while standing by their godless, to give hearty support to McKinley's policy so that we could see what his remedy was worth. This morning the chairman of one of the national silver committees issued an address along the same lines. A meeting of representative leaders from all the silver camps will be held in Washington in a few days to consult as to future efforts in this cause. It will be quiet but earnest and important. It will be studied by all thoughtful observers of politics, as it is a question much discussed whether the bimetallic issue is dead in this country or not. The *New York World*, *Harpur's Weekly Review of Reviews*, and other large periodicals "have sat on the body" and solemnly and aggressively pronounced it dead, but sapient journalists have so often killed off questions that obsequiously bobbed up afterwards very "live corpses" that no one but a bitter partisan puts any faith in their deliverances. In the summer of 1895 a small number of democratic politicians gathered at one of the hotels in Washington to confer about the best means of committing their party to the fight for free silver. They were lightly noticed by the dailies as a

rather obscure lot of cranks, but when the Southern delegates turned up at Chicago in July almost to a man in favour of the issue we began to reflect on the enormous results of the unheralded work of that little band. The crusade began a quarter of a century ago and it has been growing in intensity ever since. It is abruptly dropped now it is the first instance in history of a vast mass of people so suddenly dropping a cherished idea. Preparations are now being made in Chicago by the oldest and strongest Democratic organization there to give Bryan a rousing welcome when he attends their annual banquet on January 1st. Efforts are being made to have him here on a similar occasion later in the winter. He is almost as much noted now as when a candidate. He is writing a book on bimetalism to appear in January, and has been engaged at an extravagant figure to lecture throughout the country. This seems a risky venture on the part of his agent, Wilson, Breckinridge, Hill, and other political celebrities have sadly failed to draw when an admission fee was charged.

McKinley is industriously toiling away at his cabinet construction out in Canton. The papers as usual are strewn thick with guesses, but no authoritative announcements have been uttered. It is the opinion of all that Hanna can have what he wants, and it is the belief of many that Dingley of Maine will hold the treasury portfolio. It is reported, though, that Hanna refused to accept any gift. McKinley has always favoured silver, but his critics assert he is now inspiring himself towards the other metal. One sharp fellow has found out that he uses a porcelain-lined bath-tub inlaid with gold.

Our new congressional library is practically completed and will be turned over for the books in February next. There are two most remarkable things in connection with this building: it will be ready within the time stipulated and it costs less than the original estimate by some two hundred thousand dollars. The total expenditure on it will foot up not quite six million dollars. With its rich carvings, its bas-reliefs, its ornamented panels, its wall paintings, its statues and bronzes, its ideal figures of the Muses, arts and sciences, its stained glass, its polished woods, with its parks its lawns and fountains all around it is by far the most beautiful and artistic structure in America, and the grandest book-home in the world. We have now almost a million volumes for it, but it will hold five millions. The joint committee of Congress have been seeking testimony from the most experienced librarians for the best government for this noble institution. These unbiassed experts were virtually unanimous in recommending that it be made a national library instead of congressional, that it be removed wholly from the sphere of politics, that it be under the supervision of a board of trustees. None of these sensible suggestions have been embodied in the report of the committee as outlined in the paper to-day, but the report may be amended. The total force to be employed is about one hundred, or half of that in the British Museum. It is an inadequate number, but our legislature is very economical unless voters are to be pandered to. Some very short-sighted enthusiasts are trying to get this building with all its delicacy of adornment and finish for the inaugural ball to be held in next March. This function has always drawn a crush and jam of all sorts of people because anyone can attend that will pay the price of a ticket. In such a throng there would certainly be some simpaton to scratch their names on the walls, and some vandals to break off relics. Happily slight favour has been shown the move by members of Congress.

A long account has just come out of Professor Langley's air-ship. He has made a machine on the general principle of a bird with out-stretched wings, carrying a one-horse-power engine in its body, the whole apparatus weighing less than thirty pounds. Two weeks ago it rose of itself from a table and sailed through the air against the wind at the rate of thirty miles an hour for nearly two minutes, or until the steam gave out, and then settled down gently on the water, without damaging any of its parts. He considers the problem of atmospheric navigation scientifically solved, and is confident it will be commercially solved also by the close of the century. He is secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the chief encourager of learned investigations in America. His studies in air propulsion are a bye-product of his intellectual labours.

Mr. Cleveland has already chosen a retiring spot to go to after laying aside the toils of office next spring. Princeton, one of our oldest and foremost universities, will be his dwelling place, though he is not connected with the teaching staff. He has purchased a commodious residence and will have extensive additions and stables built.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.

BY JOHN PLUMMER, M.J.S.

Sydney, December 10.

There can be no question that the new policy of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company in running their own vessels to and from the leading Australian ports, has raised questions of some magnitude in colonial commercial and industrial circles, where it is generally regarded as the beginning of a struggle for the maritime trade of the East. The *Ballarat* (Victoria) *Star* says:—The industrious and enterprising Japanese are seeking to build up national prosperity upon the model so successfully established by Great Britain. Wherever a profitable avenue for trade offers itself they strive to push their wares, and it is not surprising that they should have turned their attention to Australia. Regular and direct communication between the two countries is now an accomplished fact, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line of steamers having opened a monthly mail and passenger service. • • • Whether the claim of Japan to participate in the dominance of the Pacific can be maintained remains to be seen. In any such pretensions she will have to reckon with Great Britain as well as with Australia. As regards her efforts to extend her trade to these colonies, if she can, to mutual advantage, strengthen the commercial ties between them and her, well and good. But it is certain that anything like an invasion of our shores, whether peaceful or otherwise, would be resented. So far as any Japanese articles sold in Australia are concerned, there does not seem to be much ground to fear the threatened competition. The Japanese have proved themselves to be clever imitators; but the imitations are still behind the original articles in point of merit, and the manufacturers have yet to show that they are originators. The great fear seems to be owing to the low wages paid to the artisans and labourers, but there is already an improvement in this respect, and as the manufacturers push their way into the world's markets a still further increase in wages may be anticipated. In has been so in Germany, and even to a limited extent already in Japan, and the rapidly with which Western ideas are assimilated there is not likely to stay outside of the workshop. Up to the present there is nothing to be feared from Japanese competition, and it does not appear as though danger is likely to arise in the future."

The views expressed by the *Ballarat Star* seem to be largely shared by the leading provincial papers in the colonies; but more than one journal affects to see in the new line a source of danger to Australian shipping interests. Thus the *Western Gracier* (New South Wales) remarks that the arrival of the Japanese vessels in Australian ports is a notable incident, and one which shows the trend in the tide of affairs. "For a long time past the cheap labour of the East has been looked upon with longing eyes by British capitalists, and many of them have quietly been investing their cash in factories, shipping, &c., especially in Japan, where the labour available, as well as being cheap, is intelligent. The fall in the prices of produce in gold standard countries has caused money to accumulate in vast useless masses in London, because it is no longer profitable to employ it in productive enterprise, and the rate of interest, until the American election caused a demand for gold for the United States, was only nominal. But in Japan, China, India, and other silver-using countries the producer is still making very good profits. The fall in prices only affects the countries which have limited themselves to the use of gold. Prices in silver standard countries are as high as ever they were, and the producers' labour is as well repaid as ever it was. Not only has the investor who goes to the East a prospect of obtaining all the labour he requires at a low rate of wages. The wages, low as they are, are stated and paid in silver, and a sovereign to-day buys about twice as many yen or Japanese dollars as it did when silver was bringing five shillings an ounce. Here, then, in competition with gold standard countries; is 50 per cent. protection straight away. This is what is driving Newcastle coal out of the markets of the East, to be replaced by "black diamonds" from Japan. This, moreover, is shutting up Australian tin mines, because they cannot compete with the Straits miners, who get as good a price in silver with tin at £60 as they used to get when silver was five shillings an ounce, at £120. This 50 per cent. protection by reason of the low silver exchange will also make the new Japanese lines of coastal steamers to which we have already alluded a very formidable competitor. There is no pretence of maintaining for the Japanese seaman anything like the standard of living which the Australian seaman insists upon. Not only is his pay smaller, and his food poorer, coarser, and cheaper. Not only is there this 50 per

cent. bounty by reason that he receives his wages in cheap silver. But the Japanese shipowners are free from the numerous laws and regulations which have been passed in the desire to safeguard the lives of Australian seamen, and which can only be observed by dint of considerable outlay. Being worked so much more cheaply, and and on so much lower a standard, it is obvious that the Japanese ships will be able to "cut" rates much lower than their Australian competitors, and still show a balance on the right side. It is difficult to see what can be done to redress the balance, but it is more than probable that there will be a strong demand shortly for some definite remedy. Shipowners will represent to the Government that it is quite as unwise and unjust to allow the Japanese—with their low wages, their low standard of living, and their contempt for all the hygienic precautions which we deem necessary—to demoralise our shipping as it would be to allow them to come in by wholesale in person and take the bread out of the mouths of our citizens. Meanwhile, there is another side to the picture. The investment of European capital in erecting factories in Japan has caused a strong demand for raw material, such as wool, hides, and tallow—a demand, moreover, which is likely to become much stronger. The inhabitants, too, are becoming large consumers of meat, and we should be able to supply them on more advantageous terms than the stockowners of any other country. It seems almost certain that a big trade will spring up between Australia and Japan, and that the competition of the latter will be more formidable to British manufacturers than to Australian producers. Australia will get another and a rapidly expanding market for her staple products, and that fact ought to prove of material assistance in enabling her to get more remunerative prices."

The Rockhampton (Queensland) *Morning Bulletin* says:—"In contemplating the advantage it may be to our commerce and trade to have a large and populous country opened up to both within comparatively easy reach of Australia, it may be well to consider probable results in other directions. The expansion of Japan must be regarded in connection with the prosperity, independence, and integrity of the British Empire. Whether there is cause for apprehension of any kind may not be altogether lost sight of. The late war between China and Japan has led to much new information being disseminated regarding the latter country, and to her ambition, power, and aims becoming matter for reflection. Japan is a country with an ambition: aspirations and hopes have taken possession of the minds of the governing classes, and have been instilled into the hearts of the common people. The idea that the nation may become great, and accomplish great purposes in the world has become a sort of national belief. For many centuries China has been going on under the pleasant superstition that it was the foremost country in the world, that it was the pearl of the universe; that its inhabitants alone were civilised, and that the denizens of other parts of the world were barbarians. The Japanese have lived under the shadow of this superstition. Intercourse with the nations of the West have led to a great change taking place. Thinkers in Japan have applied their minds to the facts of European history, and they have formed conclusions and fostered ideas, which have led to the sudden and practical expansion of views, regarding the condition of their own country, and the means by which changes in it by may be carried out. A man with a purpose in life has a great stimulus to action, and a sustaining power in conflict. The same may be said of nations. While China and Japan in the past have remained content with their condition, because they had no thought or hope of anything better, other nations have been growing in civilisation and all that it means. The United Kingdom and the United States have been leading the van. Others have been marching on towards independence, national prosperity, and comfort. Japanese statesmen have formed an ambition that their country should be as independent, self-reliant, and prosperous as any other, and in their endeavours to realise it they are adopting European methods. The visit of the *Yamashiro* is some proof of this. In the endeavours to realise their ambition, the Japanese have become conscious of the value of power, and of their possession of it. Besides building fleets and drilling armies, they have cultivated the capabilities of organising, planning, and directing. It was their intellectual as much as their physical superiority which enabled them to defeat the Chinese. Having the comforting assurance that in the use of means of modern military warfare, they having nothing to fear from their immediate neighbours, the Japanese are bent on cultivating the arts of peace. The training of the youthful aristocracy in

Europe has shown them the multifarious advantages of foreign trade and commerce—of the industrial arts of production and manufacture. It is in these that progress is to be observed, and that in the opinion of some British patriots, room for apprehension is to be found. Britain has long been spoken of as the workshop of the world, and even the competition of the United States has not been able to greatly impair her supremacy. Japan threatens to interfere with that supremacy among those eastern nations with which Britain has had almost indisputed trade relations. Labour is cheap in Japan, and the people have displayed an aptitude and desire to learn manufacturing arts and industries. The country is already competing with Britain. Sedentary pursuits are not distasteful to them. It has been said Japan is a nation of weavers, and some proof of this is to be found in the fact that within the last ten years the export of textile fabrics has risen over forty-fold. These are chiefly cheap silks and flimsy materials for the American market, where novelty may increase their sale. Within the last half dozen years the number of people employed in cotton spinning has risen from a little over seven thousand to upwards of forty thousand. So far as the cotton trade is concerned it is already being predicted that England is doomed. Cotton mills are going up rapidly in Japanese towns, and some idea of the uses to which the cloth is put is furnished by the fact that the number of umbrellas exported annually amounted not long ago to two millions. What has been done with regard to cotton manufactures may be accomplished in connection with woollen. Cheap wools from Australia have already given manufactures a start, and the prospect increases of their being able to turn out goods to compete with those manufactured in England. Then, the Japanese have become conscious of their own powers in the arena of manufactures, and they are essaying to consolidate and render their efforts as effective as possible. They have their Chambers of Commerce, and in imitation of European nations some centuries ago they are forming guilds and associations, assimilating in some respects to English classes for technical education, with the view to improving the quality and increasing the uniformity of their goods. Conscious of their power and progress they are also proud of it. Mr. Kaneko, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in Japan—a gentleman educated at one of the great European universities, and of wide experience in economical and statistical matters—addressing a Chamber of Commerce, said: "The cotton spinners of Manchester are known to have said that while the Anglo-Saxons had passed through three generations before they became clever and apt hands for the spinning of cotton, the Japanese have acquired the necessary skill in this industry in ten years' time, and have now advanced to a stage where they surpass the Manchester people in skill." Of course while the aptitude of the people to engage in industrial pursuits may be great, we cannot overlook the fact that it has been open to them to learn and acquire in Britain all the science and skill which have there been gained by years of experience and observation. The most modern machinery is purchased in the United Kingdom and the United States, and when set up in Japan is worked by artisans who have already been made familiar with it by experience in the countries where it was made. Should the industrial arts multiply in Japan, should she be able to send out worsted and woollen goods equal in quality to those made in Europe, then the time may not be far distant when large consignments of Australian wool may be despatched to Japan, and in return we may receive woollen goods of all kinds and excellent quality. Such changes in the currents of trade and commerce are possibilities which must give rise to varied, and to Britons, perhaps not altogether satisfactory or comforting reflections."

The foregoing extracts may be regarded as a fair epitome of Australian public opinion upon the subject, and may be appropriately supplemented by the following quotation from the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*:—"To those who look candidly at the matter from the standpoint of national interest, there can be no question about the public benefit that will result to us from the new line of steamers. The success of the undertaking will mean that a great market has been opened for a number of our products, while at the same time a means has been provided for the better and cheaper supply of our wants. Both as sellers and as buyers we will gain. How many kinds of the things we produce will be bought by the Japanese it is as impossible to foresee as the numbers and nature of their products which we will be glad to buy. The fact that the Japanese Government have heavily subsidised the new line of steamers is good evidence of their confidence that its inauguration will be justified. As Mr. Burns remarked, in re-

sponding to the toast proposed by Sir George Gibbs, this country has reason to congratulate itself upon what has been done. While in other colonies a great deal of expense is being incurred in efforts to develop the export trade, the Japanese Government and the enterprising owners of the new line of ships have undertaken at their own cost and risk to aid very considerably in developing ours. No conditions are asked; the vessels will come here, bringing to us anything we wish to buy from Japan, and taking away anything the Japanese wish to buy from Australia. This simple solution of the problem of the trade relationships has been brought about by the simple method of freeing our ports to commerce. The commencement which has been made is full of promise that Sydney will become, as Mr. Burns predicts, "the London of the Southern Seas." The cargo brought by the *Yamashiro Maru* largely consisted of articles consigned to Sydney for distribution among the other colonies. The absence of customs duties here naturally makes Sydney the most desirable port in Australia as a central agency for distributing goods brought to our shores and a chief depot for the collection of those required in exchange. The steady expansion of the new branch of commercial activity which has been thus opened will directly occasion employment for a large number of workers in connection with maritime trades. It will also stimulate industry throughout the country in producing the articles which our Japanese customers find it most advantageous to purchase."

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

TRISHINSHO, TOKYO, FEB. 4TH.

STRANDING OF THE "HIMEJI MARU"—FINDING.

On Thursday morning in the Mercantile Marine Bureau of the Department of Communications, Tokyo, Mr. J. M. James read the finding of the Court in the case of the stranding of the *Himeji Maru*, as follows:—

JUDGMENT.

The *Himeji Maru* was a steamer of 1,940 tons net register, of 222 nominal horse-power, and owned by the Riku gun-sho (Army Department). The master was Rennie Tipple, and the chief officer, Thomas Law Harrison.

An inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the stranding of the ship on the Bumbay Reef, Paracel Islands, on the 1st November, 29th year of *Meiji* (1896), and the import of the statement given by the Master and the chief officer was as follows:—

The Master—On the 17th of October, 29th year of *Meiji*, the ship left Yokohama, bound for Europe via Kobe, Moji, and Hongkong. At about 1 p.m. on the 30th of the same month, she left Hongkong bound for Singapore; at 5 p.m. Gap Rock was abeam, bearing E.S.E. (magnetic) distant 1½ miles. The patenting was then streamered, and the course was S. 8° W. (true) to take the ship 30 miles east of the Bumbay Reef. At this time, the weather was dull, and the wind was E.S.E. with a force of 2; at noon of the 31st, the weather became rainy, the wind N.N.E., its force increasing up to 5. Although it was the N.E. monsoon, I did not expect much current, so I made no allowance for it, and at noon I worked up the position of the ship by dead reckoning. The course was then altered to South (true); to S. 5° E. (true) at 8.0 p.m.; to S. 17° E. (true) at 9.30 p.m., and to S. (true) at midnight. The reason why the course was so frequently altered was to take the ship 50 miles east of the Bumbay Reef as observations could not be obtained during that day. Considering that the ship would pass to the eastward of the Bumbay Reef at 4.0 a.m., on the 1st November as expected, without being set to the S.W. by wind and current between Gap Rock and that reef, and moreover, she would be still safe although she might be driven to the S.W. after that, I wrote instructions in the Night Order Book to the effect that at 4.0 a.m., on the 1st November, the chief officer on watch should alter the course to S. 30° W. by compass (S. 32° W. true). After I left the bridge, at midnight, of the 31st, at about 4.35 a.m. it was reported to me that the ship had stranded. I went on the bridge, and found that the ship had taken the coral reef in such a manner that the bottom grazed once the coral from the foremast aft, the bow having hardly touched it at all. There was neither shock nor concussion, the coral seeming to crumble away as the ship passed. This took place at 4.35 a.m., when the weather was cloudy and overcast; horizon being visible about 2 miles, and the wind was E. by S. with a force of 5. The position where the stranding took place was 4 miles to the westward of the eastern extreme of the Bumbay Reef, Paracel Islands, i.e., lat. 16° 6' N.,

long. 112° 34' E. Immediately after the stranding, the engines were worked full speed astern, and an anchor was run out from the stern to try and heave the ship off the reef, but without avail. On the same day, I sent the life-boat with the second officer in charge to Tounon Bay, to wire the disaster to the Company's agent in Hongkong. On the 10th, the German steamer *Seigfried* arrived to render assistance. The passengers and majority of the crew were taken off by that vessel, which sailed for Hongkong on the 13th. Subsequently the *Himeji Maru* was badly damaged on her bottom by the wind and sea; all the holds became flooded with water, and there was no possible chance of saving the ship. I, in company with the remaining crew, left the ship at 3.30 p.m. on the 20th, on the *Seigfried*, on her second visit, and arrived at Hongkong all safe.

The Chief Officer—On the voyage of the *Himeji Maru* from Hongkong to Singapore, I was on watch from 4 a.m. on the 1st November, 20th year of *Meiji*, and altered the course to S. 30° W. by compass in accordance with the instructions in the Night Order Book. At this time the weather was dull and overcast, with a moderate E.N.E. breeze; the horizon was visible as far as 2 miles, but neither breakers nor islands were in sight. At about 4.33 a.m., I saw breakers on the port bow, and immediately put the helm hard-a-port, and telegraphed the engines to go full speed astern. By the time the engines started to work astern, the ship had stranded. This was at 4.35 a.m. Afterwards, acting under the orders of the Captain, I tried to get the ship off; but it was of no avail. At 2 p.m. on the 3rd, I started in charge of the life-boat to the eastward as far as 35 miles, and exhibited distress signals, and waited for any passing vessels, but it was of no avail. I returned to the ship at 10 a.m. on the 5th; and at 4.30 p.m. the same day, I left in the same boat for Tounon Bay, where I arrived at 2 p.m. on the 8th, and met the second officer who had arrived there previously. Afterwards, I, in company with him and crew, arrived at Yokohama all safe, via Hongkong.

The Court, taking into consideration the evidence given by the witnesses before the Court, and the documents relating to the case, is of opinion, as follows:—

The Master, Rennie Tipple, left Hongkong at 1.25 p.m. on the 30th of October, 20th year of *Meiji*, bound for Singapore, intending to pass eastward of Paracel Islands, being the N.E. monsoon. From the time of passing Gap Rock, the wind was always blowing on the port-side of the ship, its force varying from 2 to 5 at midnight of the 30th October; under such circumstances he should have made a proper allowance for the drift caused by the wind and sea. But according to the chart by which he was navigating the ship (without making any such allowance, when he worked up position of the ship at noon of the 30th and other times), at and after 8 p.m. of the same day, he frequently altered the ship's course to the eastward. Misjudging the ship's position at 4 a.m. on the 1st November, to be 50 miles east of the Bombay Reef, he altered the course to S. 30° W. by compass for Singapore; stranding was the result. This accident is to be attributed to the master in that he did not make any allowance for the drift caused by wind and sea, and consequently he misjudged the position of the ship. The Chief Officer, Thomas Law Harrison, was on watch from 4 a.m. of the 1st, and at that time, he altered the course to S. 30° W. by compass according to the instructions given by the master; 4.33 a.m. he sighted the breakers on the port bow, and immediately he put the helm hard-a-port, and worked the engines to full speed astern. This was of no avail, and the ship stranded. On the part of the Chief Officer he is held to be free from blame for the manner in which he executed his duties.

The Court therefore declares, under section 10 of the General Regulations for Examinations of, and granting Certificates to, Masters, Mates, and Engineers, suspension for four months of the Master's Certificate of First Grade held by the Master, Rennie Tipple; and exonerates the Chief Officer, Thomas Law Harrison, free from all blame.

K. MORIMOTO, President.
N. NOGURA, Assessor.
S. IRO, Assessor.

I hereby approve of the above decision, and order it to be enforced accordingly.

Vicount Y. NOMURA,
Minister of Communications.

The 4th day of February, 30th year of *Meiji*.

The premises of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., and of the Tientsin Trading Co., at Tientsin, were entirely destroyed by fire on Monday, the 11th. They were fully covered by insurance.

IN H.B.M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before JAMES TROUP, Esq., Assistant Judge—
FRIDAY, February 5th.

CHARGE AGAINST MISS JACOB WITHDRAWN.

The Court-room was filled this morning by an eager, expectant crowd of spectators some time before proceedings commenced. Miss Jacob, who was accompanied by a lady friend, took a seat just behind her Counsel, Mr. G. H. Scidmore. She looked bright and composed, and had smiles for those of her friends whose faces she encountered among the crowd. Mr. J. F. Lowder, the prosecuting witness, was early in the Court, and when the Assistant Judge entered, rose at once to make application to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Lowder said—Since the institution of these proceedings, another person has been convicted of the crime charged against Mary Jacob, and I shall, therefore, of course, offer no further evidence against her. It is right to add that I had taken this decision before the conclusion of the recent trial, in consequence of the withdrawal of his evidence by one witness, and the failure of another under cross-examination, thus leaving me with the statements of two Japanese maid-servants only, who turn out to be cousins, and who were in the pay of Mrs. Carew, to establish a point which I considered of vital importance to the success of the prosecution, namely, that the relations that had existed between the accused and the deceased were such as to make it probable that she knew of Annie Luke. By the weakening of that link, the chain of evidence connecting the accused with the charge became so attenuated that I determined to proceed no further with it; and I sent a note to that effect to Mr. Scidmore, to be communicated to Miss Jacob. With that explanation, and with your Honour's permission, I will now withdraw from the prosecution.

Mr. Scidmore—May it please the Court. Before the order is made to dismiss this case, I desire to make an application to the Court in connection with the case.

His Honour—Have you only one application?

Mr. Scidmore—No, your Honour; two or three. His Honour—Then we shall have to take them one by one; or are they connected?

Mr. Scidmore—They are all connected.

His Honour—I will first enter on the record the application made by the prosecuting witness.

Mr. Scidmore (after a pause)—I have several applications to make to your Honour, but many of them are merely formal.

His Honour—Yes.

Mr. Scidmore—The least important I will proceed to make first: that is, the least important ones under the circumstances of this grave matter. The first is, that the accused be furnished with the usual certificate, certifying the nature of the cause and of its dismissal.

His Honour—You say cause?

Mr. Scidmore—I mean charge. It is set out in form 56, I believe. Referring to the Rules of Court I find this form:—

"This is to certify that a charge made on the [] day of [] by C. D., of [] [labourer], against A. B., of [] [labourer], for that [as in summons and warrant] is now considered by this Court, and is by this Court dismissed [with costs]." (Seal).

Concerning the matter of costs, as I shall have something to specially address your Honour upon, later on, I do not allude to them at present.

His Honour—This form refers to another matter not consistent with the charge now being heard by the Court. The Court is sitting here now to take evidence for the purpose of finding whether it is sufficient to commit.

Mr. Scidmore—If the Court determines that the evidence submitted is not sufficient to determine you to commit the accused, then the fact would be entered on the record of the Court that the charge had been investigated and had been dismissed. (After a pause)—Mr. Lowder reminds me that this rule and form apply to summary proceedings only.

His Honour—That form applies to the hearing of a charge before a magistrate in summary jurisdiction. There has been no trial here.

Mr. Scidmore—No, your Honour.

His Honour—Of course, if there has been no trial—

Mr. Scidmore—All your Honour requires is to be satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out before you commit, and if it is not, then the charge is dismissed by you.

His Honour—What part of the Rules does Form 56 refer to?

Mr. Scidmore—To Rule 223, under the heading of Summary Proceedings.

His Honour (turning to the Rules) read:—

323.—In case of dismissal of the charge, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on being requested so to do, make an order of dismissal (Form 55) and give the accused a certificate thereof (Form 56), which certificate shall, on being produced, without further proof, be a bar to any subsequent charge for the same matter against the same person.

That, Mr. Scidmore, is under the heading of Summary Proceedings, and Rule 310 says:—

310.—The following Rules (under the sub-heading "Summary Proceedings") apply exclusively to cases where the charge is to be heard and determined, not on indictment, but in a summary way.

Mr. Scidmore—But, your Honour, you have Rule 323 where, in case of the dismissal of a charge, the Court can grant a certificate such as I ask for.

His Honour—But that is under the heading "Summary Proceedings."

Mr. Scidmore—Of course this is a more serious matter than could then come before you for determination. The allegations in this case, prefer a charge more serious than that of a misdemeanour.

His Honour—You see that it is not competent for this Court to grant such a certificate: it only has the power in cases of summary proceedings.

Mr. Scidmore—The matter is, I submit, one for your Honour's discretion.

His Honour—Under the Rules, I am not competent.

Mr. Scidmore—But under the spirit of the Rule, I think, that in case you dismiss the charge, you can grant such a certificate.

His Honour—I could only give a certificate in Summary Proceedings. I shall enter on the record that the charge was dismissed, the evidence not being sufficient to commit.

Mr. Scidmore—Then, your Honour, I could apply to have a certified copy of such an entry.

His Honour—The entry will be made on the minutes. As I said at a previous sitting of the Court, the evidence so far placed before me is not sufficient to commit.

Mr. Scidmore—Your Honour will appreciate the fact that the accused will shortly be going home, and the possession of such a document will be invaluable to her.

His Honour—Such a certificate could only be granted if the case went to trial and the accused were acquitted.

Mr. Scidmore—Quite so, but I think such a certificate could be granted under the circumstances.

His Honour—I must say that I cannot agree to grant your application, as it does not fall within the provisions of Rule 223. This is my ruling, on the ground that this rule deals only with summary proceedings. I have not referred to you Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Lowder—I have nothing to say.

His Honour—I thought the point was sufficiently clear without reference to you (To Mr. Scidmore)—Your application that the accused be furnished with a certificate that the charge has been made and that it has been withdrawn, is therefore refused.

Mr. Scidmore—My next application is that there should be returned to the accused the box containing correspondence and other papers except such exhibits as were required as exhibits in this case and in the case *Regina v. Carew*.

His Honour—Such documents, shall we say?

Mr. Scidmore—Yes. I believe some documents were only put in as exhibits in this case, for the purpose of this enquiry only.

His Honour—The box itself was put in. Your application is that it, along with its contents, be restored?

Mr. Scidmore—With the exception of such documents as were used as exhibits in this case.

Mr. Lowder—I have no objection.

His Honour (to Mr. Scidmore)—Your application then is granted.

Mr. Scidmore—And now I apply that the bail bond of the accused may be cancelled.

Mr. Lowder—That follows as a matter of course.

Mr. Scidmore—Yes, as a matter of course.

Mr. Scidmore—And further that the complaining witness be ordered to pay the costs.

His Honour—One moment, please.

Mr. Scidmore (after a pause)—I apply that the prosecuting witness, John Frederic Lowder, be ordered to pay to the accused, all costs and expenses incident to these proceedings.

His Honour—Under what Rule do you make this application?

Mr. Scidmore—It appears from the Rule of the Court, Form 55 applies, under the Order in Council.

His Honour—That brings us back again to the heading "Summary Proceedings." I think you ought to avoid that if you can.

Mr. Scidmore—I merely use it as a peg to hang my subsequent remarks upon. It appears that in prosecutions under charges of misdemeanour, when such charges are dismissed on the ground of insufficient evidence, that persons can recover compensation for costs and the odium that has been unjustly thrown upon them. If that is applicable to cases of mere misdemeanour, with what greater force must it apply to a charge of the character as this now alleged. It appears from the practise in England that provision has been made in such matters under the provisions of the Vexatious Indictments Act of 1859. That law provided for charges of "perjury, subornation of perjury, conspiracy, obtaining money or other property by false pretences, keeping a gambling house, keeping a disorderly house, or indecent assault." In these cases if the "accused person is acquitted the prosecutor may, and probably will, be ordered to pay the defendant's costs." I am reading from a work on "Criminal Procedure," by Disney and Gundry, and published in 1895. I have not access to later authorities than that, your Honour. These authorities, do not, I admit, cover the present case, but they suggest to my mind that the Court has discretion to make the order for which I apply. I presume your Honour is fully advised in the matter. The reasons for the application must be apparent to your Honour's mind. The result of the trial in the Carew case has demonstrated beyond doubt that this charge was brought hastily, inconsiderately, and heartlessly, and has utterly failed. And to my mind it has been withdrawn by the prosecuting witness, coldly, formally, and without one word of regret. This young girl has been subjected to mental, and I had almost added physical, torture. Her character has been traduced, a charge of murder brought against her, and another allegation was made against her that, to a virtuous woman, must have been worse than a charge of murder itself. Yet the prosecuting witness has stood up here this morning and asked leave to withdraw his charge without one word of regret or remorse.

His Honour—Your application that the prosecuting witness John Frederic Lowder should be ordered to pay all the costs and expenses incident to this charge, I think is governed by the finding in the case of *Regina v. Bearley*. I have not the record of that case before me, but if my memory serves me, that is the case. The present prosecutor was Counsel—

Mr. Lowder—I was Counsel for the accused.

His Honour—You appeared for the defence in that case. It was a case that came up on appeal before the Judge and myself, and it was ruled that the costs and expenses of the defence could not be granted.

Mr. Lowder—I think that was the ruling. I do not accurately remember now.

His Honour—Do you recollect what year it was?

Mr. Lowder—Two, or three, or four years ago. The Clerk of the Court was directed to find the case in the archives of the Court.

His Honour (to Mr. Scidmore)—Have you any authority to cite to me?

Mr. Scidmore—Really, I have no authority that covers this case.

His Honour—The ruling I refer to is quite recent, and if there is not a later one I am bound by it.

Mr. Scidmore—I know of nothing later that applies. That is the reason that I applied to your Honour for information.

His Honour—In regard to what you just now cited, that refers to quite a different case: to a case that had gone to trial.

Mr. Scidmore—To an enquiry before the magistrate.

His Honour—But it arises on acquittal after trial. In the volume you read from it says that "in case the Justices of the Peace who hear the charge refuse to send the accused person for trial, the prosecutor may require them to take his recognisance to prefer an indictment and prosecute the charge." That is where the Justices send the case forward in that manner and require the prosecuting witness to enter into his own recognisances to prosecute the charge on indictment. That implies a trial; there has been no trial here.

Mr. Scidmore—No, sir.

His Honour—This would not apply. (The Chief Clerk at this point brought in the Record of *Regina v. Bearley*)—This was a case on which the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation sued one D. S. Bearley, and the prosecution failed for want of sufficient evidence, and I made an order that they should pay the defendant the costs of the proceedings. This order was appealed against and a motion filed

that it should be discharged. The evidence adduced, as I said, was not sufficient to warrant a committal. An application was made that the costs of the defence should be paid by the prosecution. The magistrate—that was myself—allowed it. This decision was appealed against and the appeal was heard by the Judge and myself, and the matter was fully argued. The application of the appellants was granted—that is to say the costs were refused, I am bound by that decision. I must therefore refuse the application.

Mr. Lowder—Before we pass away from the subject, may I be allowed to say something with reference to what has fallen from Mr. Scidmore with regard to myself, that is with reference to preferring the charge. He accuses me of having acted hastily, inconsiderately, and heartlessly, and beyond that he made use of the words "false charge." By such a phrase I suppose he means to suggest that I knew at the time that it was an untrue charge. If that were so, he implies malice, and if this charge was laid maliciously then the accused would be entitled to much more than her costs; for she would be entitled to bring an action for malicious prosecution.

Mr. Scidmore—I have nothing to say to that part of the case. But there is one matter to which I wish to call your Honour's attention. On the second day—I think it was the 12th January—the accused left this Court to go to the jail to remove some of her effects. After she arrived there she found in her cell a paper covered volume of a book entitled "A Romance of Two Worlds." This was lying on the table in her cell.

His Honour—Has this anything to do with this case?

Mr. Scidmore—It is very necessary that I refer to it now; I may not have another opportunity.

His Honour—Is it not a matter of jail discipline?

Mr. Scidmore—I think it has a bearing on this case, your Honour. Your Honour will remember that this volume, "A Romance of Two Worlds," was used by Mr. Lowder in the course of this case. In that exhibit occurs the phrase "our twin souls," and it was used in this case to connect the accused with the person who signed her letters A.L.,—the Anne Luke. It was used to show that the accused was familiar with the phrase, and for that reason I now allude to the incident. The book was shown to have been kept on a shelf in the dining-room of Mrs. Carew's house and was accessible to every one in the house. We have now the fact that some one placed a second copy of that book in the cell of the accused. From what I have since ascertained, it is my duty to state that the jailer, Mr. Hodges, was totally unaware of the book having been placed there.

His Honour—I think it is a matter concerning the discipline of the jail.

Mr. Scidmore—It is my duty to bring the matter forward.

His Honour—As Assistant Judge, sitting in this case, I cannot take cognisance of it; but in my capacity as Governor of the jail, I may tell you that I have made enquiries into the matter, and I may inform you that the jailer was not responsible for it; nor were the prosecution either. A subordinate in the jail was responsible for putting the book there and not the jailer.

Mr. Scidmore—I am glad to hear it.

His Honour—And it was not in any way connected with the prosecution; not in any way.

Mr. Scidmore—I am glad to hear it.

His Honour—In fact it appears to have been a pure accident that the incident of the book occurred.

Mr. Scidmore—It was certainly a most unusual coincidence.

His Honour—An application was made for some books to read; by a most unlucky coincidence that book, along with another, was placed in the cell. It was a pure accident, I am perfectly satisfied as to that.

Mr. Scidmore bowed his acknowledgements.

His Honour—On your third application that the bail bond be cancelled, I have ruled that this application be granted. Permission is given for the withdrawal of the bond. The accused is dismissed from bail, and her bondsmen are relieved from the bond. With reference to what was said by you in the latter part of the application for permission to withdraw the charge, I will only say that I am satisfied that the prosecutor at the time he made the charge was convinced of the truth of the charge. That I think I may say.

Mr. Lowder—I am much obliged to your Honour.

The proceedings then terminated.

The following steamers have passed the Canal outwards:—*Agamemnon, Melbourne, Oolong, Dieke Rickmers, and Normandie*, January 26th. Homewards:—*Benledi and Radnorshire*, January 26th.

THE CAREW CASE.

We regret to find that, in the first part of the Judge's summing-up, dealing with the law applicable to the case, several inaccuracies have occurred in our report, and we therefore reprint that portion in a correct form this morning.

His Lordship said—Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner is charged with the murder of her husband by the administration of arsenic, and it is incumbent on the prosecution to establish the charge beyond a reasonable doubt. What is meant by that expression is very well explained in the definition read to you by the prisoner's Counsel from the summing-up of an American Judge, and I adopt it. It reads thus: "Just what a reasonable doubt is, gentlemen, it is not quite easy to say; but you are practical men, and I instruct you that you should be satisfied of the defendant's guilt to that degree of certainty which you would require for your guidance in acting decisively in any grave matter of your own within such time as is ordinarily given to a jury for deliberation in the case." Now the charge being made up of the two elements, death by arsenic and administration by the prisoner, it might not unnaturally appear to you that the prosecution have to establish beyond reasonable doubt by the medical evidence alone that death was actually caused by arsenic to the exclusion of any other cooperating cause. This indeed, as I understand, was the view put forward by the able Counsel for the prisoner in his opening address. But that is not so. The contention must be limited in two directions in order to represent the law, as I understand it, and as I lay it down to you. In the first place it is not necessary that death should be shown to be actually due to the particular poison: it is sufficient if it is shown that such poison conducted to the death. And in the next place, it is to the evidence as a whole—and not merely to the medical part of it—that you are to look in order to see who her or not arsenic conducted to the death. If on the medical evidence you are satisfied that the symptoms of the illness, the *post mortem* conditions, and the results of the chemical analysis of the intestines are consistent with arsenical poisoning, that is all that need be established by the prosecution from the medical evidence: they can then call upon you to look beyond it to see from the rest of the evidence whether, with that foundation, you are able to say that that poison did as a fact conduce to the death. And the reason of this limitation is obvious enough. The symptoms produced by some poisons may not be distinguishable from the symptoms produced by certain diseases; and no medical expert could pretend to say with absolute certainty to which of the two causes death was due. If, then, the prosecution in any such case were stopped from going beyond the medical evidence to establish the cause of death, death by poison could not be established, though the particular poison might be traceable to a particular individual. So, where two poisons which manifest themselves by similar symptoms are found, doctors might not be able to say positively to which of the two deaths was due, and the prosecution would fail although the opportunities of administering one of the poisons and a motive for the crime might be clearly provable against a particular person. The other limitation on the proposition laid down by the Counsel for the defence is that it is sufficient if it be shown that the poison in question conducted to death. That arises from the rule of our law that it is equally murder to accelerate death as to cause death. The prosecution here, therefore, must satisfy you of three things:—First, that the symptoms of the illness, the *post mortem* conditions, and the chemical analysis, taken together, are consistent with arsenical poisoning. Second, that the prisoner wilfully administered arsenic in the form of Fowler's Solution to the deceased with felonious intention. Thirdly, that such poison conducted to his death. And if these three propositions are established, you must find the prisoner guilty. For the first and third of them you must look to the medical evidence; for the second you must look to the other evidence (sometimes called, by way of distinction, the moral evidence) in the case. Now as to the first point: Are the symptoms, the *post mortem* conditions, and the chemical analysis, taken together, consistent or inconsistent with arsenical poisoning? If you find they are inconsistent with that, then the case for the prosecution is at an end, and you will acquit the prisoner. The evidence on that branch of the case is really all one way. Even the doctors for the defence admit that the symptoms and other matters that I have referred to, are consistent with arsenical poisoning. Dr. Eldridge says the symptoms are not inconsistent with arsenical poisoning; it was an indication of arsenical poisoning; the presence of lead found by Dr.

Divers did not render the case inconsistent with arsenical poisoning: "I am not prepared to say that death was not due to arsenical poisoning or that arsenic did not conduce to the death," Dr. Baelz, when Dr. Divers' evidence was read over to him, said that it was not inconsistent with death by arsenical poisoning; the presence of white arsenic was consistent with death by Fowler's Solution alone. Then again: in all probability the arsenic largely contributed to the death; arsenic is the great deal more deadly poison; and, further on, all the symptoms might be of lead poisoning, but they are more commonly indicative of arsenical poisoning; "there is nothing in the symptoms inconsistent with Fowler's Solution, lead, or white arsenic." I have made a slight mistake; it was Dr. Munro who made the last statement. If you remember, Dr. Munro was called and examined, and he was asked if he heard the evidence of Dr. Baelz, and he said he adhered to the views of Dr. Baelz and to Dr. Baelz's answers given in cross-examination. Thus the doctors for the defence practically admit the first part of the case. I pass over for the present the second question, to deal with the third, for that depends on medical evidence like the first. The same evidence—I do not need to read it—would seem to establish this part of the case; that arsenic conduce to the death. If, of course, you have any reasonable doubt on the point, you will acquit the prisoner. But if not, if you find in favour of the prosecution on this point, as on the first, you will proceed to answer the remaining question: Did the prisoner wilfully administer arsenic in the form of Fowler's Solution to the deceased with felonious intent? The administration in the form of arsenious acid or white arsenic has been, as you will remember, abandoned by the prosecution, as no white arsenic has been traced to the prisoner. Now as to this part of the case, while it is alleged by the prosecution that the prisoner procured between Oct. 17th and 22nd—the day on which the deceased died—4 ounces of Fowler's Solution, it is not denied by the prisoner that she procured during that period 3 ounces of Fowler's Solution—that is from the 17th to the 22nd. She alleges, however, that it was procured at the request of the deceased, who was accustomed to take the drug, and it is suggested by her Counsel that his death was due to misadventure by his taking an overdose. Another theory was mentioned by him as a possibility only, namely that the deceased may have committed suicide. You will have to consider whether there is any foundation whatever in the evidence for that theory. No motive for such an act, as her Counsel observed, appear. If you negative that theory, the case is practically reduced to one of misadventure by the deceased or wilful administration by the prisoner, who was his constant attendant and nurse. Of course you rarely, if ever, in cases of poisoning have direct proof of administration. Such proof is scarcely to be expected. The administration is necessarily left to be inferred from all the circumstances of the case, including the acts and conduct of the prisoner, not merely at the time the drug was procured but up to the time of the death; and the intention has similarly to be inferred from the same sources, including the acts and conduct of the prisoner after the death as well as before. These two theories, misadventure or wilful administration, must necessarily be considered on the same evidence; and it is on a review of the whole evidence in the case on that point that you will have to form your opinion as to the true theory.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service of Telegrams supplied to the "Japan Herald," the "Japan Gazette," and other Subscribers in Tokyo and Yokohama.)

London, January 30.
M. Muravieff, the newly-appointed Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been banqueted by President Faure at the Elysée with effusive honours.

The India Office has ordered all officers of the Medical Department absent on leave to return to India immediately, and has called for volunteers from the Army Medical Department for plague services.

London, Feb. 1.
Banker Gage has been appointed Secretary of the United States Treasury in Mr. McKinley's administration. It is understood that Mr. Gage favours currency reforms.

An Anglo-American treaty to define the boundary of Alaska has been signed.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S.

Senate reports favourably on the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain with certain amendments.

London, February 3.

The amendments proposed by the Foreign Committee of the Senate to the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain render the Treaty absurd, which is the object the American Jin goes desired.

Another grave situation has arisen in Crete and there is a panic at Canea.

London, January 30.

Exchange on London at Paris 25 20
" " " " New York 4.87½

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, January 23.

Renter's correspondent at Brass states that the Niger Company's land column has reached Kabba, and found that Toulah's Army south of the Niger had dispersed panic stricken. The column is advancing on Bida.

A flotilla has reached Egwa, which cuts off the retreat of fugitives to Bida.

London, January 25.

The Niger Company forces have defeated the natives after a sharp fight at Shonga, and destroyed the town.

London, January 26.

Owing to the plague, pilgrimages from Bombay and Kurrachee have been stopped.

H.I.M. the Czar has ordered M. Mouravieff, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, to visit Paris in order to be presented to President Faure, and to see the Ministers before returning to St. Petersburg to assume the Foreign Portfolio.

M. Mouravieff also goes to Berlin.

London, February 27.

Ras Alula has been raiding the Southern frontier of Erythrea.

King Menelik of Abyssinia has refused to release the remaining Italian prisoners until the evacuation of Abyssinian Erythrea is completed; and it is undoubted that this turn of events will contribute to decide the Italians to abandon Africa entirely.

London, January 28.

The first cargo of Russian grain collected for the Indian famine sails from Odessa in a few days.

The plague in Bombay continues unabated.

(FROM THE "CHINA MAIL.")

Manila, January 19.

Dr. Rizal's widow has joined the rebel encampment at Imus, where she is regarded as a second Jeanne d'Arc.

Singapore, January 21.

The shipping returns of the Straits Settlement for the year 1896, just published, shows an increase of twelve per cent. on last year's figures. The increase in British tonnage is ten per cent. as compared with thirty per cent. in German tonnage.

(FROM HAVAS TELEGRAMS.)

Paris, January 13.

M. Brisson has been re-elected President of the Chamber.

The French Press is very pleased at the appointment of M. Mouravieff as Russian Chancellor, congratulating him as a friend of France.

January, 15.

M. Loubet has been re-elected President of the Senate.

At a banquet given to him yesterday M. Doumer declared himself on the side of the political unity of Indo-China; meanwhile, he added, Cochinchina deserves a specially favourable treatment. He considers that the time has arrived for colonising and penetrating into China, by the means of Commerce, Industry, and Civilisation.

January, 16.

M. Doumer with his family left Paris yesterday; numerous friends accompanied him to the station; he will embark to-morrow at Marseilles on board the *Melbourne*.

(FROM THE "COMERCIO.")

Madrid, January 15.

According to telegrams received from Cuba

the crushing of sugar cane has already commenced in many mills.

In various conflicts that took place in different parts yesterday the rebels had eighty-five killed.

The discouragement of the rebels is increasing and the belief in an early peace is growing.

January 17.

Mr. Sherman, who is to be the United States Secretary of State when Mr. McKinley enters on the Presidency, has stated that the Government will oppose the interference of America in the affairs of Cuba.

(FROM THE JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Kobe, February 3.

Lieut.-General Kawakami and suite arrived at this port to-day from Nagasaki by the *Ogura Maru*.

Sendai, Feb. 3.

Lieut.-General Nishi, Commander of the Second Army Division, and Mr. Katsumada, the Governor, left for Kyoto this morning to attend the funeral services.

Sapporo, Feb. 3.

Prisoners to the number of 1,462 have been sent to Yokohama and Kobe by the *Nagoya Maru* from Otaru, and 133 others undergoing hard labour at various Hokkaido gaols were also set at liberty.

Shizuoka, February 3.

H.I.H. Prince Kanin passed this town to-day en route to Kyoto.

Moji, February 3.

Lieut.-General Yamaji, Commandant of the Western Section Head-quarters, will precede to Kyoto to-morrow via this port.

Kyoto, February 4.

H.I.H. Prince Kanin arrived here last night, and H.I.H. Prince Yamashina to-day.

Kobe, February 4.

H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto arrived here last evening from Hiroshima and en route to Kyoto.

Lieut.-General Sakuma, Commandant of the Middle Section Head-quarters, left Kyoto for Suna last night, but will return to Kyoto about the 6th inst.

Marshal Nodzu, Commandant of the Eastern Section Head-quarters, and Baron Ito, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Command, arrived here this afternoon by the *Saityo Maru* from Yokohama. They leave for Kyoto to-morrow.

Moji, February 4.

Lieut.-General Yamaji, Commandant of the Western Section Head-quarters, and Lieut.-General Ogi, Commander-in-Chief of the Sixth Army Division, passed this port last night en route to Kyoto.

Matsuyama, Feb. 4.

The steamer *Sanko Maru* of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, collided with vessel off Oura, Kazahaya-gun, Ehime-ken and sank immediately. Out of one hundred passengers only twenty-one were saved.

Osaka, Feb. 4.

A train that left Kobe 1 a.m. to-day for Osaka was derailed while passing the east of Kamizaki River. The passengers are safe.

The action against some promoters of the Kobe Silk Exchange was heard in the Kobe Local Court to-day.

Kyoto, Feb. 5th.

The Funeral Bureau has removed to the residence of Mr. Oi, at Higashizume, Kawabata-noboru, Gojo-Ohashi.

Lieut.-General Yamazawa, Commandant of the Fourth Army Division, being ill, his representative will attend the funeral of the Eisho Kotoiko.

Mr. Rikaei, the Korean Ambassador, is suffering from brain trouble. He will proceed to Tokyo as soon as he is sufficiently convalescent.

Kobe, Feb. 5.

The collision of the *Sanko Maru* of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, with the *Owari Maru* of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, took place about 4 a.m. yesterday morning. Out of 91 persons on the *Sanko Maru*, (including the crew) 70 were drowned. The *Owari Maru*, of the N.Y.K., is expected to arrive at this port this evening.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 281.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—Q to K sq. 1—K takes P
2—K takes P 2—K to Q 5
3—Q to Q B 3, mate if 2—K to B 5

3—Q to K Kt 3, mate.

Correct answers from W.H.S., W.D.C., XX., and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 282.

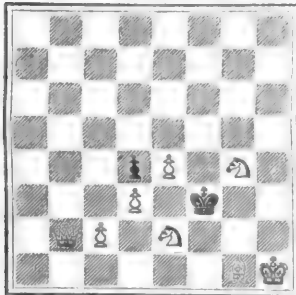
WHITE. BLACK.
1—P to R 3 1—P to B Q 8=queen
2—Q takes Q, mate 1—P to R 5
2—Q to Kt 4, mate 1—R to Q 4
2—R to Q B 3, mate, etc., etc., etc.

Correct answers from XX., W.D.C., W.H.S., and Omega.

Problem No. 280.—Correct solution to hand from J.D.

PROBLEM No. 285.
By OTTO WURZBURG.

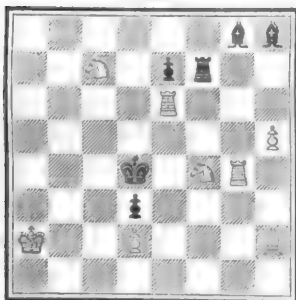
BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 286.
By E. B. SCHWANN.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

THE LASKER-STEINITZ MATCH.

At the time of writing we have to hand result of the tenth game in the above match, which terminated in a win for Lasker, Steinitz resigning on the 41st move. It is curious to note that in each of the drawn games Steinitz inaccountably allowed winning chances to slip from his grasp: this will be seen on the careful following out of games 7, 8, and 9, which are given below. In the tenth game of the match Lasker again fairly outplayed his opponent, and won an excellent game in his best style.

GAME No. 648.

SEVENTH GAME.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE. BLACK.
Steinitz. Lasker.
1—P to Q 4 1—P to Q 4
2—P to Q B 4 2—P to R 3

3—Kt to Q B 3 3—Kt to K B 3
4—B to Kt 5 4—B to K 2
5—P to K 3 5—Castles
6—Q to Kt 3 6—P takes P
7—B takes P 7—P to B 4
8—P takes P 8—Q to R 4
9—Kt to B 3 9—Q takes P
10—Castles K R 10—Kt to B 3
11—B to K 2 11—Q to Kt 5
12—Q to B 2 12—B to Q 2
13—K R to Q sq. 13—K R to Q sq.
14—P to Q R 3 14—Q to R 4
15—P to Q Kt 4 15—Q to B 2
16—Q R to B sq. 16—B to K sq.
17—B to K B 4 17—P to K 4
18—B to Kt 3 18—P to Q R 3
19—Kt to Q R 4 19—R takes R ch.
20—R takes R 20—R to B sq.
21—Kt to B 5 21—B takes Kt
22—P takes B 22—Kt to Q 2
23—Kt to Kt 5 23—Kt to B sq.
24—Kt to K 4 24—R to Kt sq.
25—Kt to Q 6 25—B to Q 2
26—Q to B 3 26—B to K 3
27—P to B 4 27—P to K Kt 3
28—P takes P 28—Q to R 4
29—Q takes Q 29—Kt takes Q
30—B to B 3 30—K to Kt 2
31—B to K sq. 31—Kt to B 3
32—R to Kt sq. 32—Kt to Q 2
33—R takes P 33—R takes R
34—Kt takes R 34—Kt (Q 2) takes KP
35—B to B 3 35—K to B sq.
36—Kt to Q 6 36—Kt takes B ch.
37—P takes Kt 37—K to K 2
38—K to B 2 38—B to Kt 6
39—Kt to K 4 39—B to B 7
40—Kt to B 6 40—P to K R 4
41—P to K 4 41—B to Q 8
42—K to K 3 42—K to K 3
43—Kt to K 8 43—K to Q 2
44—Kt to Q 6 44—K to R 3
45—P to K R 4 45—Kt to R 2
46—Kt to B 4 46—Kt to B 3
47—Kt to Q 2 47—Kt to K 2
48—K to B 4 48—B to K 7
49—Kt to Kt 3 49—Kt to B 3
50—Kt to B sq. 50—B to B 5
51—K to Kt 5 51—Kt to K 4
52—B takes Kt 52—K takes B
53—P to B 6 53—K to Q 3
54—P to B 4 54—K takes P
55—P to B 5 55—K to Q 3
56—P takes P 56—P takes P
57—K takes P 57—K to K 4
58—K takes P 58—B to B 2 ch.
59—K to Kt 5 59—K takes P
60—Kt to K 2 60—K to K 4
61—Kt to B 4 61—B to K sq.
62—Kt to Kt 6 ch. 62—K to K 3
63—P to R 5 63—K to B 2

Drawn game.

GAME No. 649.
EIGHTH GAME.
RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. BLACK.
Lasker. Steinitz.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3 2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Kt 5 3—P to Q 3
4—B takes Kt 4—B to Q 2
5—Kt to B 3 5—K Kt to K 2
6—B to Kt 5 6—P to B 3
7—B to K 3 7—Kt to B sq.
8—Kt to K 2 8—B to K 2
9—P to B 3 9—Castles
10—B to Q 3 10—Kt to Kt 3
11—Kt to Kt 3 11—Kt to Kt sq.
12—Castles 12—Q to Kt sq.
13—R to B sq. 13—Kt to Q sq.
14—R to K sq. 14—P to Q B 4
15—Kt to Q 2 15—Kt to R 5
16—R to B 2 16—P to Q Kt 4
17—P to K B 4 17—Kt to K 3
18—P to B 5 18—Kt to Q sq.
19—P to Q 5 19—Kt to Kt 2
20—Kt to B 3 20—P to B 5
21—B to K 2 21—B to Q sq.
22—Kt to R 4 22—P to Kt 3
23—B to Kt 4 23—P to Kt 4
24—Kt to B 3 24—Kt (Kt 2) to B 4
25—P to R 4 25—P takes P
26—Kt takes R P 26—Kt to Q 6
27—R to K B sq. 27—Kt (R 5) takes Kt P
28—Q to B 3 28—B to Kt 3
29—R to R 2 29—R to K Kt sq.
30—B to R 6 30—Q to K 2
31—Kt to R 5 31—B to K sq.
32—Q to R 3 32—Kt to R 5
33—B to B 3 33—Kt (R 5) to B 4
34—R to K 2 34—Kt to Q 2
35—P to R 4 35—P to Kt 5
36—Kt to Kt 2 36—P to Kt 5
37—Kt to K 3 37—R to Q B sq.

38—Kt to Q sq. 38—P takes P
39—Kt takes P 39—B to Q 5
40—B to Q 2 40—Kt (Q 2) to B 4
41—Q to R 4 41—Q B takes Kt
42—B takes B 42—K R to B sq.
43—Kt to Q sq. 43—Kt to R 5
44—B takes P 44—R to R sq.
45—B to Q 2 45—P to B 6
46—B takes P 46—Kt takes B
47—Kt takes Kt 47—B takes Kt
48—R to B 3 48—Kt to B 8
49—R to Q B 2 49—Kt takes P
50—R (B 3) takes B 50—Kt takes R
51—R takes Kt 51—K R to Q B sq.
52—R to K 3 52—R to R 7 ch.
53—K to R 3 53—R (R 7) to B 7
54—R to Kt 6 54—R (B 7) to B 6
55—B to Kt 6 55—R to Q sq.
56—R to Kt 7

Drawn game.

GAME No. 650.

NINTH GAME.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE. BLACK.
Steinitz. Lasker.
1—P to Q 4 1—P to Q 4
2—P to Q B 4 2—P to R 3
3—Q Kt to B 3 3—K Kt to B 3
4—B to Kt 5 4—B to K 2
5—P to K 3 5—Castles
6—Q to Kt 3 6—P takes P
7—B takes P 7—P to B 4
8—P takes P 8—Q to R 4
9—Kt to B 3 9—Q takes P
10—Castles K R 10—Kt to B 3
11—B to K 2 11—Kt to Q 2
12—Kt to K 4 12—Q to Kt 3
13—B takes B 13—Q takes Q
14—P takes Q 14—Kt takes B
15—K R to Q sq. 15—Kt to Q 4
16—B to B 4 16—Kt to R 5
17—R to Q 6 17—P to Q Kt 3
18—Kt to B 3 18—Kt to B 7
19—R to Q B sq. 19—Kt to Kt 5
20—R to R sq. 20—Kt to B 7
21—R to R 2 21—Kt to Kt 5
22—R to R 4 22—P to Q R 4
23—Kt to Q 4 23—Kt to B 4
24—R to R sq. 24—R to Kt sq.
25—Kt to R 3 25—Kt takes Kt
26—P takes Kt 26—B to R 3
27—K takes B 27—Kt takes B
28—Kt to B 6 28—R to Kt 2
29—Kt takes P 29—P takes Kt
30—R takes Kt 30—R takes P
31—R takes P 31—R to Q sq.
32—R to Q Kt 5 32—R to B 7
33—P to R 3 33—P to Kt 3
34—K R to Kt sq. 34—R (Q sq.) to Q 7

Drawn game.

GAME No. 651.

TENTH GAME.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. BLACK.
Lasker. Steinitz.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3 2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Kt 5 3—P to Q R 3
4—B takes Kt 4—Q P takes B
5—Kt to B 3 5—B to K Kt 5
6—P to K R 3 6—B takes Kt
7—Q takes B 7—Kt to K 2
8—P to Q 3 8—P to Q B 4
9—Kt to R 3 9—Kt to Kt 3
10—B to K 3 10—B to Q 3
11—Castles Q R 11—Castles
12—P to K R 4 12—Kt to B 5
13—Kt to Kt sq. 13—Kt to K 3
14—Q to Kt 4 14—Q to K sq.
15—Kt to K 2 15—Kt to Q 5
16—Kt takes Kt 16—K P takes Kt
17—B to R 6 17—B to K 4
18—B to B sq. 18—Q to K 3
19—Q to K 2 19—P to B 4
20—B to Q 3 20—B to Q 3
21—P to K 5 21—B to K 2
22—P to R 5 22—Q R to Q sq.
23—P to K Kt 4 23—P to Q Kt 4
24—Q R to Kt sq. 24—P to B 5
25—R to Kt 2 25—P takes Q P
26—P takes Q P 26—P takes P
27—R takes P 27—R to B 4
28—K R to Kt sq. 28—B to B sq.
29—R to Kt 5 29—R takes R
30—R takes R 30—R to Q 4
31—Q to B 3 31—R to Q 2
32—Q to K 4 32—R to Q 4
33—R to Kt 2 33—P to B 3
34—R to K 2 34—Q to Kt 5
35—P to K 6 35—B to K 2
36—R to Q B 2 36—Q takes R P
37—R takes P 37—R to Q sq.
38—R takes P 38—Q to R sq.
39—R to R 7 39—P to R 4
40—P to B 5 40—P to R 5
41—Q to Kt 4 41—Resigns.

TSCHIGORIN V. CHAROUSEK.

The match of 4 games between these two players to decide the winner of the first prize in the Budapest Tournament has been played out, and was won by Tschigorin with 3 wins to 1. Tschigorin won the 1st, 2nd, and 4th games; Charousek, the 3rd. The following is the second game and is of a very lively character:—

GAME NO. 652.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.

WHITE. Tschigorin.	BLACK. Charousek.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4	3—Kt to H 3
4—P to Q 4	4—P takes P
5—Castles	5—B to B 4
6—P to K 5	6—P to Q 4
7—P takes Kt	7—P takes B
8—R to K sq. ch.	8—B to K 3
9—Kt to Kt 5	9—Q to Q 4
10—Kt to Q B 3	10—Q to B 4
11—Q Kt to K 4	11—B to Kt 3
12—Kt to Kt 3	12—Q to Kt 3 (a)
13—Kt takes P	13—P takes Kt
14—R takes P ch.	14—K to Q 2
15—Kt to R 5 (b)	15—K R to K sq.
16—Kt to B 4	16—Q to B 2
17—Q to B 3	17—Q R to Q sq. (c)
18—B to Q 2	18—P takes P (d)
19—Q R to K sq.	19—R takes R (e)
20—Kt takes R	20—R to K sq.
21—Kt to Kt 5	21—R takes K ch.
22—B takes R	22—Q to K 2
23—Q to B 5 ch.	23—K to Q sq.
24—B to Q 2	24—Q to K 7 (f)
25—Q takes P ch.	25—Kt to K 2
26—P to K R 4	26—P to Q 6
27—Kt to B 7 ch.	27—K to B sq.
28—Q to R 8 ch.	28—K to Q 3
29—Q to Q 8 ch.	29—K to K 2
30—Kt to Kt 5 ch.	30—K to B 4
31—Q to K B 8 ch.	31—Resigns.

(a) If Q takes P: 19—Kt to R 5; Q to Kt 3; 20—Kt takes B, P takes Kt; 21—R takes P ch., and wins the queen next move.
(b) White is actually somewhat behind in his development, and Black is threatening to take possession of the king's file with one of his co-operating rooks. But White, playing with desperate ingenuity, gets over his disadvantage, and with each move his development proceeds in subtle fashion.
(c) Supposing 17—to be right, P to Kt 4; 28—Q to Q 5 ch.; K to B sq.; 29—Kt takes R ch.; There hardly seems anything better. Q takes R; 30—Kt to K 6; K to Q sq.; 31—Q takes Kt ch.; Q takes Q; 32—Kt takes Q; K takes Kt; 33—B takes P, K to Q 2; 34—R to K sq.; R to K sq., and the issue would be uncertain.
(d) If R takes R: 19—Q to Q 5 ch.; K to B sq.; 20—Q takes R ch.; Q takes Q; 21—Kt takes Q, followed by P to B 7 with advantage.
(e) Kt to K 4 was much better, as it would have put an end to White's artificially maintained attack.
(f) An impetuous move. Kt to K 4 might still have assisted him greatly.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

Owing to rebuilding and alterations at the Club Hotel, the quarters of this Club have been removed to "Clausen's Hotel," No. 66, Main Street, until further notice. Meetings every Monday and Thursday as usual.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE		
From America	per F. M. Co.	Tuesday, Feb. 9th.
From Hongkong	per F. & O. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 6th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Monday, Feb. 8th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Feb. 8th.
From Canada	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Feb. 15th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed. day, Feb. 19th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Feb. 19th.

* City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on January 29th.
† From left Hongkong on January 29th. ‡ Odanien (with French mail) left Shanghai on February 5th. § Galle left San Francisco via Honolulu on February 2nd.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America	per F. M. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 6th.
For Europe, via Shang-		
hai	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Feb. 7th.
For Hongkong	per F. & O. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 13th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Feb. 15th.
For Europe, via Hong-		
kong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Feb. 19th.
For Canada, A.C.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Feb. 19th.
For Victoria, B.C.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 20th.
For Portland	per O. R. & N. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 20th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 6th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Hiyen Kan (?), Japanese cruiser, Captain N. Kashiwabara, 31st January.—Yokosuka 30th January.
Shibata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,714, Matsumoto, 31st January.—Kobe 30th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 31st January.—Kobe 29th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 31st January.—Yokkaichi 30th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 31st January.—Yokkaichi 30th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Shirakata, 31st January.—Otaru via ports, 27th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 31st January.—Kobe 26th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shanghai, British steamer, 1,672, E. R. Dowell, 1st February.—London via ports, and Kobe 30th January, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bengloo, British steamer, 1,183, A. W. S. Thomson, 2nd February.—London and Antwerp via ports, and Kobe 31st January, General.—Comer & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 2nd February.—Nagasaki 30th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi S.S.

Ihai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 2nd February.—Otaru via ports, 30th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,555, J. McLean, 2nd February.—Hongkong via Moji and Kobe, 17th January, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,349, Dey, 2nd February.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 31st January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 2nd February.—Yokkaichi 1st February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Okinawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, Kataoka, 3rd February.—Owar near Yokkaichi 2nd February, Lighthouse Gear.—Navy Department.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 3rd February.—Yokkaichi 2nd February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tellus, Norwegian steamer, 1,639, Davidson, 3rd February.—Batoum via Singapore, 13th December, Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 3rd February.—Kobe 2nd February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Inman Sealby, 4th February.—San Francisco 17th January, via Honolulu 24th, Mails and General.—O & O S. S. Co.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 4th February.—Yokkaichi 3rd February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, British steamer, 2,600, W. B. Seabury, 4th February.—Hongkong via ports, 26th January, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 4th February.—Otaru via ports, 1st February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 5th February.—Kobe 3rd February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,358, R. Swain, 5th February.—Shanghai via ports, 30th January, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 30th January.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 1,845, Vyvyan, 30th January.—Kobe, General.—Fazai & Co.

Hermann Vede, Norwegian steamer, 1,683, C. Reimers, 30th January.—Calcutta, Wheat.—Captain.

Olympia, British steamer, 2,608, J. Truebridge, 31st January.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dudwell, Carill & Co.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Fuele, 31st January.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 31st January.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Swatow, German steamer, 631, Jespersen, 31st January.—Manila, Ballast.—Captain.

Totomura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, A. Nishimura, 31st January.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 1st February.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, C. Young, 2nd February.—Melbourne via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 2nd February.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Shirakata, 2nd February.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Maiko Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,053, P. Gowing, 3rd February.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, G. W. Conner, 3rd February.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,827, W. Brady, 3rd February.—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 3rd February.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,555, J. McLean, 3rd February.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 4th February.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi S.S.

Oscar II, Norwegian steamer, 1,975, Hanson, 4th February.—Kobe, General.—Fazai & Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Inman Sealby, 5th February.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O & O S. S. Co.

Tantalus, British steamer, 2,199, Hannah, 5th February.—London via Kobe and Singapore, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ihai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 5th February.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 5th February.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Suda, 5th February.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. F. Miller, Mr. E. T. Sweeney, Mr. T. Uyeno, Mr. Justus Briggs, Mr. S. Tsukiyama, Mr. Foster Milken, Miss R. C. Browne, Miss J. B. McCleary, Mr. A. J. S. Leloy, Mr. E. T. Osborn, Mr. Geo. W. Worzler, and Mr. F. S. Hardenbrook in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Albert Graff and Mr. Geo. B. Swayne in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Britton and child, Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Chaffant and 2 children, Miss C. E. Hawes, Miss Mary A. Posey, Miss Loulou F. Hacker, and Mr. J. A. Wattie in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Geo. P. Messervy in cabin.

Per British steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. B. C. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Worman, Mrs. A. Johnson, Mrs. S. Eldridge, Miss F. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. del Castillo, Mr. and Mrs. Sakharoff, Mr. L. J. Cooke, Mr. H. S. Saleno, Mr. A. Fibriger, Mr. R. G. E. Foster, Mr. R. H. Percival, Mr. E. G. Wilson, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Mr. E. Feyer, and Mr. E. W. Noel in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. Jernigan and 2 children, Mrs. W. C. Hixon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fernald, Mr. A. J. de Silva Souza, Colonel R. Jeffers, Mr. T. D. Jackson, Mr. C. F. Mendham, Mr. A. A. Pederson, Mr. G. Tadars, and Mr. J. H. Beach in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Count O. Origoni, Dr. C. Bernauer, Mr. J. Ishiguro, Mr. S. Tislar, Mr. T. B. Glover, Lieut. Ichimura, Lieut. F. Haraguchi, Mr. A. B. Glover, Mr. Z. Ogawa, and Mr. R. D. Neilson in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. M. Amaha, Mr. and Mrs. W. Minami and son, Mrs. Kawano, Miss Burkland, Messrs. S. Sugi, Y. Iwao, J. Kanesbige, and T. Hagiwara in second class, and 34 passengers in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. D. Jackson, Miss Strome, Mr. Henry Russell, Dr. May, R. N., Messrs. Jephson, W. H. Mardon, T. J. N. Kewes, H. J. Goddard, G. H. Morey, W. Wood, L. Lilliot, C. T. Duke, P. Boswell, Dressler, Hahn, Fred. Lane, Rev. Irvin H. Carroll, Messrs. Summers Brown, Byron Brennan, H. E. Reynell, and M. Moss in cabin; 68 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Governor K. Nakano, Mr. Y. Takagi, Mr. Thos. Inglis, Marshal Nzu, Vice-Admiral Ito, Captain Kawabata, Lieut. Wushida, Mr. M. Kashiwada, Mr. R. Toyokawa, Chief of Naval Paymaster Kawaguchi, Mr. Y. Yasuba, Viscount S. Matsudaira, Viscount N. Matsudaira, Mr. T. Okubo, Mr. Allen Goodwyn, Mr. H. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. K. Buto, Master T. Yuwaki, Mr. H. Wuriu, Sub-Lieut. T. Sano, Mr. and Mrs. Idzumi, Mr. Y. Oka, and Mr. T. Geschlat in cabin; 30 passengers in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 750 bales; Waste Silk, 547 bales.

Per British steamer *Olympia*, for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.:

TEA.	NEW YORK			TOTAL
	CANADA AND WEST. IND. COAST.	PACIFIC	COAST. PACIFIC	
Ilyogo	147	—	—	147
Total	147	—	—	147
SILK.	NEW YORK			TOTAL
	HONGKONG	BARTFORD	—	
Hongkong	113	—	—	113
Yokohama	337	10	—	337
Total	450	10	—	450
RATES.				
Tea	1 cent Gold per lb. gross.			
Silk	3 cents Gold per lb. gross.			
Measurement	\$11 Gold per ton.			

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Coptic*, Captain I. Sealby, reports:—Left San Francisco the 16th January. Arrived at Honolulu the 22nd, and left Honolulu the 24th at 5 58 p.m.; thence to port moderate westerly to variable winds with moderate to high seas. Arrived at Yokohama the 4th February at 1 55 a.m. Passage from Honolulu, 10 days, 12 hours, 7 minutes.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

The following vessels are advertised as on the berth:—

For MARSHALLS and London, via Port, Quick Despatch, the "GLENFARG."—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 For HAVRE, London, and Hamburg, Quick Despatch, the "NERITE."—Samuel Samuel & Co.
 For SAN FRANCISCO, February 6th, at 4 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
 For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, February 7th, at 9 a.m., the "CALDONIA."—Messageries Maritimes Co.
 For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Shimonsaki, and Nagasaki, February 9th, Noon, the "KOBÉ MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For LONDON via Port, February 10th, at Daylight, the "PROMETHEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
 For KOBÉ, Baku, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, London, and Antwerp, February 13th, at Noon, the "BALMORAL."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, February 15th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 For HONGKONG, via Kobe and Nagasaki, February 19th, at 10 a.m., the "HOHENZOLLERN."—Norddeutscher Lloyd.
 For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., February 26th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 For TACOMA, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., February 27th, the "BRAEMAR."—Dudwell, Carill & Co.
 For PORTLAND, Oregon, February 27th, the "MONMOUTHSHIRE."—Samuel Samuel & Co.
 For MELBOURNE, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney, March 2nd, at Noon, the "TOKIO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, March 3rd, at Noon, the "HIROSHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For SAN FRANCISCO, March 6th, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Balmoral, British steamer, 2,896, MacRitchie, 24th January,—Kobe 23rd January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bengloe, British steamer, 1,183, A. W. S. Thomson, 2nd February,—London and Antwerp via ports, and Kobe 31st January, General.—Comes & Co.
Calédonien, French steamer, 1,500, Bianc, 28th January,—Marseilles 20th December, Hongkong 20th January, Shanghai 24th, and Kobe 27th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Prometheus, British steamer, 3,349, Day, 2nd February,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 31st January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Shanghai, British steamer, 1,672, E. R. Dowell, 1st February,—London via ports, and Kobe 30th January, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Riofun Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,010, M. Kenzie, 29th January,—Antwerp via ports, and Kobe 28th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Moor, 17th January,—Kobe 16th January, General.—Dudwell, Carill & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Peterson, 6th October,—North Pacific, Outer Skins.—Captain.

Bering, Russian barkentine, 377, Ringvall, 21st December,—P. M. S.S. Co.
Esmeralda, British schooner, 120, Harrison, 29th December,—Guam, Copra, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Golden Fleece, American schooner, 131, Runcke, 17th September,—North Pacific, Seal Skins and Sealing Gear.—John Kernan.

Pointer, American schooner, 40, Snow, 8th October,—North Pacific, Skins and Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Prince Robert, Norwegian ship, 2,654, H. A. Hansen, 17th December,—Middlesbrough 9th July, Coke and Pig Iron.—W. M. Stachan & Co.

Sonoma, American barque, 998, W. Landgreen, 20th November,—Portland, Oregon, 3rd August, General.—Frazar & Co.

Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Festetics, 26th May,—Sydney, via South Sea Islands, 24th May.—Captain and Owner.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Archer (6), British cruiser, Captain C. Long, 1st December,—Nagasaki via Kobe 29th November.

Dimitri Donskoi (20), Russian cruiser, Captain Vogel, 16th December,—Kobe 14th December.

Koreets (7), Russian gunboat, Captain Lindstrom, 2nd January,—Nagasaki 30th December.

Undaunted (12), British cruiser, Captain John S. Hallifax, 29th January,—Nagasaki 26th January.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The improvement continues, and Yarns have a fair amount of buyers' attention at quotations. Grey Cloth also shows a slight symptom of returning animation, and dealers are enquiring about "contracts to arrive." Fancies have not fully woken up, as yet but Turkey Reds continue to be in good demand and Velvets move to some extent. Woolleus quiet, nothing moving except a few Blankets.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
Grey Shirtings—24 yds, 39 inches	—
Grey Shirtings—36 yds, 45 inches	—
F. Cloth—7 yds, 24 yds, 32 inches	\$1.70 to 1.95
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 11 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Velvets—Wool, 35 yds, 22 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Laines, 12 yds, 12 inches	0.75 to 0.90
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 yds, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4.0 yds, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5.0 yds, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel—Assorted	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.38
Common	0.25 to 0.27
Moussette de Laine—Crape, 24 yds, 32 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloth—Pilot, 51 & 56 inches	0.15 to 0.50
Cloth—President, 51 & 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloth—Union, 51 & 56 inches	0.50 to 0.85
Blankets—Scotch and Green, 3 to 5 lb.	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16 to 24 Singles	\$17.00 to 38.00
Nos. 28 to 32 Singles	39.50 to 40.50
Nos. 36 to 42 Singles	44.00 to 45.00
Nos. 48 to 56 Singles	43.50 to 44.75
Nos. 60 to 66 Singles	48.00 to 49.00
Nos. 72 to 80 Plain	Nominal
Nos. 84 to 96 Plain	Nominal
Nos. 108 to 120 Gassed	75.00 to 80.00
Nos. 120 to 130 Gassed	Nominal
Nos. 140 to 160 Gassed	120.00 to 130.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER POUND.
American Middling	\$22.00 to 22.50
Indian Bunch	20.00 to 20.50
Chinese	21.00 to 22.00

GRAINS.

Market in the doldrums again for the past three weeks. The only things moving are American Nails, which are reported sold ahead at very low figures.

	PER POUND.
Best Barley, 1 inch	\$3.70 to 3.75
2nd Barley, 1 inch	3.80 to 3.90
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.70 to 3.90
Iron Plates, assorted	3.70 to 3.90
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.80
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Iron Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.80 to 1.85

KIOSKINE.

Prices well maintained for "spot," but "futures" are lower. Importers are willing to accept \$2.05 per case for March arrival.

American	\$2.20 to 2.25
Russian	2.15 to 2.20
Langk	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Fair sales of China and Manila sorts, but in spite of small stocks the market is easy and sellers are current. Formosa—Buyers are willing to pay \$4.05 for new sugar "to arrive," but importers will not accept that figure at present. White—Moderate business, prices unchanged.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takau	\$4.00 to 4.10
Brown Manila	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daitong	3.80 to 3.85
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.00
White Java and Penang	6.70 to 6.80
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The demand from Europe has increased, and a good business has been done, holders very sensibly taking current rates as they probably wanted funds for the Old New Year up-country. When that is past, they may perhaps ask a little more money for their wares. The American market still gloomy and disappointing. Total stock here is 16,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	\$760 to 770
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den.	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 2, 11/18 deniers	700 to 705
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/17 den.	670 to 675
Re-reels—No. 2, 11/18 deniers	645 to 650
Re-reels—No. 21, 11/18 deniers	635 to 640
Re-reels—No. 3, 11/20 deniers	610 to 620
Kakadas—Extra	650 to 700
Kakadas—No. 1	670 to 680
Kakadas—No. 14	—
Kakadas—No. 2	—
Kakadas—No. 21	—

WASTE SILK.

Dull, dragging market, with prices tending down. Stock is reduced, however, to 11,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	90 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Best	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	95 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	85 to 90
Noshi—Shimshu, Best	65 to 70
Noshi—Shimshu, Good	55 to 60
Noshi—Bushu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushu, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	90 to 95
Noshi—Jostu, Good	65 to 70
Noshi—Jostu, Fair	55 to 60
Kibiso—Filature, Best	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	80 to 85
Kibiso—Jostu, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	20 to 25

TRA.

Nothing whatever done this week, and the statistical position is unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	Nom.
Finest	Nom.
Fine	Nom.
Good Medium	\$30 to \$31
Medium	18 to 19
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	14 to 15

EXCHANGE.

The holidays have interfered with business during the week, and rates remain practically unchanged.

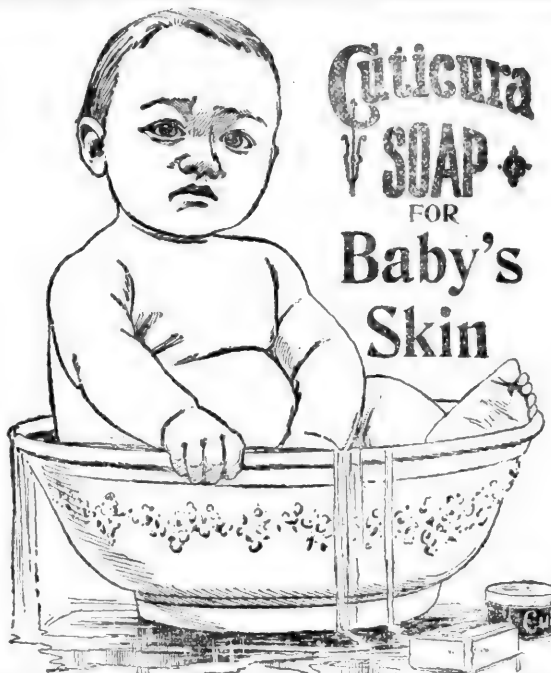
Sterling—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
— Bills on demand	2 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.66 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.70 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 p.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	165
— Private 30 days' sight	175
On America—Bank Bills on demand	52 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	52 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.15 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.20
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

JAPANESE SHARE AND PRODUCE MARKET.

[OPENING AND CLOSING PRICES BY TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL TIME.]

FRIDAY, February 5th

Five per cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	97.50
Redemption Loan Bonds	97.80
New Public Loan Bonds	97.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	97.00
Naval Loan Bonds	97.50
War Loan Bonds	97.50
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	101.75
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Yokohama Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 100	95.50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 100	95.50
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Kawaguchi Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Hanjin Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Chikoku Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Nishinomiya Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Tokaido Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Hokuriku Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Isojima Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Nanto Railway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 100	95.50
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	95.50
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	95.50
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 100	95.50
Kanagatsumi Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 100	95.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Yokohama Cement Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Yokohama Electric Light Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Yokohama Electric Light Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Yokohama Gas Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Yokohama Marine Insurance Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Yokohama Marine Insurance Company—paid up yen 100	95.50
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 100	95.50
Nippon Sinking—paid up yen 100	95.50
First National Bank—paid up yen 100	95.50
First National Bank—paid up yen 100	95.50



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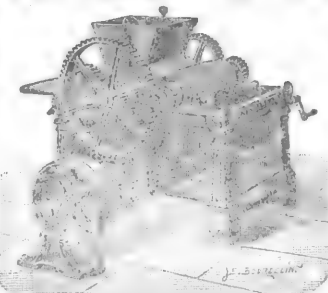
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 7.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1897.

月三年五十二治明
可慶會館日十三

VOL. XXVII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEB. 13TH, 1897.

DEATHS.

At No. 50, Tsukiji, Tokyo, at 6.30 a.m., on the 10th inst., HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

At the Meiji Gaku-in, Shirokane, Tokyo, at 1 p.m. on the 10th inst., the Rev. JAMES M. McCauley, D.D.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HEAVY falls of snow are reported from the West coast of Japan.

YOKOHAMA has been beaten twice this week at football by Naval teams.

THE Interport Football Match has been fixed for Saturday, February 20th.

THE Education Bill has passed the first reading in the House of Commons.

It is expected that the present session of the Diet will close early in March.

THE Hospital attached to the Imperial University, Hongō, was destroyed by fire on Friday.

H.I.H. PRINCE YASU, who has been in a delicate state of health for some time, is now recovering.

News again comes from Sōul of the approaching departure of the King from the Russian Legation.

A LIGHT-HOUSE has been erected at Bitokaku, Taipei, Formosa, and has been lighted since the 1st instant.

THE third performance of the original burlesque

"Cinderella" was given in the Public Hall on Thursday evening before a full house.

A FATAL fire occurred in Kobe on Monday night, three compositors and a coolie being burnt to death.

THE subscription lists opened at the various banks in Yokohama in aid of the Indian Famine relief, are filling well.

MR. SHIRANE SENICHI, late Minister of Communications, has been raised to the peerage under the title of Baron.

AN organ recital and a performance of the sacred cantata "Ruth" took place in the Union Church Yokohama, on Friday.

MR. SAKAKIBARE, an instructor in the Medical College of the Imperial University, died of consumption on the 6th inst.

MR. YAMOTO SANTARO, a member in the House of Representatives for the tenth district of Aichi Ken, died on the 4th inst.

It is rumoured that some changes will take place among the Ministers of State after the conclusion of the Imperial Diet.

THE mausoleum of the Yeikwo Kotaiko (the late Empress Dowager), will be named the Nochi-no-tsukinowa Ushitora-no misasagi.

WE hear that His Majesty the Emperor has recovered from his illness, and that the Empress is expected to be convalescent within a week.

H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCE, now at Numazu, is in a better state of health. As soon as the cold weather passes he will return to the capital.

MR. SASA TOMOFUSA, a well-known member of the *Shimpo-to*, is undertaking a tour through Europe, leaving the capital on the 15th inst.

THIS week has been the coldest during the present winter. Skating has been indulged in at Yokohama, Shinagawa, Hakone, and Tokyo.

THE collision between the *Sanko Maru* (O.S.K.), and the *Owari Maru* (N.Y.K.), in the Inland Sea, has occasioned lamentable loss of life.

IN accordance with the provisions of the special amnesty, ninety-seven soldiers belonging to the First Army Division have been released from gaol.

COLONEL FUKUSHIMA YASUMASA, who became so well known after his journey through Siberia, is now touring through the southern portions of Asia.

ON Tuesday Judge Mowat exempted twelve gentlemen from further service on the British Jury List, ten pleading over-age, and two deafness.

AT a meeting of the Hokkaido Tanko Railway Company, held on Thursday last, a dividend of 1.25 per cent. was declared for the latter half of last year.

HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE MOWAT is visiting Nagasaki to hold a Commission in Lunacy in the case of Mr. Norman, proprietor of the *Nagasaki Express*.

VENEZUELA has signed the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain. Lord Herschell and Mr. Justice Collins have been appointed the British Arbitrators.

REPORTS come from the Palace at Peking that H.E. Li Hung-chang is in high favour again with the Emperor, with whom he has had seve-

ral informal audiences. Li's enemies are greatly disturbed, as it is believed that Li will be specially honoured at the coming New Year.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by the authorities on Tuesday, we learn that the Portuguese Cabinet has resigned and that a new Cabinet will be formed by Progressionists.

THE ceremonies connected with the interment of the remains of the late Empress Dowager concluded in Kyoto on Monday. That day was observed as a general holiday all over the country.

THE Hayado River, Nakakambara-gun, Echigo, has overflowed its banks (owing to the melting of snow on the neighbouring mountains), and the embankments recently repaired have been damaged.

IN the House of Commons Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the vote for the Egyptian Loan, said the French opposition had caused the prolonging of the British occupation of Egypt.

THE Ota Railway Company will hold a general meeting on the 15th inst. when yen 170,000 will be added to the present capital (yen 340,000). The Head-office will not be built at Ota-machi, Ibaraki Ken, but at Mito.

LORD LANSDOWNE, Secretary of State for War, has announced that it is intended to increase the strength of the army in various branches to the extent of 7,085 men, which will necessitate an increase in the estimates of £985,500.

THE Ministers of State that visited Kyoto on the occasion of the Imperial funeral took advantage of the opportunity to inspect the schools, barracks, and engineering works in and around Osaka and Kyoto before returning to the capital.

THE Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, introduced a motion in the House of Commons authorising of a loan of £5,458,000 for barracks, camps, and rifle ranges, for fortifying Berehaven, Lough Swilly, Falmouth, and the Scilly Islands, for encircling London with forts, and for the purchase of sixty square miles of Salisbury Plain for manœuvres. The motion was adopted.

THE Import trade continues much as last reported in the matter of actual business, but there is a good enquiry and a general feeling of confidence in the early resumption of operations on a good scale. As the spring is approaching, the present feeling is perhaps justified, for the general stocks of foreign goods throughout the country are doubtless reduced to a very low level. Textiles are taken in moderate quantities, but there is still next to nothing doing in Metals; the offers for the latter cannot be entertained, being still below home figures. The Kerosene market remains as last reported, "spot" Oil firm, "future delivery" weak. Not much moving in the Sugar trade, and offers for new crop Formosa are still refused, due to the fact that buyers do not bid high enough. No change in White sorts. Advices from Europe avert the principal Export are not encouraging, and little for that quarter has been done, but a buyer has gone in for a big deal for the States, taking 2,000 piculs of good Filature and Re-reeled Silk at bottom prices before he left off. A reaction in prices was the immediate result, and the trade is once more quiet. Nothing doing in Waste. Nothing to report in the Tea trade. Exchange has been steady, and though silver declined a point rates were not affected.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

How to lead the liberated convicts into the paths of respectability and how to dispose of the Imperial gift of 400,000 *yen*, may be considered the principal topics dealt with journalistically during the week.

The *Kokumin*, arguing from information that the liberation of the convicts has reduced prison expenditures by about 600,000 *yen*, suggests that the whole, or at least a portion, of the saving be used for starting work-shops in which the liberated convicts may find employment. It also urges the people to show as much magnanimity as possible towards the convicts, for to treat them with aversion and to hold them at a distance would certainly drive them again into evil ways.

The want of an establishment where liberated convicts may find work must be considered, argues the *Nichi Nichi*, a blot on the civilization of Japan. Let philanthropists and friends of the poor combine to start institutions of the kind. Now is the time to do it.

The *Nippon's* ideas about the disposal of the Imperial grant are these:—

- 1.—To poor folk that faithfully observed the injunction against musical and theatrical performances during the first 15 days of mourning, relief should be extended.
- 2.—To convicts liberated on account of the amnesty, employment should be given.
- 3.—The grant should be used as the nucleus of a charitable fund in each locality, and private subscriptions should be invited to supplement it.

The *Yiji* thinks that the benefit of the Imperial gift should be secured, in the first place, to the poorest class of professionals, who must have suffered considerably during the first period of mourning. Our contemporary refers to the charitable acts of the poor *ame-ya* of Shiba, as related in another column, and says that the story illustrates the distress prevailing in some quarters. There is no occasion to extend the Imperial bounty to persons whose business was not interrupted by the mourning. No method exists of discriminating the worthy from the unworthy objects among the general body of the indigent, a fact amply demonstrated by the experiences connected with the distribution of alms on the occasion of the demise of the late Prince Mori. Whatever remains after giving suitable succour to destitute *geinin* should be reserved for charitable purposes in the various localities, or kept as a provision against unusual calamities.

The *Osaka Asahi* thinks that the amnesty and the grant of money out of the Imperial purse will be specially opportune in Formosa, where, owing to the recent urgency of restoring tranquillity, and the impossibility of accurately distinguishing law-abiding people from disturbers of the peace, not a few of the former must have suffered undeserved punishment; and where, in consequence of raids made by mobs and frequent skirmishes between the *hakkas* and the Japanese troops, the property of the people must have been considerably injured.

The last number of the Liberal's Fortnightly Proceedings argues that the political world of to-day may be distinctly divided into two sections, one the section of unconstitutional politics represented by the Matsukata Cabinet and its supporters; the other, the constitutional section, consisting of the Ito-Itagaki alliance and its supporters. The political career of Count Matsukata, since the inauguration of constitutional politics, has been one of systematic outrage upon the principles of that system. His first offence consisted in officially interfering in the general elections, and now he has advanced a little in his methods, and purchases the articles ready made, a process cheaper and less troublesome than the manufacture of articles for his own use." Nothing could be easier than

to bring about the downfall of such a Cabinet, but to do so in the august arena of the Diet, would be to sully the dignity of that body and to enable the Cabinet to die with decency. Let the crusade against the Cabinet consist merely in setting forth its glaring iniquities and let an appeal be made to the judgment of the people. The Cabinet had better be suffered to commit suicide.

The *Sekai no-Tomo* echoes the above sentiments, and declares that the Matsukata Cabinet, when it was in office a few years ago, earned the cognomen of the "outrageous Cabinet." It has now merited the discredit of being the most clumsy, inferior, and wicked Cabinet of the era.

The *Yiji* urges the Government to be resolute in rescuing its supporters, the *Shimpo-to*, from the embarrassed and more or less ignominious situation in which they are now placed. The task presents no difficulty. Nothing is required except to act up to the pledges that the Cabinet offered to the nation at the time of its assumption of power. There ought to be no conflict of views on the subject of that openly declared policy among the members of the Cabinet, for the programme was subjected to strict examination and received amendments at the suggestion of one Minister or another. The camera influence should no longer be permitted to have deterrent effect, for the *Genkun* now assume the attitude of strangers towards the Cabinet, and are wholly indifferent about its interests. No objection will be offered to the admission of able men from the public at large into the ranks of officialdom, or to the enforcing of strict discipline among officials. Those things having been openly promised by the Ministry, they are under an obligation to carry them into effect.

The Ministry in power, writes the *Kokumin*, are mediocrities. No distinguished achievement can be credited to them; no serious fault can be laid at their door. The people neither love nor hate them. That, however, is a dangerous state of affairs, for men will soon weary of such a Cabinet.

The *Tokyo Shimbum* offers advice to its partisans, the Liberals, with special reference to the internal troubles that now break out among them in such quick succession. "If the Liberals be faithful to their true interests," argues that paper, "they should be content rather than dissatisfied to find themselves, at this juncture, a small but firmly united body, and should resolutely assist the process of eliminating corrupt elements." That is the best policy for regaining ascendancy after the Satsuma Cabinet goes out of office, a contingency which, according to the *Tokyo Shimbum*, must soon occur.

The *Yiji* recommends the Government to do away with imposts like the income-tax, which is opposed to the traditions and usages of the country, and the miscellaneous tax, or charges levied on mechanics of all descriptions, and on *geinin*, a paltry source of revenue productive of much discontent. The Government should adopt the bold and statesman-like course of increasing the tax on *saké*, and abolishing all petty and vexatious imposts.

The *Kokumin* makes an interesting suggestion with reference to the relative prosperity of the *Shisoku* and the *Heimin* at present. In the early part of the Restoration era, the *Shisoku*, from various causes, were in a very pitiable condition, which contrasted strongly with that of the *Heimin*. But being more richly endowed with ability, the *Shisoku* showed greater foresight than the *Heimin*, and did not neglect, even while suffering from indigence, to educate their sons and younger brothers, an important point to which the *Heimin* paid less attention. The result is that while the *Shisoku* do not fail, whenever any new business is inaugurated, to take part in it, and to enjoy the profits accruing from it, the *Heimin*, less astute, are generally

content to hold fast by the property that they already possess. Hence, relatively speaking, the *Shisoku* are growing more and more thriving, whereas the *Heimin* are retrogressing in prosperity.

The *Sekai no-Tomo* prefers a grave accusation against Count Okuma, namely, that his incompetence has resulted in making Japan suffer much indignity at the hands of Foreign Powers, in connexion with the decease of the Empress Dowager. When the late Czar died, writes this paper, the Japanese Court observed strict mourning for the space of 3 days. It was confidently expected that similar courtesy would be shown by the Powers on the present occasion. But to the surprise of every one, that mark of international respect has been shown by Korea alone, all the European Powers confining themselves to sending short messages of condolence. It does not appear that any one of them has observed mourning. The *Sekai no-Tomo* has incurred considerable expense for the purpose of ascertaining by telegram whether any of the European Courts has announced the observance of mourning. Answers are not yet hand from all sources, but beyond any doubt Germany and France have not made any such announcement. Even China has been guilty of the same slight. For the omission of this act of international courtesy, the Powers should not be held responsible. The fault must rather be laid at the door of the Japanese Foreign Minister. The Powers might have been disposed to be negligent, but had Count Okuma enjoyed confidence and influence among the Foreign Representatives, a mere hint from him would have saved Japan and the Japanese Court from this indignity. Our anti-Government contemporary wants to know what explanation the Court can offer to the Court and the people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"CINDERELLA."

THE third performance of "Cinderella"—given on behalf of the Convent and the Public Hall—went as well as any of the previous presentations, the interest of a large house being maintained to the end. Several new bits of local "gag" were introduced, as well as two German verses to the parody on "You shan't play in our yard," which took immensely. Mr. Wileman was in splendid form and voice as *Jack*, while his hornpipe in the second act—an entirely new turn—was perfection, and received applause proportionate to its merits. Mrs. McWilliams (*Gorgonsola*) maintained her reputation as a clever burlesque actress, and made plenty of fun along with Mr. Smith (*Ohayo*). *Soulful Alifortorna* (Miss Lloyd-Thomas) was suffering from a bad cold, but she carried out her part well, and for her beautiful rendering of "Were I his bride," received a lovely bouquet. *Cinderella* (Miss Wheeler), was as charming as ever, presenting a bewitching figure whether in the rags of the kitchen or arrayed in the glorious robes of the ball-room. The *Fairy*—and authoress—(Mrs. Dinsdale) was all that one desired in the part, and so was *Prince Up to Date* (Mr. Coghill Jackson), and *Ohayo* (Mr. A. Brooke Smith), the inimitable policeman. The community owes much to this clever little company of ladies and gentlemen for the honest amusement so generously afforded, for what better tonic can the wearied workers of this community have than this—

Sport that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter holding both his sides.

A SHOCKING CASE.

MAN's inhumanity to man finds its strongest exemplars among the lower class of Chinese: their heartless callousness is almost incredible. The *China Mail* tells a terrible story of a shocking case of cruelty and neglect recently brought to the notice of the Hongkong Police. On the 27th January, some fishermen were fishing with dynamite near Laichikok and in the course of the operations one poor fellow had

both his arms blown off above the elbow. The people who were along with him put him ashore and left him lying on the beach enduring terrible agony. On the 28th he was discovered by some Customs officers lying on the beach almost insensible. They reported the matter to Dr. Rennie, who ordered the man's removal to the Alice Memorial Hospital with all possible speed, but he died on the voyage across the harbour. When discovered the stumps of the man's arms were covered with maggots.

THE "KAMAKURA MARU."

THE first of the new vessels being constructed for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been launched from the yard of Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., Limited, Belfast. She is a steel twin-screw steamer, built to the order of Mr. A. R. Brown, Glasgow, for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and named the *Kamakura Maru*. The principal dimensions of the vessel are:—Length, 445 ft.; breadth, 49 ft. 5 in.; depth, moulded, 38 ft. 6 in.; with a gross tonnage of about 5,900 tons, built to Lloyd's highest class, and with Board of Trade passenger certificate. The propelling power will consist of two sets of engines, with cylinders 20 in., 33½ in., and 56 in. in diameter by 48 in. stroke, with steam supplied from four steel boilers at a pressure of 200 lbs. The launch of the second of the new vessels being built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha took place on 21st December. This was from Henderson's yard on the Clyde, and was unfortunately not unattended by accident. She is named the *Hakato Maru*, and while launching her one of the check chains broke, causing the vessel to run into the opposite bank of the river. It was expected she would get off next tide, but it was not till the afternoon of the following day that she was properly put into her future element. It is stated that the damage she sustained is only slight.

FIRE IN KOBE.

THERE was a big blaze about seven o'clock on Monday evening at Hanagumacho, on the north side of the railway and a quarter of a mile west of the Kairyotei Hotel, Kobe. Five small houses were involved with the laundry-man's shop in which the outbreak originated; and a larger two-storied dwelling in front was needlessly wrecked, says the *Hogo News*, by the hook-and-ladder brigade. Two men were crushed in the ruins, three others perished in the flames; one foreigner is said to have been badly injured, but of this we have not been able to obtain any confirmation. Six policemen were also hurt, and three or four firemen. Mr. Sim had two of his engines at work and rendered splendid service in keeping back the fire on the south side. There was for once a good supply of water. The crowd all round the scene of the fire was dense, and in many places somewhat rowdy.

MARCHES FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

In the *Mati's* report of the ceremonies connected with the obsequies of the Empress Dowager it was inadvertently stated that the Funeral March of Chopin was played by a military band during the progress of the procession through the streets of Tokyo. This, we learn, was an error. At the suggestion of Baron Sannomiya, Grand Master of Ceremonies, two mourning marches were composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. F. Eckert, and these only were given by the two bands on duty in this city—that of the Guards and that of the Toyama Gakko. To assist in the observances at Kyoto four bands have been summoned—those of the Guards, the Osaka Garrison, the Yokosuka Station, and the flag-ship *Matsushima Kan*. The new compositions of Mr. Eckert will be performed by all of these.

BARON SHIRANE.

FROM the latest news appearing in the vernacular papers, we are led to entertain a hope that the illness of Mr. Shirane Senichi, late Minister of Communications, may not prove fatal. He is suffering from cancerous growth in the

stomach, and Dr. Baelz and Dr. Aoyama are unremitting in their attentions. In consideration of the services rendered to the State by Mr. Shirane, the Emperor has graciously conferred upon him the title of Baron, the patent of nobility reaching him at the Imperial University Hospital on the 7th inst. Mr. Arakawa Gitaro, Secretary of Kanakawa Kencho, is a near relative of Baron Shirane.

THE PORT DARWIN HURRICANE.

By the mail brought up from Australia by the steamer *Taiyuan*, we gather some particulars of the recent terrific storm that swept the coast of eastern Australia. When the vessel reached Port Darwin the port was found to be a perfect wreck. The storm which has been described as a little tornado swept over Port Darwin on the 6th Jan. The houses were principally built of wood with sheet iron roofs, but a few of the more important buildings were of stone. During the gale the rain fell in torrents, and upwards of ten inches fell during the day. The principal street, which was lined with Japanese stores, presented a pitiful spectacle, being one mass of debris. The Commercial Bank, a stone building of considerable dimensions, had the roof carried away and the walls blown in. The manager and his wife had a narrow escape. The China Navigation Company's offices were completely wrecked. In the harbour the storm did terrific damage. Pearling tuggers disappeared in great numbers, and since the storm nothing has been heard of the Government launch. When the ship left Port Darwin over twenty lives were known to have been lost. There is not a house in the place that has escaped damage, and a photograph of the main street shows nothing but a confused mass of wreckage. The storm has been felt very severely in Sydney. There appear to have been one or two serious gales previously, as a tornado is reported to have caused damage to the extent of £8,000 at Nevertire, on the line from Sydney to Bourke, in Christmas week.

RISE IN FREIGHTS IN THE STRAITS.

THE twenty-shilling rate, agreed upon by the Straits homeward conference, came into existence on the 1st of January, subject to a rebate to shippers who confine their shipments entirely to "conference" steamers. To-day (19th January), the rates have been raised to 22s. 6d. for February, and 25/- for March and April. Tin has gone up from 5s. before the conference started to 12s., for February, March, and April. In outward rates there has been a rise of from 30s. at the beginning of the year to 42s. 6d. now for fine cargo (measurement), and nearly all the steamers leaving the United Kingdom have been shutting down cargo heavily. Trade seems much livelier than it has been for some time, tonnage being very scarce both outwards and homewards. It is considered doubtful, however, whether the increase of the Straits homeward rate has not been too sudden. It is a temptation to outside ships to come in.—*Straits Times*.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL MATCH.

WE understand that the Interport Football Match has been fixed for Saturday, Feb. 20th. A game was played on Wednesday afternoon between teams representing the Y.C. & A.C. and the Navy, in which the former were beaten by two goals to nil. We are glad to see Pinckney back again in the Yokohama field, he will help materially by his cool style of play to get the Interport team into shape. It is about time that some definite selection was made, for the team that played yesterday requires weeding in favour of some of the "colts" who played last Saturday.

THE IVORY CASE.

ON January 20th, the Crown Prosecutor withdrew the charge of conspiracy to cause a dynamite explosion brought against Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, the saloon-keeper from New York, arrested at Glasgow in September. Shortly after opening proceedings, the Solicitor-General, Mr. R. B. Finlay, announced that he had definitely ascertained on Jan. 19th that the delivery of the explosives at Antwerp occurred after Ivory left that place,

and there was no legal evidence that the prisoner was cognizant of their delivery. Therefore it had been decided not to present evidence thereon. Mr. Finlay said that while he felt the correspondence which had fallen into the hands of the police and the movements of Ivory permitted the gravest suspicion, there was no evidence justifying the Crown in asking for a conviction. After complimenting the police upon the intelligence shown in the discharge of a difficult duty, Mr. Justice Hawkins directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which was done at once.

FOOTBALL.

A CAPITAL game of football was played on Saturday afternoon between a Club team and an eleven from H.M.S. *Undaunted*. From the start to the finish the game was very fast, the local men playing much better together than in any previous match this season. The naval visitors won the match by three goals to two, although Yokohama was ready only entitled to one point, the extra goal being awarded in mistake. A few more games like that of Saturday would do a lot of good to the young players in the Yokohama Club, and fit them for places in the Interport team. Kobe seems confident of winning this match again, but if the Yokohama colts bring out all that is in them, the Southern port will have to fight well for the laurel.

A SHIP DISPUTE.

ON Saturday morning, in H.B.M. Court, before Jas. Troup, Esq., Assistant-Judge, Frederick Lachman, a fireman on board the steamer *Balmoral*, was charged by the Chief Engineer with assault and battery and refusing duty on the 4th inst. His Honour, after hearing the evidence of the complainant and the third engineer as well as the statement of the defendant, acquitted the man of the first charge but convicted him of refusing duty. He was sentenced to pay \$12 costs and to go back on board his ship.

MONDAY IN YOKOHAMA.

ON Monday, Yokohama again assumed mourning garb out of respect to the late Empress Dowager. The ships in harbour flew their flags at half-mast all Sunday and at 6 p.m. began their salute of minute guns. This lasted till far into the evening. On Monday all the foreign stores, offices, and banks closed, as did the majority of the Japanese houses of business.

MANILA NOTES.

WE much regret to learn, from the Manila *Comercio*, of the death of the Rev. Father Faure, director of the Manila Observatory, which occurred on the 23rd January. Father Faure's death is a serious loss to science. Mr. O'Shea, the special correspondent of the *New York Herald and China Gazette*, returned from Manila on January 29th.

PROBABLE KOBE TEAM.

THE *Kobe Herald* announces that the following will compose the eleven from the Southern port in the Interport football match:—F. L. Marshall, goal; W. Braess and Lightfoot, Backs; Meek, Abell and Kerr, Half-Backs; Bethell, Hutton, Wilkinson and Summers, Forwards. Hutton plays Centre Forward. One other Forward has still to be arranged for.

A LEGAL APHORISM.

A LITTLE aphorism of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams the other day ought not to go unrecorded. Addressing the Solicitor-General, he said:—"The measure of Counsel's remarks is not so much what he thinks to be right as what he thinks the Judge knows."

SKATING AT SHINAGAWA.

WE understand that good skating can be obtained from to-day at Osaki-mura, Yayama, Shinagawa. In Yokohama skating has been possible these past two days on the Skating Club pond.

CONSTITUTION DAY.

THURSDAY was the anniversary of the declaration of the Japanese Constitution, and many foreign business houses closed in deference to the wishes of their Japanese employees.

THE OBSEQUIES AT KYOTO.

Sunday was a very chilly day in Kyoto, snow falling at intervals until four p.m., though the sun was at times visible. The influx of visitors to view the ceremonies connected with the funeral of the Yeikwo Kotaiko (the late Empress-Dowager) was enormous, and the ancient city was taxed to its utmost to find accommodation for the constantly increasing crowds. Along the roads to be traversed by the funeral cortège were posted placards advising the people that a clear space must be kept, and in addition down each thoroughfare were stretched straw ropes, beyond which none but those engaged in the ceremonies were permitted to pass. Behind this slight barrier the crowds were allowed to gather, and by three o'clock on Sunday afternoon these streets presented a curious sight, the spectators being packed closely together along the whole length of the funeral's route. Their faces formed a solid wall of impassive silence. At half-past five o'clock, the Naval Band played a funeral march, and soon the hearse was observed emerging from the Western gate of the Palace. First came some mounted police-inspectors, then a battalion of soldiers, consisting of cavalry, infantry, artillery, and the Guards; and then the troops of the Fourth Division, from Osaka. Next followed stands of *sakaki* trees, torch-bearers, twenty banners of white brocade, each borne by two men; next a casket containing the funeral votive viands; then some clerks of the Imperial Mausolea Bureau, the Chief of the Bureau, and so forth, all in due order. The hearse was drawn by three oxen harnessed in single file. The wheels of the car were so constructed that as they slowly revolved they emitted a mournful creaking. Each animal was led by two officials on foot, with two assistants, who walked behind, holding the silken cord fastened to each ox. These again had other assistants, fifteen on each side. Officers of the Imperial Body-guard walked near each ox, and on either hand, behind the hearse, walked members of the Japanese peerage. Prince Arisugawa, Chief Mourner, followed on foot, attired in ancient Japanese mourning costume, and carrying on a pilgrim's bamboo wand. His Imperial Highness, who appeared exceedingly careworn, never raised his eyes from the ground during the whole ceremony. As the Prince approached, everybody respectfully bowed. Two naval lieutenants walked behind the Prince; then followed two torch-bearers. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Fushimi, Prince Komatsu, Prince Komatsu, Jun., Prince Kuni, and Prince Kanin came next, followed by the special Commissioners of Obsequies. Separated from the Princes by a pair of torch-bearers, walked Marquis Ito, alone. He was followed by the Ministers of State, officials or officers, of *shinnin* rank, and so forth. The procession was about two English miles in length. At 6.20 p.m., the Hearse left the Sakaye-machi gate of the Palace, and at 8.45 p.m. crossed Yume-no-ukihashi, the "Bridge of Dreams." Up to this point honours had been paid to the remains as though they represented a person still alive. But a special ritual for the newly dead had now to be gone through. This concluded, the mournful cortège proceeded, at 9 o'clock, to the temple of Senyo, where the funeral service proper was conducted. Some thousand persons took part

in this, the ceremonies not concluding till fully half-past twelve o'clock.

The following was the exact order of the procession:—

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION IN KYOTO.

Ten mounted Police-inspectors, five in each line, with a mounted Chief Inspector of Police between. Companies of Cavalry, Infantry, Commissariat and Artillery, of the Imperial Guard (or of the Osaka Division), a Military Band, a Naval Band, and a battalion of Blue jackets.

Two torch-bearers abreast, robed in gray and white.

Two *masakaki* stands, borne by three men, robed as on the occasion of the departure of the casket from Tokyo.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Twenty white silk brocade banners, ten on each side of the road; each borne by two men.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Two clerks of the Imperial Mausolea Bureau abreast, robed in ancient ceremonial costume.

Chief of the Bureau in ancient uniform.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Casket containing votive viands, borne by four men, and flanked by one assistant officer of services.

Rain-coverings flanked by trestles.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Casket containing votive viands, borne by four men and flanked by one assistant officer of services; followed by rain-coverings, flanked by trestles.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Two assistant officers of services, abreast.

Eight torch-bearers on each side of the road and eight officers of services in ancient costume on foot, each escorted by two torch-bearers.

The Master of Services on foot, two officers of Services in front and behind.

Eighteen musicians in two lines. Two torch-bearers abreast.

Twelve halberd-men in rows, six in each.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Ten *sakaki* stands, each borne by two men, in two rows, 5 in each.

Two clerks under the Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager, abreast.

Vice-Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager on foot.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

The Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager, accompanied by a clerk.

Ten master ox-drivers in five rows, two abreast, flanked by torch-bearers or clerks of the Court; also 30 assistant ox-drivers in two rows.

The BIER, drawn by three oxen harnessed one after the other; the Bier flanked by eight Peers in waiting, four on either side, and also flanked outward by 20 officers of the Body guard, 10 on either side; decorations and daggers of defence placed on either side of the coffin.

Six torch-bearers, in three rows.

A wheelwright.

Rain-coverings, bearers, and other paraphernalia in three rows. Two torch-bearers abreast.

The Chief Mourner in ancient robes, on foot.

Two Naval lieutenants, on foot.

Two clerks of the Court, abreast.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Three Princes of the Blood abreast, on foot.

Six officials abreast, in full uniform.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Vice-Commissioner of the funeral, on foot.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Two Commissioners, abreast, on foot.

Two assistant commissioners.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Holders of the Grand Cordon of Honour, Ministers of State, Officials and Officers of *Shinnin* rank, &c., on foot.

Military Escort.

Mounted Police Inspectors.

The following was the order of the Procession from the Bridge of Dreams to the Burial-mound:—

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Two *masakaki* stands borne by three men.

Two white silk brocade banners, abreast.

Two clerks of the Imperial Mausolea Bureau, flanked by torch-bearers.

Officer of Services.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

The Master of Services.

Two torch-bearers abreast.

Two halberd-bearers abreast.

Two *sakaki* bearers abreast.

Vice-Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager, flanked by torch-bearers.

Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager, flanked by torch-bearers.

Two rows of torch-bearers.

Two Peers in Waiting, abreast.

The Bier, borne by 70 men in ancient uniform. In front and behind the Bier, two Peers in waiting, walking abreast, and beside them, away from the Bier, two Officers of the Guard; the Bier was flanked by 16 maids of honour, in two rows, eight in each.

Two torch-bearers, abreast.

Two Peers in Waiting, abreast.

Two torch-bearers, abreast.

Trestles and Rain-coverings.

Two torch-bearers, abreast.

The Chief Mourner.

Two naval officers.

Two Clerks of the Court.

Two torch-bearers.

Two Princes of the Blood, with two officers behind each.

Two torch-bearers.

Vice-Chief Commissioner of Obsequies.

Two torch-bearers.

Two Commissioners of the funeral.

Two Clerks under the Commissioners.

Officials and others connected with the interment.

When all those admitted to the hall of ceremony at Senzan had taken the seats assigned to them, their Imperial Highnesses Prince Komatsu, as representative of the Emperor, and Princess Komatsu, as representative of the Empress, entered the hall and were conducted by Mr. Saito, a Chamberlain, to the places of honour. At 11.35 a.m., that is to say, 15 minutes after the Imperial Delegates were seated, the ceremony began. The curtain hanging in front of the Bier was rolled up, and the band played one of the funeral marches specially composed for the occasion. The following votive viands were then offered:—hulled rice, *saké*, *mochi*, five kinds of fish (carp, *tai*, spring salmon, *funa*, and *hobo*), a wild goose, a pheasant, a tame duck, a wild duck, six kinds of sea-weed (*arame*, *kanten*, *anori*, *akakusa-nori*, *mishima-nori*, and *kombu*), radishes, carrots, *mitsuba*, lotus root, turnips, dried persimmons, oranges, cakes, salt, and water.

The Master of Services then reverentially advanced to the Bier and read the following prayer:—

"I, Kuga Kentsu, of the Second Grade of the First Rank, and First Class of the Order of Merit, Master of Services, most reverentially address the departed spirit of the illustrious Empress Dowager, *Yeisho*. The Bier has been laid to rest at this place of ceremony, and the public functionaries and the people, offering before it *nusa* and various votive viands, with most profound respect, are about to perform the ceremony of burial and to lay the coffin in its place of final repose. May the remains most peacefully, tranquilly, and everlastingly rest at this Tsukinowa-yama, where the remains of the ex-Emperor repose."

When the Master of Services, had resumed his seat, Prince Kujyo, an officer of Services, advanced and read the following funeral oration:—

"Now that the coffin of the Empress Dowager *Yeisho* is about to be laid, with the most profound reverence, beneath the earth of this Tsukinowa-yama, I, Prince Fujiwara Asomi Norimichi, First Grade of the Third of Rank and Sixth Class of the Order of Merit, proceed to recount the memorable events in the life of the Empress Dowager *Yeiko*. Harken ye public functionaries and others, present at this place of ceremony, and harken also ye people of the Realm.

"The Empress Dowager *Yeisho* was born on Dec. 14, of the 4th year of the *Tempo* era, being the sixth daughter of the former First Minister of State Kujyo Naotada, honoured with the title of *Fun-sankyu*, and of the Second Grade of the First Rank. Her mother was a daughter of the former

Councillor, Karahashi Zaiki, of the First Grade of the Second Rank. "Asako" was the personal name of the Empress Dowager. On Dec. the 15th, of the 1st year of the *Kayei* era, she was duly installed in the Imperial Court, and on March the 18th of the 1st year of the *Meiji* era, she received the honourable title of Empress Dowager. In March of the 5th year of the same era, she left Kyoto, and during the following month removed to the detached palace of Akasaka. In July of the 7th year, she moved to the new Palace at Aoyama. In January of the 10th and 20th years of the era, she performed due ceremonials at the resting place of the ex-Emperor, on the occasion of the anniversaries of his demise. This year, it had been her purpose to discharge the same office, going to Kyoto for the purpose, and due arrangements were in progress to that end. But an illness unfortunately contracted, suddenly grew serious, and finally, to the profound regret and pain of all, she died on January 11th, at the age of sixty-five. On the 30th of the same month she received the designation of *Yeisho Kotoigo*.

"The Empress Dowager Yeisho was of perfectly upright conduct, thrifty, and profoundly benevolent. She took the deepest interest in all the work of women, especially sericulture. She caused a cocoon-rearing room to be established within the precincts of the Palace, and, with admirable condescension, not only took part in the work, but also encouraged the ladies in waiting to follow her example. Justly did the people respect her as the mother of the country. To tranquillize the public mind, agitated and darkened with sorrow, I, Prince Fujiwara, pronounce this eulogy with the deepest reverence."

The reading of this oration concluded, Prince Komatsu, on behalf of the Emperor, and Princess Komatsu, on behalf of the Empress, offered *tamakushi* (a sprig of *sakaki* with *gohei* attached), and thereafter the Prince and Princess were conducted out of the hall by Baron Sannomiya, Lord Chamberlain, and Mr. Nagasaki, a Chamberlain.

Lieut.-General Kurokawa, on behalf of the Crown Prince, next performed the same rite, and was followed by Delegates of the Princesses of the Blood; by the Chief Mourner; by Princes Fushimi, Kanin, Kuni, Kwacho, and Nashimoto. Then followed in order Commissioners of Obsequies, the Korean Ambassador, holders of the Grand Gordon, Ministers of State, Privy Councillors, functionaries of *Shinnin* rank, and so on. Not until half-past 1 a.m. on the 8th inst., did the ceremony come to an end. At about 2 a.m. the coffin was borne out of the hall, and again deposited in the hearse, by which it was slowly conveyed to the place of interment about half an hour later. Arrived at the spot, the Chief Mourner and others took seats prepared in front of the grave, while a maid of honour stood with bowed head at each of the four sides. The coffin was taken out of the hearse, and placed on cross beams spanning the grave. A final prayer was then read by one of the Officials of Services, and the Chief Mourner paid his last respects to the remains. The coffin, which had a covering of silk brocade, was then suspended over the grave, and the cross beams having been removed, was slowly lowered. So deliberately was this done, that about an hour elapsed before the coffin reached the bottom of the

deep grave. Then the Chief Mourner threw his bamboo stick into the grave, and, taking a spade in his hands, shook earth over the coffin. This done, the Chief Mourner and the others officiating rested for a short space in the Senyo Temple, leaving the work of interment to 96 *hocho* (the name of a bird used since ancient times to designate grave-diggers) and their overseers. At about 11 a.m. the interment was completed, whereupon the Chief Mourners and the others came from the temple, and offered sprigs of *sakaki*. They left the grave at noon. Thus more than 22 hours were occupied from the commencement of the ceremony at 2 p.m. on the 7th inst. to its conclusion on the following day.

A point of interest worthy of mention here is that formerly it was deemed disrespectful for men acting as grave-diggers to throw earth upon the coffin of a member of the Imperial Family. Hence those grave-diggers were regarded not as men but as birds, which being devoid of reasoning faculties, perch even upon tomb of an Emperor. It used to be the custom to count the diggers as one, two, or three birds, not as so many men. When this strange fashion originated, history does not say.

THE LATE BARON NISHI.

The late Baron Nishi, who died on the 1st inst. at the age of 69, was the son of a medical practitioner belonging to the fief of Tsuwano, Sekishiu. While still young, he left his native place for Osaka, where he took lessons in medicine. This study did not hold him long, and he was recalled home by his parents. However, his ambitious desires would not allow him to stay long at Tsuwano, and one night he absconded with the intention of reaching Yedo, there to acquire the Dutch tongue. He had no money to pay the expenses of the journey, and the privations he experienced before reaching his destination are said to have been indescribable. In Yedo, he did not know a single soul who could help him, and he was driven to the verge of starvation, passing many a night under a bridge adjoining the *Shoheiko*, an educational institution at that time maintained by the Tokugawa Regency. Quite accidentally he discovered a fellow-student of Osaka who had settled down in Hongo. The Baron called on him, represented his condition, and earnestly solicited help. Through the good offices of this friend he was appointed a "menial-student" (*gaku-boku*) of Mr. Tetsuka, one of the Dutch scholars of the time. This occurred when Nishi was 26 or 27 years of age. At this period the (*jo-i*) anti-foreign spirit was rampant, and students that wished to acquire a foreign language prosecuted their studies at the risk of their lives. Mr. Kanda Kohei, now a member of the House of Peers, Major-General Otsuka, and Mr. Tsuda Sen, a prominent agriculturist, were among the scholars that studied language under the same teacher as Baron Nishi. It was the time when a student who could disburse one *ryo* per month as school expenses was accounted rich among his fellows. So indigent was the Baron, that he could not even afford sufficient clothes to keep him warm. His only property consisted—we are quoting from the *Sekai-no-Nippon*—of a copy or two of the Chinese classics, a small Dutch-Japanese dictionary, a suit of

clothes, and one *futon* (quilt). About this time he became acquainted with Dr. Nakahama's father, who had returned home after many years' wandering in America, where he had been stranded. From this gentleman he borrowed an English-Dutch dictionary, and thus began the study of English side by side with Dutch. The acquisition of a foreign language was beset with great difficulties then, two months being required for finding out the meaning of a page. Being an absconder from his father's house, the future Baron had no registration papers at first, but through the good offices of Mr. Nishimura Shigeki, now Director of the *Kwasoku Yogakko*, he obtained them eventually from the fief of Sakura, and, a short time after, was employed at the *Banshotorishibejo* (Foreign Books Investigation Office), receiving rations for 20 persons. We next find the Baron on the point of being despatched to Holland with Viscount Enomoto, Mr. Tsuda Shindo, and so forth, and subsequently his career was one of great usefulness to Japan. His connexion with military affairs was not very intimate, but it is said that he was one of the first persons who advocated conscription. Subsequently he took part in civil affairs. In consideration of the distinguished services rendered by him, the patent of Baron was conferred upon the deceased a few days prior to his death. The funeral was conducted on the 6th inst.

THE JURY IN THE CAREW CASE.

Some of the journalistic comments evoked by our review of the Carew case are penned with the evident purpose of suggesting that we accuse the Jury of failing to give the evidence due consideration, because they required only 25 minutes to decide an issue that had been under discussion for nearly as many days. It was not our intention to reflect in the slightest degree upon the action of the Jury. We have no doubt that they devoted to the case whatever measure of conscientious care and profound reflection it seemed to demand. None the less it is a fact, and a very remarkable fact, that the sequel of such a long and complicated trial should have been an exceptionally brief retirement of the Jury. The circumstance suggests inferences not necessarily connected in any way with the Jury's morality in discharging their functions. It suggests that, in their opinion, the guilt of the accused was most conclusively established by the evidence, and that no perplexing elements existed. Without pretending to speak with absolute assurance, we believe that we are right in saying that no charge of murder where circumstantial evidence alone had to be relied on, has ever before been so expeditiously dealt with by a Jury. Two explanations of this celerity have been advanced. One is that, "impressed with the gravity of the case, the Jury made copious memoranda of the principal points in the evidence and discussed them day by day." That is not an explanation at all: it is a mere platitude. If the Jury had failed to make such memoranda and to engage in such discussions, they would indeed have been guilty of the "inconsiderate and hasty" action which we are falsely charged with attributing to them. But until the moment of their retirement the Jury could not have found any adequate opportunity of discussing the last day's proceedings, namely, the Judge's summing up, which

to them should have possessed paramount importance. And this brings us to the second explanation that has been offered of the Jury's promptness, namely, that they "had discussed the evidence and the speeches of counsel, and agreed upon their verdict before the Judge began his summing up." That explanation is actually put forward by a local English Journal in order to rebut what it calls the "libel upon the Jury" that they "needed only 25 minutes' deliberation to agree that the woman was a murderess." If the editor of a newspaper is so profoundly ignorant of the functions of a Jury as to suppose that their verdict may be properly agreed upon before they have heard the Judge's summing up, the question may well be asked whether trial by Jury is not an entirely unjustifiable form of procedure. It is from the Judge that the Jury have to learn the law of the case. Until they hear the Judge's charge they have no manner of right—we may almost say that they are forbidden by their oath—to arrive at any conclusion. If it be true that they "had agreed upon their verdict before the Judge began his summing up"—and the *Japan Daily Advertiser* declares itself "assured" of the fact—they are convicted of precipitancy such as no one would have thought of laying to their charge. We do not believe that it is true, but since the statement has been publicly made, and since it reflects most injuriously on the Jury's conduct, we recommend them to take some steps to repel the accusation.

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

The opinion that gold should be made the standard in Japan has begun to attract public attention. Indeed, according to information obtained by the *Mainichi*, the Treasury is now prosecuting inquiries on the subject, with the view of submitting the results for the consideration of the Cabinet. The same paper avers that the Premier and four or five Ministers of State are strongly in favour of gold monometallism, and adds that the introduction of that system may be expected before the close of the Diet's present session, or, at any rate, not much later.

The *Yiji* says that various circumstances connected with *post-bellum* measures constitute the most potent recommendation for the adoption of the gold standard. Expansion of the national armament, development of means of communication, and so forth, involve an expenditure of over 60 million *yen* during the coming fiscal year, in addition to the sums actually provided. But the state of the money market does not permit the floating of a loan, and it is therefore probable that the Treasury will be obliged to have temporary recourse to the Indemnity. That expedient, however, can not be relied upon after next year. Steps will have to be taken to meet the national requirements in some other manner. The introduction of foreign capital is thought the best resource. Hence the sudden revival of the often discussed problem of a gold standard. The Indemnity received and to be received from China might be used for the purpose of a specie reserve to facilitate the operation.

Opinions vary considerably as to the proximate cause of the recent rise in the market price of commodities. Mr. Taguchi Ukichi, a member of the Diet, and his

fellow economists, attribute the appreciation to a redundancy of circulating media; whereas Mr. Kawashima, also a member of the Diet, and other writers, refer the phenomenon to the operation of other factors. Mr. Kawashima is diametrically opposed to Mr. Taguchi's view, and holds that the cause must be sought in the excess of demand over supply. The Japan-China War, he says, has enormously increased the purchasing power of soldiers, contractors, and so forth, while, simultaneously, the sudden inception of various engineering enterprises, as railways, harbour construction, and so forth, has created an extraordinary demand for labour, thus raising wages, and helping to augment the funds at the disposal of the consuming classes. It is true, observe these economists, that the volume of the currency has been more or less augmented, but that is a natural result of the annexation of Formosa and of the activity of industrial enterprise. There is, however, one point demanding the serious attention of financiers and publicists, namely, the necessity of devising means to facilitate the circulation of money. For that purpose the development of the credit system must be encouraged, and the Treasury should also find some profitable means of employing the funds that lie idle in its vaults. If the market were better supplied with money, and if better means of distributing it existed, apprehensions like those of Mr. Taguchi that Government bonds of 100 *yen* face value will fall to 90, or that a Public Undertakings Loan can not be floated at a lower interest than 7 per cent., would be chimerical. Mr. Kawashima has memorialized the Minister of Finance on this subject, and is precluded from giving further details.

According to the *Chuo*, the following is said to be result of investigations made by the authorities as to the burden of taxation per head in the various countries of the West:—

	Population.	Military burden.	Administrative burden.	Indemnity national debt.	Total per head.
England ...	39,134,166	8,877	8,399	6,050	23,226
France	38,343,192	9,059	12,792	11,961	33,812
Germany ...	51,758,364	5,606	4,777	0,665	11,048
Russia ...	129,545,000	4,106	8,645	3,121	15,872
U. S. A. ...	62,982,214	2,578	10,308	1,056	13,942
Italy	30,913,663	3,944	7,020	9,580	20,544
Spain	17,565,632	3,488	6,068	6,828	16,384
Japan	42,270,620	3,278	1,873	0,700	5,851

The total average burden per head in Japan is far below that of any other country in the list, but the fact must be viewed relatively, seeing that the standard of living in Japan is lower than that of any other country specified above. From 1890 to 1895, the total average burden per head in Japan was about 2.30 *yen*, or less than half of what it is now.

It is anticipated that so soon as the Diet resumes its sittings (15th inst.), the Government will introduce, in the form of an urgency measure, a Supplementary Budget for the current fiscal year (1896-7), covering grants in aid of public works necessitated by floods, seismic disasters, and other calamities, that occurred since the opening of the year (April 1st, 1896). The amount will aggregate over nine million *yen*, of which about one million will go to Toyama Prefecture. Twenty three other localities are to receive sums ranging from 600,000 to 70,000 *yen* each. As these grants will constitute seven-tenths of the whole cost of the works, it would appear that the total outlay necessitated by natu-

ral calamities during the year, so far as engineering operations are concerned, is 13 million *yen*.

According to information published by the *Yiji*, Japanese bankers contemplate discontinuing the custom of using *rin* in their calculations. The entering of such a small sum involves considerable trouble, and not infrequently much time is wasted over a mistake of only one *rin*, or the thousandth part of a *yen*, in auditing the accounts of the Treasury or of banks or companies. Indeed, the labour and expense squandered for the sake of this paltry unit of value must be such that the bankers may well be excused for wishing to limit their calculations to two places of decimals of a *yen*. The Mitsui Bank has taken the initiative in the reform, and has already put it into operation, or is about to do so immediately. In the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Yokohama fractions below 10 *sen* are not reckoned—(truly?)—and no complaints are made by clients. It is not yet clear, however, whether fractions of a *sen* are to be treated as a loss to the bank or a loss to the client. Probably the fairest rule would be that anything over half a *sen* should be put to the client's credit as 1 *sen*, and any amount under half a *sen* should go to the bank.

The *Yiji*'s Osaka correspondent wires that the shareholders of the Shanghai Spinning Company have decided to dissolve, and that a meeting will be held to discuss the process of carrying out that decision. Should any shareholders be desirous of continuing the project, the land purchased in Shanghai and the plant of machinery will be handed over to them. It is said that about one-third of the capital of the Company comes from Chinese merchants. Hence there is a difficulty about transferring the concern from Shanghai to Japanese soil.

FORMOSA.

The Formosa correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* writes as follows:—

The mountain retreat of the rebels of the central district has been captured at last, after a day of sharp fighting. The rebels, who numbered about a thousand, had taken refuge in Tapintien, and kept themselves in plenty by an occasional raid on the surrounding villages. The place they had selected was one difficult of access, but after preliminary attacks, a strong assault was made on the 28th of December, which was successful, the rebels retreating. It is hoped that having lost their retreat, the majority of them will settle down to some peaceful occupation, and those who will not, will probably eventually fall into the hands of the police. In the fortifications were found cows and rice, supplies for the whole party for at least three months. The rebels appeared to be armed with new repeating Mauser rifle, and with ammunition which did not appear to have been long out of the factory. It is at present a query among the Japanese as to whether China had or had not a hand in the furnishing of arms. The Japanese loss in the two engagements was nearly one hundred killed and wounded. Rebel loss unknown. Rebels about 600 strong made an attack on Hozan on the 10th inst, but were driven back after some fighting.

Mr. Nomura, the Commissioner of Customs, returned a few days ago from the scene of the remains of his first junk-catcher. To aid in preventing smuggling the Customs had purchased a revenue cutter, but after a career of less than a month, the zeal of her commander led him to tackle a gale with the hopes of catching a junk whose location had been spoken. The storm was too severe and to save life it became necessary to run her ashore. The officers and crew all got off, but the little steam-vessel was not so successful and the Commissioner sadly informs me that she is beyond all hope.

THE CAREW CASE.

ACCORDING to what we have shown, it falls entirely within the limits of reasonable credence that Mr. CAREW died from the effects of arsenic taken in accidental excess. That hypothesis does not conflict either with the testimony of the medical experts examined at the trial, or with the record that trustworthy and independent witnesses were able to furnish of Mr. CAREW's sayings and doings during the three years preceding his death.

Here it is necessary to note one of the most unfortunate incidents of the whole tragedy. On the morning of the day when Mr. CAREW died, suspicions were entertained that poison had been administered to him. These suspicions emanated from Miss JACOB, the CAREW'S nursery governess. Through her the last purchase of Fowler's Solution had been made on the preceding day. She communicated her suspicions to a Miss CHRISTOFFEL, another nursery governess, who told Mr. DUNLOP, and through him they were communicated to Dr. WHEELER. Steps were at once taken by the Doctor to secure the patient's removal to hospital, and pending the necessary arrangements, he asked Mrs. CAREW's brother, Mr. PORCH, to watch by the sick man's side. What instructions Dr. WHEELER gave to Mr. PORCH the evidence does not clearly show. Since, however, the object was to guard the patient against danger of further doses of poison, and since Dr. WHEELER admittedly suspected Mrs. CAREW of being the poisoner, he must have taken Mr. PORCH into his confidence. But neither to Mrs. CAREW nor to Mr. CAREW was a word said on the subject. One word to either the husband or the wife would have settled the question whether arsenic had been taken with the sick man's consent or feloniously administered to him. It is shocking to think of that omission, and still more shocking to think of the brother mounting guard under such conditions. We do not suggest any reproach. What happened is, perhaps, what might have been expected to happen in the circumstances. But the loss of an opportunity so vital can never be too much regretted.

In addition to two forms of arsenic, the chemical examination disclosed the presence of acetate of lead in the remains, and the bulk of the medical testimony went to show that acetate of lead might have been the cause of death. By whom was this lead administered? The prosecution did not charge Mrs. CAREW with having administered it. So far, indeed, as the prosecution was concerned, no such thing as lead had any existence. But it is impossible to dismiss the lead in that simple fashion, for its presence in the body has an important collateral bearing on the case. Either it must have been administered with murderous intent, or it

must have been taken with Mr. CAREW's consent. If it was taken with his consent, then he was treating his ailments after his own recipes, and was using poisonous drugs without the knowledge of his medical attendant. If it was administered feloniously, then Mrs. CAREW must have administered it.

As to the former inference, it is in evidence that sugar of lead was obtained, for the first time, on October 18th. A quantity of the same substance had been procured months previously for use in the stable, but that need not be taken into account here. October the 18th was the third day of Mr. CAREW'S serious illness, and the ninth day after his becoming Dr. WHEELER'S patient for liver trouble. On Oct. 13th and on October 16th, he obtained from the dispensary medicine prescribed for him two years previously by Dr. BAEZ for inflammation of the bladder. The autopsy also showed that his bladder was in a diseased condition. It is certain, then, that in the early stages of his last illness he was suffering from his bladder; that he made no mention of the fact to Dr. WHEELER, and that he procured and took medicine to relieve pain which, in all probability, was very severe. It is just possible that he tried sugar of lead also as a remedy. Sugar of lead is one of the stock medicines in such maladies, but it is used as an injection, not taken internally. Did Mr. CAREW fall into the error of taking it internally? He told his wife, if her sworn testimony be credible, that he used it as a lotion for his liver. She knew nothing of his bladder trouble. He seems to have concealed that from her. Assuredly had she known of it, she would have made use of the knowledge to account for the various drugs used by her husband, when it became a matter of vital importance that she should account for them. Had she been disturbed by any guilty feeling about the sugar of lead, it would have been much easier to refer its use to the bladder trouble, which had been concealed from Dr. WHEELER, than to the liver affection which he was actually treating. Let her be ever so deficient in astuteness, the superior credibility of the former explanation must have been apparent to her. But she said nothing of the lead after her husband's death because she was not sensible of any reason to speak of it. And here we may conveniently refer to a cognate fact, namely, that throughout her husband's illness she maintained silence about his recourse to both arsenic and sugar of lead. That silence was construed to her disadvantage. It is contended by the prosecution that had not her cognisance been guilty, she would have given information to Dr. WHEELER when she saw him perplexed to account for the symptoms. Now as to the arsenic, she explained that her husband, when he reposed confidence in her about his stricture, asked her to conceal the fact from Dr. WHEELER. Let us hear what

Judge MOWAT had to say to the Jury about this:—

It was quite correct for her to conceal the circumstances from Dr. Wheeler which her husband did not wish him to know, and that will be kept in your mind, up to a certain extent, but whether it is an adequate consideration up to the end you will have to think over and decide. It is one of the main facts in the case. You may say that arsenic might have been mentioned to Dr. Wheeler without any reference to the complaint for which the husband was supposed to procure it. Then, why was sugar of lead procured? Sugar of lead was being brought into the house at the same time by her. Why was that not mentioned? That could not have had any connection with the complaint for which the arsenic was procured. Her husband said to her that sugar of lead was for an external application for the liver. Well, it was liver that he was supposed to be suffering from, and what reason was there for not telling the doctor about the sugar of lead? There were two doctors puzzling themselves over the matter, why the biliousness did not yield to the remedies applied, and enquiries were made from the prisoner about the cooking utensils and yet she does not give any information on the point. Up to a certain point, as I say, I can understand the motive that may have influenced her action. We have in her own evidence a statement that she puts forward in explanation of the purchase of the arsenic. But why was not the sugar of lead mentioned by her? She saw that Dr. Wheeler was so very puzzled about the case that he asks to be allowed to call in another medical man's opinion, and it might have occurred to her then to tell him that—if not arsenic—at least sugar of lead had been purchased. She tells us in one statement that her husband used sugar of lead as a lotion externally. For what? For his liver, and that was what Dr. Wheeler thought he was suffering from at this time. The prisoner remains silent as to the purchase of both poisons at a time when all such matters should no longer have been concealed. The time had arrived, as I say, to put aside all necessity to conceal the matter further, in the face of the intense suffering of the deceased. Yet she remains silent. And this, too, at a time when, falling in with the suggestion of a friend, she writes to Dr. Wheeler regarding the getting down from Tokyo of another medical practitioner for the sole and particular purpose of finding out what was really wrong with the patient. That, gentlemen, is a point for you seriously to consider, her concealment of this fact from her husband's medical attendant from the 20th, all during the remainder of the illness, down to the end. The explanation advanced on her behalf by her Counsel, you have heard; you will give it the consideration that you may think it deserves. You are asked to adopt that explanation by the defence: but I will point out to you that she called the medical attendant's attention to the arsenic having been taken on the evening of her husband's death, after she had heard that a *post mortem* was to be held. Then she sent for Dr. Wheeler and told him of the arsenic having been purchased and taken by the deceased, because she then knew that arsenic could be traced in the human body.

Had Judge MOWAT forgotten, when he spoke these words to the Jury, that Mrs. CAREW believed the sugar of lead to have been used externally? If that was her belief, by what conceivable train of reasoning could it have occurred to her that the sugar of lead might be responsible for the internal symptoms which puzzled Dr. WHEELER? She must at least be credited with ordinary intelligence, and no woman of ordinary intelligence would think of connecting nausea, pains in the stomach, and diarrhoea with an external application of acetate of lead. From that point of view, her omission to inform Dr. WHEELER about the sugar of lead appears quite natural, and does not warrant any construction unfavourable to her innocence. And her action about the arsenic, does it not suggest an inference at least as logical as that drawn by Judge MOWAT, but diametrically different. What the Judge suggested was that she kept silence

about the arsenic until the immediate prospect of an autopsy made discovery certain. Why, then, did she keep silence about the lead, if she had administered it, or if she knew that it had been taken? If her mention of arsenic is to be construed as indicating guilty knowledge of the presence of that poison in the corpse, why should not her silence about lead be equally construable as an indication of ignorance that sugar of lead had been swallowed? If she administered sugar of lead with murderous intent, she must have well understood that its presence would be detected, and that the necessity of accounting for it was fully as urgent as the necessity of accounting for arsenic. Yet she said not one word about the lead. What is the most reasonable explanation of her silence? Is it not that she was ignorant of lead having been taken internally, and that she believed it to have been used as a lotion only? We are thus brought to the conclusion that Mr. CAREW took, during his illness, drugs of which even his wife was not fully informed, and if that be true of acetate of lead, why should it necessarily be false of arsenic. It will perhaps be contended that some person other than Mrs. CAREW may have administered the sugar of lead. A moment's thought will show, however, that if the sugar of lead was exhibited with murderous intent, it must have been exhibited by Mrs. CAREW. The proposition is not necessarily true either theoretically or practically. But it is necessarily true from the point of view of the prosecution. For if some person other than Mrs. CAREW was engaged in the poisoning, then that person may have administered Fowler's Solution and the white arsenic as well as the sugar of lead. Such a hypothesis can be dismissed at once. If acetate of lead was given as a poison, Mrs. CAREW was the giver. Now the first purchase of acetate of lead was made on October the 18th. Mr. CAREW had then been ailing for seven days, and confined to his house for two. On the 16th, he complained of nausea and sleepiness; on the 17th, the irritability of his stomach had increased and he was vomiting. Is it to be assumed that the poisoning process had already commenced, and that the sugar of lead was procured to hasten the result? That is not inconceivable, but it involves another perplexity, namely, if Mrs. CAREW could procure arsenic, which is tasteless and certainly efficacious, why should she have had recourse to sugar of lead, a clumsy, nauseous, and comparatively ineffective poison? There remains, too, the difficult question, how could the sugar of lead have been administered without the patient's consent. The evidence adduced went to show that even a medicinal dose, which is the 30th part of the minimum fatal dose, could scarcely be disguised in a tumbler-full of liquid. On October the 15th, Mr. CAREW was put on a diet of milk, Vichy,

and slops. He had no medicine to take. On the 17th, Dr. WHEELER gave him some tincture of podophyllin on a lump of sugar. The medicine was administered by the Doctor himself and it produced vomiting. In the evening a mustard sinapism was applied. No other medical remedies were employed. On the 18th, Dr. WHEELER, thinking that the podophyllin previously used had been inert, prescribed a liquid preparation of the same medicine. Mr. CAREW must have known perfectly well what remedy had been ordered for him. No change was made in it until the 20th. It is evidently out of the question that he can have been induced to take sugar of lead under the pretext of Dr. WHEELER'S orders. Was it, then, given in his food? The answer is that on the 18th, when the acetate of lead came into the house, Mr. CAREW was already unable to retain food and most averse to taking any; a condition which thenceforth underwent no material improvement. A large stretch of imagination is needed to conceive any means by which sugar of lead could have been administered in fatal doses without the patient's consent. On the whole, we may confidently conclude that he took it of his own free will, and that to the last his wife remained ignorant of its having been taken internally. Of course the supposition that Mr. CAREW drank it, instead of using it as a lotion, for his bladder trouble, is exceedingly difficult to entertain. But there is another hypothesis. He may have believed in it as a means of arresting any danger of hæmorrhage from over-large doses of arsenic. He was concealing from Dr. WHEELER two maladies that caused him much pain, correlated maladies but not necessarily co-existent. For one of those maladies he was using medicine obtained two years previously from Dr. BAELEZ. For the other, he was using arsenic. To correct one dangerous consequence of arsenic he took sugar of lead, and both poisons being imbibed in large quantities, reacted upon each other with fatal results. There remains one very important point to be noted about this sugar of lead. It was procured by the order of Mr. CAREW himself on the 18th of October while Mrs. CAREW was absent at church. We have that fact on the evidence of RACHEL GREER, which does not conflict with any other evidence and is not unworthy of credence. It is a fact sufficient in itself to dispel all suspicion with regard to felonious use of the sugar of lead by Mrs. CAREW. Why Judge MOWAT ignored RACHEL GREER'S evidence, we fail to comprehend. Nothing impugning her veracity was adduced.

Before we pass on to examine Mrs. CAREW'S general conduct and its bearings upon the case, reference must be made to one or two points in the Judge's summing up, for though his Lordship doubtless marshalled the evidence with the fullest

desire to be impartial, some of his deductions appear harsh and unwarranted.

On October the 21st, Mrs. CAREW sent to the Normal Dispensary for a half-ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution for herself, and to the Japanese chemist, MARUYA, for an ounce bottle; the latter at her husband's request, according to her own statement; for the purpose of killing him, according to the prosecution. She sent in the openest possible way, the messenger being Miss JACOB. In the whole history of criminal experience has such a method of procuring poison ever been recorded? The prosecution readily elaborated and took pains to establish a theory that, in procuring arsenic on the 19th, Mrs. CAREW resorted to the greatest secrecy. With equal readiness they attributed a felonious purpose to what was practically a public purchase made by her on the 21st. Passing that over, we come to Judge MOWAT'S comments on the fact that arsenic was bought at two different places:—

Now, gentlemen, I must call your attention more particularly to the evidence that has been given as to the purchase of the arsenic, and it would be more convenient to refer specifically to the purchase that was made on the last day—on the morning of the 21st. She sent that morning for some arsenic, sending her governess down the town to make the purchase, along with other little commissions. One call was made at Brett's, another at Curnow's, another at Schedel's. At Schedel's the governess went, in accordance with her mistress's instructions, to obtain a half ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution of arsenic. Then, gentlemen, from Schedel's the governess, still in obedience to her mistress's desire, goes on to Maruya's. To do what? To purchase an ounce more of Fowler's Solution! That is to say, the purchases of arsenic made on the 21st, at the same time, by the same messenger, through the same means, were from two different chemist's shops. * * * Now what explanation is there for a proceeding of that kind? If you want medicine you generally send to the nearest chemist for it, if you do not go to your own chemist. Then why did she send, or tell her governess to go to two chemists? What explanation is there of this procedure that is compatible with innocence if there is question as to whether this is an innocent act or not? If it is compatible with innocence, and there was urgent necessity for the purchase of such a quantity of poison as one and a half ounces of arsenic, why not get it all at Schedel's, the first chemist?

Surely that is a laboured and far-fetched argument. The plain fact is that SCHEDEL would not have sold arsenic to any one without a physician's authority. Mrs. CAREW had hitherto been getting her own arsenic at SCHEDEL'S: the arsenic ordered for her by Dr. WHEELER. On the 21st of October, she wanted Dr. WHEELER'S prescription refilled for herself, and she wanted a bottle of Fowler's Solution for her husband. She could not obtain the latter at any foreign druggist's: therefore she sent to a Japanese. What could be more natural? Admit that her husband asked her to procure arsenic for him, and the fact of her getting it at MARUYA'S store loses all incriminating significance. She could not get it any where else. That is all there is about it.

Here is another case of unwarrantably harsh interpretation, as we think.

The next witness is Mr. R. J. Ward who appears to have been but a slight acquaintance of the deceased, a comparative stranger you might say. He speaks of giving the deceased some Fowler's

Solution for a dog. This was as far back as 1894 or early in 1895, nearly two years ago. Mr. Ward says that when he gave the arsenic to the deceased he remarked that it was arsenic and that deceased should be careful how he used it. To this deceased replied that "he was quite familiar with the use of it." Now the question that I put to you upon this evidence is this. That if he was a large consumer of arsenic at this time, he would hardly have required to have obtained from a comparative stranger, a half bottle of arsenic for his dog. He said to Mr. Ward that he was quite familiar with the use of arsenic, but, gentlemen, I think, that if he had had some of it by him he would have been more likely to have also said, "I have plenty of it"—or words of that kind. Instead of that, we find him accepting half a bottle from Mr. Ward.

Now it did not appear in evidence that Mr. WARD told Mr. CAREW whether or not the medicine for the dog was Fowler's Solution pure and simple, or whether it Fowler's Solution mixed with something else. From a bottle-full of the Solution WARD poured a portion into another bottle and carried the latter, with some ointment to Mr. CAREW in Yokohama. Is it likely that Mr. CAREW, having sought WARD'S assistance on behalf of the sick dog, would have told him to carry the bottle back to Tokyo, inasmuch as he, CAREW, already had arsenic in his possession? Even if he did not think that the bottle contained anything more than Fowler's Solution, he would have accepted it, as a matter of course. Judge MOWAT'S interpretation of this piece of evidence does not sound reasonable or impartial. And it is worth noting, *en passant*, that no one seems to have been at all surprised at finding bottles of Fowler's Solution in the possession of Mr. WARD, a railway employé, though the prosecution thought it so strange that Mr. CAREW should be able to procure the drug without attracting notice. The fact is that any person can, or could before this trial, obtain any quantity of arsenic in Tokyo without medical authority of any kind.

We do not wish to be understood as reflecting generally upon Judge MOWAT'S charge. On the whole we find it eminently impartial and luminous. But in the special passages to which we have referred, an unwarrantable prejudice appears to be created against Mrs. CAREW.

To the lay section of the public, the section from which juries are chosen, no feature of the CAREW case is stranger than the prosecution's failure to discover any motive for the heinous crime laid to Mrs. CAREW'S charge. Every one knows the ordinary man's habit of mind in the presence of some abnormal occurrence. If we are told that so and so is said to have perpetrated a singular act, our first impulse is to ask, why on earth did he do such a thing. If the answer is that no reasons are forthcoming, then we experience an insuperable difficulty in crediting the story. If, however, the fact be based not on mere hearsay, but on indubitable evidence, then we accept it with astonishment. That is a simple statement of the ratiocinative processes of the human mind. Precisely identical

is the principle underlying the law, as expounded by Judge MOWAT. "The law," he said, "is not concerned with motives—they are often inscrutable—but with acts and intentions. * * * In matters of this kind where the law is concerned, the law is that if the facts are clear, then you do not require to look any further." It must be observed, *en passant*, that the law, as applied to the case of Mrs. CAREW, appears to be absolutely rigid wherever its extension might have benefited the prisoner, but elastic wherever, by stretching it, her chances of escape could be diminished. There was a possibility, though not a probability, that Mr. CAREW committed suicide. The Judge dismissed that contingency with the curt comment, "no motive for such an act appears." There was a remote possibility, though not a probability, that a woman living on affectionate terms with her husband, obeyed a sudden vertigo and slaughtered him. The Judge dealt with that contingency by saying, "the law is not concerned with motives—they are often inscrutable—but with acts and intentions." Let the application of the law be ever so various, however, its spirit, as enunciated by Judge MOWAT, admits of no question. "If the facts are clear, then you do not require to look any further." We have seen what the facts were. To establish anything like a probability that Mrs. CAREW poisoned her husband, it was essential to show that he died from the effects of a poison to which she had access, or which was in her possession, at the time when it might have been administered. Two poisons were found in the body; white arsenic and acetate of lead. No arsenic was found that could be identified as having been originally in the form of Fowler's Solution. All the absorbed and dissolved arsenic disclosed by chemical analysis might have been derived from white arsenic. There was no scientific indication that any of it had been derived from arsenic in solution. Of the two poisons found, one, the acetate of lead, had been purchased by order of Mr. CAREW himself. Therefore the hypothesis that it was administered to him without his consent becomes virtually untenable. The other poison, the white arsenic, could not be traced to the possession of Mrs. CAREW. No attempt was made to trace it. No attempt was made to account for its presence in the dead body. The prosecution, very properly, abandoned all idea of connecting the accused with the administration of white arsenic. Nothing could be clearer than the Judge's declaration on that point. "The administration in the form of arsenious acid, or white arsenic," said his Lordship, "has been abandoned by the prosecution, as no white arsenic has been traced to the prisoner." So, then, it comes to this, that of the only two poisons the presence of

which in the dead man's body could be scientifically established, one, according to all reasonable inference, was taken by him voluntarily, and as for the other, the prisoner was not accused of administering it. Such are the facts deemed sufficiently clear to dispense with all consideration of the question of motive. Let us state the matter in another way. Arsenic in the form of solution *may* have been taken by the deceased. Arsenic in the form of solution *may* have contributed to cause death. Arsenic in the form of solution is known to have been in Mrs. CAREW'S possession. Arsenic in the form of arsenious acid was unquestionably taken by the deceased. Arsenic in the form of arsenious acid *may* have been the sole cause of death. Arsenic in the form of arsenious acid is not known to have been in Mrs. CAREW'S possession. She is not charged with administering arsenic in the form of arsenious acid. Therefore, the net result is that she administered arsenic in the form of solution; that she administered it with murderous intent; and that it contributed to cause death. Were we confronted by such a process of reasoning in the affairs of every-day life, we should laugh it to scorn; unless, indeed—and there is an "unless"—unless it could be established conclusively that Mrs. CAREW had an overwhelmingly strong motive for desiring her husband's death. Then, perhaps, the harshly judging section of the public might be disposed to conclude that, as the symptoms disclosed by the autopsy and by the chemical examination were consistent with death by arsenic, in whatever form taken; and as Mrs. CAREW had a form of arsenic in her possession; and as an imperatively powerful motive impelled her to get rid of her husband, therefore she probably did poison him with arsenic. But failing the establishment of a motive, no unprejudiced person would consent to entertain such a suspicion. Never, in truth, was there a case where the exposition of motive constituted a more essential link in the chain of incriminating evidence. No motive was shown: not the semblance of a motive. The prosecution spent many hours endeavouring to decipher letters which an amateur spy had stolen, in a fragmentary form, from Mrs. CAREW'S waste-paper basket, and another amateur spy had stitched together. Seldom has a law Court been obliged to handle a dirtier piece of evidence. The method of filling in these skeleton epistles and eliciting the facts about them, made an appropriate object lesson. Their writer was a man who imagined that he had robbed Mrs. CAREW'S husband of her affections: a man bound by whatever obligations love, whether honourable or dishonourable, imposes to shield the woman that had made sacrifices for his sake. This man stood up in Court, and consented to read out the fragmentary

letters: consented to fill in from memory the lacunæ that the work of the spies had been unable to avoid. The Judge had no shadow of power to compel such a procedure on the part of a witness. He could only suggest its convenience. The witness accepted the suggestion. He was even willing to negative a rendering that would have deprived a telegram of features unfavourable to the prisoner. Such scrupulous complaisance can scarcely have been dictated by a sense of the claims of veracity, for the same witness had given, at the inquest, evidence diametrically opposed to the belief he must then have entertained. These things, however, are a side issue. What concerns us is that the prosecution, by the aid of two spies and a renegade lover, was enabled to show that Mrs. CAREW had maligned her husband to the object of her passing fancy. We do not wish to be interpreted as reflecting in the smallest degree on the conduct of the prosecution. To men like the Judge and the two Crown Advocates, nothing can have been more distasteful than contact with these bits of waste paper collected by stealth, connected by suspicion, and construed by disloyalty. The prosecution had to do its duty, however repugnant. But what resulted from the evidence that these letters furnished? They did not suggest a motive for the crime of murder, since the representations that they contained about Mr. CAREW's treatment of his wife were proved to be entirely false; were never, indeed, credited for an instant by those that had knowledge of the facts. They did show, however, that where affairs of the heart were concerned, Mrs. CAREW was an untruthful woman, and from that fact the prosecution asked the jury to infer that no statement made by her on any subject could be trusted. Does that indeed follow? Does not the story of life in all countries and at all epochs abound with pages proving that illicit love belongs to a sphere of sentiment where judgment and honour have no sway, and where delirium and deceit reign supreme? Do not the canons of modern society recognise that, though a man stand up in Court and swear falsely to hide the guilt of a woman who has sinned for his sake, his title to be believed in other matters is in no sense impaired? Narrow indeed must be the experience of any one ignorant that woman's habit, the world over, is to hide from one lover the affection she bestows upon another, and that this path of deceit once taken, leads often to a black abyss of falsehood. Still, facts must be faced. This "E.H." correspondence, or rather the "H." side of it which alone emerged from the waste-paper basket, certainly showed that Mrs. CAREW does not belong to the class of women—let us hope that they are largely in the majority—whose moral fibre is proof against the disintegrating influence of the *major lex*, and who could never

stoop to employ slander of their husbands as an instrument for the furtherance of their own amorous intrigues. Men of the world will remember the profoundly wise saying of CATULLUS:—

*Mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.*

But any jury must conceive a prejudice against a wife convicted of such conduct, though no jury would be justified in rejecting as consequently unreliable every statement made by her on whatever subject. In short, except as showing that, in affairs of the sexes, Mrs. CAREW is not what the world calls "a good woman," the "E.H." correspondence had no bearing whatever on the charge for which she was tried.

There was another batch of correspondence, the "A.L." letters. The method of dealing with these letters is one of the most singular incidents of the whole trial. They were anonymous letters, written in a disguised hand. As evidence they were absolutely valueless unless their authorship could be traced. The prisoner was suspected of having written them, and if the fact were established, she stood convicted, at least, of having engaged in a mysterious intrigue, almost inexplicable as to motive, but certainly suggestive of moral instability. No jury empanelled to try a capital charge within the limits of the United Kingdom—we may, indeed, go farther and say, within the limits of any Occidental country—would be asked to form a conclusion about the authorship of such documents without the assistance of trained experts in caligraphy; men who had devoted years of hard study to that particular branch of inquiry, and had obtained public recognition of their title to give a sterling opinion. There are no such experts available in Tokyo or Yokohama. All that the prosecution could do was to call a dilettante expert, an amateur, who had, at one time, taken up the study of handwriting in a desultory manner, and who possessed no recognised qualifications whatever. He gave his testimony with all the modesty dictated by the circumstances. But of what value was such testimony? Was it just to a prisoner, arraigned on a capital accusation, that the Jury should have been invited, or rather required, to determine the authorship of these letters without any expert assistance? There is an unhappy tendency to belaud jurors in British Courts of law; to praise them for the display of qualities that their oath requires them to exercise, and to credit them with the possession of abilities that are purely conjectural. "The handwriting," said Judge MOWAT in his summing up, "the handwriting has been dealt with by Counsel on both sides, and I hardly propose to say much about it to you. You are more competent by far to form an opinion on that matter than I am, and, perhaps, even than Counsel." Why were the Jury so competent? Why should they be so competent? What con-

ceivable qualifications could they be supposed to bring to the solution of such a problem? Few tasks present greater difficulties than the identification of disguised handwriting. In numerous trials before English law courts where questions of the kind have had to be discussed, experts of the highest ability have been found to deliver diametrically opposed views. A British Judge and British barristers of long standing, whose business it has been for years to sift evidence and to discriminate the credible from the incredible, ought surely to be better qualified, *a priori*, to undertake a comparison of two specimens of caligraphy, than five jurors chosen at random from among a community of merchants, and not necessarily endowed with more than average intelligence or possessed of any special education. Instead of leading the jury to imagine themselves qualified for such a task, it seems to us that the Judge's instructions to them should have been couched somewhat in this form:—"As to the A.L. letters, the conditions under which they are presented to you dictate the greatest caution with regard to their reception as valid evidence. The prosecution has not been able to fortify its theory by producing expert testimony in support of it. No caligraphic experts possessing publicly recognised qualifications are available in Japan, and in their absence I must warn you that, unless you discover absolutely conclusive indications of authorship, the letters should be altogether omitted from your consideration of the case." Judge MOWAT, however, as is abundantly evident from his language, had himself arrived at a definite opinion about the identity of the mythical "ANNIE LUKE," and the writer of the letters, and we can not choose but say that we find some of his statements on the subject very difficult to endorse. That the real "ANNIE LUKE," had she come all the way to Yokohama in search of Mr. CAREW, would not have disguised her handwriting when appealing to his memory of old times, and would not have concealed her place of abode when her paramount object was to be traced, are self-evident conclusions. But the Judge went on to say:—"Furthermore, there was no one who knew of the existence of ANNIE LUKE but the deceased and the prisoner." How had that been ascertained? How could it possibly have been ascertained? A negative is incapable of proof. In default of omniscience, no human being can assert that the existence of "ANNIE LUKE" was known to only two persons in Yokohama on October 10th, and that those two persons were Mr. and Mrs. CAREW. The importance of the Judge's proposition can scarcely be over-estimated, for if no one in Yokohama except Mr. and Mrs. CAREW knew of the existence of "ANNIE LUKE," then, since Mr. CAREW certainly did not write the "A.L." letters, it

follows conclusively that Mrs. CAREW did write them. The Judge left no room for doubt as to his meaning. "The Counsel for the prosecution," his Lordship said, "would have you conclude that the person who created ANNIE LUKE, created her letters also. That, I think, is quite clear." No one ignorant of "ANNIE LUKE'S" existence could have created her. The creator of ANNIE LUKE was the writer of the "A.L." letters. Mrs. CAREW alone, with the exception of her husband, who is out of the question, knew of the existence of ANNIE LUKE. Therefore Mrs. CAREW wrote the "A.L." letters. That was Judge MOWAT'S instruction to the jury. He did not, indeed, formulate the conclusion of his premises, but the conclusion was absolutely unavoidable. Now we submit that the Judge had no warrant for giving such an indication to the jury, nor any evidence before him to support it. For aught that his Lordship could say, a dozen, a score, fifty, persons in Yokohama may have known of the existence of "ANNIE LUKE" on October 10th, 1896. Was it fair to make an unproved, an unprovable, negative the basis of a hard-and-fast affirmative to the prejudice of the accused? And in the immediate sequel of this strange instruction, we find his Lordship saying:—"Later, it is possible that Miss JACOB came to know of ANNIE LUKE by its being spoken of at the dinner-table the next evening. But I do not think she could have come to know of it so soon." We need scarcely comment upon this. The time when Miss JACOB first acquired the knowledge of "ANNIE LUKE'S" existence is a matter of pure conjecture, and in the absence of evidence the jury had nothing to do with it. The Judge then proceeded to tell the jury that, in deciding the authorship of the letters, they had to choose between Mrs. CAREW and Miss JACOB. We fail to see why the choice was limited to those two. It is true that Counsel for the defence suggested Miss JACOB. But the defence was not required to find any author: that responsibility rested entirely with the prosecution. If the prosecution asked the jury to identify Mrs. CAREW as the writer, and to place to her discredit whatever inferences the "A.L." letters suggested, then the prosecution was bound to demonstrate Mrs. CAREW'S authorship, and the failure of the defence to furnish an alternative theory, could not in any way lighten the prosecution's *onus probandi*. In this respect, also, we can not think that Judge MOWAT'S limitation was fair to the unfortunate prisoner.

We come now to the contents of the "A.L." letters, a point that need not occupy us long. Do the letters really contain anything to indicate that their writer was Mr. CAREW'S murderer? Here is what Judge MOWAT said on that subject:—

The writer of these letters assumes that suspicion is

aroused, but Miss Jacob was not under suspicion. * * * I will not say any more about the letters, except to point out that in the one to Mr. Hall she mentions the fact that, "we have bamboozled the lot of you, 1 the doctor, 2 the chemist, and 3 yourself." This writer has no doubt as to the character of the death of the deceased. In so many words she accuses herself, and continues, "I have done my work well and have taken good care to escape the effect of the law." Of course, gentlemen, while that is so, you are not to strain that circumstance more than you should do. It is not to be taken as definite, because the confession of a crime is often made when there is no truth in it. Therefore, even if the letter had been written by the prisoner it is only a circumstance which should be taken into account as one of the many circumstances in this case to which you have to give attention in order to arrive at a just decision.

Here again we fail to find sufficient warrant for the more important of the Judge's inferences. His Lordship alleges that "in so many words" the writer of the letters "accuses herself." She does not accuse herself, so far as we can see. In the first letter she writes, "We between us electrify Japan;" and in the second she says, "between us we have bamboozled the lot of you—I, the chemist, 2, the doctor, and last but not least, that fool his wife." So far from accusing herself of murder, she explicitly, in both letters, associates the deceased in the processes, whatever they were, that led to his death. As to the fact that the writer had "no doubt about the character of the death," it is to be remembered that the inquest was opened on October 24th, and that the first two "A.L." letters were written on October 29th. All Yokohama knew, by the latter date, that Mr. CAREW was supposed to have died from the effects of arsenic, and we have it in evidence that, from the morning of the day he died, namely, October 22nd, suspicion, through the instrumentality of Miss JACOB and others, had attached to Mrs. CAREW. Thus the point made by the prosecution and endorsed by the Judge, that the writer of the "A.L." letters "had no doubt as to the character of the deceased's death," possesses no incriminating significance, and the point that the writer "accuses herself" is not consistent with the language actually employed. We mention these things as contributing to demonstrate that the evidence against the prisoner was construed in a harsh manner, and that she never received that wholesome measure of grace accorded by British law to all prisoners at the bar of justice, the benefit of the doubt.

THE AFFAIR OF MISS JACOB.

THE action taken by a number of the leading residents of Yokohama in the case of Miss JACOB, evinces a spirit that one likes to regard as essentially British, though many other nationals might properly resent any English claim to such a monopoly. Miss JACOB seems to have suffered unjustly, and if that be so, it is right that public sympathy should be displayed towards her in some substantial shape. She spent a night in prison; was arraigned upon a charge of murder, and lay for many days under the shadow of another accusation scarcely less injurious to a woman. It is impossible not to applaud the effort that is being now made to com-

pensate her, in some degree, for her misfortunes, and to furnish an emphatic testimonial of her innocence.

The past is irrevocable. Little can be gained now, perhaps, by commenting on the strange magisterial procedure adopted in Miss JACOB'S case. She was arrested after the CAREW trial had been going on for several days: arrested on sworn information charging her with committing the very crime for which Mrs. CAREW was held. After two preliminary hearings, the further investigation of her case was postponed for twelve days. It was not postponed on application by prosecuting counsel, or in consideration of the need of time to produce additional evidence. It was postponed by a simple announcement on the part of the magistrate, and no objection was raised by either the prosecutor or the defending barrister. Meanwhile, the trial of Mrs. CAREW was continued as before. We can not see that such procedure was compatible with the interests of justice. Miss JACOB'S arrest having taken place many weeks after Mrs. CAREW'S committal, and several days after Mrs. CAREW'S public trial had commenced, suspicion was diverted into a new channel, and until it could be clearly shown whether *prima facie* ground existed for arraigning Miss JACOB, there was no apparent possibility of deciding Mrs. CAREW'S guilt or innocence. What is more, the fact of Miss JACOB'S arrest was made known by the Crown Prosecutor to the Jury empanelled for the trial of Mrs. CAREW. Had no such information reached the Jury, they could have determined the CAREW issue solely on the evidence submitted for their consideration. But so soon as they knew that another person had been arrested on suspicion of committing the murder charged against Mrs. CAREW, it is difficult to see how they could arrive at an independent verdict in Mrs. CAREW'S case until that other suspicion had been dispelled or confirmed. To suspend the trial of Mrs. CAREW until it could be distinctly ascertained whether warrant existed for suspecting Miss JACOB, would have been an intelligible procedure. But to leave the suspicions against Miss JACOB uninvestigated, and to continue the independent trial of Mrs. CAREW on the same charge, could scarcely be called a rational or proper course. An opinion in that sense was undoubtedly entertained by many thinking persons at the time, and it further seemed to them a cruel thing that Miss JACOB'S title to a full and speedy hearing should be subordinated to considerations not possessing any apparent cogency. Moreover, the general sentiment of pity was accentuated by Miss JACOB'S sudden illness—illness apparently due to the excitement and mental disturbance produced by the painful situation in which she found herself. The accusations against her have now been unreservedly

withdrawn; HER MAJESTY'S Consul, Mr. TROUP, has exercised a wise and kindly discretion in giving her, under his official hand and seal, a declaration that no imputation whatever rests upon her, and many of the leading members of the British community are subscribing sums that promise to make a handsome solatium.

Satisfactory as is this ending to a painful incident, and admirable the generous anxiety to make retribution to Miss JACOB, we venture to think that an excess of zeal in the cause of justice threatens to betray people into injustice. Miss JACOB'S counsel, speaking in H.B.M.'s Court on the 5th instant, after the prosecution had been formally abandoned, made use of the words "hastily, inconsiderately, and heartlessly," to describe the bringing of the charge, and in a public advertisement of a subscription for Miss JACOB, we find the charge designated as "unwarrantable." Now, is there in this community any man prepared to assert his belief that the accusation against Miss JACOB was not laid in perfect good faith? Suppose that the two bases of the accusation had been well founded, as the accuser undoubtedly conceived them to be; suppose that Miss JACOB had really written the "A.L." letters, and had really been so intimate with Mr. CAREW as to know Annie Luke's history, would there not have been warrant to connect her with the crime of murder? Miss JACOB is the idol of the moment, but, after all, she is an idol with feet of clay. Her clandestine extraction of her employer's letters from a waste-paper basket is an act that may be extenuated, but can not possibly be reconciled with the strict canons of honourable service, any more than the subsequent failure of other persons to insist on the restoration of the letters either to their writer or to their owner, instead of using them to blast the reputations of both, can be catalogued among deeds sanctioned by the laws of society. There was an established right to regard Miss JACOB with suspicion that would not have attached to a person with a less varied record. Mrs. CAREW'S counsel had to perform his duty towards his client, and it certainly would have been incompatible with that duty to take no action on the evidence that suddenly seemed to present itself, implicating another person. It must be remembered, too, that a barrister in Yokohama is peculiarly circumstanced. He is not in a position, as barristers in England are, to consult technical experts in any and every branch of an inquiry. Had really competent experts in caligraphy been available, Mr. LOWDER would certainly have had recourse to them before openly referring the authorship of the "A.L." letters to Miss JACOB. But he was driven to trust entirely to his own judgment, a judgment untrained in such investigations, and if he erred, surely his error does not warrant the emotional crusade now waged

against him. It appears to us that he made a brave and resolute fight on behalf of Mrs. CAREW, his client, holding to her case under difficulties that would have justified him in abandoning it at any moment. He has not offered any display of grace in withdrawing the accusations against Miss JACOB, but men find it hard to be graceful when scanty grace is displayed towards themselves. It is well to console Miss JACOB for what she has had to suffer, but it is not well to vindicate justice by being unjust.

MORE HYPOTHESES.

DR. EDWARD DIVERS, F.R.S., has written to one of our local contemporaries a letter, the purpose of which is to assist in establishing the guilt of Mrs. CAREW. It will be remembered that Dr. DIVERS performed a chemical examination of the remains of the late Mr. CAREW; that he found white arsenic, as well as absorbed and dissolved arsenic; and that, while not denying that the absorbed and dissolved arsenic would result, under ordinary circumstances, from arsenious acid taken into the stomach, he did deny that, so far as his scientific knowledge went, white arsenic could be manufactured by the digestive processes out of arsenic administered in the form of Fowler's Solution. This white arsenic was the great stumbling block of the prosecution. For, in order to convict Mrs. CAREW of administering poison to her husband with murderous intent, one step in the only thoroughly conclusive procedure was to prove that all the poisons found in the stomach of the deceased had been in her possession before his death. But there was no evidence whatever to show that she had ever possessed or procured arsenious acid, and it thus resulted that she could not be connected with the poison to the sole action of which her husband's death might have been due. After the conclusion of the trial and the conviction of Mrs. CAREW, Mr. SCHEDEL, a chemist of Yokohama, expressed to a representative of the journal now addressed by Dr. DIVERS, his belief that, "by careless dispensing, that is to say by the use of common potash and negligent filtering, it would be quite possible, nay more, it would be very probable, that minute particles of white arsenic might be present in suspension in the arsenic dispensed by the Japanese chemist, and, as three ounces were purchased, all the specks found by Dr. DIVERS might easily have been derived from the Fowler's Solution, although arsenic once in solution could not by any possibility crystallize into white arsenic." This was a very important opinion. It offered a possibility that the death of Mr. CAREW might have been caused by Fowler's Solution alone, and that the white arsenic found in the body might be attributed to

the defective quality of the solution. Dr. DIVERS has now voluntarily come forward, and published the following testimony with regard to Mr. SCHEDEL'S theory:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a valuable review of the Carew case given in the leading articles of the *Japan Gazette* of the 3rd and 4th inst., you express the belief that the white arsenic found in minute quantity in the stomach of the victim had been derived from Fowler's Solution. It may interest your readers to be told by me that that has been my own belief since I heard, after my evidence had been given, of the failure of all endeavours to discover that any white arsenic had been made use of. I am quite unable, as I stated in my evidence, to explain how the white arsenic could be, under the circumstances, again deposited from the solution, since the potash required to dissolve the white arsenic in making Fowler's solution is not afterwards necessary to preserve the solution. But there is, after all, enough ignorance of what may go on in the stomach to permit the admission that such deposition is possible. I value highly Mr. Schedel's opinion on the subject, but, from what I know of the Fowler's Solution found in Japanese shops, I cannot myself accept his simple explanation of how the white arsenic got into the stomach as one that carries probability with it. The first sentiment created by a careful perusal of these remarks must be one of profound perplexity. Does Dr. DIVERS hold that the white arsenic found by him in the body of the deceased may have resulted from Fowler's Solution, or does he deny the tenability of such a theory? He does both. For he tells us, in the first place, that "that has been my own belief since I heard of the failure of all endeavours to discover that any white arsenic had been made use of," and he tells us, in the second place, that "from what I know of the Fowler's Solution found in Japanese shops, I can not myself accept Mr. SCHEDEL'S simple explanation of how the white arsenic got into the stomach as one that carries probability with it." So, then, he believes the theory, but does not accept it as probable. We leave this puzzle to be resolved by clearer heads than our own. But Dr. DIVERS introduces a new hypothesis. "There is, after all," he says, "enough ignorance of what may go on in the stomach to permit the admission that such deposition is possible"—i.e. the deposition of white crystals from Fowler's Solution. We are not chemists. We are not medical experts. But as folks of ordinary intelligence we stand amazed at the mysteries here suggested. The ordinary business of the stomach is to digest substances taken into it. That it should set about the business by first reducing the substances to a less digestible form, is a kind of wanton freakishness difficult to connect with the economy of nature. From all the medical testimony given at the inquest, we gather clearly that arsenic taken in the form of solution produces fatal effects more rapidly than arsenic taken in the solid form. But now it appears that, owing to scientific "ignorance of what may go on in the stomach," no one can be sure whether arsenic taken in the form of solution does not, when subjected to the action of the gastric juices, become crystallized into the less digestible and less fatal form of arsenious acid. How could the wonder happen? In preparing Fowler's Solution, potash is

employed to dissolve the arsenic. But as Dr. DIVERS tells us, "the potash is not afterwards necessary to preserve the solution." So, even though the stomach assimilated the potash first, the arsenic would not resume its crystalline form. Unfortunate Mrs. CAREW. Where science fails to convict her, "ignorance of what may go on in the stomach" is to be invoked for the prosecution. Dr. DIVERS is an eminent man of science. We entreat him to protest against the dissemination of all hazardous hypotheses, instead of lending to them the support of his great authority.

Had not Dr. DIVERS, indirectly but still distinctly, endeavoured to discredit our analysis of the evidence produced at the trial, we should not further refer to his remarks. But since he does make that endeavour, we feel constrained to answer him. In the second part of his letter to the *Japan Gazette*, he enters into a long argument to prove that a certain stain upon a fender could never have been produced by the falling and breaking of a bottle of solution of arsenic. At the trial he stated, simply, that "there was no arsenic on the fender where the stain was," and that "the stain consisted of urine; human urine." He now devotes 39 lines of print to an exposition of his reasons for arriving at that conclusion. If Dr. DIVERS has done us the honour of reading our articles—and we presume that he has, since he undertakes to contravert them—he must have seen that we rigidly confined ourselves to an examination of the evidence adduced in Court. Did we venture outside that evidence, as he does, we could, perhaps, offer some suggestive remarks. One comment, however, we may be permitted to make. Dr. DIVERS says:—"The stain on the fender was not the stain of a liquid scattered and splashed from a breaking bottle. It bore no scratches such as glass would make." Now we suggest an experiment to Dr. DIVERS. Let him take a half-ounce bottle containing fluid. Let him wrap it in paper, as chemists usually wrap bottles. Let him tear off the paper round the cork, or stopper only, as people frequently do when using the medicine. Let him then drop the bottle upon a fender, without removing the cork or stopper, and if he necessarily finds scattering, splashing, or scratching, we shall be much surprised. His chemical deductions we do not for a moment question. But his mechanical premises show that doubts favourable to the prisoner find no place in his reasoning.

One other protest. Dr. DIVERS speaks of "the valuable review of the CAREW case given in the leading articles of the *Japan Gazette* of the 3rd and 4th instant." By way of testing the nature of what Dr. DIVERS calls "a valuable review," we shall refer to two points in the lauded articles. The *Japan Gazette* says that "the most important witness for the prosecution was Mr. MASON," and that "his

testimony left the impression, which no subsequent evidence effaced, that Mrs. CAREW was herself the author of the ANNIE-LUKE letters." Mr. MASON was invited to give an opinion about the original of disguised hand-writing. He is not a professional expert in caligraphy. He has no publicly recognised qualifications in that line. Yet, we are told that he was "the most important witness for the prosecution." A strong prosecution, in truth! The second point in the "valuable review of the CAREW case" is this. The prosecution, perplexed to account for the arsenious acid found in the stomach of the deceased, attempted, at first, to connect it with a white powder given by Mrs. CAREW to a *betto* for use in the stable. But the chemist who had supplied that white powder, enumerated its ingredients at the trial, and swore that it contained no arsenic whatever. Thereupon the Crown Advocate distinctly withdrew the original suggestion, with something very like an apology for having advanced it at all. What does "the valuable review of the CAREW case" say about this? Here are its words:—"The *betto's* evidence followed, and he deposed to a white powder being given to the pony. In the minds of many, that white powder has been associated with the solid white arsenic found in the internal organs of the deceased." Thus the compiler of "the valuable review" had so little acquaintance with his subject that he was absolutely ignorant of some of the most striking incidents in the whole trial, and resuscitated a myth definitely abandoned by the prosecution. We trust that few judgments will be based on such "valuable reviews."

THE "SANKO MARU" DISASTER.

The *Yomiuri's* Kobe correspondent sends to that journal an account of the shocking disaster that occurred in connexion with the loss of the *Sanko Maru*. The details are furnished by one of the surviving mates of the vessel, who arrived at Kobe to report to the Shosen Kaisha, to which Company the ship belonged. The steamer had been built at Hyogo more than 10 years previously. Her displacement was 320 tons, and she was valued at about 35,000 *yen*, by the latest estimate. She had been advertised to sail from Osaka on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., but postponed the departure until the next morning, owing to inclement weather. She called at Kobe, Tadotsu, and Imaharu, and thence continued her voyage towards Hosojima, in Hyuga Province, with the intention of touching at various intermediate ports. While approaching Mitsugahama, at about 3 a.m. on the 4th inst., a steamer was suddenly sighted some 8 miles off the nearest coast of Iyo. So close was the distance separating the two vessels that before the captain of the *Sanko Maru* could alter his course sufficiently to avoid a collision, the *Sanko's* bow struck the port side of the *Owari Maru*, a steamer of over 1,100 tons displacement,

belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which was on her way back from Okinawa. The *Sanko* at once began to sink, and a scene of great excitement and commotion ensued. Every one tried to jump into the boats with the result that the boats were upset, and terrible loss of life occurred. Out of 60 passengers 51 were drowned, and the same fate befel 12 out of the crew of 29. The night being dark and the master of the *Owari* uncertain about the condition of his ship, she did not, apparently, remain at the scene of the catastrophe, but steamed off to Mihara, in Bingo, where most of the passengers landed and took the train, not caring to prosecute their voyage by sea after such an experience. On receipt of the intelligence, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha despatched one of its steamers to the rescue, several officials of the Company, and also a number of smiths and carpenters, going in her. When the *Sanko* cleared Osaka she had on board cargo valued at 5,000 *yen*, destined for various places west of Mitsugahama, but it is not yet clear what additional cargo she loaded at Kobe and other ports where she subsequently called. The spot where the collision occurred was in the neighbourhood of the place where the *Chishima* was sunk by the *Ravenna* some years ago.

A telegram received by the *Fiji* says that the Shosen Kaisha has decided to send a present of 50 *yen* to the families of each of the persons lost, and that the officials of the Company will also contribute 10 per cent. of their monthly salaries to the same purpose. Only 16 bodies have been recovered thus far.

Further particulars of the disaster are given in later issues of the Tokyo papers. When the *Sanko Maru* found herself within sight of the *Owari Maru*, off Cape Hazuma, it was a little past 3 a.m. on the 4th inst. Why the steamers failed to clear each other we can find no explanation. They appear to have been visible to each other for some time, for it was not until five minutes to 4 a.m. the collision occurred. The bow of the *Sanko* struck the port side of the *Owari*, and almost immediately the ships fell apart. The Captain of the *Sanko* gave orders to steer for the coast of Hazuma, but the vessel had sustained such injury that before she had traversed half a league, she began to sink. The captain ordered one of the two boats to be lowered. Into this the purser and four of the crew jumped, and taking the mails with them, rowed towards the shore. They landed at Naniwa-mura, and knocking at the doors of the fishermen appealed for rescue. Unfortunately it was New Year's day, according to the old calendar, and the fishermen's services could not be easily obtained. Finally a life-boat was launched, but so much time had elapsed that the rescue proved too late. About a quarter of an hour after the launching of the first boat, the ship, which had been rapidly sinking all the time, went completely under.

The captain had previously caused the second boat to be lowered, but such a rush was made for her that she capsized, and the majority of the passengers and crew were drowned. When the first boat returned, accompanied by one or two other craft, the steamer was no longer visible and only some dozen men, including the captain, were found on floating planks. They were picked up. One woman of about 24 or 25 years of age was discovered drowned, with a little child bound on her

back. The accounts given by the crew of the *Owari Maru* and the survivors of the *Sanko Maru* do not exactly tally. The former say that the night was dark and the wind strong; that a good watch was kept on board the steamer; that suddenly another vessel loomed up close in front; that the whistle was blown and an alarm sounded, but that it was too late. The bow of the unknown steamer struck the port side of the *Owari* at a spot about 6 yards from the bow and 5 inches above the water line. The *Owari* hove to, and seeing that the other ship was dangerously near, would have stood by her, but having herself sustained serious injury and finding that she was in a critical condition, the captain decided to drive her at full speed to Mihara.

The *Sanko's* survivors on the other hand say that the *Owari*, being a steamer far larger than the *Sanko*, and having her hull divided into several compartments, no injury sustained by one or two of them could cause her to sink. Moreover, the distance from the place of the disaster to Mihara is 4 hours' steaming, and if the *Owari* could cover that interval in safety, it is evident that her injuries must have been comparatively slight, and that she could have rescued the passengers and crew of the *Sanko*, the sinking vessel, had her Captain pleased. The *Owari* had six boats, and she could undoubtedly have succoured the unfortunate folks.

KOREAN NEWS.

There has been a change in the Korean Cabinet, Mr. Pak Chung-yang, Minister of Home Affairs, having resigned, and been succeeded by Mr. Nam Chung-chul, who is said to be a statesman of the old school of politics. He has served as President of the Foreign Office and Governor of Pyeng-gan province, and was a Councillor of State immediately before his last appointment.

A printing establishment and two banks have been started in Seoul. The banks have a paid-up capital of \$50,000 each.

It is certainly an instance of filial piety when a son agrees to spend three years in a Korean jail instead of his father. A youth called Hong has been discovered performing that devoted act in Seoul. The elder Hong had been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for maliciously desecrating the grave of a neighbour's father. His son went to prison in his stead, and had put in several months of the sentence before the truth was found out.

Another band of 260 Korean soldiers has been placed under the instruction of the Russian officers in Seoul.

A correspondent of the *Independent*, writing from Peking, lauds the Korean postal and telegraphic services, and says that letters travel more safely and with greater regularity in Korea than in Japan.

Particulars of the collision between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. *Echigo Maru* and H.B.M.S. *Narcissus*, in Chemulpo, show that the former vessel, when going dead slow, refused to obey her helm, and drifted right across the bows of the latter. The ram of the *Narcissus* punctured a hole 10 feet by 8 in the *Echigo Maru*, mid-ships, chiefly of course below the water line. The hole opened partly into the coal bunkers, and partly into the engine room, and the ship's engines could be seen plainly from the outside. Her water-tight compartments

alone kept her afloat. The in-flowing tide held her fixed on the ram for over an hour, and she was ultimately towed by the Company's tug to the sand-bank between the Station and Observation Island. She will be temporarily repaired, and then sent to Nagasaki. Her cargo, consisting mainly of oranges and straw bags, was stowed between decks, and was not damaged. The *Narcissus* suffered no injury whatever.

The *Independent* contains an appreciative notice of the life of Miss Anna P. Jacobson, a Presbyterian missionary, who died in Seoul on January 20th, at the early age of 31. This lady seems to have worked with indefatigable zeal and excellent results in the Seoul hospitals.

Mrs. I. L. Bishop (Miss Bird) left the Korean capital on the 23rd January, after a stay of three months.

An express company has been organized by Koreans in Seoul. Waggoners are to be obtained from America. The company's capital is ten thousand dollars.

The Tonghaks are again showing themselves. The scene of their operations is the Namwon district.

Cases illustrating the extraordinary methods of administering justice in Korea, are reported from Pyengtak. A foreigner, calling himself a Catholic missionary, arrived at the local magistracy, in company with two Koreans, and demanded that one Choi Haksui, against whom a charge had been preferred by his step-mother, should be arrested and brought to the magistracy. This demand seems to have been unquestioningly complied with. On the coming of Choi, the foreigner and his companions, constituting themselves Judge and Jury, compelled the man to give up the title-deeds of certain land, and took their departure. A few days afterwards, two Koreans, also calling themselves Catholics, came to the magistracy conducting three other Koreans bound with ropes, and, in the presence of the magistrate, the two administered an unmerciful beating to the three, then handing them over to the magistrate, who incontinently clapped them in jail.

It appears that Seoul does not possess a single foreign drug store, or anything like a first-class tailoring establishment. The *Independent* thinks that both enterprises would pay well. It is strange that no enterprising Japanese has taken up the matter.

The name of the new Korean Representative in Japan is Ye Hayung.

A stamp duty has been inaugurated in Korea.

Seven prisoners held in the district jail of Yangju, on a charge of highway robbery, all died before judgment. The warden of the prison has been sent to Seoul for examination.

Wolves have appeared in the north of Kyengsang, and killed over 20 persons, as well as numbers of domestic animals.

Professor Foster, of Howard University, has received the following letter from one of seven Koreans studying there:—

My Dear Mr. Foster: Do you have very best, [i.e., do you have very good health?] I hope you so I am not sickliness this is a good thing. I cannot speak my word with pen. I will mail letter to you again. Your friend,

JUNG S. AHN.

We hear that T.I.H. Princesses Tsune and Kane, now living in the Takanawa Palace, will proceed to the villa of H.I.H. Prince Komatsu, at Mishima, Idzu Province, on the 15th instant.

CURRENT TOPICS.

As the Imperial gift of 400,000 yen was granted without special directions beyond the broad instruction that it should be applied for charitable use and for purposes of relief, the Tokyo City Office is considering to what particular use the portion received by the municipality should be applied. With the view of determining whether it should be employed for endowing charitable institutions or for giving aid to persons that suffered while the veto against musical and theatrical performances was in force, the Office is about to convoke a meeting of chiefs of rural and urban districts.

The *Sekai-no-Tomo* learns with indignation from its Peking correspondent that the Court of Peking has not yet announced any intention of going into mourning on account of the decease of the Empress Dowager of Japan. Asked by one of the staff of the *Sekai-no-Tomo* as to the authenticity of this report, Mr. Okazaki Kuni-suke, a member of the Diet, replied that he also had received the same news from a fellow-member identified with the *Shimpo-to*, who had received a letter to that effect from a person residing in China. The *Sekai-no-Tomo* of course wishes to call Count Okuma's attention to this alleged act of discourtesy on the part of the Chinese Government, and wants to know whether the Count is prepared to take proper steps in the matter.

How greatly the poorer classes of *geinin* must have suffered while the veto against musical and theatrical performances was in force, may be gathered from the following story told by the *Yiji*:—A certain *ame-monger* living in Mita, Shiba district, used, in ordinary times, to make the round of the streets, his stock in trade carried on a small hand-waggon. To the waggon was attached a drum which the hawker beat to attract the attention of customers, usually children. Sometimes he would dance, when favoured by munificent patrons, and divert them by his queer pantomime. Altogether, he enjoyed much popularity and was comparatively well off. When the veto was promulgated, he ceased beating his drum, but kept on making the round of his customers. One day, chancing to pass through Shinami, Shiba, one of the poorest quarters in Tokyo, he was surprised to hear haggard looking fellows telling each other that they had fasted for two or three days, and that they felt as if they must either die or have recourse to theft or incendiarism. Struck with pity at the condition of those persons, and fearful lest they should be tempted to perpetrate the acts they spoke of, the *ame-monger* hastened home, pawned his effects for two yen, and returning to the quarter, distributed the sum among those that seemed most in need of relief. When he arrived in the same street next morning, he was literally besieged by an army of destitute persons, who implored the benevolent man to help them. It was beyond his means to do so. He went home musing how to save the starving folks, and finally struck out the device of preparing a number of packets of *ame*, which he presented to his principal patrons, explaining to them, at the same time, into what a pitiful condition the denizens of Shinami had fallen, and what urgent need they had for help. He was much praised for his charitable intentions, and succeeded in collecting a goodly sum, which, together with money obtained by the sale of his remaining goods, he carried to Shinami and distributed among the maimed and sickly. A few days ago, these recipients of the *ameya's* charity forwarded a letter of thanks to their benefactor through the medium of the Head-man of the quarter.

Mr. Tsujioka, Chief of the Yokohama Sanitary Inspecting Bureau, having been transferred to Osaka, left Yokohama on Thursday for his new post.

The Osaka Mint struck the following amount of coin, during January last:—5-yen gold pieces, yen 110,000; 1-yen silver pieces, yen 60,000; 10-sen silver pieces, yen 220,265; 5-sen nickel pieces, yen 109,500.

FUNERAL OF DR. HARTSHORNE.

The funeral services of the late Henry Hartshorne, M.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A., were held on Thursday, Feb. 11th, in the meeting-house of the Friends' Mission in Mita, Shiba District, Tokyo. They were marked throughout by a very impressive simplicity and repose, quite in accord with the expressed desire of the deceased. The building was filled with friends, Japanese and foreign, old and young, missionaries and merchants, teachers and students, who united to pay their last respects to the dead. The commingling of so many different kinds of people gave evidence of the wide circle of the deceased's acquaintanceship and influence.

None knew him but to love him,
Nor named him but to praise.

The exercises were conducted by Mr. Joseph Cousand, of the Friends' Mission, in a very quiet and calm manner which made a deep impression; and consisted of an appropriate intermingling of English and Japanese. Two of Dr. Hartshorne's favorite hymns, "Jesu, Lover of My Soul," and "More Love to Thee, O Christ," and two Japanese hymns, were sung. The opening prayer and the benediction were in Japanese by Mr. Mizuno, of the Friend's Mission; the closing prayer was by Rev. A. A. Bennett, of Yokohama, who was a pupil of Dr. Hartshorne in the Philadelphia High School more than 30 years ago. Two excellent addresses were delivered; one, in English, by Rev. B. Chappell, of Tokyo, and the other, in Japanese, by Rev. G. F. Verbeck, D.D., of Tokyo. Both emphasized the lovable and deeply spiritual nature of the deceased.

A large number of friends, both Japanese and foreign, attended the interment at Aoyama Cemetery. The body was carried from the hearse to the grave by foreigners and Japanese. The last prayer was offered by the Rev. Julius Soper, D.D., of Tokyo. When the coffin had been lowered into the grave, it was covered with flowers and evergreens.

Two years ago, after his first visit to Japan, and when a second one was in mind, Dr. Hartshorne wrote a poem expressive of his desire to be buried in Aoyama. He always preferred, however, to think of Aoyama, not as "Green Hill," but as "Hill of Love" (Ai-no-yama). This poem reads as follows:—

AOYAMA.

Beyond the crowded city's utmost reach,
Near but to hospital and college halls,
Where on the ear no sound repellent falls,
Only sweet bell-tones, or soft Nippon speech;
Where moss-grown tomb-stones tell their weird air,
With silent liturgies of attendant trees:
Stirred now and then to whispers by a breeze;
Where all things "man is mortal" gently teach:
Are we not farthest there from all the din,
Of life's discordant, of the haunts of men,
Where love and joy are fain to enter in,
Yet strife and sorrow come and come again,
When, on this earth, I make my last remove,
Be it to Aoyama, Hill of Love.

H. HARTSHORNE.

Written in anticipation, Germantown, Pa.
8 mo. 15, 1895.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Captain Boisragon, who escaped from the massacre at Benin, says the *China Mail*, is the step-brother of Mrs. Grimwood whose husband was killed in the massacre at Manipur a few years ago.

Three Chinamen have been fined \$25 each at Singapore for belonging to the Yua Shin Feng secret society.

A small slip has been erected at the bath-house of the Victoria Recreation Club, Hongkong, for the purpose of overhauling the yachts of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Admiral de la Bédollière, who succeeds Admiral de Beaumont in command of the French fleet in these waters, left Marseilles on the 3rd January for Saigon.

The *China Mail* understands that the *Descartes* and the *Pascal* (French cruisers of the first-class), *L'Elaineur* (third-class) and the new gun-boat *Surprise* will join the French fleet in the Far East in a few weeks. The *Des-*

cartes left Brest on the 11th January. The *Isly* will probably follow the *Alger* to France in a month or two, the *Descartes* and the *Pascal* being their reliefs.

A Hongkong contemporary writing on the 25th January, remarks—There is quite a large number of warships in the harbour just now. The *Centurion* and *Grafton* are both lying at anchor, each flying the Admiral's flag of Sir Alexander Buller and Rear Admiral Oxley. The *Immortalité* has also been here for some time. Including the torpedo destroyers and the *Victor Emanuel* and *Tamar*, there are thirteen of Her Majesty's ships in the harbour. Three German men-of-war arrived to-day—the *Kaiser*, *Arcona*, and *Princess Wilhelm*. The French are represented by the *Isly*. Two Russian cruisers, the *Admiral Korniloff* and *Rurik*, arrived to-day. After the Russians had saluted the British flag, they exchanged salutes with the Frenchman.

At the Criminal Court, Bangkok, on the 6th January, nineteen gang robbers stood their trial for murder and rapine. Three of them, including a Malay, were sentenced to death. Twelve others received sentences of imprisonment and flogging with sixty strokes each. Four were acquitted.

The *Deli* Lightship seems to be a misnomer as regards the "light," says the *Singapore Free Press*. If what we hear is true, the light is out on more nights than it is in. Twice in a week is stated to be the average, and in consequence of the uncertainty or absence of light two ships lately have run ashore, and a third nearly ran down the dark-ship itself. It does not speak well for the port authorities or their desire to facilitate trade, although their zeal for collecting port dues burns with a sixteen-thousand candle power.

With the arrival of the U.S. cruiser *Olympia* in Hongkong on Jan. 26, there were five Admirals in that harbour—two British, a German, American, and Russian. The circumstance gave rise to an infinite number of puns, but we will not outrage our readers by reproducing them here.

A Quartermaster named John Franklin, of the P. and O. steamer *Canton*, was charged at the Hongkong Magistracy, with assaulting the fourth officer, on the evening of the 23rd Jan. The prisoner, says the *China Mail*, first of all pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. Then he asked that the evidence in the case be heard. This was an unlucky move for him, for it appeared that the prisoner was at the wheel, and the trouble commenced by his striking a lascar, and on being remonstrated with he struck the fourth officer. The Magistrate thereupon said he was a disgrace to the British service, and it was in consequence of men of his stamp that foreigners were finding employment on British ships. He sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

The first paragraph of some "Recreation Notes" in the *China Mail*, to Yokohama readers will seem reminiscent of an innings once recorded in an Interport match played here: it reads—An Australian cricketer now holds the record. Just about a month ago, he defended his wicket for three hours and was "not out" with the enormous score of 3 runs to his credit! This recalls *Punch's* poem beginning:—

"Block, block, block,
At the foot of thy wicket, O, Scotton!"

The following naval appointments are gazetted:—Commander Murray T. Parks, to the *Undaunted*, to date Dec. 22; Captain Horatio N. Dudding, Paymaster James E. V. Morton, and Assistant Paymaster Edward Hawes, to the *Iphigénia*, to date Jan. 19.

The special correspondent of the *China Mail* with the Spanish forces in Manila, writes:—The rebels in the province of Bulacan are surrendering in large numbers, taking advantage of General Polavieja's amnesty. It is reported here that the rebels in Cavite are fighting amongst themselves, the rebel leaders trying to prevent their men from surrendering to the Spaniards. The country around Manila is fairly well cleared of rebels, whose efforts to make a junction with Bulacan have been entirely

defeated. Whatever chances the rebels had at the outset of crushing Spanish power in the islands has been altogether lost, owing to wretched leadership. Latterly the rebel forces have lacked cohesion and appeared to be without a consistent plan of campaign. With the exception of Cavite, where they are gathered together in strength, the rebels go about in detached bands, and are thus more easily cut up by the Spanish forces. On the 13th January there was an encounter at Bustos, in the Province of Bulacan, and the rebel Generalissimo Eusebio, in command of the rebel forces in that Province, was captured and sentenced to be shot.

Information has lately been received in Hongkong of an armed attack which took place at Laichikok on the 22nd December. A large number of bricks taken from the demolished houses at Taipingshan are stored some little distance from the village. On the evening of the 22nd December, the watchman in charge of the material was surprised in his hut by three men armed with revolvers. The men immediately gagged him secured his hands behind his back by tying them tightly with his queue. They then ransacked the hut and stole \$45 and twelve pieces of clothing. The watchman was discovered about five or six hours afterwards by some villagers almost suffocated by the gag.

The *China Mail* believes that it is the intention of the Hon. Ho Kai to proceed to the United States some time in March as Adviser and Secretary to H.E. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister in America. It is not yet known how long he will remain in America, the length of his stay depending entirely upon his liking for the post, but it is probable he will remain six months at least. During that period the Hon. Ho Kai will be on leave from his duties as a member of the Legislative Council, but if at the end of six months it is still his intention to remain in his new appointment he will resign his membership of the Council.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

News is now to hand of the extent of the Indian famine, as ascertained up to the 28th January. The *Straits Times*, writing on the authority of a private telegram, says that it is estimated that at least six hundred lacs of rupees will be required for the relief of the sufferers by the famine. Public meetings are being held at Calcutta, Madras, and other convenient centres. At Calcutta, twenty-nine thousand rupees were subscribed in one room. The Viceroy, Lord Elgin, has contributed ten thousand rupees. It is reported that the distress is appalling. A still later telegram, says that nearly one and a half millions of people are on the relief works. The details are, 662,000 in the North-West Provinces and Oudh; 165,000 in Bombay; 160,000 in Bengal; 145,000 in the Central Provinces; 60,000 in the Punjab; 39,000 in Rajputana; 35,000 in Central India; 30,000 in Burma, and 27,000 in Madras. Supplementing these telegrams, we have to hand a private letter from India which deplores the delay that has occurred in the starting of relief funds. The writer alleges that the Government of India has been very negligent in failing to recognise the dimensions of the disaster with which they have been confronted. They have, however, awakened at length, at a very late hour, to the responsibilities that are cast upon them. The misery of the people over vast areas is terrible, and the wail for relief is such as even India never before has heard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MCKINLEY'S CABINET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—If the telegram given in to-day's *Mail* has been correctly transmitted, it evidently means that Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, is to be the Secretary of the Treasury in the next Administration. If this is true, the appointment is a most excellent one, because Banker Gage is a man of ability and integrity. While he has generally affiliated with

the Republican party, he has never been a narrow partisan; and, if I am not mistaken, he was so independent as to support Cleveland in 1892. Since Senator Allison, of Iowa, saw fit to decline that portfolio, it is fortunate that McKinley has been able to secure so good a man as Gage.

The recent mail from America confirmed the Reuter's telegram that Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, is to be Secretary of State. It also brings news that Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, will be in the Cabinet, probably as Secretary of the Navy; that Judge Nathan B. Goff, of West Virginia, will be Attorney-General; and that Judge Joseph McKenna, of California, has been invited into the Cabinet, probably as Secretary of the Interior. No other position had been positively settled.

This official returns show that the election was not, after all, such a sweeping victory, as this item bears witness:—

"From reliable figures it is seen that McKinley's plurality has dwindled by not far from half the estimates made immediately after the election. The total vote for each presidential candidate, as obtained from the secretaries of state of the various common-wealths, is as follows: McKinley, 7,107,822; Bryan (Democratic), 6,289,866; Bryan (People's), 245,607; Palmer, 133,818; Levering, 130,753; Bentley, 13,956; Marchetti, 33,545. McKinley thus has a plurality of 572,349 votes over the total cast for Bryan by the Democratic and People's parties, while the victor's majority is 260,277."

In the electoral college also, McKinley's majority was somewhat reduced; the vote was 271 for McKinley and 176 for Bryan.

In the Senatorial contest in Pennsylvania, John Wanamaker was defeated by "Boss" Quay's man, State Senator Penrose. The Senatorial contests in Illinois and New York against the "machine" were being fiercely waged, but the chances were unfortunately in favour of the machine.

February 4, 1897.

UNCAS.

MISS McRAE'S SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Would you allow me to call attention to the good work being done at Miss McRae's school.

Two boys, last summer, passed the matriculation examination for Harvard; one of these will, after remaining in Japan some time longer, take his second year's course in Harvard.

A boy of 16 left the school last spring and entered the Edinburgh Academy. He was placed in form VII. A, for English; VII. B, for Latin, and in the VIth for Mathematics. The Rector said the boy knew as much Latin as any boy in the school.

A girl of 14 left at the same time and entered Cheltenham College; she is in the VIth form and is the youngest but one in it.

Miss McRae is forced, through ill-health, to take a trip home. During her absence her place will be filled by Miss Britowe, B.A., of London, a former pupil of Miss McRae's.

The school is short of pupils and could do with several more.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

RICHARD J. KIRBY.

Tokyo, January 31st, 1897.

P.S.—All of the children who have left this school to join schools in the home land, have been well placed when joining schools either in America or England.

THE S.A. IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It may be of interest to your readers to know that our coffee and lodging house is fulfilling our highest expectations and is a great success. Our 10 *sen* beds are more than full every night, and our 35 *sen* beds three or four nights a week; while we often have several sleeping on *futons* on the floor. Our restaurant, reading room, and baths are increasingly used. The whole establishment has been financially self-supporting from the start, including the salaries of the officers in charge. We have still, however, a considerable debt for the original fitting and furnishing of the building, which we should like to see cleared off as soon as possible.

A gentleman has kindly agreed to lend us his steam launch (at the bare cost of firing and men's time while we have it in use) to run round the harbour on Sunday evenings, bringing from and to the vessels any men wishing to attend our meetings.

Since the formal opening on December 23rd, there have been 425 attendances at our meetings; while during the last few months no less than 550 Salvation Army Papers (*The War Cry*, etc.) in English, German, French, Dutch, Scandinavian,

Finnish, Chinese, and other languages, have been bought in the saloons and on the vessels at 10 *sen* each.

Adjutant and Mrs. Ellis, from our similar home at Gibraltar, are, I am informed, appointed to the work here, and may arrive at any time. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. M. POWELL,

Meantime leader of the S. A. in Japan.

FLORA, GODDESS OF FLOWERS.

A beauteous maiden, fair and graceful, stood
Beneath the trellis of a floral bower;
Her hair, like summer sunshine, fell in folds,
Around her shoulders in an ample shower.
The roses through the trellis work and leaves,
Reached down their odour-burdened buds to press
The sweet and tender lips, which seemed to vie,
With their deep pink, the roses' loveliness.
A grand wistaria drooped above her head,
And honeysuckle, in profusion sweet,
Be-wreathed her queenly form in garlands gay,
And dropped their blossoms down to kiss her feet.
The gentle breezes played among her hair,
And swept her drawers' artistic fold,
As, like a statuette of mould divine,
She stood amid the sunset's burnished gold.
Her eyes, with animate lustre, shone
Like sparkling dewdrops in the virgin light;
And on her classic and peach-blossomed cheek,
There shone the soul's ineffable delight:
Celestial emotions filled her breast,
And found expression in her lovely face;
Ethereal sweetness hovered round her form,
And robed each outline with angelic grace.
Her jewelled hand was poised to catch the gleam,
Of tender sunlight striking from the west,
As slowly sank the wearied orb of day,
To the beatitude of welcome rest.
She gazed upon the flashing gems, which seemed
To scintillate their radiance in her smile;
A vision of pure loveliness divine
Which earthly sordidness could ne'er defile.
Poetic attitude! Artistic pose!
The glinting sunbeams their reflection seek,
Upon the ruby ring her lover gave—
She'd only been engaged to him a week!

F. S.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Ithaca, N.Y., December 22nd.

This is Forefathers' Day! Without strict regard for the actual date, but this time and generally before it, churches, societies and clubs throughout the nation celebrate the virtues of the Pilgrim and the Puritan settlers of New England. It was on December 21st (as critics now agree, though the old date was December 22nd) 1620, that the company from the ship *Mayflower*, landed. On that erratic boulder, which, in the geologic ages before protective tariffs had been invented, came down from Canada or Nova Scotia and settled itself where Plymouth now stands, they stepped: a woman first. In spite of Mrs. Heman's pretty poem, "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," there is hardly a place on the coast of Massachusetts, so deficient in natural rock as the beaches around Plymouth. The now well worn stone, which you can measure with an umbrella, gets its colossal proportions in rhetoric rather than in reality. In speech and poem, which glorify ancestors, this innocent rock becomes a beetling cliff, a range of granite hills, a massive shelter for refugees; in picture, poetry, and especially in after-dinner oratory on Forefathers' Day, it takes its place, as to size, with the Tarpeian Rock, Mount Sinai, or some other lofty landmark. On the contrary, the shores of Plymouth County are low and monotonous, very much like those around Holland. Indeed, all that low and sandy extension and spit, which makes the projecting part of Eastern Massachusetts look like a man's arm doubled up with his first clinched, is explained by geologists to be the deposit of sand which came from the wave-grinding and hollowing out of Massachusetts Bay and Boston Harbour. The rock substance crushed and pulverized, was washed by the ocean waves south easterly and deposited on as to make Cape Cod, Barnstable, and part of Plymouth County.

No town rejoices more in its history, cherishes more nobly and beautifully the traditions of the fathers and, withal, profits by it, even to the turning of many an honourable penny, than Plymouth. Every year, tens of thousands of pilgrims wend their way to this door-step of American history and gaze reverently upon the old boulder as upon a sacred threshold. In the town is the museum, rich in relics Dutch, and English, in books, paintings, and memorials of art. On the hill is the superb monument with colossal figure and bas-

reliefs. Here, first in 1769, began the celebration of Forefathers' Day. Now, the custom has become, in a certain sense, national. For not only the New Englanders and those who inherit the traditions of this "nation within a nation," but the heirs of other history and experience in lands continental and British, have borrowed the beautiful custom. They too make themselves busy, in Japanese phrase, by "lengthening the foreheads of their ancestors." The New England Societies, of which there are about a dozen, chiefly in the large cities of the country, have each a costly dinner. Their feasts, with wines and luxuries, and tickets of admission costing from three to ten dollars, hardly suggest the "four grains of parched corn" to which the Pilgrims were once reduced for a meal. The New York Society not only secures the very best speakers in the country, but its dinners are often the occasion of important political, literary, or social deliverances of opinion which attract more than temporary attention. Then there are about fifty Congressional Clubs, chiefly in the northern parts of the Union, which celebrate by good viands and flowing eloquence the beginnings of the nation. What with the Huguenot Societies, the Scotch-Irish Conventions, the Associations of Germans, the Netherland Societies, and those which meet to recall the memories of France, and Italy, and the various Fatherlands, surely there is no lack of keeping bright the chain of friendship that holds the American to Europe. Every year it becomes more and more evident that the United States of America are less a New England or even a new and greater Britain, than a New Europe.

Every year the question widens in interest whether this nation owes most to the England Puritan or to the Republican Hollander. Not only is the subject widely discussed in reading and study clubs, but about Forefathers' Day the theme comes up for presentation by those who from either side argue the claims of the little Protestant Dutch Republic and of those who founded the English Commonwealth. Language, literature, laws, manifestly came from England, but political models and precedents (with vast improvements) came evidently from the republic where were federal freedom of conscience, free speech and press, the written ballot, and many things which were formerly supposed to have originated in New England, but which in reality were brought there from the land where the English exiles found freedom and a home.

This year, not only has there been a notable crop of books discussing the Pilgrims and the Puritans, but there is a marked tendency of historiographers to acknowledge the profound Dutch influence in the making of the United States. This they demonstrate not only in the four Middle States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware—which Providence fortunately put between the Virginia Cavaliers and the New England Puritans—but also in the moulding of the social life of the Eastern States. As this is the age of monuments and tablets, when the various patriotic societies, now so numerous and increasing in wealth, are marking historic spots with tablets and monuments, it is not surprising to see attention called to old-world localities also. The Congregational Club of Boston once voted to erect at Delfshaven, near Rotterdam, some durable token of the friendship long existing between the Pilgrims and the Hollanders. Nothing substantial has yet been done, though in the church at Delfshaven and on St. Peter's church in Leyden, there are stone or bronze memorials. One "brass" has lately been placed by the municipality upon the old Barbican, at Plymouth, England, near which the *Mayflower* and the *Speedwell* were moored, and whence the lone ship sailed over the ocean freighted with the Pilgrim companies. During the last summer a party of Americans visited the Pilgrim shrines and places of interest in England and Holland, and were everywhere handsomely treated by civic and ecclesiastical dignitaries. At Gainsborough, they with Ambassador Bayard, were present at the laying of the John Robinson Memorial Church, which in its name will enshrine that of the noble self-effacing leader of the Separatists who founded New England. The Delfshaven monument, if ever completed, will be like the statues of President Monroe in the South American republics; or like those which the Jews in America have reared in honour of the American spirit of religious and political freedom.

Not only in literature but also in art the Pilgrim and the Puritan—the one a Separatist and the other a State Churchman—have been well treated. Probably the classic work in fiction is Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," which now, having outrun its forty-two years of copyright, is republished by several book-printers, though nearly a half million copies in various editions have been sold by the

old holders of the copyright. It is now on the market at the price of a dime. It was from this classic, that George H. Boughton, the Anglo-American and the American-Anglican as to residence, received the suggestion and inspiration to paint several of his famous pictures, copies of which are found by the thousands in American homes. Mr. Boughton, by the way, has within a few months past discovered and obtained possession of what is probably the only contemporaneous pictorial document illustrating the departure of the founders of Massachusetts from Holland. It is a picture about two feet square, on oak that is as black with age as teak wood. It probably once belonged to the Duke of Marlborough. Mr. Boughton and his fellow-experts attribute the painting to no less a master than the Dutchman Cuypp, of Dordrecht, whose sunsets are known all over the world. The picture is to come to New York and will doubtless find a purchaser here. One other artist, who has made English Puritan themes his own, is Mr. Charles Whimper, the brother of the great mountain climber. It was he who drew the illustrations for "The Pilgrim Fathers of New England," by that genial Englishman, Dr. John Brown, of Bedford. There are other painters who illustrate this phase of English history, but who treat their themes very much as Washington Irving did the founders of New Netherland—in sarcasm and caricature and with the idea of casting a humorous but not luminous glow over the whole subject.

Certainly in New York, though wine drinking is not a general custom, the people of both country and city can drink the health of their ancestors in cider; for never in the history of the commonwealth was the apple crop known to be so large. In riding from Ithaca to Niagara Falls a few weeks ago, in order to see the new harness and transformation of Niagara Falls water into electricity that moved cars and motors in Buffalo, I saw apples enough to give the whole world, and every inhabitant of it, at least one dish of apple sauce. For scores of miles the railway passed through great orchards where the red, the green, the yellow apples lay in heaps a yard or two high and many feet in length and breadth. The cider mills were in full revolution, sending out rills and streams of the amber-coloured liquid. Professor Liberty J. Bailey, of Cornell University, who is the State Inspector of fruits and vegetables, informs me that all the coopers of New York could not make barrels enough and in time to transport the apples. What has happened in this State has been the case elsewhere. In some of the States, committees have been organized to send carloads of apples to the poor in the large cities. Boston has been especially forward in the efficient organization of means of distribution.

Meanwhile, we in the Empire State, paying slight attention to newspaper rumours, are waiting to see how President elect McKinley will form his cabinet. Not a few of us, in this town at least, are hoping that the able and accomplished educator, legislator, diplomatist, and scholar, Andrew D. White, will be Secretary of State. New York will have at least one man in the new cabinet.

We have had with us for several weeks past Mr. Miller, of the United States Legation in Tokyo, who, with his wife, child and Japanese nurse, is visiting his home where also he was a student. It is very pleasant for your correspondent, though him, to hear of the welfare of many old friends and acquaintances both sojourners and natives in Dai Nippon, to whom, though the salutation be late in arriving, he sends best wishes for a Happy New Year. W.E.G.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Boston, December 26th.

The tariff question has been taken up at Washington, and preparatory to the coming in of a new administration, the Committee of Ways and Means is working at a new Bill. The schedules are already laid out, and the rates of the duties are to be inserted according to the information the Committee can get at the hearings given to the parties interested. The industrial spirit immediately after McKinley's election has not been kept up, and protection is now strongly advocated as the only effective remedy for the hard times. Mr. James Lowther's advocacy of a duty of five shillings on wheat, and Sir Henry Howarth's desire to see preferential arrangements with the colonies, together with Mr. Chamberlain's ideas of an Imperial Customs Union, receive much attention, and their utterances are recommended by the protectionist press as fine specimens of British good sense. It may be safely predicted that the duties of the new tariff—which is promised to be a moderate one—

will nearly all be specific. Tariff experts declare that the difficulty of framing specific duties even for silks is not insuperable, but it is not likely that they will be permitted to try their prentice hands at such delicate work. President Cleveland has taken much satisfaction in telling Congress that the present tariff has this year furnished more revenue than the McKinley Bill during the last year of its existence. While the President-Elect has vainly tried to escape volunteer advisers and office hunters by going away from home, Mr. Bryan has opened his non-partisan lecture tour at Atlanta, Ga., by speaking with his accustomed skill on "The Ancient Landmarks." He is winning golden opinions, and deservedly so, for his letter to Mr. McKinley and his recent Thanksgiving Oration were models of common sense.

Maceo's death has roused much sympathy for the Cuban cause, both in Congress and among the people. There can be no doubt, however, that Representative Henderson, of Iowa, expresses the real sentiments of the mass of the people when he says:—"As a citizen of a republic my sympathies are strongly with the Cuban insurgents. As a citizen of this Republic I am in favour of attending strictly to our own business." Of such business we have enough and to spare. Owing to the very general indifference of the public, Mr. Platt is almost certain to be the next Senator of the Empire State, instead of Mr. Choate, who is by far his superior in every respect. This indifference cannot be got at by legal enactments, as witness the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in *Kansas City v. Whipple*. Kansas city had in its charter imposed a fine of \$2.50 for failure to vote; Mr. Whipple failed to vote owing to lateness at the polls, was fined, refused to pay, and carried the case to the Supreme Court, where the provision of the charter in question was declared unconstitutional.

The day before Christmas, Boston was treated to an unpleasant surprise. Nearly five thousand motor-men went on strike that day, and the street railway traffic is almost at a standstill. Boston business men are threatened with a loss of about one million daily, and yet public sympathy is with the strikers. They ask no better wages, and they do not object to the discipline maintained. What they want is a binding agreement with the Company. Up till now the complaint of any individual worker meant loss of pay or discharge, so that grievances could safely be submitted to the Company only through representatives of their labour organization. They complain that they have to work beyond the time allowed by law without getting any pay therefor. They insist on being paid at the rate of thirty cents for every hour of over-work, and demand that all complaints against individuals shall be investigated as soon as possible, and that every motor-man or conductor found innocent shall be paid for loss of time incidental to such investigation. Owing to the strike many children have vainly waited for Santa Claus to come down the chimney, and many a mother is weeping in secret while showing a stout heart to the world. The State Board of Arbitration has lost no time in offering their services to the strikers and to the Company. They have successfully arbitrated between the same parties before and will no doubt do so again. Under the provisions of the proposed charter for Greater New York perpetual franchises are done away with, and after a specified time corporate privileges now in existence are made to revert to the city; a provision that strongly recommends itself to the business men of Boston just now. In the hope of an early settlement of the strike the Bostonians bear the losses entailed by the interrupted traffic as philosophically as they can, and take to walking which, as an exercise, is strongly recommended by physicians, whose advice is now enforced by necessity, that severest of teachers. Some of the older pedestrians return to the tricks of their youth, and may be seen hanging on behind delivery waggons.

The custom of tipping at Christmas is spreading in the United States and seems to have reached its height in New York. The custom may be, and certainly is, very "un-American," but, about Christmas, the janitor, the letter carrier, the laundry man, the news boy, the servants of the club, etc., are all on *evidence*, and the inevitable follows. Mr. Howells has demonstrated, in newspapers and magazines, how inconsistent the taking and the giving of tips is with the loudly asserted independence of the men looking for them; but he, too, according to his own statements, has now bowed the knee to Baal and has offered the yearly sacrifice.

The recent municipal elections have brought no changes of importance. Cambridge, like most of the smaller towns round Boston, has again voted for prohibition, and thus the "dry heat" round Boston has been maintained, much to the satis-

faction of the saloon-keepers along the city boundary of Boston. These reap a rich harvest from this state of affairs, so much so that Governor Wolcott has stopped for the present the granting of liquor licenses for the outlying wards of Boston as well as their transfer from the central parts of the city.

Ex-queen Liliuokalani is spending the Christmas holidays in Boston with the relatives of her husband, the late Mr. Dominis. If the United States should decide to take over Hawaii she is certain to get a very substantial indemnity for the loss of her crown; and this indemnity or a very substantial pension is said to be the cause of her coming to America.

The representatives of the Imperial Railway Bureau of Japan, R. Nomura, K. Takabe, T. Yamaguchi, and H. Iwasaki, have arrived in America, and have set about a systematic study of the railroads of the United States. There is also in Boston a representative of the Chinese government on a very similar mission.

Bicycle riders in Japan are no doubt interested in the outlook for the coming year such as it appears here on this side of the Pacific. Next year there will be bicycles, track racers, in the market not exceeding 12 pounds in weight. That of the ordinary "Wheel," however, is likely to rise from 19 to 22 and even 27 pounds. Chainless bicycles, owing to their superior cleanness, and wooden handlebars, owing to their lightness, are expected to appear in the market and find a ready sale. The price for a really first class machine will remain at a hundred dollars, though some "specials" will cost considerably more. The bicycle craze is far from disappearing and the next year will give it a new impetus. When, a short time ago, several thousand fairly good second-hand bicycles were sold in New York at \$18.00 the machine, the crush was so great that a number of people fainted or were bruised. The tandem will come into still greater vogue, as is evident from the demand now. There will be some novelties such as bicycle polo, which is now, owing to the snow, being practised in the riding academies. The chief requirements are a low-gear wheel, quick eye for distances, and an ability to ride, hands off, at any angle and round any curve. The "slow race," however, is taken up with much greater enthusiasm. He who, without crossing a line that marks off on either side a two foot path, without coming to a dead stand-still, reaches the goal last is the winner and it is certainly not easy to win. Dr. White, of New York, has lately invented an automatic attachment which, when fitted to the wheel, prevents the falling of the machine, and the use of which is strongly recommended to invalids, beginners, and timid folks generally. In New England, most of the roads charge a little less than ten per cent. of the price of the ticket for the transport of a bicycle to the destination of its owner, but other and more progressive lines carry it free as passenger's baggage. About three millions of people use a bicycle in the United States, the capital invested in the industry is 125 millions, and no less than 150,000 men are employed. The export of bicycles is largest to Great Britain; then come Germany and France.

REVISING THE JURY LIST.

On Tuesday morning a special sitting of H.B.M. Court for Japan was held for the purpose of revising the British Jury List for the year 1897. His Honour Judge Mowat was on the Bench, and there was an unusually large attendance of elderly gentlemen anxious to lay down the burden of jury service borne by them for many years in Japan and elsewhere. The first to come forward was Mr. Nicholas Philipps Kingdon.

His Honour—Are you anxious to escape from the privilege of serving on the jury?

Mr. Kingdon—Yes, Sir.

His Honour—On what grounds?

Mr. Kingdon—I was born in 1829, Sir.

His Honour—Then you claim exemption on account of over-age? Will you be sworn?

This was accordingly done, and Mr. Kingdon repeated his former statement in regard to the year of his birth.

His Honour—The rule has been applied here on the ground that a man is exempted after the age of 60 in England, and also that we should make a similar rule analogous here, and of course I shall follow the practise. Under our Order in Council, however, there is no limit of age, it being considered, no doubt, that the older you grow the wiser you will be. You are exempted. Next, please. I should like all those pleading age to come forward first.

Mr. James Winstanley was then sworn.

His Honour—What are your grounds?

Mr. Winstanley—I was born in 1825.

His Honour—You are exempted. Next, please.

Mr. Lamedh Harlow was sworn.
His Honour—You are not over age?
Mr. Harlow—I was born in 1828.
His Honour—You do not look it, I must say.
That will do; next please.
Mr. Patrick Hodnett, who was born in 1834; Mr. William Almeida Crane, born in 1833; Mr. Henry Vincent, born in 1830; Mr. John Marshall Scott, born in 1835; Mr. Edward Whittall, born in 1832; Mr. John Henry Brooke, born in 1826; Mr. Charles George Wilson, born in 1827, were all exempted on the same ground—over-age, some amusement being created at the rapidity with which His Honour "turned them off."
Mr. Francis Staniland and Mr. Charles Barton Stedman were exempted on the ground of deafness, both furnishing satisfactory proof of their statements.
His Honour—All of you are exempted and your names will be struck off the list; and a note will be put opposite the names of those five gentlemen who served the other day.
The Chief Clerk (Mr. C. D. Moss)—I have already done so.
The Court then rose.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND BELGIUM.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being equally desirous of maintaining the relations of good understanding which happily exist between them, by extending and increasing the intercourse between their respective States, and being convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such a revision, based upon principles of equity and mutual benefit, and for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan,
Viscount Aoki Suizo, Junii, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;
And His Majesty the King of the Belgians,
Mr. Paul de Favereau, Knight of the Order of Leopold, etc., Member of the House of Representatives, His Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—The subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

They shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects.

In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, ordinances and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects of either of the Contracting Parties residing in the dominions or possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions,

Art. II.—There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may trade in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandize of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects, and they may there own or hire and occupy the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the laws, police, and customs regulations of the country like native subjects.

They shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts, or duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, subject always to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of each country.

Art. III.—The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected.

It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for subjects of the country.

Art. IV.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

Art. V.—No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

Art. VI.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

Art. VII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of his His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Belgian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels; and, reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians in Belgian vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever de-

nomination than if such articles were imported in Belgian vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese or in Belgian vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

Art. VIII.—No duties of tonnage, harbour pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

Art. IX.—In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

Art. X.—The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Japan and of Belgium, respectively. It is, however, understood that Japanese subjects in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians and Belgian subjects in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are, or may be, granted under such laws, ordinances, and regulations to the subjects or citizens of any other country.

A Japanese vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians and a Belgian vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other port or ports of destination where foreign trade is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the laws and custom-house regulations of the two countries.

The Japanese Government, however, agrees to allow Belgian vessels to continue, as heretofore, for the period of the duration of the present Treaty, to carry cargo between the existing open ports of the Empire, excepting to or from the ports of Osaka, Niigata, and Ebusu-Minato.

Art. XI.—Any ship-of-war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship-of-war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or, if there be no such Consular officers, they shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of Japanese vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of His Majesty the King of the Belgians shall take place in accordance with the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Belgium; and, reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to Belgian vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of His Majesty the Emperor of

Japan, shall take place in accordance with the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Japan.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them. If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officers, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the Customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

When a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the Contracting Parties is stranded or wrecked in the territories of the other, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall be authorized, in case the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, to lend their official assistance in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of the respective States. The same rule shall apply in case the owner, master, or other agent is present, but requires such assistance to be given.

Art. XII.—All vessels which, according to Japanese law, are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which, according to Belgian law, are to be deemed Belgian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and Belgian vessels respectively.

Art. XIII.—The Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents of each of the High Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

Art. XIV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Government, ships, or subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Government, ships, or subjects of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Art. XV.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents, in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.

This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to every other Power.

The Consuls General, Vice Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents may exercise all functions, and shall enjoy all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are, or may hereafter be granted to Consular officers of the most favoured nation.

Art. XVI.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same protection as native subjects in regard to patents, trademarks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

Art. XVII.—The High Contracting Parties agree to the following arrangement:—

The several foreign Settlements in Japan shall be incorporated with the respective Japanese Communes, and shall thenceforth form part of the general municipal system of Japan.

The competent Japanese authorities shall thereupon assume all municipal obligations and duties in respect thereof, and the common funds and property, if any, belonging to such Settlements, shall at the same time be transferred to the said Japanese authorities.

When such incorporation takes place, the existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the said Settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be im-

posed in respect of such property. It is, however, understood that the Consular authorities mentioned in the same are in all cases to be replaced by Japanese authorities.

All lands which may previously have been granted by the Japanese Government free of rent for the public purposes of the said Settlements shall, subject to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved free of all taxes and charges for the public purposes for which they were originally set apart.

Art. XVIII.—The present Treaty shall, from the date it comes into force, be substituted in place of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation of the 1st day of August, 1866, and the additional Convention of the 4th day of October, 1866; and from the same date these Treaty and Convention, as well as the trade regulations attached to the said treaty shall cease to be binding, and, in consequence, the jurisdiction then exercised by Belgian Courts in Japan and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions, and immunities then enjoyed by Belgian subjects as a part of or appurtenant to such jurisdiction, shall absolutely and without notice cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese Courts.

Art. XIX.—The present Treaty shall not take effect until the sixteenth day of July, 1899. It shall come into force one year after His Imperial Majesty's Government shall have given notice to the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians of its wish to have the same brought into operation. Such notice may be given at any time from the sixteenth day of July, 1898. The Treaty shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from the date it goes into operation.

Either High Contracting Party shall have the right, at any time after eleven years shall have elapsed from the date this Treaty takes effect, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given this Treaty shall wholly cease and determine.

Art. XX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Brussels as soon as possible and not later than six months after its signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Brussels, in duplicate, the 22nd June 1896.

(L. S.) VICOMTE AOKI.
(L. S.) P. DE FAVEREAU.

PROTOCOL.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, deeming it advisable in the interests of both countries to regulate certain special matters of mutual concern, apart from the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations:—

1.—It is agreed by the Contracting Parties that one month after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, the Import Tariff now in operation in respect of goods and merchandise imported into Japan by the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Belgians shall cease to be binding. From the same date the General Statutory Tariff of Japan, for the time being in force, shall, subject to the provisions of Article XIX. of the Treaty of 1866, at present subsisting between the Contracting Parties, as long as the said Treaty remains in force, and thereafter, subject to the provisions of Article IV. and Article XIV. of the Treaty signed this day, be applicable to the goods and merchandise being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians upon importation into Japan.

But nothing contained in this Protocol shall be held to limit or qualify the right of the Japanese Government to restrict or to prohibit the importation of adulterated drugs, medicines, food, or beverages; indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, photographs or any other indecent or obscene articles; articles in violation of patent, trademark, or copyright laws of Japan; or any other articles which for sanitary reasons or in view of public security or morals, offer any danger.

In all other respects the stipulations of the existing Treaty and Convention shall be maintained unconditionally until the time when the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day comes into force.

2.—The Japanese Government, pending the opening of the country to Belgian subjects agrees to extend the existing passport system in such a manner as to allow Belgian subjects, on the pro-

duction of a certificate of recommendation from the Belgian representative in Tokyo, or from any of the Consuls of Belgium at the open ports in Japan, to obtain upon application passports available for any part of the country and for any period not exceeding twelve months, from the Imperial Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo, or from the Chief Authorities in the Prefecture in which an open port is situated, it being understood that the existing Rules and Regulations governing Belgian subjects who visit the interior of the Empire are to be maintained.

3.—The Japanese Government undertakes, before the cessation of Belgian Consular Jurisdiction in Japan, to join the International Conventions for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright.

4.—The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed that this Protocol shall be submitted to the two High Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, and that when the said Treaty is ratified the agreements contained in the Protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of a further formal ratification.

It is also agreed that this Protocol shall terminate at the same time the said Treaty ceases to be binding.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Brussels, in duplicate, the 22nd June 1896.

(L. S.) VICOMTE AOKI.
(L. S.) P. DE FAVEREAU.

MEMORANDUM.

The Undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, agree to recognize that nothing in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation they are going to sign between Japan and Belgium affects the right of the two Contracting Parties to regulate, in view of events of war, the trade of arms and ammunition for war through their respective dominions and possessions. It is also understood that in this matter the treatment of the most favoured nation is reciprocally guaranteed to each of the two countries.

Brussels, June 22nd, 1896.

(L. S.) VICOMTE AOKI,
(L. S.) P. DE FAVEREAU.
Japanese Legation.

Brussels, June 22nd, 1896.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in virtue of special authorization from His Imperial Majesty's Government, has the honour to announce to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the Belgians that the Imperial Japanese Government, recognizing the advantage of having the Codes of the Empire which have already been promulgated in actual operation when the Treaty stipulations at present subsisting between the Government of Japan and that of Belgium cease to be binding, engage, not to give the notice provided for by the first paragraph of Article XIX of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed this day, until those Codes, which are not yet in operation, are brought into actual force.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to M. Paul de Favereau the assurance of his highest consideration.

(L.S.) VICOMTE AOKI.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service of Telegrams supplied to the "Japan Herald," the "Japan Gazette," and other Subscribers in Tokyo and Yokohama.)

London, February 5.

Venezuela has signed the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain. Lord Herschell and Mr. Justice Collins have been appointed the British Arbitrators.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Women's Franchise Bill by 228 votes against 157.

The Spanish Government has decreed extensive reforms for Cuba.

London, February 6.

The Education Bill has passed the first reading in the House of Commons.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has announced that it is intended to increase the strength of the army in various branches to

the extent of 7,385 men, which will necessitate an increase in the estimates of £985,500.

(Tel. Trans.)

Exchange on London at Paris 25.19
Exchange on London at New York 4.87

London, Feb. 10th.

In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the vote for the Egyptian Loan, said the French opposition had caused the prolonging of the British occupation of Egypt.

The French press is excited over this statement, considering it a defiance of France and Russia.

M. Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained in the Chamber of Deputies that it is important not to imperil the concert of the Powers, but that France gives up none of her rights.

Exchange on London at Paris 25.20
" " " " New York 4.87
(Tel. trans.)

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, January 30.

The Indian Office has ordered officers in the Medical Department who are now on leave to return to India at once, and has applied to the Army Medical Department for volunteers for Plague Service in India. Those who are selected will start for Bombay at once.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved the re-appointment of the Chartered Company Enquiry Committee, adding the name of the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock.

Mr. James M. Maclean, M.P. for Cardiff, moved an amendment to drop the enquiry, which he stated was inexpedient and needless.

Sir John Lubbock seconded the amendment, stating that it was the duty of the House of Commons to consider the best interests of the Empire, and that the enquiry would revive racial feelings. The debate was adjourned.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, in an impressive speech, urged that the enquiry must apply equally to Dr. Jameson's Raid and the causes which led to it, namely the grievances of the Uitlanders, and the fact that President Krüger's repeated promises to consider the grievances had been but meagrely fulfilled. He stated that portions of the recent Transvaal laws were certainly contrary to the London Convention and had not improved the situation, which latterly showed an undoubted revival of unrest.

Mr. Maclean withdrew his amendment and Mr. Chamberlain's motion was carried without a division.

Pekin, January 29.

Reports come from the Palace that H.E. Li Hungchang is in high favour again with the Emperor, with whom he has had several informal audiences. Li's enemies are greatly disturbed, as it is believed that Li will be specially honoured at the coming New Year. It is expected that he will be made Senior Vice-President of the Board of War, under Prince Kung, or High Commissioner of the combined Peiyang and Nanyang Coast Defences and Superintendent of Trade. These offices are to be separated, it is reported, from the Chili and Liang-Kiang Viceroyalties and given to Li with headquarters at Tientsin, this new office discharging the functions of the former Admiralty Board. The decision rests with the Emperor, who has declared his intention of governing in future, and shaking himself free from the influence of his former advisers.

London, February 1.

The Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, moved the authorising of a loan of £5,458,000 for barracks, camps, and rifle-ranges, for fortifying Berehaven, Lough Swilly, Falmouth, and the Scilly Isles, for encircling London with forts, and for the purchase of sixty square miles of Salisbury Plain for manoeuvres.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chamberlain in his speech stated that

the Chartered Company had performed the duties of Government with great spirit.

February 2.

The amendments to the Arbitration Treaty, excising the nomination King Oscar as Arbitrator, and excluding from Arbitration questions which affect the relations between the signatories and other Powers, are considered to reduce the Treaty to absurdity, which is what the American Jingoists desired.

Lord Selborne, speaking at Manchester, stated that a permanent system for depriving the majority of the white men in the Transvaal of a share in the Government was impossible, and that no infringement of the London Convention would be permitted.

Hongkong, February 3.

The Bishop of Macao, D. Antonio Joaquim de Medeiros, did at Timor on the 7th of January.

London, February 5.

President Krüger greatly resents Mr. Chamberlain's coupling the grievances of the Uitlanders with the Jameson raid as a subject of enquiry for the Committee.

A Radical has been elected Member of Parliament for Walthamstow, replacing Mr. E. W. Byrne, Q.C., a Tory, who has been appointed to a judgeship.

(FROM THE "TOKIO PAPERS.")

Paris, January 20.

The body of M. Rousseau arrived yesterday at Marseilles; it was conducted during the morning to the station, attended with the highest honours; all the civil and military authorities accompanied it. The funeral takes place at Paris on the 25th.

January 22.

The Italian Chamber is divided.
The Czar has reviewed the St. Petersburg garrison.

January 24.

France adheres to the sanitary conference which is to meet at Venice. She has interdicted the Mussulmans of Algeria, Tunis, and Senegal from making the pilgrimage to Mecca. The plague is extending to the environs of Bombay.

January 5.

The funeral of M. Rousseau took place at the Church of St. Sulpice with military honours, all the Ministers being present. A number of addresses were made, among them one by M. Lebon, who pronounced a eulogy on the deceased, as the victim of duty. The burial will take place at Finistère.

(FROM THE "SANGHAI MERCURY.")

Hongkong, Feb. 1.

The India Famine Fund has been started here under Government auspices. The Chief Justice has been appointed Chairman of the Fund.

The Singapore Municipality has voted a sum of \$100,000 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's record reign, and \$5,000 for festivities to be held in connection with the celebration. The Colonial Government contributes dollar for dollar with the amounts above named.

(FROM THE JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Kyoto, February 11.

H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa visits the Imperial Mausoleum every day.

Nara, February 11.

Marquis Ito came here from Kyoto last night and put up at the Taizan-ro.

Kobe, February 11.

Count Kabayama, Viscount Takashima, Marquis Nodzu, and Baron Ito left this port to-day for Yokohama by the *Yokohama Maru*.

Kanazawa, Feb. 11.

Miyawo Bunsho, an official in the Ishikawa Prefectural Bureau, has been arrested in connection with the Totori River works scandal.

Sakai, Hoki, Feb. 11.

Snow has accumulated here to a depth of nine feet and still continues.

Fuku, Feb. 11.

Snow is falling here every day.

Kagoshima, Feb. 11.

Snow fell last night and accumulated to a depth of one foot.

Nagasaki, Feb. 11.

The ceremony of formerly opening the Kiushiu-Okinawa Rengo-Kyoshin-kai (Kiushiu-Okinawa United Competitive Exhibition) took place to-day at the Koshinkan, Suwo Park.

According to a telegram from Shanghai, the Japanese man-of-war *Takao* will stay at Shanghai until March next.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 283.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1—Kt to B 6 | 1—K to Q 3 |
| 2—Q to Q 4 ch. | 2—K takes Kt |
| 3—B to Q 7, mate | 1—K to B 5 |
| | 2—K to Q 4 |
| 2—Kt to Kt 5 ch. | 1—R to R 5 |
| 3—B to Kt 7, mate | 2—R to B 5 |
| 2—B to Kt 7 | 1—Kt to K 3 |
| 3—Kt to Kt 4, mate | 2—Kt takes Kt |
| 2—Kt takes P ch. | 1—Kt to B 3 |
| 3—B takes Kt, mate | 2—K to B 5 |
| 2—Kt takes P ch. | |
| 3—B to R 6, mate. | |

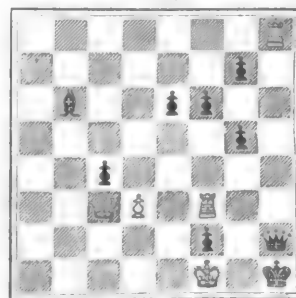
Correct answers from W.H.S., W.D.C., and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 284.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1—Kt to K 5 | 1—K takes Kt |
| 2—B to B 2, mate | 1—K takes P |
| 2—Q to B 8, mate | 1—Kt moves |
| 2—Kt to Q 7, mate | 1—B to Kt 4 |
| 2—Kt to K 6, mate. | |

Correct answers from W.H.S., W.D.C., and Omega.

PROBLEM No. 287. By VON GOTTSCHALL.

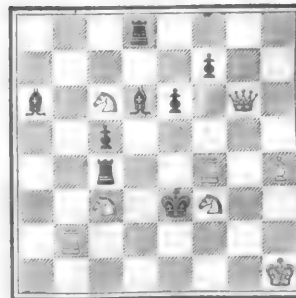


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 288. By T. D. CLARKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

THE LATE MR. A. J. MACKENZIE.

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur J. Mackenzie, Kingstown, Jamaica, one of the finest and most prolific problem composers that ever lived. He was for many years editor of the chess column in the *Jamaica Gleaner*, until recently, when he lost his eyesight. Even after that misfortune he continued the composition of problems. His problems were published all over the world, and acknowledged as masterpieces of the art.

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

Our old friend, Professor W. E. Walz (well-known to our readers as the *Digamma* of this column), writes us from Cambridge, Mass.; and among other good things, he sends us score and notes of two games, in the recent Inter-collegiate match. For which, as indeed for all his favours past, present and future, we return him our best thanks.

The two games follow (Nos. 653 and 654), and are annotated by Messrs. E. E. Southard and A. W. Ryder, two of the players in the match.

GAME No. 653.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Southard (Harvard).	Seymour (Princeton).
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to KB 3	2—Kt to QB 3
3—B to Kt 5	3—P to QR 3
4—B to R 4	4—Kt to KB 3
5—Castles	5—Kt takes P
6—P to Q 4	6—P to Q Kt 4
7—B to Kt 3	7—P to Q 4
8—P takes P	8—B to K 3
9—P to B 3	9—B to Q B 4
10—Q Kt to Q 2	10—Kt takes Kt

The usual continuation here is 10—B to B 2, Castles; 11—Q Kt to Q 2, Kt takes Kt; 12—Q takes Kt, etc.

11—Q takes Kt	11—Castles
12—Q to Q 3	12—Kt to K 2
13—B to Kt 5	13—B to B 4
14—Q to Q 2	14—P to Q B 3
15—P to QR 4	15—Q to Q 2
16—Kt to Q 4	16—Kt to Kt 3
17—B to K 3	17—Kt takes P

Black seeks to play deeply and, discovering a genuine flaw in White's 18—Kt takes P, Q takes Kt; 19—B takes P, etc., blunders himself into the loss of a piece.

18—Kt takes B	18—Q takes Kt
19—B takes B	19—Q to K 3
20—P to KB 4	20—Kt to B 5
21—B takes Kt	21—Kt P takes B
22—B takes R	22—K takes R
23—QR to K sq.	23—Q to Q 3
24—Q to QB 2	

Black's centre pawns must be dissolved.

25—P to Q Kt 3	24—K to Kt sq.
26—Q takes P	25—P takes P
27—Q to Q sq.	26—R to Kt sq.
28—Q to Q 3	27—P to R 3
29—R to Q sq.	28—R to R sq.
30—Q to Q 4	29—Q to R 6
31—P to B 4	30—Q to Q 3
32—P takes P	31—R to Q sq.
33—R to Kt sq.	32—P takes P
34—R to Kt 6	33—Q to Kt 3
	34—Resigns.

The exchange of Rooks is practically forced.

GAME No. 654.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Facker (Columbia).	Ryder (Harvard).
1—P to Q 4	1—P to Q 4
2—P to QB 4	2—P to R 3
3—Q Kt to B 3	3—Kt to B 3
4—B to Kt 5	4—Q Kt to Q 2
5—P takes P	

This exchange is not good. The continuation in the Facker (Columbia) v. Lehlbach (Yale) game was 5—P to K 4, P takes K P; 6—Kt takes P, B to K 2; 7—Kt to Q B 3, P to Q Kt 3, etc.

6—Kt takes P	5—P takes P
7—P to K 4	6—Kt takes Kt
8—P takes Kt	7—Q takes B
9—K to K 2	8—B to Kt 5 ch.
10—Kt to B 3	9—Castles
11—K to Q 3	10—R to K sq. ch.
	11—Kt to Kt 3

This move practically forces the exchange of Queens and saves Black with a winning end game.

12—Kt takes Q	12—B to B 4 ch.
13—Kt to K 4	13—B takes Kt ch.
14—K to K 3	

Best. If 14—K to K 2, B takes Kt P ch.; 15—K to Q 3, B to K 5 ch.; and then 16—K to K 2, B takes R ch.; 17—K to Q 3, B to K 5 ch.; 18—K to K 2, B takes P ch.; 19—K to Q 3, B to K 5 ch.; 20—K to K 2, B to B 7 ch.; 21—K to B 3, B takes Q ch.

15—K to K 2	15—B to B 7 ch.
16—K to B 3	16—B takes Q ch.

17—R takes B	17—Q R to Q sq.
18—B to B 4	18—Kt to B 3
19—P to KR 4	

He should save the Q P by B to Q 3.

20—P to QR 3	19—R to K 5
21—R to Q B sq.	20—K R takes P
22—P to Kt 3	21—B to K 4
23—R to Q Kt sq.	22—R to Q 7
24—K R to K B sq.	23—B to Kt 3
25—B to Kt 3	24—R to Q B 7

B to K 2 is no better, because of 16—Q R to Q 7; 16—K to Kt 2, B takes P; 17—K to R 3, B to Q 5.

25—R to Q 6 ch.

26—Resigns.

The *British Chess Magazine* says:—"Morphy revolutionised chess; Steinitz has remodelled it. Morphy brought life, and dash, and beauty into the game at a time when an age of dullness seemed about to set in, and he did this at a stroke; Steinitz has given it order, and method, and directness, at a time when these were beginning to be lost in the search for brilliancy. Morphy issued imperial edicts; Steinitz laboriously constructs Acts of Parliament, and carefully builds them up clause by clause. Morphy stood like a wizard and with one wave of his wand produced magical effects, one knows not how and hardly stops to enquire; Steinitz is the scientist in his laboratory and he shows us how he works and how he experiments. Morphy was at once the Cæsar and the Napoleon of chess. Like the former his motto was '*veni, vidi, vici*;' like the latter, he launched a fierce cavalry charge upon the ranks of his foe, and trusted to carry everything by a *coup de main*. Steinitz, on the other hand is the Wellington or the Von Moltke of chess. With the former he throws up his lines of Torres Vedras, and with the latter he has his plan of campaign carefully docketed and put away until occasion calls for it. It is scarcely fair, however, to institute comparisons between a chess champion for eight and twenty weeks and the champion of as many years. From 1866 to 1894, Steinitz was never beaten in a match, but defeated by overwhelming majorities every master of the day, while Paul Morphy's meteoric career was as brief as brilliant. In 1862, Anderssen told Steinitz he was no Morphy; in 1866, he placed him far above Morphy, a position also assigned to him by such critics as Burn and Tarrasch. His victor on the present occasion is a young man, and in chess it is specially true that 'youth will be served.'"

GAME No. 655.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Maroccy.	Charousek.
1—P to Q Kt 3	1—P to Q 4
2—P to KB 4	2—P to K 3
3—B to Kt 2	3—Kt to KB 3
4—Kt to KB 3	4—B to K 2
5—P to R 3	5—P to B 4
6—Kt to B 3	6—P to QR 3
7—Kt to K 2	7—Kt to B 3
8—Kt to Kt 3	8—Castles
9—B to K 2	9—P to Q Kt 4
10—Castles	10—B to Kt 2
11—Kt to K 5	11—Kt to Q 2
12—Kt to R 5	12—Kt to B 3
13—Q to K sq.	13—Kt takes Kt
14—B takes Kt	14—P to B 3
15—Kt to Kt 6	15—P takes Kt
16—K B takes P	16—P to B 4
17—Q to K 2	17—R to B 3
18—Q to R 5	18—R takes B
19—Q takes R	19—B to B 3
20—B takes B	20—Q takes B
21—Q takes Q	21—P takes Q
22—P to B 4	22—Q P takes P
23—P takes P	23—R to Q sq.
24—K R to Q sq.	24—P to Kt 5
25—P to Q 3	25—K to B 2
26—P to Kt 3	26—P to K 4
27—R to Q 2	27—P to R 4
28—P to KR 3	28—P to R 5
29—R to KB sq.	29—K to K 3
30—P takes P	30—Kt takes P
31—R (Q 2) to KB 2	31—R takes P
32—R takes P	32—Kt to B 6 ch.
33—R takes Kt	33—B takes R
34—R takes B	34—R to Q 7

Resigns.

GAME No. 656.

CENTRE COUNTER GAMBIT.

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. Blackburne (Blindfold).	M. C. Wynn.
1—P to K 4	1—P to Q 4
2—P takes P	2—Q takes P
3—Kt to QB 3	3—Q to K 3 ch.
4—B to K 2	4—P to QB 3
5—Kt to B 3	5—P to B 3

6—Castles	6—B to Q 2
7—P to Q 4	7—Q to Q 3
8—Kt to K 4	8—Q to B 2
9—B to QB 4	9—P to Q Kt 4
10—B to Kt 3	10—P to KR 4
11—Kt to R 4	11—P to K 3
12—Kt to Kt 6	12—R to R 2
13—B to KB 4	13—Q to Q sq.
14—B to Q 6	14—Kt to K 2
15—Kt takes B	15—K takes Kt
16—Q to B 3	16—P to KB 4
17—Kt to Kt 5	17—R to R 3
18—K R to K sq.	18—P to QR 4
19—B takes P	19—R to B 3

White mates in six moves.

GAME No. 657.

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. Blackburne (Blindfold).	Rev. R. E. H. Hingston.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—P to Q 4	2—Kt to KB 3
3—P takes P	3—Kt takes P
4—B to QB 4	4—Q to R 5
5—Q to K 2	5—B to B 4
6—P to K Kt 3	6—B takes P ch.
7—Q takes B	7—Kt takes Q
8—P takes Q	8—Kt takes R
9—B to Q 5	9—Kt to B 3
10—B takes K Kt	10—Kt takes P
11—Kt to QB 3	11—P to QB 3
12—B to B 4	12—P to Q 3
13—Castles QR	13—Castles
14—R takes P	14—Kt to B 5
15—R to Q 4	15—P to Q Kt 4
16—B takes P	16—B to B 4
17—R takes R	17—R takes B
18—Kt takes P	18—R to Q B sq.
19—P to B 3	19—P to KR 3
20—Kt to B 3	20—P to B 3
21—Kt to Q 6	21—Kt takes Kt
22—R takes Kt	22—B to K 5
23—Kt to Q 4	23—K to R 2
24—R to Q 7	24—R to K sq.
25—P to R 5	25—K to K sq.
26—R takes R P	26—B to Q 6
27—K to Q 2	27—B to Kt 8
28—Kt to B 6	28—K to R sq.
29—Kt to K 7	29—B to K 5
30—P to Kt 4	30—B to B 6
31—Kt to B 5	31—R to K Kt sq.
32—Kt takes R P	32—R to Q sq. ch.
33—K to K 3	33—B takes P
34—Kt to B 5	34—R to K Kt sq.
35—P to Kt 5	35—Resigns.

The Brooklyn Club is getting its representatives into shape for the coming cable chess match with England, which is arranged to take place on February 12th and 13th. A great amount of practice play has been indulged in by Pillsbury, Showalter, Barry, Hodges, Hymes, Delmar, and Helms, as these players have every reason to suppose that they will be included in the ten who are to do battle for the honour of their club and country. A tournament is being played at the British Chess Club for the purpose of giving practice to the English team. The rules to govern the match have all been arranged and are practically the same as those of last year, with the exception that the teams are to consist of ten players a side instead of eight. Only natives of the United States and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are eligible to play. The drawings for first move will be made by the British umpire in New York or by his deputy. The hours of play are from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3 to 7 o'clock in the evening (New York time). Play will be stopped on Saturday at 6.30 o'clock, and all unfinished games adjudicated by Emanuel Lasker. Baron Albert de Rothschild of Vienna will act as referee. The time limit is twenty moves an hour, and the rules of the Hastings tournament will govern the contest. A substantial change, however, has been made in rule 6, which is now more stringent, reading as follows:—

"After play has commenced no consultation, reference to books or manuscripts, or analyzing of his game is permitted to any player during the progress of the match; nor may he lawfully, within said time, receive any instruction, advice, hint or suggestion, if given with the consent, express or implied, of the competing player, shall involve the penalty determined for the infraction of this rule. Any player may, however, be advised as to the state of the score of any game other than his own during the progress of the match without violation of this rule." The penalty for the infraction of this rule is that the game shall be scored against the player in default.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IN DUE

From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Feb. 21st.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Feb. 15th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed. day, Feb. 17th.
From Hongkong	per F. & O. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 20th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Feb. 25th.
From America	per F. M. Co.	Thursday, Mar. 5th.

* Galleys left San Francisco via Honolulu on February 2nd.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong	per F. & O. Co.	Sunday, Feb. 14th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Feb. 22nd.
For Europe, via Hong-		
kong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Feb. 26th.
For Europe, via Shang-		
hai	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Feb. 22nd.
For America	per F. M. Co.	Friday, Feb. 26th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 27th.
For Victoria, B.C.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 27th.
For Portland	per O. R. & N. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 27th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 6th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 6th February, Yokkaichi 5th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kubo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Shibuya, 6th February, Otaru via ports, 2nd February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, A. Nishimura, 6th February, Kobe 5th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Shirakata, 7th February, Kobe 6th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 7th February, Hongkong via ports, 29th January, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chusan, German steamer, 780, Andreisen, 9th February, Iloilo, Sugar, Chinese.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, Wm. Ward, 9th February, San Francisco 23rd January, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 9th February, Kobe 8th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oceanian, French steamer, 2,127, R. Schmitz, 9th February, Marseilles 27th January, Hongkong 1st February, Shanghai 5th, and Kobe 8th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, G. Shimadzu, 9th February, Yokkaichi 8th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 10th February, Yokkaichi 9th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ihai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 10th February, Otaru via ports, 6th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nerite, British steamer, 5,100, Daniels, 11th February, Batoum via ports, and Kobe 9th February, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

F. S. Redfield, American schooner, 446, Birkholm, 11th February, Vancouver, B.C., 7th December, Lumber.—Okura Kihachiro.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, J. Nirei, 12th February, Shanghai via ports, 6th February, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

China, British steamer, 2,600, W. B. Seabury, 6th February, San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Moar, 6th February, New York via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Bengles, British steamer, 1,183, A. W. S. Thomson, 7th February, Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Corney & Co.

Calédonien, French steamer, 3,400, Blanc, 7th February, Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Kannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 7th February, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shanghai, British steamer, 1,672, E. R. Dowell, 7th February, London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 7th February, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, A. Nishimura, 8th February, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dimitri Donskoi (20), Russian cruiser, Captain W. Witte, 9th February, Korea.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 9th February, Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kubo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Shibuya, 9th February, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Okinawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, Kataoka, 9th February, Urango, Lighthouse Supplies.—Navy Department.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 10th February, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Shirakata, 10th February, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, Wm. Ward, 10th February, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Prometheus, British steamer, 3,349, Day, 11th February, Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 11th February, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiyeen Kan (?), Japanese cruiser, Captain N. Kashiwabara, 12th February, Yokosuka.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 12th February, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chusan, German steamer, 780, Andreisen, 12th February, Moji via Kobe, Ballast.—Captain.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, G. Shimadzu, 12th February, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer **Verona**, from Hongkong via ports:—Messrs. Westbarger, A. Macdonald, Takichi Kaneko, H. Pinckney, J. Unwin, Ruggero Ingolotti, Bracciolini, Captain Thomsen, Messrs. L. Abraham, Chew Gun, and Tuck Fung in cabin; one Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer **City of Rio de Janeiro**, from San Francisco:—Miss Edith Benham in cabin.

Per French steamer **Oceanian**, from Marseilles via ports:—Messrs. Walter, O. Takeda, H. Amano, Deavin, Burton, Witt, Praveux, G. Mesmer and family, Harris, Mrs. Goddard, Count Valentini, and Commandante Armani in cabin; four Indians in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer **Yokohama Maru**, from Shanghai via ports:—Viscount Takashima, Count Kabayama, General Nodzu, Vice-Admiral Ito, Lieut. General Kuogi, Governor Nakano, Mr. Furuichi, Colonel Nakamura, Major Ishii, Mr. Y. Ito, Captain Kawabata, Mr. Midzuno, Lieut. Nishida, Captain Hashiguchi, Messrs. J. Ito, G. Tateno, Y. Yamashita, K. Vebihara, R. Shirai, Takagi, Mrs. W. Thompson, Prince Morsky, Messrs. Svodkoffsky, H. Altmetz, Fukushima, Taft and child, J. A. Cullen, and J. Hayashi in cabin; Messrs. M. Makino, I. Sakai, K. Kashikami, M. Miyamoto, Saito, and D. Cappel in second class, and 25 Japanese, 3 Europeans, and 7 Chinese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer **China**, for San Francisco:—Mr. R. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Fernald, Mrs. L. N. Husted, Mr. A. M. Harter, Mrs. W. C. Hixson and child, Mrs. J. R. Jernigan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Howes, Mr. H. Ikuta, Mr. M. R. Jeffers, Mr. T. D. Jackson, Mr. Geo. W. Middleton, Mr. C. F. Mendham, Mr. K. Okazaki, Mr. A. Peterson, Mr. R. H. Percival, Mr. Rodolphe Schmid, Mr. A. J. da Silva da Souza, Mr. E. Schaeffer, Mr. K. Takata, Mr. H. B. Thayer, Mr. J. A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thacher, Mr. G. Tadar, Mr. Jos. Wurzel, and Mr. S. Yamanouchi in cabin.

Per French steamer **Calédonien**, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Messrs. J. E. Castorpin, W. Buckland, J. W. Copmann, J. Milliken, R. N. St. John, Baggallay, O. Voigt, Lane, A. Babington, J. N. Marques, G. N. Terenite, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fiedle and maid, Mrs. J. Lyons, Miss C. Brown and maid, Lieut. Atkinson, Lieut. E. L. Donovan, Mr. Lum Fook, and Mr. Taguchi in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer **Kobe Maru**, for Shanghai via ports:—Captain A. Thomson, Dr. H. Laning, Mr. N. Ogata, Mr. K. Takatori, Naval Chief Constructor M. Ito, Mrs. K. Nagano, Messrs. H. Miyoshi, M. Matsumoto, T. Kiyosue, Lieut. K. Takamatsu, Rev. J. Senenty, Judge and Mrs. Mowat, Mr. T. Fukunishi, Mrs. Nabekura, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rolinson, Mrs. Morrison, and Mr. T. Aizawa in cabin.

REPORTS.

The American steamer **City of Rio de Janeiro**, Captain Wm. Ward, reports:—Left San Francisco the 23rd January at 2:10 p.m.; arrived at Yokohama the 9th February at 6:56 p.m. Passage, 16 days, 11 hours, 18 minutes. To the meridian had moderate to strong easterly winds most of the

time; thence to longitude 147° east had strong north-west gales and heavy sea; thence to port light variable winds with smooth sea.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer **China**, for San Francisco:—

	BAH	NEW	HAMIL-	OTHER	
	FRANCISCO	YORK	CHICAGO	TOK. OMAHA	CITIES, TOTAL.
Shanghai	287	—	—	—	287
Hyogo	—	539	—	808	1,347
Yokohama	—	—	—	24	24
Total	287	539	—	832	1,658

	BAH	NEW	HAMIL-	OTHER	
	FRANCISCO	YORK	CHICAGO	TOK. OMAHA	CITIES, TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	—	189	—	189
Hongkong	—	—	196	—	196
Yokohama	—	—	547	—	547
Total	—	—	932	—	932

Per French steamer **Calédonien**, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 1,139 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 100 bales.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Nerite, British steamer, 5,100, Daniels, 11th February, Batoum via ports, and Kobe 9th February, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Oceanian, French steamer, 2,127, R. Schmitz, 9th February, Marseilles 27th January, Hongkong 1st February, Shanghai 5th, and Kobe 8th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Riofun Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,010, McKenzie, 20th January, Antwerp via ports, and Kobe 28th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tellus, Norwegian steamer, 1,639, Davidson, 3rd February, Batoum via Singapore, 13th December, Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 7th February, Hongkong via ports, 29th January, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Peterson, 6th October, North Pacific, Otter Skins.—Captain.

Bering, Russian barkentine, 377, Ringvall, 21st December, Petropaulowsky 18th November, Ballast.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 120, Harrison, 29th December, Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

F. S. Redfield, American schooner, 446, Birkholm, 11th February, Vancouver, B.C., 7th December, Lumber.—Okura Kihachiro.

Golden Fleece, American schooner, 131, Funcke, 17th September, North Pacific, Seal Skins and Sealing Gear.—John Kernan.

Printer, American schooner, 40, Snow, 8th October, North Pacific, Skins and Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Prince Robert, Norwegian ship, 2,654, H. A. Hansen, 17th December, Middlebro 9th July, Coke and Pig Iron.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Sonoma, American barque, 998, W. Landgreen, 20th November, Portland, Oregon, 3rd August, General.—Frazier & Co.

Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Festetics, 26th May, Sydney, via South Sea Islands, 24th May.—Captain and Owner.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Better feeling all round, without, however, any great amount of sales to record. Probably as the Spring approaches, buyers generally will thaw out, for stocks of Foreign goods in the interior must be reduced to a low point.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches	—
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches	—
1. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 39 inches	\$1.70 to 1.95
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds. 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateen Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.32
Velvets—Black, 35 yds. 22 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds. 42-43 inches	0.75 to 0.90
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds. 24 1/2 yds.	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2 yds. 24 1/2 yds.	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2 yds. 24 1/2 yds.	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2 yds. 24 1/2 yds.	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.32
Common	0.25 to 0.37

Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 2 1/2 yards, 3 1/2 inches.....	0.75	to	0.80
Cloths—Pilots, 5 1/2 @ 56 inches.....	0.35	to	0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 5 1/2 @ 56 inches.....	0.60	to	0.75
Cloths—Union, 5 1/2 @ 56 inches.....	0.30	to	0.65
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 1/2, per lb.....	0.40	to	0.60

COTTON YARNS.

Nos. 16, 24, Singles.....	\$37.00	to	38.00
Nos. 18, 32, Singles.....	39.50	to	40.50
Nos. 38, 42, Singles.....	44.00	to	45.00
Nos. 32, Doubles.....	43.50	to	44.75
Nos. 42, Doubles.....	48.00	to	49.00
Nos. 2, 60, Plain.....	Nominal		
Nos. 2, 100, Plain.....	Nominal		
Nos. 2, 60, Gassed.....	75.00	to	80.00
Nos. 2, 80, Gassed.....	Nominal		
Nos. 2, 100, Gassed.....	120.00	to	130.00

RAW COTTON.

American Middling.....	\$22.00	to	22.50
Indian Broach.....	20.00	to	20.50
Chinese.....	21.00	to	22.00

MILLS.

No improvement yet, and sales are few and far between. Holders cannot sell their stocks except at a loss on "replacing" prices.

Flat Hare, 1 inch.....	3.70	to	3.75
Flat Hare, 1 1/2 inch.....	3.80	to	3.90
Round and square up to 1 1/2 inch.....	3.70	to	3.90
Iron Plates, assorted.....	3.70	to	3.90
Sheet Iron.....	4.70	to	4.80
Galvanized Iron sheets.....	9.50	to	10.50
Wire Nails, assorted.....	5.50	to	6.50
Tin Plates, per box.....	5.50	to	6.00
Pig Iron, No. 1.....	1.80	to	1.85

KIKOSHUKU.

As before "spot" firm and "futures" weak.

American.....	\$2.20	to	2.25
Russian.....	2.15	to	2.20
Langkai.....	—		

SUGAR.

Brown—Nothing fresh in this market, but it is expected that business will soon be done in "Formosa new crop." White—No change from last report.

Brown Takao.....	\$4.00	to	4.10
Brown Manila.....	4.40	to	5.00
Brown Daitong.....	3.80	to	3.85
Brown Canton.....	3.70	to	4.60
White Java and Penang.....	6.70	to	6.80
White Refined.....	7.00	to	9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Home advices are not good, but our market here has been enlivened by the operations of one large buyer for America, who took about 2,000 piculs of good Filatures and Re-reels at about the lowest point of the market. Prices have, of course, rebounded, but shippers do not feel disposed to follow the market up.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.....	\$770	to	780
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.....	750	to	760
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers.....	750	to	760
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	730	to	740
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers.....	720	to	730
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.....	700	to	710
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers.....	700	to	710
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	680	to	690
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	710	to	715
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.....	690	to	690
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	650	to	660
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	640	to	645
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	620	to	630
Kakedas—Extra.....	Nom.		
Kakedas—No. 1.....	680	to	690
Kakedas—No. 1.....	—		
Kakedas—No. 2.....	—		
Kakedas—No. 2.....	—		

WASTE SILK.

Nothing fresh, no boom in this market.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best.....	\$110	to	115
Noshi—Filature, Good.....	90	to	100
Noshi—Oshu, Best.....	105	to	110
Noshi—Oshu, Good.....	95	to	100
Noshi—Oshu, Medium.....	85	to	90
Noshi—Shinshu, Best.....	65	to	70
Noshi—Shinshu, Good.....	55	to	60
Noshi—Bushi, Best.....	120	to	125
Noshi—Bushi, Good.....	100	to	110
Noshi—Bushi, Medium.....	90	to	95
Noshi—Joshu, Good.....	65	to	70
Noshi—Joshu, Fair.....	55	to	60
Kibiso—Filature, Best.....	90	to	95
Kibiso—Filature, Second.....	80	to	85
Kibiso—Joshu, Good.....	25	to	30
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair.....	20	to	25

TEA.

Nothing to report. Quotations unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest.....	Nom.		
Choice.....	Nom.		
Fine.....	Nom.		
Good.....	Nom.		
Good Medium.....	\$20	to	\$21
Medium.....	18	to	19
Good Common.....	16	to	17
Common.....	14	to	15

JAPANESE SHARK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

FRIDAY, February 12th

Five per cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds.....	97.70
Redemption Loan Bonds.....	98.50
New Public Loan Bonds.....	95.00
Old Public Loan Bonds.....	95.00
Naval Loan Bonds.....	98.00
War Loan Bonds.....	98.50
Tokyo City Loan Bonds.....	108.50
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 40.....	95.00
Yokohama Railway Company—paid up yen 50.....	98.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 45.....	116.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 30.....	47.70
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 30.....	51.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40.....	63.00
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 15.....	32.50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 50.....	85.70
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 15.....	31.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50.....	80.00
Kawagoye Railway Company—paid up yen 50.....	58.00
Hanban Railway Company—paid up yen 50.....	47.00
Chikoku Railway Company—paid up yen 30.....	71.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50.....	27.00
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50.....	71.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 30.....	48.00
Tokyo Railway Company—paid up yen 30.....	36.00
Hokuryu Railway Company—paid up yen 30.....	47.50
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50.....	35.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50.....	114.00
Soso Railway Company—paid up yen 50.....	35.50
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 5.....	1.00
Isoinatsu Railway Company—paid up yen 1.....	6.50
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 10.50.....	16.00
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 10.50.....	16.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50.....	81.00
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25.....	87.00
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40.....	5.50
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15.....	5.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100.....	209.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100.....	206.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 20.....	30.50
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., paid up yen 50.....	61.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 15.....	60.00
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 10.....	75.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 15.....	15.70
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50.....	19.00
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 40.....	280.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40.....	71.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25.....	90.00
Tsune Canal Company—paid up yen 50.....	27.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Company—paid up yen 50.....	70.00
Wagoro Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 40.....	9.50
Hokkaido Hemp Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50.....	11.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 25.....	18.50
Yokohama Electric Light Company—paid up yen 10.....	65.00
Shingwa Electric Light Company—paid up yen 31.....	43.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 15.....	64.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50.....	81.50
Osaka Gas Company—paid up yen 50.....	86.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company—paid up yen 100.....	112.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50.....	330.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50.....	333.00
Nippon Ginso—paid up yen 150.....	207.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 100.....	11.80
Third National Bank—paid up yen 100.....	25.00

EXCHANGE.

Owing to the holidays rates have remained without alteration, though Silver has fallen a point.

Sterling—Bank T.T.....	2/1 1/2
— — Bills on demand.....	2/1 1/2
— — 4 months' sight.....	2/1 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight.....	2/1 1/2
— — 6 months' sight.....	2/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight.....	2.66 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight.....	2.71
On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	par.
— — Private 10 days' sight.....	1 1/2 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	7 1/2
— — Private 10 days' sight.....	7 1/2
On India—Bank sight.....	164
— — Private 30 days' sight.....	175
On America—Bank Bills on demand.....	51 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight.....	52 1/2 to 3
On Germany—Bank sight.....	2.15 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight.....	2.20 1/2
Bar Silver (London).....	29 1/2

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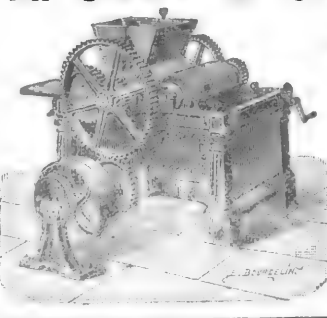
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37

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEB. 20TH, 1897.

BIRTH.

On February 13th, the wife of J. BICKART, of a son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Indian Famine Relief Fund in Yokohama already totals more than \$5,500.

MR. KONO HIRONAKA, a leading member of the *Yiyu-iō*, seceded from the party on Monday.

THE Interport football match between Yokohama and Kobe takes place this afternoon.

T.I.H. PRINCESSES NARUHISA and Teruhisa proceeded to Hayama, Kanagawa Ken, on Monday.

THE Budget has passed the Lower House almost in the condition framed by the Government.

THE British Niger Expedition has arrived near Bida, defeating the Foulas' outposts with heavy loss.

A TEA and coffee concert given in the Public Hall on Monday under the auspices of the

Mosquito Yacht Club, proved a highly diverting affair.

THE Shinagawa Electric Light Company recently added *yen* 200,000 to its capital.

THE proposed departure of T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress to Kyoto, is postponed until April next.

SMALL-POX is very rife in Tokyo and Yokohama. Several foreigners have been attacked in both towns.

THE plague in Bombay is largely on the increase, and the famine in India is the worst known for a century past.

AN elderly German resident of Kobe poisoned himself last week, after writing to a friend that he "was tired of life."

THE fund subscribed in Yokohama for Miss Jacob, closed on Wednesday. Seventy-seven subscribers contributed \$2,500.

ACCORDING to statistics compiled by the Authorities, Formosa now possesses 2,464,915 inhabitants in 494,956 families.

POLICE-CONSTABLE NAKANISHI and others left the capital for Pingyang, Korea, on Wednesday to protect the Japanese residents there.

THE new buildings of the Water Police at the entrance to Yokohama Pier having been completed, the staff removed there on Friday last.

COUNT OKUMA made his maiden speech in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. He proved himself to be a parliamentary orator of exceptional ability.

FURTHER letters of withdrawal from Mr. J. F. Lowder have been published this week in connection with the late charge preferred by him against Miss Jacob.

AT the annual meeting of members of the Union Church, Yokohama, a deficit was reported. It was decided to make a special effort to free the Church from debt this year.

MARSHAL MARQUIS YAMAGATA, who came up to the capital to visit Baron Shirane at the hospital of the Imperial University, returned to Kyoto on Wednesday.

THE balmy weather of the early part of the week, was succeeded towards the close by colder conditions, producing cutting north winds, that raised clouds of dust.

THE prisoners who were released by special amnesty the other day have not all taken up honest callings. In most big towns the police force has been augmented in consequence.

THE King of Korea has formally consented to the exhumation and further mutilation of the bodies of the two Cabinet Ministers who were so cruelly done to death in the streets of Seoul last February.

A TELEGRAM received at the Foreign Office on Monday says that the new treaty between Brazil and Japan was exchanged at Paris on the 12th inst. between the representatives of both countries.

IN July, next the election of several members of the Upper House will take place. Owing to the large number of newly created Barons, the members of this section will be increased in the House by 25 or 30.

THE Yokohama Town Council have decided not to sanction the tramcar service proposed by Mr. Tomoda and others; nor the electric rail-

way promoted by Mr. Wada and others of this town, owing to the narrowness of the streets of Yokohama.

MR. NIYAMA, inspector, Mr. Ono, expert, and Mr. Ito, assistant inspector, of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, who have been ordered to Europe to buy horses for the Imperial stud, will leave in March next.

AFFAIRS in Crete are most serious. Greece has presented a note to the Powers stating that she cannot merely remain a spectator. A torpedo flotilla under the command of Prince George of Greece, and the whole Greek fleet have sailed for Crete.

DURING January, Kanagawa Kencho issued 86 passports to foreigners. Classified as to nationality, they were 47 British, 33 Americans, 4 French, 10 Germans, 4 Swiss, 3 Hollanders, 4 Spanish, 5 Norwegians, one Dane, and one Chinese.

ON Dec. 25th there was launched from the yard of Messrs. A. McMillan & Son, Dumbarton, the steel steamship *Fujisan Maru*; this vessel is 290 ft. by 38 ft. by 22 ft.; and 1,900 tons gross, built under Lloyd's special survey, and owned by Messrs. Mitsui and Co.

AT a conference of the Central Tea Business Association held on the 17th inst., the subject of a Government subsidy of *yen* 70,000, the estimated cost of opening a tea shop at the International Exhibition in Paris, was discussed. No conclusion was arrived at that day, and the matter will be decided at the ordinary meeting.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne, British Secretary of State for War, announces that it is intended to add two battalions to the Guards and one to the Cameron Highlanders, another to the Malta Artillery, and another to the West India Regiment, to increase the garrison artillery by 3,500 men, and to raise another field battery. Three battalions of the Guards are to be held available for service in the Mediterranean, and one battalion goes to Gibraltar this year. The above makes an increase in the British army of 7,385 men, and will increase the estimates by £98,400.

THERE is not much to be said about the Import trade, as no great animation as yet exhibits itself and there is still a good deal more talk than business. Textiles are much as last reported, while the looked-for improvement hangs fire, and though the wants of country buyers become daily more apparent there is no movement on the part of dealers for the interior. There is a little more doing in Metals, though not so much as might be expected considering the known wants to be supplied. There is only a moderate amount of business passing in Kerosene, buyers apparently waiting for a turn of prices in their favour. Sugar, both Brown and White sorts, remains fairly steady at late rates. The Silk trade is quiet, and what business has been done shows little alteration in values; the change, if any, indicating an inclination towards weakness on the part of holders. There is still a large quantity of Silk on this market, which will be augmented in due course by spring reelings. There is nothing doing in Waste, and nothing to indicate a revival of business in this line. The Tea trade is finished, and nothing is yet said about prospects for the new season. It will not be long, however, before the usual crop of canards makes its appearance in regard to the new leaf. Exchange has varied very little during the week, fractional changes having followed the slight fluctuations in the value of silver.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

A rumour, suddenly circulated in the latter days of the week, that the Government has well-nigh decided to adopt the gold monometallic standard, is gathering strength. Some papers go so far as to inform us that the Treasury has already issued instructions to the Osaka mint to make preparations for the change, and that a Bill embodying the necessary legislation will be placed before the Diet in a short time.

As yet, the question has received attention at the hands of only a limited number of vernacular papers, and even these have not yet pronounced final judgment. They seem to be a little at a loss what to say, the question being one of great importance and presenting great technical difficulties. What is noteworthy is that even the Opposition journals can not criticise the main idea, but are obliged to confine themselves to its secondary phases.

Whenever a vital question was propounded, writes the *Chuo*, in the course of the recent discussions of the Budget Committee, the Minister of Finance used to elude a definite answer by observing that he entertained certain ideas on the subject of finance, and that, as a temporary expedient, he wished the Budget to be passed. That much-paraded idea seems to have been the adoption of gold monometallism. Some of the consequences of the proposed change would be, first, a striking reduction in the market price of commodities, a result beneficial to possessors of fixed incomes, but markedly injurious to the agricultural classes; secondly, a reduction of the rate of interest; and thirdly, a crippling of Japan's export commerce, especially commerce with China. All these evils will incomparably outweigh the advantage of freedom from the trouble of exchange fluctuations, the sole benefit accruing from the adoption of the gold standard. Another question is how to obtain gold specie for the purposes of a reserve. Mr. Sakatani declares it sufficient to have 100 million *yen*, while Count Okuma is credited with the theory that the amount must not fall below 200 million *yen*. Whence can the latter sum be obtained?

Though desirous of having Japan's finance remodelled on the basis of gold monometallism, the *Tokyo Shimbun* can not see the propriety of employing the Indemnity as a gold reserve, instead of obtaining gold specie by the natural processes of commerce, seeing that the uses of the Indemnity are already determined. The adoption of the gold standard on such a precarious foundation must be considered entirely premature. It were better to contrive measures for floating a gold loan on the western market than to remodel the whole currency system as a mere expedient for tiding over temporary difficulties.

The *Nichi Nichi* also is of opinion that unless the scheme is well conceived and well-timed, it will produce grave economical troubles. Our contemporary does not seem inclined to believe that circumstances are at present in favour of the adoption of a gold standard. The *modus operandi* accredited to Count Matsukata may serve the purpose of a temporary expedient to help the Treasury, but will not fail to inflict heavy losses on the people, and in the long run must drain their purses. In short, the *Nichi Nichi* seems to believe that the change would be sudden, and that more mature reflection must be bestowed upon the problem before its final solution is attempted.

The *Kokumin* hails the rumour with unbounded satisfaction. It regards it as an indication that the Matsukata Cabinet has resolved to rouse itself from its torpid, do-nothing policy, and to undertake some worthy enterprise of importance, calculated to make a deep impression upon the nation, and to inspire the public with confidence. In another article,

published next day, our contemporary avows strong dissatisfaction with the present currency system of Japan, which it criticizes as condemning the country to economic ostracism. It dwells on the great disturbance that the national finances must suffer should the gold price of silver fall much lower, and on the increased difficulty that would then be experienced in putting the long-hoped-for currency reforms into operation. It considers the present a particularly favourable opportunity for carrying the scheme into practice, an opportunity not likely to recur; which view is evidently based on the fact that the country is now in possession of 100 million *yen* in gold specie, paid out by China. The only question is the method of operation, for unless that be astutely elaborated, the disturbance of the national economy may be serious and far-reaching.

In commenting on this project, the *Shogyo* wishes to remind its readers that though, by a majority of 6 to 1, the Monetary System Investigation Committee decided that no necessity existed at that time to effect a change in the standard of Japan's currency, they were unanimous as to the necessity of such a change whenever a suitable opportunity presented itself. Granted, then, that, from a theoretical point of view, public opinion is in favour of substituting gold monometallism for the present silver standard, the question of the moment is what process should the Matsukata Cabinet adopt in carrying out the scheme. Two programmes offer; namely, either to use the present one *yen* gold coin as the unit of currency, or to take as the unit a gold coin equivalent in value to one silver *yen*. Evidently the adoption of the former would lower the current market prices of commodities to one half of what they are now, and would bring disorder into the sphere of economy. Therefore the latter plan must of necessity be pursued. A gold coin corresponding in value to one *yen* of silver must be struck, and the present one *yen* gold coin must be considered the equivalent of two of the new gold units. Viewed from various standpoints, the adoption of the gold standard at present must be considered opportune.

The *Fiji* does not wonder at the corruption of Members of the House of Representatives, and thinks that, so long as parties are organized not on fixed principles but on personal relations the custom of "buying over" members will not be easily eradicated. The political dispute of the present day being merely a fight of individuals, and no serious differences of principle being involved, the only programme for a Government desirous of commanding a majority in the House is to take steps to conciliate the good-will of members. In every undertaking the main purpose is to achieve a maximum of success at a minimum of trouble and cost. Hence it is not strange that the Cabinet should adopt the easiest method of securing the support of members, namely, bribery, which is said to be the most efficacious and simplest weapon available. Considered from the point of view of *similia similibus*, it does not appear wrong to obtain the allegiance of members by bribery, seeing that the members themselves, in most cases, have obtained their seats in the House of Representatives by direct or indirect bribery of constituents. Any person that condemns the Government for "buying over" members must be dubbed an extremely rustic fellow!

Parties being devoid of fixed principles and partisans of constancy, it is not wonderful that bribery should be potent for bringing about secessions, especially when it is remembered that the members being mostly men of scanty resources, are peculiarly open to the persuasion of money. (We need hardly say that the *Fiji* writes sarcastically.)

One object lesson learned by a member of the staff of the *Nippon*, who proceeded to Kyoto on the occasion of the Empress Dowager's funeral, is the importance of rebuilding that

ancient capital, so that it may become better adapted for conducting such august ceremonies as coronations of Sovereigns and funerals of members of the Imperial Family. Ancient records show that the Palace in Kyoto was eleven times larger than it is now, when the administrative power was still in the hands of the Court, and that the streets of the city were also several times broader. The same records attest that the number of persons allowed to take part in a funeral of the kind lately solemnized was about one-fifth of the number present on the recent occasion. It is easy to conceive what serious inconvenience would be felt both in the Kyoto Palace and in the city if such an august ceremony as a coronation had to be held there, seeing how great was the embarrassment even at the funeral on the 8th instant. The Palace and the city must be rebuilt.

The *Fiji* doubts whether keeping aloof from the people really conduces to the dignity of the Court. When a Tokugawa *Shogun* died, the veto against musical and theatrical performances lasted for 50 days, whereas the period in the case of an Emperor was only 5 days. Certainly the longer period of prohibition did not conduce to the dignity of the Shogunate, neither does the briefer period seem to have detracted from that of the Court. On the contrary, the more the period is shortened out of consideration for the distress of poor people, the more will those people and the nation at large feel grateful for the generosity of the Court. In this context the action of certain local officials who enjoined upon professionals the duty of observing the same period as that prescribed in the case of ordinary non-professional folks, is criticized as entirely extravagant. Instead of augmenting the dignity of the Court, such a step rather impaired it.

The liberation of convicts, against which the *Mainichi* protested, has naturally evoked another article from the same paper now that about 15,000 prisoners have been set free throughout the empire. When the Cabinet took the step protested against by the *Mainichi*, they must have had in mind some sufficient measures for providing against any disturbance of the peace. But the apparent fact that cases of incendiarism and burglary seem to have suddenly increased since the liberation of the convicts, makes the *Mainichi* doubtful whether any thought was taken beforehand to avert such contingencies. Our contemporary, as usual, wants to know how the Cabinet proposes to explain such a failure of duty.

The *Nichi Nichi* and the *Sekai no Nippon* urge Count Okuma to give clear answers to questions propounded by Mr. Suzuki Jyubi and Mr. Inouye Kakugoro in the House of Representatives, with reference to the existence of a convention between Japan and Russia about Korean affairs, and also with reference to the carriage-whip incident. These two Opposition papers are constrained to write on the above subjects because they learn that Count Okuma will personally address the House of Representatives, but with closed doors. Such secrecy is considered mischievous by these papers, inasmuch as it will rouse the suspicion of other Powers. Moreover, the question about the existence of a convention between the two States is not so grave as to preclude public discussion. Even a Treaty of alliance is published unhesitatingly by European diplomatists, and how can it be necessary that a secret session should be held to offer an explanation about a mere convention. The idea is entirely unworthy of Count Okuma.

The *Fiji* declares that the members of Parliament who advocate the reduction of the Foreign Office's Secret Service Fund from 80,000 *yen* to 60,000, are politicians that do not scruple to sacrifice national interests on the altar of personal enmity. The retrenchment is moreover entirely inconsistent and indefensible, when it is remembered that the same Budget Committee has approved the establishment of additional

Legations and Consulates. One object alone was contemplated in cutting down the appropriation, namely, the persecution of Count Okuma. That kind of thing is entirely inadvisable in affairs of State, especially at a time when the foreign policy of Japan must be expanded in conformity with the increase of her national influence.

The *Nichi Nichi* tries to discredit Count Matsukata's financial ability in connection with his original proposal to cut down the appropriations in the form of continuing expenditures for expanding the telephone service and improving Government railways, two of the most profitable enterprises that the State can undertake.

The *Mainichi* is opposed to the amendment of Article II., of the Civil Code, as projected by Messrs. Motoda Hajime, Otake Kwanichi, and others who have introduced a Bill in that sense in the House of Representatives. The amendment is that the wording of the article should be altered from, "The subjects or citizens of Foreign States shall enjoy personal rights in Japan except in cases specially forbidden by law or Treaty," to "The subjects or citizens of Foreign States shall enjoy personal rights in Japan only in cases specially provided by law or Treaty." The *Mainichi* protests against this amendment, because first, in such matter as the enjoyment of personal rights, no discrimination should be made between foreigners and Japanese; secondly, because foreigners are already precluded from enjoying certain personal rights; and thirdly, because the scope of such rights may be restricted by law. In short, the proposal is criticized as savouring of the old spirit of seclusion and the expulsion of foreigners.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE KOBE TEAM.

"W.G." writing in the *Kobe Herald*, says.—The following have been finally selected to represent this port in the forthcoming Interport Football Match to be played in Yokohama on the 20th inst.—F. L. Marshall, goal; W. Braess and C. H. Lightfoot, backs; Abell, Kerr, and Meek, half backs; Bethell and Taverner right wing; Hutton, centre; Wilkinson and Summers, left wing. This team should give the Northern Port a good game, but it is weak in many points; for instance there is at present a lack of combination in the forward division. The right wing, Bethell and Taverner, both work hard, but are apt to get too close to one another. Hutton is a good centre and always keeps his place; he is, however, a little prone when in front of goal to dwell too long on the ball before putting his shot in. Wilkinson at left wing is as dangerous as ever, and is well supported by Summers. The strongest part of the team is undoubtedly to be found in the back division, all of whom, with one exception, are old interport players.

FOOTBALL.

The football match on Saturday afternoon proved a great disappointment. In the first place the sides were entirely different from those announced in Thursday's paper, and the game was to that extent robbed of some of its anticipated features. The combination shown on either side was very poor, and at no time was any decent passing indulged in. Individual play may seem to some youngsters as redounding to their own particular glory, but in this they are greatly mistaken. Combination is the most essential characteristic of football, and unless the local eleven that will represent Yokohama on Saturday next can acquire some cohesion and display it on the field the hopes of holding our own against the Southern port are very small.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY.

A LONDON letter writer in the *Daily World* of Vancouver, thus refers to a recent matter debated in the House of Commons:—Although Parliament has adopted the Colonial Secretary's (Mr. Chamberlain) motion for the reappoint-

ment of a commission to enquire into the affairs of the British South Africa Company, the debate preceding the vote showed clearly that a strong feeling prevails in influential quarters regarding any investigation of South African matters. It is also proved that Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company are not without strong friends in Parliament. Mr. McLean, who offered an amendment to the motion which would have taken the heart out of it, is proprietor of the *Western Mail*, one of the most influential papers in Wales, and the attempt to head off an investigation of the affairs of the Chartered Company had the support of other newspapers throughout the Kingdom. There is no denying the fact that if the commission attempts to probe too deep into the company's affairs, persons in high society and political life will be hurt, and that is the reason, in the opinion of many persons, why the proposed investigation will prove a farce.

A KOBE FORGER ARRESTED.

AFTER nearly five years' service with Messrs. W. M. Strachan & Co., at Kobe the head office-boy, the *Hogo News* announces, has unfortunately taken to evil courses, and he capped his achievements by attempting to cash a forged cheque for \$70. The cashier at the H. & S. Bank noticed something unusual in the purported signature of Mr. A. L. Robinson, and the young reprobate presenting the cheque then sought to make himself scarce but was followed up, captured, and handed over to the police. His father is a member of the Municipal police force, and was actually present when the prisoner was brought in. The unhappy boy had a second forged cheque in his possession and later on he confessed to having abstracted two other forms from the same book, which he had burnt. He was handed over to the Japanese authorities and will have to stand his trial. He has hitherto borne a good character with his employers, although somewhat irregular in his conduct out of business hours.

NEW SUBMARINE CABLES.

THE Glen line steamship *Glenfarg*, Captain Selby, says the Nagasaki journal, has completed the landing of the submarine cables recently brought over to the order of Messrs. Sale & Co. of Yokohama, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, for the Japanese Government. Messrs. Sale & Co.'s consignment was settled in the tank at Nishidomari on Sunday morning but will have to be submerged in water for 24 hours and then tested before it will be accepted; the same process has also to be gone through by the smaller lot consigned to the Japanese firm. We understand that about 130 nautical miles of cable for Messrs. Sale & Co., and 25 for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha were the quantities unloaded, or about 175 statute miles of small, intermediate, and large sized cables. The immense tanks in which they were coiled in the *Glenfarg's* hold will have to be taken to pieces and put ashore before the vessel proceeds on her trip north.

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

MANILA papers received by the *China Mail* speak hopefully of the speedy pacification of the Philippines. The rebels have suffered defeat at various points, are now thoroughly demoralised in some provinces, and are taking advantage of the amnesty extended by General Polavieja. On the 23rd January, fifteen women presented themselves to the Civil Governor of Manila for pardon, declaring that they had belonged to the masonry league (secret society). These women, mostly young, belong to the well-to-do class amongst the natives. They gave up the aprons and other paraphernalia pertaining to the society, which is said to be the only society of the kind for women in the country. Another execution took place at Manila on the 25th January. Two tide-waiters named Marcelo Eugurea and Eugenio de los Reyes Herrera, and a customs policeman named Valentin Lagasca Cruz, were executed.

THE "CINDERELLA" PERFORMANCE.

THE Treasurer of the "Cinderella" performance, given at the Public Hall on the 11th inst., for

the benefit of the Convent and the Public Hall, has pleasure in reporting the result. The gross proceeds (for tickets and donations) was \$730. From this must be deducted rent of Hall, \$50; Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, \$7.75; sundry bills as per vouchers, \$28.15—\$85.90. This leaves a net balance of \$644.10; of which \$483.07 has been handed to the Convent, and a quarter (or \$161.03) to the Hon. Secretary of the Public Hall. The Superioress of the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus returns her thanks to all who took part, or who attended, the performance.

COMPETITION.

THE *American Silk Journal* says:—It is suggested to the *Journal* that it should be our endeavour to interest people and invite an exchange of views throughout our columns on the subject of Oriental competition—how to keep out the encroaching Japanese; or, at least, to equalize competition with Japan. There is very little chance for the home manufacturer in the department of light-weight fabrics, especially of goods woven in the gum. We have been shown specimens of louisines, which for two years past have been manufactured of a good honest quality, seventy-two to eighty picks, at from 65½ to 65 cents. Recently there appeared on the market some Japanese imitations, of very light weight, but with 140 picks and in close hair-lines, which were offered at 35 cents. It is very difficult to make successful headway against competition like this.

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY."

WITH admirable promptness the "Chronicle and Directory" (of China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Indo-China, Philippines, etc.), published by the *Hongkong Daily Press*, is already to hand. Year by year this admirable publication increases in size and completeness, and the present volume we notice takes in the Dutch East Indies. Considering the enormous district covered, the local directories are pardonably free from error, while the general information, the full text of treaties concluded by China, Japan, Siam, etc., with other countries, are invaluable to the busy man who has not time to turn to the miscellaneous publications wherein these things are usually found.

THE SUDDEN DEATH IN KOBE.

THE *Kobe Herald* says that Mr. Bernhardt's death was intentional and due to poison. The deceased was formerly constable of H.I.G.M.'s Consulate at Kobe. The same journal understands that the unfortunate man left a note saying that he was tired of life and had made up his mind to terminate it. It will be remembered that Mr. Bernhardt attempted to take his life some months ago by shooting himself.

ACCIDENT ON THE "NARCISSUS."

THE Nagasaki *Shipping List* says that when the *Narcissus* was shipping her anchor as she was about to leave Chemulpo on the 7th inst. a block broke and the rope flew back with terrific force, seriously injuring an able seaman named Vardigan, breaking two of his ribs, by which his lung was lacerated; and at the same time finishing a scalp wound on Lieutenant Gaunt.

"CHRONICLE" SHEET DIRECTORY.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks receipt from the *Kobe Chronicle*, Kobe, of the Sheet Directory published at that office. It gives a complete list of all the firms and residents in Kobe and Osaka, beside a map of the former Settlement. It will be found very handy in a business office.

THE MISS JACOB FUND.

THIS fund closed with 77 subscribers on Wednesday evening, the amount contributed being \$2,500. This will be handed by Mr. F. S. James, the Treasurer, to Miss Jacob at once.

CHESS.

WE notice an error in Problem 288 published in our Chess-column of Saturday the 13th inst. The Knight next the Black King should be a Black Knight and not White as printed.

GOLD MONOMETALLISM.

The information supplied by vernacular papers with reference to the rumoured adoption of gold monometallism in Japan is lacking in precision and uniformity. The *Nippon* says that the introduction of the gold standard has long been a favourite idea with the majority of the Treasury officials, and that the same opinion was entertained by the majority of the Monetary System Investigation Committee—whose work came to a conclusion last year, and was noted in these columns at the time. The Treasury has never abandoned its consideration of the problem: it has merely been waiting for a suitable opportunity to carry the scheme into practice. The result of the Japan-China war, the reception of a large sum in gold, by way of indemnity from China, and several grave inconveniences attending the present currency system in connection with *post-bellum* measures, are held to constitute a unique occasion for the practical inception of the scheme. Representations in that sense were made when the last Cabinet was in power, but Marquis Ito and his colleagues showed little zeal about the matter, and, moreover, the project then seemed more or less premature. It is now held that matters have changed largely in favour of the scheme. Count Matsukata is one of the most earnest gold monometallists in Japan, and the idea that the adoption of the gold unit would considerably facilitate the sale of Japanese bonds in Europe and America, has begun to acquire more and more strength, especially in view of the necessity of obtaining funds to carry out the *post-bellum* measures and the difficulty of procuring them in the home market. Of course no definite programme has yet been elaborated for carrying the scheme into practice. According to one authority, the free coinage of silver is to be stopped; the gold coins hitherto in circulation are to be re-minted, so that the ratio of 1 of gold to 32 of silver may be attained; convertible notes will become redeemable with either gold or silver; the silver coins now in circulation, aggregating about 60 million *yen*, will not be withdrawn, but will be allowed to circulate side by side with gold coins, as is the case in America and France; and the 80 million *yen* worth of gold specie now in the vaults of the *Nippon Ginko*, will serve as the nucleus of the reserve required for the operation.

The *Kokumin* also states that the ratio between gold and silver will be fixed at 1 to 32, and that one *yen* in the new gold currency will be the equivalent of 2 *yen* in silver. That will, of course, involve re-coinage of the gold now in circulation. There will be no one-*yen* gold piece: the smallest denomination will be the equivalent of 2 silver *yen* and will be marked "two *yen*," a method which will obviously make one silver *yen* the unit. There is also talk of not having any gold coin smaller than a five-*yen* piece, but whether five gold *yen* or a five silver *yen*, we do not discover. It is obvious that if recoinage be inevitable, the comparatively small quantity of gold coins in circulation can be manipulated more easily than the silver. In the *Shogyo Shimpō* we read that, as a one-*yen*, or a two-*yen*, gold piece would be inconveniently small, the lowest denomination will be five *yen*, or about an English half-sovereign. The same paper predicts

that a Bill on the subject will be submitted to the Diet during the present month.

Mr. Sakatani, an accountant of the Department of Finance, is one of the most ardent gold monometallists. His opinion as to the manner of carrying out the scheme is worth quoting, for in Japan he has the reputation of being well versed in the subject. The Monetary System Investigation Committee's Report contains a synopsis of his views, which he submitted in his capacity of a member of the Committee. Here is his project:—

1. A weight of 2.2222 *fun* of gold of 900 fineness shall be determined as the unit of Japanese currency and shall be called a *yen*.
2. In the new gold coinage, the only coin shall be a twenty-*yen* piece, weighing 4.4442 *momme*, and its design shall be commemorative of the war with China.
3. The minting of all gold coins other than the above shall be stopped, and those already in circulation shall be called in and re-coined.
4. The gold coins now in circulation shall be exchangeable at the rate of one gold *yen* for two silver *yen*.
5. The coinage of one-*yen* silver pieces to private order shall be stopped.
6. When such a course seems necessary, the Government shall be competent to coin one-*yen* silver pieces within certain limits.
7. The silver *yen* already in circulation shall be legal tender to an unlimited extent at the fixed ratio to gold.
8. Convertible notes, or bank notes, shall be redeemable with either gold or silver.
9. The *Nippon Ginko* shall direct its efforts to withdrawing the gold coins now in circulation.
10. The *Nippon Ginko* shall take steps to change the silver bullion now kept in its vaults for gold.
11. Prior to the enforcement of the new Currency System, a gold reserve of at least 100 million *yen* in new coins should be accumulated.
12. The Currency Regulations, Convertible Note Regulations, and so forth now in force shall be amended in the above sense.

Mr. Sakatani comments thus on the above. "The present unit of the gold coinage is too high in comparison with the scale of living in Japan. It must be lowered. Probably a reduction by fifty per cent. would be suitable, for not only would that facilitate the operation of changing the silver *yen* against gold, but it would also be convenient in converting Japanese currency into American dollars, English pounds, or French 5-francs. On the other hand, no gold coins of smaller denomination than twenty *yen* should be struck, experience having shown that to be the only denomination required for business transactions. Silver subsidiary coins should be legal tender up to twenty *yen*. The necessity of entrusting to the Government power to coin silver *yen* is evident in view of commercial transactions with China, Korea, the Straits Settlements, and the South Sea. The continued circulation of silver *yen* would not interfere with the gold monometallic system, as is proved by the case of France and America, whereas the withdrawal of the coin would involve the necessity of accumulating a large stock of gold as a basis. The convertible notes or bank notes should be made redeemable with either gold or silver, but the latter should be used as much as possible for domestic purposes, or even for payments abroad, so that the exodus of gold may be prevented. That is the practice now carried out in Italy, Holland, and France, the last country even levying a certain per centage for exchanging notes against gold.

It will be evident at once that these plans are not matured, and that many details have still to be supplied. Briefly stated, the idea—so far as we can see—is not to disturb the present silver currency at all, or to restrict its uses,

but merely to fix its ratio to gold, and to make a gold *yen* the unit instead of a silver *yen*. The weight of metal in the new gold coins would then be regulated so that the hundred-*yen*-silver consolidated Bonds, for example, would become fifty-*yen*-gold Bonds, and every paper *yen* or silver *yen* now in circulation would be equivalent to fifty *sen* in gold. The silver price of a commodity in Japan would, under such a system, be at once quotable in gold for the purposes of European and American markets, simply by dividing the figure by 2. Further, silver would remain legal tender to an unlimited extent, but whether that means optional tender or forced tender, we do not learn. If the latter, then the scheme becomes practically impossible, for to say that fifty-*yen*-gold securities have a gold basis when their holder is liable to be obliged to accept silver for them, would be an obvious contradiction. Of course, all securities guaranteed by the Japanese Government can be converted at any moment into gold securities by a stroke of the pen. All that need be done is for the Japanese Treasury to declare that such securities shall be redeemable in gold at a fixed ratio. No recourse to gold monometallism is needed to attain that object. But the ratio—therein lies the whole difficulty. Japanese financiers propose, if we understand the above programme, to fix the ratio at 32 to 1. But do they imagine that any advantage will accrue to them by that measure? Do they not see that to offer to foreign capitalists a security the sterling value of which is to be always calculated at a fixed ratio, would be to take all the risks of exchange on their own shoulders? Thirty-two to one is about the ratio now connecting the precious metals, and European capitalists would doubtless be quite ready to buy Japanese bonds on a guarantee from the Japanese Government that they should be redeemable at that ratio for all time, since even though the gold price of silver fell still more, the holders of the bonds would be safe. But the Japanese Treasury can accomplish that object at once without putting the country's currency on a gold basis. They have only to declare that the sterling value of their bonds is so and so much—a figure calculated at the rate now ruling;—that the five-per-cent. interest will be paid in gold, and that the bonds, when they mature, will be redeemed in gold at the value now fixed. That would be precisely the same as floating a gold loan in Europe, a process that will unlock western strong rooms to Japan at any moment. These comments touch the fringe of the subject only, but to discuss it seriously seems unnecessary until we can be sure that the project is really entertained, and until we have some accurate information as to the details of the programme contemplated. It is enough to say here that, if Japan expects to keep silver and gold circulating simultaneously at a fixed ratio within her borders, while the price of the metals in terms of each other is constantly fluctuating elsewhere, she is setting her hand to a task that has hitherto baffled the strength of financiers in all lands and at all eras.

A conference of the Central Tea Business Association took place at the Sankaido, Akasaka, on Tuesday morning, Mr. Otani Kahoi being in the chair. In the afternoon the committee assembled at the residence of Mr. Mayeda Masana and discussed the question of a Government subsidy to the Association.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DIET.

The success that the present Cabinet is obtaining in the Diet must be pronounced as remarkable as it was unexpected until quite recently. When Count Matsukata undertook the duty of forming a Ministry, and when Count Okuma's consent to accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was definitely announced, the universal belief was that the Government would find itself confronted by a large hostile majority in the Lower House, and that, not the Budget only, but every official measure would meet with a very warm reception. There was then good reason for such a belief. The Liberals and the National Unionists were understood to be pledged to a policy of mutual support, and as the two parties counted 136, exclusive of a considerable measure of support that would certainly accrue from the Independents, they plainly had a considerable plurality in the House. No forecast seemed too gloomy under such circumstances. But when the tie that bound together the Liberals and the Unionists was subjected to the strain of practice, it snapped. A large section of the Unionists seceded, rather than consent to be tied to the Liberal car. These recalcitrants certainly had some reason on their side, for a hard and fast alliance with the Liberals could not be reconciled with the independent manifesto issued by the Unionists only a few weeks previously. Quite unaccountable, on the other hand—that is to say, unaccountable from the point of view of outsiders—was the sudden tendency to disintegration displayed by the Liberals themselves. One by one they fell away until, from having been far the most powerful political association in the country, the *Fuyu-to* found itself in possession of not more than 85 votes in the House. The ostensible reason of this crumbling process was internal dispute—the difficulty of reconciling some of the members to the prominence enjoyed by the Tosa section under Count Itagaki. Considering that Count Itagaki is the father of the Party, that he formed it, and controlled it with excellent judgment and adroitness during a space of some eighteen years, the notion that any of the members should now think of breaking away from him, is revolting to all conceptions of honest loyalty and wise discipline. The facts, however, are not to be gainsaid. They were most forcibly illustrated in the debate on the Budget, when the House, by a vote of 151 against 90, rejected the petty reduction suggested by the Budget Committee, and restored the Government's figures in their entirety. No Budget ever before met with such a reception at the hands of a Japanese House of Representatives. It is still possible, of course, that difficulties may be raised with reference to the Extraordinary Revenue, and the Public Enterprises Loan. But as that most important question provoked no serious opposition even from the Budget Committee, it runs only an infinitesimally small risk of a hostile vote in the House. We seem likely to be treated to the unprecedented spectacle of a Budget's passage through the Diet without so much as a *sen* of reduction or rescission.

A GROWL AT MEDICAL MEN.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* has published a bitter note satirizing the medical practitioners of Tokyo. The article grew out of a recent discussion on the subject of the vaccination fees charged in the capital, which, owing to the rapid spread of a most virulent form of small-pox, and the publication of the compulsory vaccination ordinance, have of late proved an exceptionally remunerative source of income to all medical men in Tokyo. It is estimated that cases of small-pox in the capital at one time aggregated 200 per diem. But 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the citizens' calamity was a god-send to many a struggling physician. At a meeting of medical men held on the 29th ult., it was resolved that the minimum vaccination fee for each person should be 20 *sen*; while vaccination undertaken at the request of a corporation, business house, or ward office should be 10 *sen per caput*. The fee for vaccination undertaken by the hour was fixed at 5 *yen* per 3 hours, and 1½ *yen* for every additional hour. Now, says the *Mainichi*, if we reckon temporary sojourners in the capital with its resident population, there must at least be 1½ million souls in Tokyo, and if one million apply to be vaccinated, fees, estimated on an average at 10 *sen*, will total 100,000 *yen*, which would go into the pockets of a little over 5,000 licensed doctors in Tokyo within the short space of a month or so. How much does vaccine cost the medical practitioner? Only five *sen* per tube, which suffices for five persons, though some are skillful enough to make it do for eight and even ten persons; anyhow the cost of vaccine per person is not more than one *sen*. To this must be added the cost of a vaccination certificate given to each applicant; this may be as much as 1½ *sen*. Hence, the actual outlay in vaccinating one person is 1.12 *sen*. How marvellously applicable to vaccination is the current proverb, *Kusuri kusobai* (medicine costs nine-fold). Yet we are told that the medical faculty are ever swayed by benevolence! What would Jenner, the great benefactor of mankind, think of these Tokyo doctors? When the Water-pipe scandal was discovered, several Tokyo barristers of a public-spirited disposition offered their services gratis, though it was evident that the City Office was not in any way embarrassed for want of funds. But now that a compulsory vaccination notification has been issued by the Police Board and the Local Office, obliging even the poorest persons to undergo vaccination, the Tokyo Physicians' Association decides to exact a fee ten to twenty times above cost! The physicians are apparently resolved to stand by their decision. Displeased at their exorbitant fees, the Headman of Kanda Ward intended to dispense with the services of practitioners living in that section of the city, and tried to obtain the help of those living in other sections of the city. But in every quarter his appeal was positively rejected.

The *Yomiuri* has some strong remarks on this topic. It says that, whereas the vaccination fee was only 5 *sen* when vaccine was sold at 25 *sen* per tube, yet now the fee has been suddenly raised to 10 or 20 *sen* while the same quantity of vaccine is obtainable for 5 *sen*. Is not this a case where the Central Sanitary Association and the Sanitary Bureau of the

Home Department should interfere and forbid the arbitrary action of the Tokyo practitioners? So long as such a fee is allowed to be exacted, no compulsory vaccination notification will have practical effect, says the *Yomiuri*. It is as if one should command a cripple to stand upright.

FOREIGN COURTS AND JAPANESE MOURNING.

The question as to whether the Powers of Europe and America having treaties with Japan, should observe mourning for the late Empress Dowager, has caused a good deal of editorial writing in the Tokyo papers. The *Asahi* remarks that the close ties of consanguinity now existing between the various crowned heads of Europe, make it a mere matter of course that each should observe mourning upon a death occurring in any of the Royal or Imperial families. In Japan, however, this system of international etiquette has yet to be evolved, for it was only during the last Cabinet's tenure of office that the Japanese Court, out of deference to certain Powers who were in mourning, publicly sent messages of condolence and set apart certain days for Court mourning. This was not the result of any formal arrangement with these Powers, but simply as a mark of sympathy. It is felt that the time has now arrived when something definite should be agreed upon in the matter. With that view, therefore, a Tokyo contemporary avers that the Government opened negotiations with various Powers, and as a result one replied that the matter could be arranged after a conference with all the Powers; while another said that its Court would observe mourning upon receipt of a despatch under the Emperor's hand and seal, informing them of the death of the Empress Dowager, a telegraphic message not being sufficiently definite. These replies have encouraged the Government to persevere in the negotiations so that a satisfactory precedent can be inaugurated. The *Asahi* ridicules the suggestion of some writers that the matter should form the subject of a question in the Diet, and warns them against making it a political topic. From telegrams appearing in the vernacular papers, we learn that Spain observed Court mourning for the death of the Empress Dowager.

THE MITSUI BANK.

The Mitsui Bank (Mitsui Ginko), having announced its intention of taking foreign business, our readers will be interested by some details of its history and organization. It is the oldest banking establishment in Japan, having grown out of the exchanges established by the firm in Kyoto, Osaka, and Yedo (now Tokyo) over two hundred years ago. It is a partnership undertaking, owned by the heads of the five branches of the Mitsui Family, who assume unlimited liability for all its affairs. The Bank's career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. At the period of the *Meiji* Restoration, when the national finances were in an embarrassed and confused condition, the Bank was able to render such signal services to the State that the chief representative of the family, Mr. Mitsui Hachiroemon, has been honoured with a patent of nobility by the Emperor—an appropriate distinction, not

alone as a national recognition of merit, but also because the Mitsui were originally of the banneret class. There is certainly no bank in Japan more widely known or thoroughly trusted, and we are not surprised to learn from the latest financial statement that the sums deposited with the Bank aggregate 24½ million yen, against a paid-up capital of 2 millions, and a reserve fund of one million eight hundred thousand. The Bank seems to transact all kinds of legitimate business, including the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks, a class of transaction likely to assume considerable importance for foreigners by-and-by. Many foreigners already bank with the Mitsui, though the fact does not appear to be widely known. It offers special facilities. Customs dues, for example, may be paid with its cheques, instead of cash, and its numerous branches throughout the country enable payments to be conveniently made and received by foreigners doing business with Japanese. Some years ago, we published a brief account of the origin of the Mitsui Family, and of the very extended field of its business operations. We observe that it has now issued a pretty hand-book, in the latest style of such volumes, illustrated with platinotypes, and containing full particulars of the Mitsui enterprises, the Bank, the Land Department, the Busan Kaisha, the Mining Department, the Dry Goods Department—known under the famous name of "Yechigoya"—and the Industrial and Engineering Department, which includes large engineering works at Shibaura, and six silk factories. The rates of interest allowed by the Bank are very tempting, namely:—

On current account, 12 1/2% per 100 yrs of	4 3/8 % per annum.
daily balance,.....	6 % per annum.
On fixed deposits for 24 months.....	5 3/4 % per annum.
On fixed deposits for 6 months.....	5 1/2 % per annum.
On fixed deposits for 3 months.....	5 % per annum.

THE CAREW CASE.

We have received a letter with reference to Dr. Divers' evidence at the Carew trial and his subsequent utterances in the press, but we can not see that any good purpose will be served by re-opening this subject. There does not appear to be much more to say, unless some technical expert should happen to come forward with fresh testimony. We do not think that the evidence was at all sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty, or that such a verdict would have been rendered on such evidence in England. Some of our critics profess to be shocked at our attitude, imagining that they detect in it an attempt to discredit the administration of British justice in Japan. That line of argument—or rather of invective—is really too silly. Had Englishmen always been restrained by such reverent tenderness for the working of established institutions, they would not have the good reason that they now have to be proud of their Courts of Law and their Judiciary. Nothing is more contemptible, in our opinion, than the spurious patriotism that renders some folks bitterly intolerant of all criticism directed against anything British. It will generally be observed that these same folks are themselves conspicuously prone to criticise everything that is not British, but if the tables are turned for an instant, then indeed the rash commentator is cried down as a renegade and buried under an avalanche of obloquy. Nothing more un-English can be conceived. It is essentially a British habit to speak one's mind openly,

and it is essentially a British privilege to receive a fair hearing. Still more, if an Englishman thinks that a woman has been condemned unjustly, he would be a miserable craven, unworthy of his nationality, did he refrain from uttering a protest. We do not think that it has been our custom to shrink from speaking our mind freely in these columns, and it certainly is not our intention to cultivate any such custom hereafter, possessing, as we do, absolute confidence that every Anglo-Saxon whose esteem is worth seeking, desires to hear all questions discussed on their merits, not sheltered from scrutiny under the foolish pretext that whatever is British must be immaculate, or must, at any rate, be upheld as immaculate.

CRIME AND EDUCATION.

Mr. Ishii Ian has contributed an essay to the *Yomiuri* about the relation between crime and education in Japan. He holds that education tends to lessen crime, and the figures he gives are intended to prove that doctrine. The result of his researches into cases of capital offences between 1882 and 1895 is as follows:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
	Lite. rate.	Illite. rate.	L. II.	L. II.	L. II.
Males.....	55	54	82	74	115
Females...	2	8	3	18	8
Totals.....	57	62	85	92	123
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Total of 7 years.
	L. II.	L. II.	L. II.	L. II.	L. II.
Males.....	198	243	176	149	175
Females...	8	74	6	40	6
Totals...	206	317	182	189	181
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	L. II.	L. II.	L. II.	L. II.	L. II.
Males.....	138	82	180	151	154
Females...	4	55	10	75	19
Totals...	142	137	190	226	173
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total of 7 years.
	L. II.	L. II.	L. II.	L. II.	L. II.
Males.....	189	164	184	145	206
Females..	10	68	15	95	16
Totals...	199	232	199	240	222

Relative increase or decrease during the second period of 7 years as compared with the first:—

	1882-1888.	1889-1895.
Males ..	268	32
Females ..	37	213
Totals ..	305	255

The schedule given by the essayist is subdivided into 23 headings, distinguished according to crimes; as murder, burglary with force, incendiarism, and so forth. Male criminals, he explains, increase in number, cases of incendiarism excepted, and the increase is marked in the case of those that have received education. On the other hand, the number of female offenders shows an increase on the side of the illiterate, from which it may be inferred that the effect of education on crime varies according to sex. Differentiated according to the nature of the crime in each sex, it is found that murderous assaults on parents, burglaries culminating in murder, and incendiarism are generally more common among the illiterate than among the educated. But irrespective of the progress or otherwise of education, offences such as forgery of coin and documents, swindling, and so forth naturally increase with the general advance of the time. Crimes against seniors in the family, as parents, parents-in-law, and so forth, during the first seven years, totalled 49 and 4

in the educated male and female sex respectively, the corresponding figures in the illiterate section being 37 and 3. During the second period of 7 years, the educated criminals of this class were 55 males and 2 females, and the uneducated, 38 males and 9 females. However, if the following figures relating to offences against seniors in the family, to burglaries and to incendiarisms, during the two periods, be compared, it will be seen that the progress of education is not followed by any increase of crime:—

	1882-1888.	1889-1895.
Crimes against family superiors.		
Male. Female.	Male. Female.	
First Period	49..... 4.....	37..... 3
Burglary with Murder.		
First Period	186..... 7.....	173..... 3
Incendiarism.		
First Period	268..... 13.....	365..... 114
Crimes against family superiors.		
Male. Female.	Male. Female.	
Second Period	55..... 2.....	38..... 9
Burglary with Murder.		
Second Period	192..... 4.....	136..... 7
Incendiarism.		
Second Period	387..... 20.....	504..... 228

Even granting, as some criminologists maintain, that the foregoing figures may be construed as indicating that the advance of education is accompanied by an increase of crime, considerable allowance must be made for the fact that the distinction of literate and illiterate is very broad, and that persons barely able to write their own names are included in the former class. The essayist is of opinion that the rate of educational progress must be investigated, and its ratio to the increase of educated criminals carefully compared. He falls back on educational statistics giving the number of attendants from 1873 to 1893, and discovers that during these 21 years, the number of school-going boys and girls increased as much as 2,130,500, approximately. The attendance of one child at school has the effect of more or less educating other members of the same family. Illiterate parents or brothers of the child acquire, in many cases, at least sufficient knowledge to write their own names. Moreover, the result of conscription on the general progress of education must be immense, for privates originally illiterate return to their villages as comparatively educated men on the expiration of their service with the Colours. The standard for discriminating illiteracy, as adopted at present, is too indefinite. It is not possible to arrive at any fair judgment as to the relation between education and crime. The mode of classifying criminals according to literacy and illiteracy must be amended, and those coming under the former category should be subdivided into three or four headings, as, for instance, those that have gone through the primary course or higher course of common school education, and so on.

Possibly, statistics as to the efficacy or non-efficacy of correction and as to the reformation of liberated convicts, statistics compiled at the Penitentiaries under the direct control of the Home Office, may be more trustworthy for the given purpose. The results covering four years, between 1890 to 1893 inclusive, are as follow:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Those who can read and write	45.28	54.72	47.63	52.37
Those who are illiterate	38.39	61.61	39.63	60.37
Those who can read and write	48.02	51.98	50.92	49.08
Those who are illiterate	42.44	57.56	46.76	53.24

Another table is given by the writer showing the number of criminals subdivided into literate and illiterate, and the per-

centage that each class constitutes of the total number:—

STATISTICS OF CRIMINALS GUILTY OF SERIOUS OFFENCES ACCORDING TO LITERARY OR ILLITERACY.

	Literate.		Illiterate.	
	Total.	Percentage of the Whole.	Total.	Percentage of the Whole.
1895.....	1,705	58.20	1,226	41.80
1894.....	1,803	58.22	1,294	41.78
1893.....	1,825	56.17	1,424	43.83
1892.....	1,854	57.14	1,391	42.86
1891.....	2,137	58.57	1,512	41.43
1890.....	1,942	57.73	1,422	42.27
1889.....	1,582	61.10	1,007	38.90
1888.....	1,973	59.95	1,318	40.05
1887.....	2,752	62.54	1,648	37.46

It may be seen from the above that the rate of educated criminals shows some tendency to decrease, while that of the uneducated gives a contrary indication.

Statistics of the rough character given by Mr. Ishii are apt to be very misleading. Education is a relative term. A Japanese peasant that can write his own name would be classed among the literate, yet it would not at all follow that he had competence to read books and newspapers. In short, in acquiring a certain measure of caligraphy, he would merely have learned how to use a pen and how to write three or four ideographs, but would remain as completely ostracised as ever from the elevating moral influences that education is supposed to bring in its train. At all events, it can scarcely be worth while to discuss this question very seriously. Education must tend to develop the higher qualities of the human race, though, at the same time, opportunities for committing crime and temptations to commit it, are greater among an educated than among an uneducated community. The net result may be perplexing, but surely it is better that a man should essay to climb the heights of knowledge, even if the effort involves falls that are not risked by one grovelling at the foot.

LENGTH OF PEDAL.

Considering that two million persons now ride cycles in the United Kingdom, it is not wonderful that varieties of opinion should exist on many points connected with this splendid exercise and most exhilarating pastime. Yet surely there ought to be something like a consensus of views about a question so rudimentary as the proper length of the pedal. It appears, however, that there is nothing like a consensus. We have heard one experienced cyclist assert that at no point of the stroke ought the leg to be quite straight; another, that when the pedal is at its lowest, the rider should be barely able to touch it with his toe; and a fourth, that no contact whatever should be possible between the foot and the pedal when the latter is at its lowest point. We do not, for our own part, claim any competence to pass judgment in a matter where experts differ so radically. Here, however, is an opinion formulated with every semblance of assurance in a prominent medical journal; an opinion that commends itself to common sense:—"The height of the pedal should be such that the pedal at its lowest point can be easily reached with the ball of the foot, the foot being horizontal—that means full play to the ankle." The same authority lays down these principles:—"That the rider's position should be upright, not stooping; that the bicycle ought to be constructed so that the position of the handles shall be straight and placed so

that pulling with the arms shall assist the work of the legs, without disarranging the steering or shifting the rider on the seat; and that the seat must be far enough back to secure a steady hold of the driving hind wheel on the road, and to place little weight on the front wheel."

THE OPIUM LAW.

The following Opium Law was issued on the 21st ult. over the signature of Baron Nogi Giten, Governor-General of Formosa:—

Art. I.—The term "Opium," employed in this Law, means manufactured opium, opium for smoking, and opium powder.

Art. II.—Opium paste and opium powder shall be sold by the Government. It is forbidden to import or manufacture opium, or drugs containing the essence of opium and producing the same effect as opium for smoking; or to sell, purchase, transfer, receive, or possess the above articles without special permission.

Art. III.—Only by persons judged to be incurably addicted to the opium habit will the purchase and smoking of opium be permitted, licenses being granted to them for the purpose.

Art. IV.—The following businesses shall be licensed:—

1. Sale of opium for smoking.
2. Manufacture and sale of opium-smoking apparatus.
3. Retailing of opium-smoking apparatus.
4. Establishing opium-smoking shops.
5. Wholesale trade in opium powder, which shall be permitted to dispensers or druggists only.

Art. V.—Medical practitioners, dispensing chemists or druggists, and apothecaries shall alone be competent to possess opium powder, to sell or buy, transfer or receive it, without a special license.

Art. VI.—A fee must be paid for the licenses specified in Arts. III. and IV., the amount of the fee to be determined by Notification from the Governor-General's Office.

Art. VII.—Persons licensed to purchase and use opium for smoking or to keep opium-smoking shops, may purchase or own opium-smoking apparatus.

Art. VIII.—Should any person licensed to retail opium for smoking, sell or otherwise convey opium to persons not possessing licenses to purchase and use opium for smoking, the offence shall be punishable with penal servitude for a limited term, or to the imposition of a fine not exceeding 5,000 yen.

Art. IX.—Should the licensed keeper of an opium-smoking shop give the use of the shop or apparatus to persons not possessing licenses to purchase and use opium for smoking, he shall be liable to minor confinement with hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding 2,000 yen.

Art. X.—Should a person licensed to manufacture and sell smoking apparatus or to retail them, sell or otherwise transfer the apparatus to persons not holding a licence to keep smoking shops or to purchase and use opium, he shall be liable to minor confinement with hard labour or to a fine not exceeding 2,000 yen.

Art. XI.—Any person importing or manufacturing raw opium, opium powder, or drugs possessing the same efficacy as opium for smoking, shall be liable to major confinement with hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding 3,000 yen. Any person that sells or buys, conveys, receives, or possesses raw opium or drugs possessing the same efficacy as opium for smoking, shall be liable to major confinement for not more than 4 years, with or without a fine not exceeding 1,300 yen.

The same punishment shall be meted out to any one who, without obtaining permission, deals wholesale in opium powder, or who, not being a medical practitioner, or a dispensing druggist or chemist, sells, purchases, transfers, receives, or possesses opium powder.

In the foregoing three cases, the goods shall be seized, or should they have been already sold, the price obtained for them shall be confiscated.

Art. XII.—The sale of opium for smoking and of opium powder, and the granting of licences, as specified in the present Law, may, according to convenience, be carried out in each locality in turn, the localities for the purposes being divided.

Art. XIII.—Even during the interval after the enforcement of the present Law, and the issue of licences under it, the following provisions shall be put into force:—

1. Only those that have been previously accustomed to use opium for smoking shall be permitted to purchase, use, or possess opium-smoking paste and smoking apparatus.
2. Those that have thus far made a business of the manufacture or sale of opium-smoking paste or smoking apparatus, or of the retailing thereof, may be permitted to carry on the trade as before.
3. Those that have hitherto kept smoking shops may be permitted to carry on the business as before and to own or purchase smoking apparatus.
4. Raw opium, or opium-smoking paste, or smoking apparatus, hitherto possessed by persons not engaged in business connected with opium, may be either retained or sold to men engaged in the business.

Art. XIV.—In a locality where licences have been issued and the sale of opium-smoking paste has been conducted, all persons, except those that have obtained licences, must deliver up to the Government any opium or smoking apparatus owned by them, and the Government shall pay a proper price. Should the foregoing provision be violated and delivery to the Government be neglected, the offender shall be punished with major confinement for a period not exceeding one year, or with a fine not exceeding 350 yen. The opium or smoking apparatus shall be confiscated or, if already sold, a sum corresponding to their price shall be collected.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN SHANGHAI.

We take the following from the *North China Daily News*:—

A murderous assault was made on a local shipmaster by some sampun men at Pootung early on Friday morning. Captain Corner, of the *Yungping*, was returning on board from the A.D.C. performance, and to go to his ship, which was lying well down the harbour, hired a sampun at the Ewo Road jetty. It was raining at the time, and, on getting over to the Pootung side, the sampun man objected to going any further and wished to land Captain Corner at the New Dock. He, however, insisted on the sampun man proceeding, but on reaching the Eastern Wharf the coolie ran up alongside the pontoon, jumped ashore, and called to some other sampun men who were lying alongside. Captain Corner also got ashore and was immediately assailed by three men with bamboos. He defended himself as well as he was able with his umbrella, and finally made his escape to the house of Mr. Bentley, the wharfinger. He was then bleeding profusely from a very severe scalp wound and was suffering from other severe injuries to the arms and face, besides being almost exhausted through loss of blood. His injuries were attended to as well as possible at the time, but he was unable to get across the river to obtain medical assistance until the following morning. We are glad to say that Captain Corner has not sustained any injury of a permanent nature, and he is to be congratulated on having escaped as well as he did. An assault of this kind is fortunately of very rare occurrence here, but it serves to show the need of the adoption of some system of supervision as in Hongkong, viz.—A policeman should be stationed at two or three of the most frequented landing places after a certain hour at night, for the purpose of taking the numbers of sampuns hired, and the destinations of passengers. If this were done the detection and apprehension of the perpetrators of an outrage like this would be a simple matter. As it is, in this case they are likely to get off scot free, as no clue to their identity can be obtained.

Redemption and War Loan Bonds to the value of about yen 20,000 were sold on Tuesday, at yen 100.20 and 100.30. Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. are stated to have been the purchasers.

THE KING OF KOREA.

THE King of the KOREA, whom some critics describe as a kindly personage with large latent abilities, and others declare to be a man of little feeling and less competence, is at present passing through some unfortunate phases of his career. Perhaps the most charitable view to take of his character is that it has no opportunity to show its own colours, and that it simply reflects the tints of the royal entourage. Everybody remembers the brutal assassination of the two Ministers KIM HONG-CHIP and CHUNG PYENG-HA, just a year ago. It has been generally supposed that the barbarous fate of these officials was regretted in Korea, and that the Government eschewed all endorsement of the act. But such a theory will not hold any longer. The Minister of Justice, CHO PYENG-SIK, has memorialized the Throne to the effect that KIM and CHUNG, together with YU KIL-CHUN and CHO HI-YUN, all of whom His Excellency denounces as "traitors," "made friends with foreigners; compelled HIS MAJESTY to give up the royal prerogatives; forced the THRONE to issue a decree to reduce HER MAJESTY, the late QUEEN, to a common personage; and made HIS MAJESTY cut off the top-knot." KIM, the Minister declares, was the leader in these movements, and CHUNG, "by deceptive advice, prevented HER MAJESTY from escaping the danger." "The two traitors were killed during the confusion of last February without being punished in a proper legal manner." Therefore the Minister of Justice urges the THRONE "to punish them by a proper procedure," and announces that "the Department of Justice is willing to undertake the administration of the extreme penalty." The KING agrees. He has received many memorials on the subject, he plaintively says, but has never been able to obtain positive proof against the accused. Therefore he delayed. But now HIS MAJESTY has clear evidence: the declaration of the Minister of Justice—a Minister "so well versed in the proper administration of the law that We need not say much more about the matter." So Mr. CHO is to perform the extreme penalty on the assassinated men. The bodies of the unhappy victims of savage ferocity were so mutilated at the time that it is difficult to see what further horrors can be perpetrated upon them. But they will doubtless be exhumed, carved up and "distributed" after orthodox Korean fashion. It will be a pleasant sight for the murderers. We do not learn that any attempt has ever been made to detect or punish them. No Minister memorializes the Throne that he is "willing to undertake the administration of the extreme penalty" in their case. On the contrary, after a year's immunity from prosecution, they are now to see their crime publicly justified by the wreaking of barbarous revenge upon the decayed corpses of

their victims. Murder, in its proverbial "stalking abroad" career, seems unlikely to encounter many obstacles at the hands of the present Korean Ministers of State and Royal personages. After a delay of, say, twelve months, assassins may look forward to vindication from the THRONE. The murderer of KIM in Shanghai, and the would-be murderer of MIN in Tokyo, are now high in office. Where are the murderers of the Cabinet leaders of last February? Perhaps they, too, are in high office. The Minister of Justice probably knows, and as he is "well versed in the proper administration of the law," the world may feel, like the weary KING, that it "need not say much more about the matter." We must not forget, indeed, that all these things happened in the sequel of that abominable crime, the assassination of the QUEEN. If the Koreans are moved to feelings of fury and vengeance when they recall that horror, there is much excuse to be found for them. But that a Minister of Justice should publicly announce his "willingness to undertake the administration of the extreme penalty" upon the corpses of two murdered members of the Cabinet for a crime that was never legally judged, betrays a shockingly primeval conception of judicial administration.

The KING, if he keeps an account with his own conscience, may find some items to enter on the credit side. Prominent among them is the fact that he has actually spent a night in the Kyengwon Palace. HIS MAJESTY'S exultation at this feat has overflowed in the form of a Royal Edict:—

Since the removal of the Royal Ancestral portraits and the remains of Her Majesty to the Kyengwon Palace, We spent a whole night in the same house for the first time; which makes Us feel that We are doing Our duties to some extent.

The publication of this piece of intelligence, with its corollary of triumph, suggests the impression that the Kyengwon Palace is a haunted place, and that the KING, having played the part of the valorous guest in the family-ghost chamber, invites the applause of his loyal subjects. But it suggests, also, that the notion of leaving the shelter of the Russian Legation assumes alarming proportions in the Royal imagination. To have passed one night beyond that hospitable compound of refuge is an achievement over which the KING expects his people to clap hands of bravo. Exalted by the memory of his brave deed, the KING goes on to say:—"The Winter set in before the work of the buildings was finished. But the Spring will be here before long and We hereby order the constructors of the buildings to complete the work as soon as possible." The timely winter's arrival was as welcome as the tardy spring's appearance will be distasteful. Is it not a pitiful pageant? This poor monarch hiding under a foreign flag within his own dominions, and becoming emo-

tional over the audacity of venturing to creep out for a single night to a palace where the cenotaph of his QUEEN is enshrined!

THE "HIMEJI MARU" MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE methods pursued by the Marine Court of Inquiry, assembled to examine into the circumstances of the loss of the steamship *Himeji Maru*, which struck on the Bombay Reef of the Paracels, have elicited unfavourable comment in the editorial and the correspondence columns of local English journals. We confess that the published report of the proceedings caused us also much astonishment. As to the merits of the case, we do not presume to offer any opinion. The Court suspended the certificate of the Master, Captain TIPPLE, for four months, and the only remark that need be made about the sentence is that, if Captain TIPPLE lost his ship through want of sufficient care—a point concerning which we have nothing to say—he has not been heavily dealt with. What concerns us is that the Court did not display qualities such as may reasonably be expected of such a tribunal. Persons competent to act as judges, assessors, or in any other capacity connected with a marine court of inquiry, must be assumed to possess full knowledge of the many perils and dangers to which those that follow the sea as a profession are exposed. Unless there is some flagrant act of carelessness or want of sobriety on the part of the officer whose case is under investigation, the inquiry ought to be conducted on courteous and equitable lines, nor would some evidence of sympathy with his misfortune be out of place. But the method pursued by the *Himeji Maru* Court not only betrayed a lamentable lack of fairness, but was also disfigured by overbearing harshness. Witnesses appearing before such a tribunal are not placed on oath. They are merely cautioned. It is conceivable, therefore, that the officer undergoing trial may allow himself some latitude in presenting his case, but, on the whole, his testimony is safeguarded against flagrant misrepresentation. So far as we can judge, everything possible was done by Captain TIPPLE to lay before the Court the facts of the *Himeji's* loss in a lucid, straightforward manner. Log-book and charts had been preserved and forwarded for inspection. There was no question whatever of false entries or even erasures. Yet a member of the Court allowed himself to throw discredit on the log-book by saying "anything may be in the log-book for aught I know." We have always understood that the accurate writing up of his log-book is one of the inviolable traditions of a British ship-master, and it strikes us as particularly injudicious that a Japanese Marine Court should openly evince its contempt for such an important

record. So soon as official discredit is openly thrown upon log-books, the fine conservative conscientiousness that sailors have habitually brought to their compilation will cease to be effective. We note, further, that the Court ridiculed the route chosen by the master of the *Himeji*. But it now appears that the route was in conformity with instructions contained in the China Sea Directory, so that the Court is placed in the peculiar position of having rejected an authority respected by all ship-masters. Had the Master of the *Himeji* failed to navigate his steamer in accordance with the rules laid down in the Directory, the Court would certainly have been justified in censuring him severely. But the Court prescribed a course of its own, and declared, with reference to a track eastward of the Bombay Shoal, that "it is by taking such courses that these shoals have been lighted on." The Court may be right and the Directory wrong. We have no competence to judge between them. But the Directory being the book supplied to ship-masters by all maritime companies, Japanese not excepted, the fact that its rules do not receive recognition at the hands of Japanese Courts can not be too soon or too widely published.

The chief point with reference to the *Himeji* disaster was a question of currents. The Master alleged an abnormal current for which he could not have been expected to make allowance and ought not to be held responsible. Currents are frequently uncertain factors, and if any evidence be produced that seas lying in the track of numerous steamers are subject to currents not yet fully understood, a marine tribunal should be keenly interested in eliciting and sifting such evidence. But the *Himeji* Court showed a very different spirit. It treated with curt incredulity the evidence adduced by the master of the *Himeji*; denied point blank that any current existed such as the master of a Peninsular and Oriental steamer reported, and altogether conveyed the impression that it was not prepared to listen to anything inconsistent with its own preconceived ideas. If that be the general attitude of such tribunals, they evidently place themselves beyond the reach of all new information, for assuredly it is not to be expected that masters of steamers will furnish reports or make statements the certain fate of which is to be dismissed with contempt. It is only fair to note that the proceedings of the Court were practically directed by the foreign member, and that the attitude and comments upon which we have here animadverted were directly his. But the responsibility rests finally with the Court, and we are constrained to say that such methods are not calculated to improve the reputation of Japanese tribunals.

THE JACOB CASE.

MR. LOWDER, as will be seen from correspondence published elsewhere, has found himself in a position to offer to Miss JACOB a very frank apology for "the pain and mental suffering to which she was put in consequence of the charge preferred by him against her." The amend is tardy, but that it has been made at the earliest moment consistent with clear conviction, we entertain no doubt. Every one reading the stenographic report of the proceedings in Court when the prosecution of Miss JACOB was abandoned, could not fail to see that, although not furnished with evidence sufficient to warrant him in pressing the charge, Mr. LOWDER did not feel so entirely persuaded of the baselessness of his original suspicions as to offer a frank and unreserved apology. His language savoured of coldness, and suggested exigency rather than conviction. Yet he must have been perfectly well aware at the time that public sympathy and indignation had been strongly roused on Miss JACOB's behalf, and that an influential movement was on foot to institute legal proceedings against him for defamation of character. That contingency he faced, rather than make any public declaration not endorsed by his conscience. So, at any rate, we interpret the situation, nor can we perceive that any one is justified in interpreting it otherwise. Up to the moment of Miss JACOB's arrest it may be taken for granted that no member of the foreign community desired to see Mrs. CAREW convicted. On the contrary, every one would have rejoiced heartily had her Counsel discovered some means of rebutting the terrible charge against her. Public sympathy was with her, to that extent at all events. But Miss JACOB's arrest, and especially the circumstances connected with it, caused a revulsion of feeling. Some detected indecent haste in the fact that the arrest was made on Sunday, the accused being thus condemned to a night in prison before her case could be magisterially heard. Of course such a consideration would not have weighed a feather had the accusation turned out to be well founded. Others were outraged by the licence that the Court permitted in the matter of the accused's papers. Certainly that feature of the affair invited severe criticism, and the public still remains ignorant as to the nature of the misunderstanding by which the prosecutor's temporary chambers, instead of the precincts of the Court, became the place for examining the papers. Mr. LOWDER, of course, must have been prepared to perform the examination in Court, in the presence of an official, but it would appear that his request for leave to do so elicited permission to remove the papers to a more convenient place. He adopted the precaution of securing the presence of an independent witness during

the scrutiny, but unquestionably the whole thing was highly irregular, and must have had its origin in a misconception on the part of the official through whom the Magistrate's instructions were conveyed. The censure evoked by this particular incident savoured somewhat of extravagance, though sound enough at bottom. As for Mrs. CAREW, public sentiment appears to have become prejudiced against her at once, owing to a suspicion that she had instigated an attempt to transfer the burden of her own guilt to the shoulders of an innocent woman. We believe that no grounds whatever existed for such a suspicion, but, whether justifiable or unjustifiable, it wrought great mischief to Mrs. CAREW's cause, and roused on Miss JACOB's behalf a degree of fervour more creditable to the hearts than to the heads of her supporters. We feel the utmost sympathy with Miss JACOB, but, after all, her position now is the very reverse of painful, nor can any one pretend to think that the whole affair will not inure to her benefit rather than to her disadvantage. What seems to have been unfortunately forgotten is that the public has no means of judging precisely how much warrant her prosecutor had, or believed that he had, for laying a charge against her; how many witnesses, in the eagerness and excitement engendered by the strange circumstances of the time, made statements that they subsequently found themselves unwilling, or we should rather say, unable, to repeat upon oath, or how impossible it must have been for Mr. LOWDER himself, amid the heavy pressure of business entailed by the CAREW trial which he had to conduct single-handed—how impossible it must have been for him to reject all testimony until it had received independent sifting at his own hands. These various allowances must be made if we are to judge the case fairly, and though in urging them we place ourselves in momentary opposition to a number of the leading members of the community, it is none the less inevitable that we should raise our voice in the cause of justice. Miss JACOB is now fully vindicated, and it will be strange if her most enduring sentiment in connection with this vivid incident of her life is not one of confidence in the strong support that an innocent person, man or woman, may always count upon receiving from a British community.

NEW RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

We understand that Baron R. Rosen has been appointed to represent Russia at the Japanese Court. Baron Rosen was Secretary of Legation and *Chargé d'Affaires* in Tokyo in the early eighties. He left Japan in 1883, if we remember rightly, on promotion to be Secretary in Washington. His return to Tokyo in the capacity of Minister will be welcomed by a great number of friends.

KOREAN NEWS.

Korean finance, according to the Japanese vernacular press, is being straightened under the vigilant control of Mr. Brown, the English adviser to the Treasury. Mr. Brown's report shows that the Korean Treasury has effected economies aggregating no less than 1,600,000 Korean *yen* in the present year, which is quite a large saving compared with the revenue of the country, 4 million *yen* or so. It ought to be remembered that, when the revolution broke out in Korean politics in February last, everything was thrown out of order, especially finance. Mr. Brown, who had previously been a Commissioner in the Customs, was then appointed adviser to the Treasury. Fortunately, the Government had at that time a surplus of over a million *yen*, and this sum the new adviser determined to guard with the most rigorous care. Every possible economy was put into force and new undertakings were abandoned. Almost every unusual request made by a Minister of State to the Treasury was refused, and the payment of several months' salary of superfluous Government officials was abandoned. It is not strange, therefore, that Mr. Brown became the target of complaint, and an agitation was set afoot to compass his dismissal. He thereupon concluded a secret agreement with the King, and armed with this (which guaranteed his employment for three years), he looked upon the petty machinations of his assailants with disdain. Steadily he tightened the purse-strings, and succeeded in effecting economies. Mr. Brown is of opinion that if the Government is desirous of prolonging its life, it must stick to this negative financial policy, for the utmost economy must be enforced in every item of disbursement. If this policy is maintained, the surplus at the end of the present year will reach over four million *yen*, and no necessity will arise for recourse to a foreign loan. It is said that the idea of borrowing three million *yen* from the Russo-Chinese Bank originated with a certain political coterie having a special object in view, and that the Government has no desire to resort to this extraordinary means of raising funds. Questions now attracting public attention in Korea are the sudden appointment of Min Yong-hwa, the all powerful Minister of War, to be Envoy Extraordinary to Russia, Austria, France, Germany, England, and Italy; and the movements of Min Yong-tsu, the most powerful latent force in Korea. Opinions differ as to this sudden removal of Yong-hwa from the stage of home politics, some attributing it to the growing influence of Yong-tsu; or to the result of an understanding between Yong-hwa and Mr. Waerber, which was arrived at with the view of strengthening Russian influence in Korea. A third conjecture is that Yong-hwa's power is on the wane, and he therefore intends to remove himself from the reach of public odium. Supposing the first explanation to be nearest the truth, and supposing that the removal signifies Yong-hwa's banishment from the field of active politics, the question arises whether Yong-hwa's sense of inability or his growing dread of Russia's ambition, has influenced his decision. At all events, the change must have some grave import. His supposed dread of Russia may not be unfounded, judging from the almost universal desire of Koreans to see their king return to his palace. Rumour

says that Mr. Waerber has declared himself opposed to the King's return to the Palace. The Korean statesmen, even of pro-Russian views, have lately awakened from their pleasant delusion; and reaction is now afoot against Russia.

Yong-tsu's movements are an enigma as perplexing as Yong-hwa's sudden removal. Kin Phyoong-si has been relieved from the Premiership, after having tendered his resignation for the fourteenth time. The selection of a competent successor is very difficult. The Portfolio of Home Affairs is at present most popular, and Yong-tsu is believed to have an eye upon it.

Such are the views expressed by Tokyo journals. They will be read with caution by foreigners, much discredit having been thrown upon the veracity, or rather the nature of the sources of information at the command, of Japanese correspondents in Seoul. We are bound to say, however, that events have not always justified the sweeping verdict of the late correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who told the public that nothing coming from the pen of his Japanese *confrères* in the Korean capital merited serious consideration. In a great many cases the letters from Korea published by Tokyo journals have afforded valuable indications of the trend of events in the Peninsula. However, these comments are scarcely merited by the quality of the news immediately in question. Mr. Brown's success in the field of Korean finance is already appreciated, and it may be assumed that if, by legitimate economies, he can stave off the necessity of recourse to foreign—especially Russian—pecuniary aid, he will spare no effort to secure that end. As for the statement that Mr. Waerber opposes the return of the King to his palace, we find it difficult to credit. The situation in Korea must be growing intolerable to the Koreans themselves, and that it long ago became irksome to Russia can scarcely be doubted. Being a situation plainly calculated to engender discontent and encourage intrigue, some safe and practical exit from it is probably desired by the Russian Representative as much as by any one else. Concerning Min Yong-tsu's possible accession to the Cabinet in the position of Home Minister, our readers doubtless recollect that, according to intelligence contained in the latest files of the *Independent*, Pak Chung-yang, Minister of Home Affairs, has resigned, and been succeeded by Nam Chung-chul, formerly President of the Foreign Office and Governor of Pyongan. It seems unlikely that another change should occur immediately in the headship of the same department.

Indications of renewed disturbances are reported from Korea. The "Righteous Army" is again raising its head in the province of Kangwon, the regular scene of its operations. Last spring and summer, the Army committed terrible excesses, and the Government troops proved unable to restore good order completely. Numbers of Japanese were murdered, and political agitators undertook to prove that the insurrection was directed chiefly, if not entirely, against the Japanese, and against the innovations for which they were supposed to be responsible. Finally, after the fall of the Kim Cabinet, and the temporary suppression of progressive influences, the King addressed an euphemistic edict to the insurgents, inferentially patting them on the back for their loyal objection to vexatious innovations and their indignation against

the perpetrators of the Queen's foul assassination; telling them that the venerable top-knot was no longer tabooed, and bidding them disperse to their homes, carrying with them comfortable memories of the part they had played on the political stage and the clemency of which they had been the object. What explanation will be given, we wonder, of this new outbreak? Probably it will be attributed to Japanese instigation. Slander never troubles itself to be consistent. For the information of our readers, however, we may be permitted to quote here what we wrote last July about the doings of this "Righteous Army;" statements that we believe to be not less applicable to the present situation than it was to the past:—"There is no longer any ground for alleging that the hair-cutting edict or the murder of the Queen was the real reason of the recent disturbances in Korea: such things were mere pretexts. To discover the true causes, we must look in a different direction. When Count Inouye went to Seoul, he found there many crying abuses, but none called for speedier remedy than the system of hereditary office-holders. The oppression and corruption resulting from that system in the provinces were incalculable. The privilege of holding this or that official position descended from father to son in absolute entail. Incompetence, extortion, dishonesty—nothing interrupted the succession. Governors of provinces, indeed, were appointed by the Central Government and the small suites that accompanied them found employment within their districts. But, for the rest, the whole provincial administration was in the hands of hereditary office-holders, with results probably never surpassed in any part of the world. This flagrantly evil state of affairs was among the first that Count Inouye endeavoured to correct, and it may well be imagined that every family deprived of such a valuable heirloom became bitterly hostile to reform and its representatives. Another sweeping but most necessary change was the disbandment of the *Kogun*, a force organized originally by the Tai Wön-kun after Admiral Roze's repulse in 1866. It numbered over a hundred thousand men, who, though scattered throughout the provinces, preserved their military organization and constituted a perpetual menace to the peace of the Kingdom, as well as a powerful weapon in the hands of intriguing politicians. The breaking up of this force was, of course, widely resented, not merely by the men composing it, but also by those that counted on it as an instrument for furthering their schemes.

"There can be no doubt that the consummation of these two reforms engendered great discontent in the provinces, but since neither of them could be employed as a popular pretext for insurrection, public tranquillity remained undisturbed. A pretext alone was needed, however, and it was furnished by the hair-cutting edict and by the assassination of the Queen. Outsiders were puzzled to understand why the insurrection continued after liberty as to coiffure had been restored, and despite the fact that the overthrow of the Queen's enemies might be expected to restore to power the family proverbially associated with oppression and corruption. But these things were quite secondary considerations in the eyes of the agitators that fomented the disturbance. If comparative quiet has now been restored, it is not because the Govern-

ment's authority has been re-asserted or the discontent of the hereditary office-holders and the provincial troops allayed, but became the resources of the insurgents have been temporarily exhausted, and to obtain supplies of food, even, has become a difficulty to them. A period of tolerable tranquillity is now anticipated by those best acquainted with the circumstances." That period has probably come to an end now.

The position of the *Independent* in Korean politics is very interesting. The people of the little Kingdom are evidently beginning to use its columns as a means of ventilating their grievances against officials. We find a paragraph detailing the names of several persons who have been subjected to squeezes by a Special Inspector, with the amounts of the extortions. The *Independent* does not vouch for the truth of the statement but deems it worth attention. With such exposures hanging over their heads, Korean officials are likely to mend their ways. On the other hand, our Söul contemporary publishes a eulogy of the first Korean Minister in modern history who "has refused to accept a substantial gift from his friend." This singular specimen of self-denial is Mr. Min Yung-whan, the Minister of War. To pay his debts at the New Year, the Minister had to sell off a number of his belongings. An old friend, who had received many kindnesses at his hands, saw his difficulty and sent him six hundred dollars. Min returned the money, saying that the giving and taking of valuable presents by officials and private persons was the root of Korea's troubles.

The Supreme Court in Söul has been much eulogized of late. The editor of the *Independent* believes it to be "as fair as any Court in the world in deciding the cases of political offenders, considering all the disadvantages that surround Korean legal institutions." In the same *Independent* we find a suggestive example of the Court's doings. It sent word to the Governor of South Chungchong that he had not been performing his duties properly, and that he must forward his chief secretary under police escort to the capital, for the purpose of undergoing punishment in the Governor's stead. The Governor objected, on the double ground that his offence had not been specified and that to punish him by proxy would be illegal. The Court replied, by the medium of a constable, that if the Governor had not a chief secretary, any of his underlings would do, but that unless he sent some one within 8 days, the Court would make things hot for him. A great deal of allowance for "the disadvantages that surround Korean legal institutions" has to be made by readers of this story.

The trial of the persons charged with a plot to carry away the King from the Russian Legation to the Kyengpok Palace was brought to a conclusion by the Supreme Court of Justice in Söul at the beginning of the present month, Mr. C. R. Greathouse, Adviser to the Department of Justice, taking part in the proceedings. The investigation had lasted more than two months, the arrests having been made on November 21st, 1896. Several of the accused were released, and those found guilty were sentenced to receive 100 blows, and to be banished for 15 years. It was supposed, when the first intelligence of the so-called plot became public, that the whole affair had been invented for the purpose of terrifying the King into the

belief that his only chance of safety lay in the protection of the Legation. Apparently that supposition was not well founded for we read that three persons who had been convicted of making a false report of conspiracy, and had been sentenced to three years' banishment, were released by royal edict simultaneously with the above judgment. At the same time, it is to be noted that the five persons now found guilty were convicted on the evidence of three informers, who have been released for turning King's evidence. The "not guilty" number four.

Apropos this question of the King's return to a palace of his own, we read that some private individuals, having asked Mr. Kin Pyeng-si, a former President of the Council of State, to accompany them to Söul for the purpose of asking the King to leave the Russian Legation, were prudently advised by Kin to undertake the business on their own account. At the date of latest advices they were sitting in front of the Kyengwon Palace with a memorial to keep them company. It was in the Kyengwon Palace that the King spent "the whole night" of February 1st, and came away with the conviction that he was "doing his duties to some extent."

CHINESE NEWS.

The owners of foreign hotels in Pekin and Tientsin are increasing the accommodation of the buildings in view of the approaching completion of the railway to the capital, and the influx of tourists that is expected to ensue.

The winter is reported to have been very severe up to the present at Tientsin. The temperature during the third week in January fell to 7° below freezing point. The lowest temperature during the corresponding week in 1896 was +8°. Here are the minima for the two years:—

January.	1897.	1896.
15th	+3°	+20°
16th	+3°	+24°
17th	+3°	+21°
18th	+1°	+10°
19th	-2°	+10°
20th	-2°	+10°
21st	-4°	+8°

Another British expedition to Tibet has returned *re infecta*. It consisted of Captain Welby of the 18th Hussars, and Mr. Malcolm, of the Sutherland Highlanders. They left Leh on the 4th of last May, their caravan consisting of 39 animals and 11 attendants. On the 15th of October, they recrossed the Chinese frontier, en route for Pekin, by which time their following had been reduced to 3 animals and 4 men. They crossed the Na-Pu Pass, but were turned back by Tibetans from the Andok post.

The new Imperial Postal service was inaugurated in China on February 2nd.

A successful effort has been made to prepare China tea with the machinery and according to the methods employed in India. The tea of the experiment was ordinary third-crop Peking leaf, and the well-known firm of tea-dealers, Messrs. Andrew Melrose & Co., of Edinburgh, pronounce most favourably on the result, declaring that if they can get such tea from China they will be able to compete strongly with the Indian and Ceylon products. Certainly something is needed to restore vitality to China's tea trade, for whereas the annual export of China congou from Shanghai to London was 65 million lbs. ten years ago, it is only 13 million lbs. now. It is thought that if such encouraging results can be obtained by improved manipulation of third-crop Peking, great things may be done with first-crop leaf from the Yangtze districts.

Pheasant shooting evidently remains a grand sport in the valleys up the Yangtze. The Chinkiang correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* says that flocks of six to a dozen birds may

be seen within a mile of the city, and that snipe, teal, duck, hares, and deer are also to be had.

The native post offices in Chinkiang made an effort to boycott the new Imperial Post. They formed a guild, and refused to take any letters for the foreign-style institution. But the combination crumbled away in three days.

The following cruel story comes from the Tchou-fu correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

A couple of jugglers put in their appearance at the semi-annual fair held on the parade-ground in the eighth month with a unique attraction. They exhibited a little child curiously mis-shapen, which they proceeded to manipulate in an extraordinary but very cruel manner. For example they forced it into an ordinary water jar (*kuan tsu*) or buried it in the ground with a covering over the head so that the audience which we may be sure was always on hand, were delightfully mystified by answers coming to various questions from such unlikely quarters. Sometimes the sport was varied by gashing one child with a knife and forthwith producing an uninjured one from—no one knew where. The proprietors of this edifying show were reaping a financial harvest when disaster overtook them. The prefectural examinations were in progress, and one day a student from the district of Chuchou joined the crowd about the conjurers. In the stunted and deformed child the young man thought he recognised a little brother (or cousin) who had been kidnapped several years ago. He laid information and the men were arrested. On the person of the child was discovered a birth-mark of which the informant knew.

When brought before the official the child at first refused to say anything, but upon being convinced that he had nothing to fear from his master he told a pitiful tale of mal-treatment. Amongst other things he said that he had been compelled to sleep every night in a water-jar and that by a process of pricking the flesh with needles or, as some report it, by the actual removal of certain tendons of the limbs and fingers, his joints had been made unnaturally pliable.

But there is no use in dwelling upon the details of the little one's sufferings. After his rescue he was brought to our dispensary and our physician did what he could for the miserable little wreck.

The guilty men were terribly beaten several times and were daily exposed to the mocking populace. They are now lying in prison awaiting what will probably be a death sentence.

The Blackburn Commission of British merchants had reached Chungking at the date of latest advices. It appears that, as yet, only one English merchant has ventured to start business there, although there are two German firms and one French. That there is a large opening for British manufactures in Szechuan seems to be admitted, and doubtless the investigations of the Blackburn Commission will contribute to the exploiting of the populous province.

We described in a previous issue the difficulty encountered by M. Haas, French Consul in Chungking, who found that land bought by him for his consulate could not be transferred owing to obstacles raised by the Chinese Authorities. We now read that the difficulty has been solved by M. Haas' consenting to substitute the ideographs "perpetual lease" for the character signifying "purchase." The theory advanced by the local officials was that, as the whole of the land in China belongs to the Emperor, it can not be sold to a foreigner. It is stated that, not many years ago, a missionary got into trouble for employing the very term now dictated to M. Haas. Meanwhile, the American and British Consuls have succeeded in purchasing excellent sites within the city and in the vicinity of the French lot as well as of the quarters of the Customs staff. The position (Wang Kiato) originally designated by the Chinese for a foreign settlement, is completely ignored, as it deserves to be.

A regular meeting of the Tokyo Bank Corporation took place at the Tokyo Bank Assembly Hall on the 15th inst. Mr. Shibusawa, President, being a little late in arriving, Mr. Yamakawa Yuki, of the Nippon Ginko, took the chair. While a motion for appointing an investigating committee to consider the proposed adoption of a gold standard was being discussed, Mr. Shibusawa entered. It was finally decided to entrust the matter to a special committee.

THE NEW RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Count Muravieff, who has been appointed to succeed Prince Lobanof as Minister for Foreign Affairs in Russia, was Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Paris from 1881 to 1884, and subsequently acted as Councillor of Embassy for two or three years, after which he was sent as Russian Minister to Copenhagen, whence he is now promoted to be head of the Foreign Office. *The Times'* Vienna correspondence contains the following with reference to him:—

The news of Count Muravieff's appointment as Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs is perhaps calculated to produce a less favourable impression in Berlin than in Vienna. Somehow the idea has got abroad that he has little sympathy for Germany. Indeed, when first his name was mentioned in connexion with his present appointment it was thought impossible that he could really be selected for the post. As a matter of fact, however, he has had little opportunity at Copenhagen of taking a very active part in diplomatic affairs. His task has been in a great measure confined to acting as intermediary for family matters between the two closely related Courts. All that is known of him in any way to his disadvantage is that he lacks the calm and self-possession which are so necessary for the Foreign Minister of any Great Power. Fortunately, that quality is possessed in an eminent degree by the Emperor Nicholas himself, which affords ample guarantee to the other Powers that Russia's foreign policy will not be influenced to any material extent by the individual temperament of the new Minister. It would therefore, be difficult to see any reason why Count Muravieff's appointment should give dissatisfaction here. It might have been different had the post been intrusted to M. de Nelidoff, as at one time seemed not unlikely. It is no secret that the policy carried out by M. de Nelidoff in Constantinople was never viewed with favour in Vienna—a circumstance which, it is supposed, prevented him from being accredited as Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Court. It is not impossible that the same reasons had something to do with his not being called to the vacant post of Foreign Minister. If that be the case, it would tend to show that the susceptibilities of Austria-Hungary are treated with due consideration in St. Petersburg.

Count Muravieff will, of course, not have unlimited control over the direction of Russia's foreign policy, any more than his predecessors. That belongs to the Emperor alone. But some influence he certainly will have, and it seems to be expected that it will not be exercised with the view of promoting closer relations between Russia and Germany. Yet it may be well to bear in mind that the late Prince Lobanof, on taking office in St. Petersburg, singularly modified the opinions generally attributed to him while he represented his country abroad. The case is not a very unusual one, and an equally striking instance of recent date might be mentioned had not the diplomatist in question now sought the seclusion of private life. Count Muravieff is said by those who know him here to be an affable and accomplished gentleman, not likely in personal intercourse to give umbrage to any one. The probabilities are that, knowing himself that he is given credit for entertaining no great sympathy for the Germans, he will studiously avoid everything calculated to cause friction with Berlin—at all events, so long as that is consistent with the course of Russia's foreign policy.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Recent accounts from the Philippines have indicated that the cause of the rebels was gradually beginning to weaken, and possibly that it was never so strong as it has been depicted by newspaper correspondents. At all events, thoughtful observers concluded that the resolution and indomitable pluck shown by the Spanish Government in dealing with its multifarious difficulties must be rewarded by success in the end, and we are not surprised to learn that very encouraging intelligence has been received in Tokyo. On

the 15th, the Governor-General was to attack the rebel stronghold at Cavite. From twenty to thirty thousand men were said to be entrenched there, and foreigners who had enjoyed an opportunity of examining the position from a distance, predicted confidently that its reduction could not be effected without a force of sixty thousand men at least, and that the Spanish troops under the command of the Governor-General, being, for the most part, raw recruits, would be incapable of contending against the climatic and topographical difficulties that had to be encountered. Events have not confirmed these sinister forecasts. On the 16th instant the following telegram was received at the Spanish Legation in Tokyo, and has been kindly handed to us for publication:—

From General Cabo, Commanding-in-Chief at Manila: February 16th.

The Commander-in-Chief sends the following telegram:—"General Taramillo's force has captured Fort Trouquero, near Bayayongan, at the point of the bayonet. The Binion and Colombo columns, under General Lachambre, have advanced against Silong. Our squadron made a feat of landing a body of marine volunteers, furnished by the Spanish Club, and cannonaded Bacoar, while the battery under Balahicon made a demonstration at Noveleta. Colonel Barriquez attacked Pamplona on the Zapote River. The place was strongly entrenched, and defended by 2,000 rebels with artillery. After an obstinate resistance, lasting four hours, it was taken by our troops. The rebel loss was heavy. They finally fled precipitately, pursued by the attacking column. Our loss was 19 killed and 45 wounded. General Toramillo also took the rebel position at Biger, capturing a number of falconets and small arms. The rebels left 35 dead upon the field. Our loss here was 2 officers and 7 rank and file killed, and 28 rank and file wounded."

It seems plain from the above that the insurgents are unable to resist the Governor-General's forces, and that the work of restoring peace and order can be a question of time only.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A fund for the relief of distress caused by famine in India was opened in London, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, on the 11th of January. The Queen headed the list with five hundred pounds, and the Prince and Princess of Wales gave two hundred and fifty guineas. In two days the subscriptions aggregated over twenty-eight thousand pounds, and by Jan. 28th it reached \$600,000. It is recalled that, during the famine in 1877, seven hundred thousand pounds was contributed in the United Kingdom. The fund in Yokohama, according to the latest published lists, amounts to \$5,761.45. The Kobe total, as published, is \$1,665.50. The *Straits Times*, which opened a subscription list, had received \$12,078 up to the 23rd ult. A fund has been started at Hongkong under Government auspices with the Chief Justice as Chairman.

The Plague is increasing at Bombay and there is great alarm amongst both foreigners and natives, and trade is in a paralyzed state.

News has been received at Hongkong that Plague, Famine, and Rinderpest are rampant in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Kataoka Chokuon, President of the Nippon Kai-Riku Hoken Kaisha (Japanese Sea and Land Insurance Company), will leave the capital for Shanghai and Hongkong in March to inspect the branches at the two ports. He will then proceed to London where he intends to select an official to place in charge of the London Branch of the Company.

IMPERIAL DICT.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House was occupied with Committee work only.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.25 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Continuation of First Reading of a Government Bill relating to Special Accounts for Formosa.
- 2—The Budget, First Reading.
- 3—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to Amendment of the Railway Construction Law.
- 4—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to Amendment of the Railway Construction Law.
- 5—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to a Special System of Land Tax in Districts devastated by Floods.
- 6—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to Amendment of the Press Law.

Before the Bills standing on the Order were taken, Mr. Suzuki Jyubi wished to explain a Question introduced by him with reference to Chinese living in Formosa. As provided in the Shimonoseki Treaty, the Chinese in Formosa were to determine whether they would become Japanese subjects or whether they would remain Chinese subjects, within the space of two years from the ratification of the Treaty; that is to say, by May 8th of the present year. The best plan to pursue apparently would be to treat them as Japanese subjects; but mature consideration showed serious consequences were involved. For if the Formosan Chinese became Japanese subjects, they would be at liberty to settle in any part of Japan proper, and would be entitled to enjoy the same rights and privileges as ordinary Japanese enjoy. Suppose, again, that these Chinese emigrated to America? The American Authorities would continue to regard them as Chinese, and even the Japanese Consulates stationed there would be unable to secure for them permission to land on American soil. Several difficulties would also present themselves if they crossed over to Chinese territory in the character of Japanese subjects. What step did the Government contemplate taking about the Chinese in Formosa? Only a short time remained for settling the question, yet the Government had not given any indication of its intentions.

Mr. Suzuki also referred to the two Questions previously presented by him to the Government, namely, that relating to the Russo-Japanese Convention, and that relating to the affair of the German Representative and the Seijo Gakko students. The Law of the Houses provided that when a Question was submitted to the Government, the latter should give a reply at once, or fix a date when the answer would be given. Neither answers nor an announcement about the date, had yet been received in the case of the above two questions. As to a journalistic rumour that Count Okuma contemplated asking for a secret session in order that he might offer explanations about the Russo-Japanese Convention, Mr. Suzuki wished to say that such a course would be entirely unworthy of Count Okuma, who had declared neither secrecy nor artifice was needed in diplomacy. Even granting that secrecy were necessary sometimes, the convention with Russia would not be a case in point, seeing that the public, both domestic and foreign, were already aware of the existence of a convention of the kind between the two Powers, and, therefore, the matter had already passed beyond the possibility of secrecy.

Mr. Imanishi Kaniichiro (Liberal) next ascended the rostrum and explained, at tedious length, a question introduced by him with reference to the Financial Policy of the Government. His speech was so lacking in clearness and his delivery so awkward, that the House fell into a yawning fit, and frequent cries of *yoshi tamaye* (pray stop) greeted the speaker. It is unnecessary to epitomise the speech.

Mr. Motoda Hajime (Unionist) wished to introduce an urgency motion in the sense that the Order of the Day be altered and that the Press Law Amendment Bill, introduced by him and others, but standing last on the Order, should be taken at once. He had been informed

by the Chairman of the Press Law amendment Bills Committee that the Committee had suspended the work of investigation and were waiting until the Bill introduced by him (Mr. Motoda) was discussed in the House and handed over to the Committee. The motion was approved by the House and also by the Government Delegate, and without any discussion, the Bill was at once handed to the Committee. The Bill standing first on the Order was then taken.

Mr. Kusakari Shimmei (Liberal) criticised the various opinions expressed by Government Delegates and by Mr. Nakano Bunyei (*Shimpo-to*) in favour of the Bill, and, in a speech of great length, urged its rejection.

Mr. Asakura Chikatake (seceder from the Unionist Party) spoke in favour of the Bill much in the same sense as Mr. Nakano had spoken on a previous occasion. The closure was put and carried, and the Bill was rapidly passed through its Second and Third Readings.

The Budget was then taken.

Mr. Motoda Hajime, Chairman of the Budget Committee, ascended the rostrum to explain the Committee's proceedings. He stated, among other things, that a Special Committee elected from among the Committee to deliberate on the policy that the Budget Committee should adopt with regard to the Budget, had decided that, in the main, the Committee should adhere to the scheme of the previous Budget, and that, with regard to matters concerning which the previous Budget did not afford any guidance, due discretion should be exercised by the Committee. He further explained that, in the course of the Committee's proceedings, the Minister of Finance (Count Matsukata) had made the following statements, namely:—That, owing to the short time available for framing the Budget, the Minister had been obliged to adopt, in the main, the financial programme elaborated by the preceding Cabinet; that the loan of 59 million *yen* could be floated with confidence; that the actual revenue would not much differ from the Estimated Revenue appearing in the Budget; that a foreign loan would not be raised; and that, though the expenditures were enormously increased, no serious financial difficulties presented themselves.

Count Matsukata then ascended the rostrum, and stated that he was pleased to learn from the report presented by the Chairman of the Budget Committee, that the Committee had decided to give general approval to the Budget as framed by the Government. The Cabinet had carefully considered the items reduced or rejected by the Committee and had decided to acquiesce in the Committee's amendments so far as concerned the reduction of 1,200,000 *yen* in the Naval Expansion Fund, also the opening of negotiations with the Tanko Railway Company for the purpose of recasting the contract guaranteeing the Railway's profits. With regard, however, to the retrenchments proposed in the Foreign and Home Offices and the Department of Education, although the items were not large, the Government wished that they should be allowed to stand in their original form. Count Matsukata alluded also to the insufficiency of the time available for framing the Budget, and said he hoped that, next year, the Government would be able to compile a Budget entirely satisfactory to the House. With regard to financial arrangements, the Government had a reassuring programme, but he was precluded from explicitly submitting it to the House lest the announcement should agitate the market.

Mr. Kurihara Ryoichi (Liberal) opposed the Budget. Being one of the most influential members in the Liberal Party on account of his erudition, he discussed the matter with considerable insight, but his awkward delivery detracted much from the effect of his speech. His main point was that, though the Government professed to have followed the previous Cabinet's programme in framing the Budget, that was merely a plausible pretence, for he discovered several points of vital difference between the financial measures of the Government and of the previous one. The former Cabinet had intended to obtain by means of a loan, the necessary

funds for the expansion of the national armaments, but that was because the Indemnity had not yet been received from China, and because it was considered that to base a Budget on a revenue not quite certain would be unstatesmanlike. The present Cabinet's plan of raising a loan of 59 million *yen* though the Indemnity had become an actual asset, was fundamentally different from the previous Cabinet's programme, not to speak of the heavy interest that the raising of the loan would involve. The anticipated difficulty of raising the loan had inspired the Government's project of adopting the gold standard, so as to facilitate the sale of Japanese bonds in foreign markets. The present Government had declared that the expansion of the national armaments should be commensurate with the resources of the State, but the intention of resorting to such extraordinary measures showed that the Government did not adhere faithfully to that declaration. Further, the Government's pledge to expand the national armaments was not compatible with the step taken by it in the matter of Formosan finance, for it proposed to appropriate more than 10 million *yen* from the Indemnity to Formosa, thus diminishing the fund that ought to be used for purposes of military and naval expansion. Another grave difference to which the speaker desired to draw the House's attention was the mode of estimating the revenue. The present Cabinet had introduced a radically different method of estimating the expected amount of Revenue, and whereas the receipts ought to decrease if the previous Cabinet's method, and indeed, the method pursued by every Government in times past, were adopted, the present Cabinet had contrived to show an apparent increase. A sum of 5½ million *yen* was a decidedly exaggerated increment, according to the previous mode of computation. The Budget, as framed by the present Cabinet was therefore very insecure, for, the revenue being artificially inflated, the balance between revenue and expenditure might be disturbed.

While the speaker was addressing the House in the above manner, Mr. Ozaki Yukio (*Shimpo-to*) begged permission to interrupt him for the purpose of asking whether he intended to move the rejection of the Budget.

Mr. Kurihara replied that he merely wished to express his opposition to the Budget as a whole.

Mr. Motoda Hajime (National Unionist) regretted to observe that Count Okuma was not present in the House, for when a certain member of the Budget Committee had wished to hear the Count's opinion about the foreign policy of the Government, to guide the Committee in discussing the Budget, the Count had declared that he would personally attend the House and explain his policy when the discussion of the Budget commenced. Yet he was not present, though the House was about to discuss the Foreign Office section of the Budget.

Messrs. Yoshimoto Yeikichi and Komuro Jyuko (Liberals) moved that the House postpone the discussion of the Budget until Count Okuma attended, and personally explained his foreign policy. The motion was put to the House, and the President ruled that it had been rejected. An objection having been raised, however, an open ballot was taken, with the result that, out of a total attendance of 223, the "ayes" numbered 103 and the "noes" 120.

Mr. Komuro Jyuko (Liberal) then moved that the House suspend its discussion of the Foreign Office appropriations till the Foreign Minister in person explained the foreign policy of the Government.

This motion caused some excitement, several members simultaneously springing to their feet and clamorously demanding the President's permission to speak.

Mr. Wada Hikohiro (Unionist) stated that, though the motion to postpone the discussion of the Foreign Office section were negatived, Count Okuma was morally bound to attend and give a personal explanation, as he had emphatically promised the Budget Committee that he should do so when the discussion on the Budget commenced.

The notorious Mr. Tanaka Shozo (*Shimpo-to*) who had managed to remain silent since the beginning of the session, except on the occasion of the question about the German Minister and the Seijyo Gakko students, could no longer contain himself. He cried out in his usual lusty voice that the *Shimpo-to* were cowards to dissuade Count Okuma from attending in the House, and that he saw no reason why the Count should refuse to satisfy the expectations of a section of the House by personally explaining the foreign policy of Government.

The President questioned the propriety of passing a motion with the object of asking for the presence of a Minister of State to give explanations on one topic or another. What could the House do if the Minister declined to acquiesce in its demands? The House had no power to compel the presence of a Minister, and consequently, if the Minister refused to comply with the House's request, the result would be derogatory to the dignity of the House. Hence the President was resolved not to put any motion demanding the presence of a Minister of State.

This declaration by the President augmented the commotion in the House, but at last permission was given to Mr. Kusakari Shimmei (Liberal) to speak. He referred to precedents already established, and declared that the President's ruling was entirely unconstitutional. If the President's opinion were right, what could the House do in case Government Delegates failed to offer explanations satisfactory to the House on any point connected with a Government measure? Would the course now proposed be derogatory to the dignity of the House in that event also?

Mr. Suzuki Jyubi (Liberal) believed that the motion was not to demand the presence of Count Okuma, but rather to suspend the discussion on the Foreign Office Section till the Count personally redeemed the pledge he had given to the Budget Committee.

Mr. Motoda Hajime (Unionist) wished to know whether the President had decided, without seeking the endorsement of the House, to overrule a motion demanding the presence of a Minister of State? If that were so, he thought that the President exceeded his power.

The President explained that he had no intention of deciding the point on his own judgment alone.

Mr. Nakamura Yaroku (*Shimpo-to*) suggested to the introducer of the motion that he should simply move to defer the discussion of the Foreign Office Section, without adding any condition as to the presence of Count Okuma. The proposed condition was paltry. Count Okuma would appear of his own accord, when he read the proceedings of the day.

The motion was put to the House, but the President's ruling that it had been negatived was objected to, and an open ballot had to be again taken. The result was that out of 218 members present 92 voted in favour of the motion and 126 against it.

The President suggested that the debate on the Budget should be postponed until the next day, and that other Bills on the Order be taken and entrusted to special Committees. This suggestion was adopted and the remaining Bills were handed over to Committees to be elected for the purpose.

The House rose at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.25 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

1.—First Reading of the Budget for the fiscal year 1897-1898.

The debate opened with a maiden speech by a member from Kumamoto, Mr. Saiki Riichiro (Independent). He wished to introduce an urgency motion in the sense that in the event of Government Delegates failing to give satisfactory explanations on any point, the house should demand the personal attendance of a Minister of State. The motion not obtaining a second, fell to the ground.

Mr. Motoda Hajime (National Unionist) wished to report, in his capacity of Chairman of

the Budget Committee, that the committee unanimously approved Supplementary Budget No. 4, relating to expenditures for Vaccination and for the Repair of Shrines.

Count Okuma then ascended the rostrum and delivered a speech, apparently impromptu, for no notes were used, on the general foreign policy of the Government. His Excellency began with a remark that it was the first time he had had the honour to speak before the House, and that the speech was made in fulfillment of a promise given by him to the Budget Committee in the course of its deliberations. He then went on to say that, as frequently explained to the Diet by one Minister or another, the fundamental principle of the foreign policy of the empire was embodied in the oft-quoted phrase of *Kaikoku Shinshu* (opening of the country and progression). That was the policy of the nation. The celebrated Imperial Rescript promulgated on the occasion of the Restoration, also afforded very important guidance with reference to foreign policy. The Rescript emphatically declared that intercourse with other countries must be on the footing of equality. This principle of attaining equality had acted as the chief impulse in abolishing the old feudal system, in remodelling the local administration, in introducing the system of conscription, and, finally, in framing and promulgating the great Constitution of the Empire. Diplomacy, to speak the truth, was a difficult and delicate business, and its features were susceptible of considerable variation according to the times. Formerly, the scope of diplomacy had been confined to intercourse with a few neighbouring countries, but gradually its sphere had been widened, so that it now embraced the world. Consider the Venezuelan affair, about a strip of frontier territory virtually uninhabited and valueless. The dispute had originally been between England, one of the mightiest Powers in the world, and the petty State of Venezuela. But when the United States of America stepped in and sought to apply the Monroe doctrine, the venue of the question had been shifted, and it became a subject of controversy, first, between England and the greatest Republic on the earth, and finally between the latter and the whole of Europe, for the application of the Monroe doctrine on the two continents of America involved the interests of Europe. Another cognate example had been furnished by the Transvaal affair, which seemed, at one time to threaten a quarrel between England and Germany. The intervention that Japan had encountered at the hands of three Powers in connection with the retrocession of the Liaoting Peninsula might also be quoted as an illustration how the field of diplomacy had become wide and extensive. Side by side with this growth of its scope, diplomacy had been placed on higher ground, for to be sound and successful, it must conform closely with the principles of the law of nations. Thus based, it was sure to obtain the support and sympathy of the world. The friendship that the Powers had shown to Japan in the matter of revising the Treaties was a good example of this, for, in contravention of old traditions, they had decided to abandon the system of extraterritoriality in their relations with a country not inhabited by a white race. The work of revision remained to be concluded with Austria alone: it had already been consummated with the other Powers. For this Japan stood much indebted to England, which had taken the initiative in the matter. When the revision of the Austro-Hungarian treaty was effected, which would be within a short while, Japan would enjoy autonomy, a reward that she had obtained for having adhered to the principles of justice. That was not the opinion of the speaker alone: it was the opinion of the Meiji Government. In other words, it was the principle underlying the foreign policy of the Government of Japan, by whatever Cabinet it might be controlled. For the foreign policy of a country must be continuous, and must not vary with every change in the holder of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He himself was resolved to keep that point always in view.

Japan had succeeded in making her *début* on the stage of the world, and her foreign relations must inevitably expand, in proportion to the added importance that she had acquired. It followed, as a matter of course, that an increased number of Consulates and Legations must be established, and he trusted that the items excised or reduced by the Budget Committee would be restored by the House. As to the Question raised by one of the members about a Russo-Japanese Convention, the Government was consulting with the party concerned; and he, Count Okuma, was of opinion that that party would not object to have the convention published. No secrecy was necessary, and the apprehension entertained by the introducer of that Question that a secret session might be asked for when the question came to be answered, was entirely baseless.

When Count Okuma resumed his seat, showers of questions were addressed to him by Liberals and National Unionists, and also by a few other members.

Mr. Motoda Hajime (Unionist) put several queries to the Count about jurisdiction in case of disputes about patents and trade marks, as specified in the Revised Treaty between Germany and Japan, during the interval prior to the operation of the Treaty.

The Count expressed regret with reference to that point and admitted that such matters would come under the jurisdiction of the German Consular Authorities. He said, however, that negotiations were in progress with Germany to correct the disadvantage, but no definite conclusion had yet been reached.

Mr. Suzuki Jyubi (Liberal) observed that, according to the Count's speech, the best foreign policy was one strictly conforming with the principles of international law. But some Powers seemed to have been infringing those principles in their relations with Korea. What explanation had the Count to offer about that?

The Count promised to touch that point when he was in a position to speak about the Russo-Japanese Convention.

Mr. Shigeoka Kungoro (Liberal) was disappointed with Count Okuma's speech. That the scope of foreign policy must be wide, and that it should conform with the principles of the law of nations, were truisms comparable with the platitudes that a man must have nutritious food and take proper exercise, in order to prolong his life. What Mr. Shigeoka wished to hear from Count Okuma was the particular policy that would be adopted by him towards particular countries and particular nations; as Korea, England, Russia, or the Far East?

The Count replied simply that Japan's foreign policy was a national policy, not the policy of an individual.

Mr. Inouye Kakugoro (Independent) expressed satisfaction at the personal attendance of the Count, and at the explanations graciously given by him on all questions put by members, instead of leaving the Chamber, as other Ministers were too prone to do immediately on the conclusion of their speeches. He hoped that the Count would show the same courtesy when he came to tell the House about the Russo-Japanese Convention, for he, Mr. Inouye, would like to put questions to the Count on a point connected with Korea.

The colloquy ended here. It may be added that the Count's delivery was admirable; that his language was excellently chosen, and his voice well modulated. He spoke with animation, using gestures at once natural and forcible. Moreover, his suavity and coolness in answering the questions of members produced a most favourable impression. It is doubtful whether the House can produce any orator of equal ability.

The discussion on the Budget was then commenced. The general situation, however, had already become apparent owing to the split between the Liberals and the National Unionists. Thus the retrenchments recommended by the Budget Committee, though they did not exceed 1,300,000 *yen* in all, were evidently distasteful to the majority. They seemed to

have made up their minds to restore the appropriations to their original form.

Mr. Komura Jutaro, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, defended the Government's proposals for establishing Legations in Mexico and Brazil, observing that, in order to ensure the safety of Japanese emigrants, whose arrival was confidently expected in both countries, Legations were absolutely necessary, though the Budget Committee had decided to allow Consulates-General only. Moreover, as a matter of international courtesy, Japan ought to establish a Legation in Mexico, since that country had sent a Minister here four years ago.

Mr. Kajiyama Teisuke (Unionist) did not see any particular reason to establish Legations instead of Consulates-General in those two countries.

An open ballot was taken, the result being that the Budget Committee's amendments in the Foreign Office section were rejected by 151 votes to 90, and the appropriations were passed in their original form. The Home Office section also was passed as framed by the Government.

Coming to the Army Estimates, Mr. Kudo Kokan (*Shimpo-to*) moved that the vacancies produced in the Divisions by the despatch of three Brigades to Formosa should cease to be filled up from the Reserves, and that a sum of about 690,000 *yen* should be retrenched from the Army Estimates on that account.

Mr. Kurihara Ryoichi (Liberal) moved that a reduction of 10 per cent. be made in the appropriations for the despatch of troops to Formosa. The two motions were rejected.

The House rose at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.15 a.m., the Order of the Day being—

- 1—Leave of absence to Prince Shimazu, Marquises Shō, Shijō, Date, and so forth.
- 2—First Reading of Tokyo and Osaka Arsenal Fund Increment Laws (sent up from the Lower House).
- 3—First Reading of the Senjō Woolen Factory Fund Increment Law (sent up from the Lower House).

Viscount Soga asked a Government Delegate how many rifles could be turned out in a day from the Tokyo Arsenal when the fund should have been increased, as proposed by the Government; what would be the cost of each, and how far the material needed for the manufacture would be procured in Japan.

Col. Nakamura, Government Delegate, replied that 150 rifles could be turned out per day, and 200 when working at high pressure. The cost of each was about 154 *yen*, according to present estimates, of which 5 *yen* represented the price of the metal, and the greater part of the remainder, the cost of labour. The metal was the only article imported from a foreign country, the rest of the materials being supplied at home.

In reply to another question from the same member, the Delegate said that the kinds of ordnance which could be cast at the Osaka Arsenal were guns of 27 centimetres, 24 centimetres, 12 centimetres, 9 centimetres, and 7 centimetres, the first two being made of iron, and the last three of bronze. Guns of 28 centimetres calibre, to be used for firing shells, and rifled mortars of 24 centimetres, 15 cent., and 9 cent., were also cast at Osaka.

The same Delegate further stated that shot for piercing the iron-armour of a war-vessel could not be made in Japan. Ordinary foreign steel was unfit for the purpose. The projectiles had to be imported from abroad, though in small quantity. Other projectiles could be made from iron obtained at home, namely, from the Kamaishi mines.

The two Bills were entrusted to a special committee of 9.

The House rose at 11.05 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.25 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Continuation of the First Reading of the Budgets.

Mr. Kudo Kokan (*Shimpo-to*) explained, from the rostrum, a Question introduced by

him and others about Government Forests. He dilated on official dilatoriness in the matter of applications forwarded by the people about the sale, and so forth, of Government Forests. From Aomori Prefecture, which the speaker represented, more than 6,000 applications of the kind had been forwarded, yet, though about five years had elapsed in the case of some of them, no answer had been received from the Authorities. In certain instances, even after the lapse of two years, petitions were sent back to the petitioners on the ground of defective compilation. Official business connected with Government Forests was not properly conducted, the chief evil being that the duties of inspection and of management were undertaken by the same person. Such procedure was to be condemned, because it encouraged laxity of official discipline, as shown by the fact that a number of dendrological officials had been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of surreptitiously felling trees in Government Forests. Inspection and management must be independent, and must not be entrusted to the same officials. He also failed to see why Government Forests should not be placed under the control of the respective Local Offices, instead of putting them under the direct control of the Dendrological Bureau. Were the control transferred to Local Offices, the expenses required for maintaining the forests could be largely reduced. He asked why official undertakings connected with Government Forests were not shown in a special account, instead of the ordinary account, as was now the case; and why the Dendrological authorities did not take proper steps to fix the price of by-products of forests when selling them.

The debate on the Budget was then continued.

Mr. Sakata Shosei (Unionist) moved that a sum of about 50,000 yen on account of extraordinary Naval Constructions should be transferred from Ordinary Expenditure to Extraordinary Expenditure. The motion was passed, in spite of the protest of Baron Ito, Vice-Minister of the Navy, who failed to see any special reason for the change, inasmuch as a similar method adopted in the Army had obtained the approval of the House.

The Budget Committee's recommendation that a sum of over 13,000 yen in the grant for the Department proper of the Navy should be retrenched, was rejected by a majority of 103 to 58. The Ordinary Expenditures of the Navy were then passed, as were those of the Department of Justice, without any amendment.

The only item touched by the Budget Committee in the Ordinary Expenditures of the Department of Education was a sum of 63,000 yen, on account of local school inspection, which the Committee proposed to delete.

Marquis Hachisuka, Minister of Education, protested against the Committee's suggestion. His Excellency was convinced, from the discussion in which he had taken part during the course of the Committee's proceedings, that the Committee had arrived at its conclusion, not because of the Government's project, but on the ground that the sum was too paltry for the purpose, and because inspection carried out by low-salaried officials, such as the Government contemplated employing, would be devoid of any usefulness. But the method of inspection suggested by the Committee would involve a large outlay, which the present condition of the national finance did not allow. The Government was firmly persuaded that its measure would be efficacious, and therefore he trusted that the item would be allowed to stand in its original shape.

The discussion that followed the Minister's remarks was curious, in that the three speakers who took part in it were all Liberals, and all differed greatly from one another.

Mr. Tanaka Tori (Liberal) was against the item, because common education was relatively in advance, as compared with other affairs of State, and consequently the money, if it were available, should be employed for other purposes.

Mr. Komuro Jyuko (Liberal) could not admit that common education was in such an advan-

ced condition as to require no special attention from the Government. On the contrary, he thought that he saw great need of improvement in this important matter. By way of illustration, he showed that the number of common school teachers was deficient by more than 20,000, throughout the Empire. The Budget Committee's idea of excising the item on the ground of inadequacy, was analogous to the act of a foolish person who should prefer to stand shivering in the cold because he could not obtain silk garments.

Mr. Shiba Sankuro (Liberal) attacked Mr. Komuro, and observed that the Government's proposal to appoint local school inspectors who should have salaries not exceeding, nay even falling short of, those of district school inspectors, had no hope of success. It would be as if one should apply a patch to a whole, though rough, garment.

Mr. Motoda Hajime (Unionist) probably reflected the sentiment of his Party, as well as of a large portion of the Liberals, when he observed that, the House having been attacked by a mania for passing the Government's Budget, and disregarding the amendments suggested by the Budget Committee, he saw no special reason why this item in the appropriations for the Department of Education alone should evoke opposition. It might be suffered to pass, as others had been.

The Government's Budget was then passed without amendment.

Coming to the discussion of the Ordinary Expenditures of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Inouye Kakugoro (Independent) delivered a long satirical speech against the Department. The tone was so bitter that outsiders were driven to conjecture that the speaker had some special grudge towards the Department. He had no intention, he said, of condemning the Budget of the Department. He approved it. But his views about the personnel of the Department were very different. The public seemed to be satisfied with the present Cabinet Minister; seemed to be of opinion that so far as the standard of Japanese statesmen went to-day, the Cabinet might be admitted to be composed of good specimens. But that conclusion could not be extended to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The Minister, the Vice-Minister, and the Bureau Chiefs were entirely unsatisfactory. Mr. Kudo Kokan had attacked the Department about the management of Government Forests, and the speaker entirely endorsed Mr. Kudo's views. But everything said about the Dendrological Bureau applied with equal force to the Mineralogical Bureau, to the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, and to the Bureau of Agriculture. Last year, the Diet had appropriated a sum for the purpose of developing Japan's commerce and industry, and prosecuting inquiries to that end. What had the Department done with the money? It had, indeed, despatched some experts to France, but they knew nothing of the French language, and when they arrived in Paris, they were entirely at a loss how to proceed. He entertained the House with a story, doubtless highly exaggerated, as to how a gentleman who accompanied the Japanese Ambassadors to Russia was asked by the dendrological experts to act as interpreter for them in France, and how, on being informed of the points that they wished to know, the gentleman had been obliged to dissuade them from prosecuting such inquiries, lest they should put themselves and Japan to shame, for the information they sought was utterly antiquated. He then proceeded to criticize the site chosen for the Imperial Steel Foundry, which he said, must have been selected without the slightest regard to business convenience. The President of the Foundry himself, were he asked to undertake the affair as his own private concern, would hardly have fixed upon such an unsuitable site. In short, the Noshomusho, under its present direction, constituted a serious impediment to the business of the people, who were all eager to develop commerce and industry, and to attend to *post bellum* measures of their own. Believing, however, that Counts Matsukata and

Okuma would thoroughly remodel the Department and would fulfil the pledges given by the Cabinet with regard to the reform of officialdom, the speaker would not refuse to pass the Budget of the Department.

Mr. Kaneko, Vice-Minister of the Department and Government Delegate, accepted the challenge of Mr. Inouye, and rebutted the charges directed against the Department. He explained how difficult it was to carry out satisfactory investigations with regard to petitions forwarded about the sale of Government Forests, as each petition was accompanied by a mass of documents. The Department recently received one petition that came with a cartful of documents for reference. To wade through such documents, to ask questions of local, district, or village offices, before giving a fair judgment and reply, involved much labour and long delay. As to the purposes for which the Commerce and Industry Expansion Fund had been entrusted to the Department, the public were already well informed. The creation of the High Council of Industry and Commerce was one of them, and Mr. Inouye himself was a member of that Council. Mr. Kaneko dwelt at length on work done by the Council, and concluded his remarks with a declaration that Mr. Inouye's speech affected not only the dignity of the *Noshomusho* but also that of the Government as a whole.

Mr. To Kinsaku (Liberal) moved that a sum of over 95,000 yen should be retrenched from the appropriations for the Dendrological Bureau. The spirit of this motion was analogous with that of the accusations preferred by Mr. Kudo Kokan, in explaining the Question put by him about Government Forests. The introducer said that the present system of allowing petty clerks of Dendrological Offices, drawing only from 6 to 10 yen monthly to act as inspectors and managers of forests, was utterly defective. He argued, consequently, that official business connected with Government Forests must be lessened in scope.

Dr. Takahashi Takuya, Chief of the Dendrological Bureau, and Baron Noda, Chief of the Accounts Bureau of the Army, spoke against the motion. They explained that it was proposed to increase the expenditures in connection with the business of Government forests, chiefly because of the necessity of supplying timber for State railways, and for the building of military barracks, and so forth.

Mr. Kudo Kokan (*Shimpo-tō*) spoke in favour of the motion, which, when put to the House, was passed.

The other items in the Expenditures of the Department were passed in the form proposed by the Government.

On coming to the Ordinary Expenditures of the Department of Communications, Mr. Koganei Gonzaburo (Liberal) moved that an item of over 1,700,000 yen, namely bounties for the encouragement of navigation, be reduced to 1,000,000 yen, because, judging from the experience thus far obtained, he failed to see how ships could be offered in any large number for examination by the Inspecting Commissioners. The sum of over 700,000 yen that he proposed to retrench from the item might be better employed for extending the telegraphic service, on account of which no appropriation appeared in the Budget.

The motion was rejected.

The Ordinary Expenditures of the Colonial Department were quickly voted, without comment or division.

An appropriation of 60,000 yen, by way of subsidy to the Kobe Water-works, in the Extraordinary Expenditures of the Home Office, was discussed at some length, the opponents of the appropriation arguing that the money was not needed, seeing that Kobe City had not yet floated a loan, as the petition for a subsidy had represented, nor had the work of construction been started. Moreover, owing to the recent rise in the market price of commodities, the original estimate of a little over 1,000,000 yen was now found entirely inadequate, and the cost must be re-computed.

Mr. Furuichi Koi, Chief of the Public Works

Bureau, protested against the amendment, and it was rejected.

The House rose at 4.50 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH. HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.35 a.m., the Order of the Day being—

- 1—Leave of absence for Prince Mori and others.
- 2—Supplementary Budget No. 4 for the fiscal year 1896-1897, relating to the Conservation of Shrines.
- 3—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to An Industrial Guild Law.
- 4—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Control of Amulets (mamari-fuda) and Almanacks.
- 5—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Special Accounts of Formosa (sent up from the House of Representatives).

Viscount Tani, Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported that the Committee did not think the conservation of shrines as pressing as the question of vaccination, concerning which urgency had not been alleged, but in consideration of a promise from the Government Delegate that the Government would undertake not to ask for such an appropriation in the form of an urgency supplementary Budget hereafter, the committee had decided to recommend the supplementary Budget No. 4 for approval.

The Budget was passed without debate.

The Bill standing next on the Order was of great length. It consisted of about 70 articles. Its aim was to encourage the organizing of such guilds as credit-guilds, purchase guilds, sale guilds, manufacturing guilds, and guilds for community of ownership in machines and animals. The contemplated guilds are to consist of farmers, petty manufacturers or mechanics, or dealers in marine products, and must comprise at least 7 persons. A guild is to be entitled to a loan from an agrico-industrial bank to a limited extent, without security in the form of mortgage. Subject to variation under special circumstances, the limits of a guild's operations must not extend beyond those of a city, town, or village.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee of 15, to be nominated by the President.

The Bill for controlling Amulets and Almanacks provides that the issue, transfer, or distribution of an amulet must be made solely by a shrine or Temple dedicated to a Shinto or Buddhist deity, and that no individual, or party of individuals, except those specially sanctioned (the Shinto shrine of Ise alone enjoys this license) shall be permitted to publish an almanack, or anything in the nature of an almanack. Any violation of this Law is to be punished with major confinement ranging from 11 days to 6 months, or by the imposition of a fine of from 10 to 200 yen.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee, as was also the one standing last on the Order.

The House rose at 11.20 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.25 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—The Budget.
- 2—Continuation of First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Amendment of a Portion of Law No. 92, issued in 1896.
- 3—Continuation of the First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the period of collecting Taxes in Oshima and Kawabe Districts (group of islands) in Kagoshima Prefecture.
- 4—First Reading of a Government Bill seeking *post facto* consent to Disbursements from the Reserve Fund of the 28th fiscal year.
- 5—First Reading of a Government Bill seeking *post facto* consent to payments in excess of, or not included in, the Budgetary items out of the Surplus Revenue of the 28th fiscal year.
- 6—First Reading of a Government Bill seeking *post facto* consent to disbursements from the Reserve Fund in the Special Accounts of the 28th fiscal year.
- 7—First Reading of a Government Bill seeking *post facto* consent to payments in excess of, or not included in, the Budget, out of the Special Revenue for the 28th fiscal year.
- 8—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to a Silk Worm Eggs Inspection Law.
- 9—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the restoration of Lands, Forests, and Fields owned by the State.

10—First Reading of a Government Bill for sanctioning the private construction of certain Railways originally in the State programme.

11—Another Bill of the same nature.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Horiuchi Kenro (Liberal) wished to excise a sum of over 110,000 yen, appropriated for the purchase of ground for improving the Kobe Customs; not because he denied the necessity of enlarging the Kobe Customs, but mainly because the method contemplated by the Government for obtaining the ground was open to criticism. The Government plan was to buy land reclaimed at the mouth of the Minato River by the Minato-River Reconstruction Company, which was not yet in existence. In point of fact, there was as yet no land to be bought with the fund. The motion was rejected.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Sakata Shoshiki (Unionist) chairman of the sub-Committee charged with the duty of reporting on the Navy Budget, explained why the Budget Committee had been led to retrench a sum of 1,200,000 yen from the Naval Expansion Fund. The measure had been entirely the result of a dispute between the Committee and the Government. The Committee were under the impression that the Government had already concluded a contract to purchase two war-vessels from abroad, without previously asking the consent of the Diet for funds. But the Government denied that anything of the kind had been done. Hence the Committee had been obliged, rather reluctantly, to retrench the Expansion Fund to that extent, being of opinion that if the vessels were to be built anew, they could not be finished within the next fiscal year, and hence the sum might be deferred to next year's Budget.

The amendment was adopted.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION.

Passed as amended by the Government.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION.

Mr. Hirashima Matsui (Liberal), on behalf of the sub-Committee elected to consider and report on the Budget of this Department, stated that the Budget Committee recommended that, if possible, the agreement guaranteeing the profits of the Hokkaido Tanko Railway Company should be recast in the sense of reducing the amount guaranteed. According to the original stipulation, the sum to be paid by the State would aggregate over 240,000 yen until the expiration of the period covered by the guarantee. The Budget Committee thought that the amount might be reduced to 160,000 yen approximately. The Committee believed that the comparatively low rate of freight charged for carrying coal from collieries owned by the Railway Company, was the reason why the earnings of the line required to be supplemented from the Treasury. Were proper charges made, no such deficit would appear. The amendment was passed on the condition that should the Company decline to entertain the Government's proposal, the item was to stand as originally set down.

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

Mr. To Kinsaku (Liberal) moved that, as a natural consequence of the House's decision on the previous day—namely that a sum of 95,000 yen be retrenched from the Dendrological Bureau's appropriations, with the view of reducing the scope of business connected with Government forests—a sum of 202,000 yen should be reduced from the item headed "Receipts from Government Forests."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Suzuki Jyubi (Liberal) put several questions to Baron Tajiri, Vice-Minister of Finance, about an item headed "Government Loan to be floated." Mr. Suzuki wished to know what process the Government contemplated in floating a loan of over 59 million yen, and whether it was not the Government's intention to apply the Indemnity to the purposes on account of which the loan was projected.

Baron Tajiri replied that, judging from the present state of the money market, the Authori-

ties could not expect to obtain much from the public in the event of floating a loan. In that case, they would have no alternative except to apply the Special Finance Law, and to temporarily take the required sum from the Indemnity.

Mr. Suzuki then moved that the Government withdraw the item headed "Government Loan," and replace it by an appropriation from the Indemnity. If the item were suffered to stand, as now entered, and if the public remained uncertain whether the Government would raise the loan or appropriate the sum from the Indemnity, they would be unable to carry on their business with confidence. The Government must be convinced of the impossibility of obtaining a loan at home and of the necessity of having recourse to the Indemnity. Therefore all uncertainty had better be removed.

Baron Tajiri failed to understand why Mr. Suzuki raised such an objection. There were several modes of floating a loan, and the Government must adopt whatever method seemed best at the time. No occasion existed to specify the exact mode.

Mr. Suzuki's motion failed to obtain any supporter.

The Revenue Section, together with the remaining portion of the Budget, that is to say, the Continuing Expenditures and Special Account, were passed without amendment.

The Bill standing second on the Order, which related to the auditing of Formosan Accounts, was passed, the second and third readings being omitted.

The next Bill was passed with a slight modification.

The Bills standing 4, 5, 6, and 7 on the Order were entrusted to a Special Committee to be nominated by the President.

The Bill standing eighth on the Order was explained by Viscount Enomoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. His Excellency said that the inspection of silk worm's eggs, conducted in various localities in accordance with Department Notification No. 9, issued in the 19th year of Meiji, had been attended by beneficial results. Already in about 20 prefectures a system of inspection had been put in practice. It was with the view of making the procedure uniform, and obtaining still better results that the Government had introduced the measure now before the House.

In reply to questions from several members, Mr. Fujita Shiro, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, said that the scheme would involve an outlay of about 300,000 yen, and that the reason why the Bill had been framed in the sense that the expense was to be borne by the respective localities, was because the charge was already levied in that way, and because the Treasury could not conveniently assume the burden.

The Bill was entrusted to a special Committee. The next Bill, for restoring State Land, Forests, and Fields to the people, was briefly explained by the same Minister. The gist of the Bill was that persons possessing proofs of their title to the whole or part of any land, forest, or field now held by the State, might forward an application to that effect before the end of 1898; and that in case any official recognition of private right of ownership were discovered to be faulty within the lapse of 5 years, such recognition might be revoked.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee.

The last two Bills were to permit the laying of private railways between Himeji and Tottori, and also between Utsunomiya and Kure.

The Bills were handed to a Special Committee.

The House rose at 4.15 p.m.

About half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night fire broke out at Nishikobayashi-cho, Surugadai, Kanda, and over thirteen houses were destroyed. The Kondo Hospital caught fire and the patients had to be conveyed to the Tachibanatei, Kanda. Although a strong northerly wind was blowing at the time the flames were subdued by about half-past twelve, when rain fell. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

Mr. Onishi Shuku contributes to the *Taiyō* the first of a series of articles on "Proverbs." After dwelling on the importance of the study of proverbs from a literary and philological point of view, Mr. Onishi draws attention to the fact that nothing like a good collection of Japanese proverbs exists. The term 俚語 *rigen* has a less definite meaning than the English word "proverb." The sense attached to the latter is much more limited than that attached to the Japanese *Kotowasa*. The latter term is made to include a number of different classes of common sayings. *Kotowasa* is explained by some as 傳言 *tsutaye-kotoba*, by others as 俗言 *sokugen*, 俚言 *rigen*, or 世話 *sewa*, *yo no hanashi*. The essential features of this class of speech are (1) that the sayings shall be an embodiment of the common experience of mankind, and (2) that they shall be in general use. The extent of their application it is often most difficult to determine. It often becomes a question whether expressions that are used in a great variety of senses and have been embodied in the ordinary speech of mankind can any longer be called *Kotowasa*. The great majority of Japanese proverbs have been derived from Chinese books or from Buddhist sources.

No. 22 of Dr. Katō's 100 essays, published in the *Taiyō*, is on the subject of newspapers and magazines in Japan. The following is the gist of what Dr. Katō has to say on this subject. Though the progress made in this class of literature during the past twenty-five years is very great, when Japanese journals are compared with those of Europe, the difference between them is seen to be that of adults and children, and among the children our small newspapers being only girls whom one expects to be ignorant, it is not worth while spending time in discussing their condition, but it is important to call attention to the fact that the journals that aspire to be called *Oshimbun* (great newspapers) should for the most part confine themselves to recording political news, crime of the more serious kind, and gossip, and should fill up the remaining columns with fiction. With three or four exceptions, the leading newspapers make no efforts to collect and publish information on industrial, commercial, and economic subjects. I notice, too, that of late the practice of inserting pictures in the columns of the great dailies is becoming common, as though the one object of a newspaper were to captivate its readers. The space devoted to the notice of important books that have been published ranges from 4 lines (行) to about 9, and as for the important articles that appear in magazines on commerce, industry, learning, and religion, not only are they not discussed, but even the mention of their existence is a rare occurrence. In Europe no newspaper of any standing allows the discussions on important subjects carried on in magazines to remain unnoticed, and I am informed that in the West specialists are paid to write summaries of current literature. I know that I shall be told that the field for newspapers in Japan is so limited that it would be quite impossible to conduct them on the lines of a European journal. But to this I reply that though in the present stage of national progress it is too much to expect the Western standard of journalism to be reached, without involving much extra expenditure, it would be quite possible to furnish newspaper readers with a digest of the contents of learned organs and with an account of the many interesting subjects undergoing discussion. But this is not done. When I see with what profound indifference the leading dailies treat contemporary literature, I cannot but heave a heavy sigh of regret.

The magazine we have just quoted is of opinion that there is a distinct movement in the literary world in favour of abandoning the

practice of exclusively publishing cheap, taking books. Men of means are coming forward and encouraging the preparation of such works as the *Kokushi tai kei*, the *Bijutsu tai kan* and a variety of dictionaries. Hence, it is predicted that the age of trashy literature has well nigh reached its close and that during the next few years the publication of works of a permanent type will be the order of the day.

We have to record considerable activity among writers on educational subjects. The *Dainihon-Kyōikukai-Zasshi* has changed its title and is henceforth to be known as the 教育公報 *Kyōiku kōhō*. With its new name it is to assume a new character. It is to be modelled on the lines of the *Kyōiku Hōchi*, minus the violent language often used by the latter journal. It will aim at recording facts bearing on education in a "straight-forward and simple" manner. From the office of the *Kyōikujiron*, a new magazine is to be issued, called the 教育壇 *Kyōikudan*, while from the office of the *Kyōiku Hōchi* a new publication called the 中等教育 *Chūitō Kyōiku* (Middle Class Education), is about to proceed. It seems that after a good deal of difficulty the Mombushō has succeeded in calling into existence a new deliberative body, to be called the Kōō-Kyōiku-Kaigi, the "High Class Education Council." The rules of this corporation have been published. It will be controlled by the Minister of Education; who will consult it on important questions connected with the policy of the Department. The Council is to be composed of the following members:—(1) the President of the Imperial University and the heads of the various Departments of the University. (2) The heads of Bureaux in the Education Department. (3) The Directors of the Higher Normal School for men and the Higher Normal School for women. (4) The Directors of the Higher Commercial School, the Higher Industrial School, and the Tōkyō Bijutsu Gakkō (Fine Art School). (5) One representative to be chosen from the Directors of the Higher Schools. (6) Seven members to be chosen from among those who have experience in education or whose general knowledge qualifies them to be valuable adjuncts to the Council.

The *Rikugō Zasshi* discusses Dr. Hozumi's views on National Education as expressed in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* at the beginning of the year, which for the most part it endorses. In the articles referred to, Dr. Hozumi contends that too much reliance is placed on history in seeking to awaken in the minds of the young feelings of loyalty to the State. The application to modern times of much of the material culled from the ancient historical records is by no means a task which can be accomplished by youthful students. Dr. Hozumi is in favour of first drawing the attention of the young to the emblems of authority by which they are surrounded, and to the existence of laws which they, as subjects of the Emperor, must learn to obey. Their attention should be called to the existence of the police, courts of law, prisons, soldiers, and the like at first, and later to the existence of a Diet and a constitution, and the significance of these things should be explained. In a word, instead of founding principles and precepts on the lives and sayings of the sages of antiquity and on the authority possessed by forms of Government which no longer exist, the agencies and institutions actually established and in constant operation before the eyes of the pupils should be used as object lessons wherewith to teach the necessity of obedience and loyalty. Dr. Hozumi expresses the opinion that the tendency of the age is in the direction of a selfish individualism, and that hence the task of inculcating in the minds of the young a regard for the interests of the State is the more imperative. Business morality, Dr. Hozumi thinks, is at a very low ebb. The *Rikugō Zasshi* objects to Dr. Hozumi's tracing the lax morality of modern times to the growth of individualism. Nothing can be clearer, says this organ, than the fact

that individualism of the right type is more conducive to high class morality than any other influence, an observation which we have no doubt Dr. Hozumi would endorse. It is a question of the meaning attached to terms rather than difference of principle.

From the *Shigaku Zasshi* (Historical Magazine), we learn that the first part of the 古事類苑 *Kojiruien*, the important work of which we gave an account in our September Summary, was issued at the close of last year. The *Shigaku Zasshi* publishes some interesting remarks of Dr. Shigeno, the eminent historian, referring to the province of Echigo as a field for historical investigation, and other matters, of which we give the following epitome. As is well-known, in Hideyoshi's time this province was governed by the renowned Uyesugi Kenshin, who spent most of his life in waging war in other provinces rather than in defending his own territory from invasion. Hence Echigo furnishes little material towards compiling a history of the civil war of the sixteenth century, but in other respects it is full of interest. Niigata and Sanjō are especially worthy of attention, the former as a centre of mediæval commerce, the latter as the place where Shinran founded the sect known as the Monto-shū, and Nichiren established the Nichiren-shū. Speaking of the character it is desirable that a historian should bear, Dr. Shigeno gave it as his opinion that in respect of impartiality and calmness of judgment in dealing with historical records and alleged facts, the majority of Japanese historians were inferior to those of China and the West. It often happens that historians fail to realise what was the real state of affairs in any given period, and consequently they give a wrong explanation of the motives and the general character of the men who figured in that period. To cite an instance, during the civil wars of the Sixteenth Century it was essential to self-protection that a man should choose a brave warrior as his master and remain faithful to him through thick and thin. This not infrequently led to members of the same family being pitted against each other in battle. In writing of this state of affairs, not a few historians represent the enmity felt by members of the same family for each other as showing a lack of virtue in the persons concerned, whereas it is plain that filial piety, fraternal love and the like, still existed, but owing to the exigencies of the time, were made subservient to loyalty to a military chief. Few are the historians who make allowances for the feelings and prejudices of the compilers of those historical records on which we now rely for an account of the events of the past. Take the instance of the war between Uyesugi Kenshin and Takeda Shingen, an extremely interesting page of our national history. Our two great sources of information on this war are the 春日山日記 *Kasuga-yama-nikki*, written by one of Uyesugi's retainers, and the 甲陽軍鑑 *Kōyō gun-kan* compiled by a retainer of Takeda. It is plain that neither of these sources is entirely reliable, and the historian who sits down to compile a faithful record of the events described in these works will need no small amount of tact and discernment: will need to weigh the evidence on both sides before giving a verdict.

The Tōkyō Tōkei Kyōkai, the Statistics Association, according to the report for 1896 published in a recent number of the *Tōkei Shūshi*, are doing good work in the collection and classification of a great variety of statistics. The Society has a membership of 232, consisting of 175 honorary members, 11 special members, 35 life members, and 173 ordinary members. During the year the Society despatched 2,960 letters of inquiry, to which 1,496 answers were received. Tables of Statistics and various publications necessary for reference received during the year amounted to 927. The Society's magazine has reached a circulation of 4,320, and, in addition to this, the Society has issued the *Résumé Statistique de L'Empire du Japon*, in French and Japanese, a work of

great value to foreigners, prepared annually by the Imperial Cabinet Bureau of Statistics, the 十五統計年鑑, *Jūgo-tōkei-nenkan*, being tables of Comparative Statistics extending over 15 years.

The *Awoyama Hyōron* publishes an article which furnishes some interesting particulars respecting the life of Sakuma Shōzan, furnished by Mr. Matsumoto Sōgo, an intimate associate of Sakuma, which, so far as we are aware, have never been published before. Sakuma seems to have always been ahead of his time. Some years before Commodore Perry visited Japan, Sakuma urged upon his *Daimyō*, Sanada, the necessity of preparing for the emergencies to which increased intercourse with the Western world would most certainly lead, and he himself gave instruction in gunnery. His zeal for learning knew no bounds. He was well versed in the philosophy of Wang Yang-ming* and in exchange for instruction in this subject he induced Tsuboi Shindō to teach him Dutch, in which he made such rapid progress that he soon exhausted his teacher's stock of knowledge and commenced investigating for himself. He informed his *Daimyō* that Chinese learning was altogether out of date, and that it was necessary for Japan to tap new sources of knowledge. It was at this time that he bought Parley's Universal History—a book for which he paid 300 *ryō*, though it may now be procured for 10 *sen*. Some estimate of Sakuma's eagerness for knowledge may be formed by considering that at this time his monthly emolument amounted to only 5 *ryō* in money and rice sufficient to feed 15 persons. His progressive ideas created many enemies and by not a few he was deemed to be a fiend incarnate, being called *Akuma* (Devil) instead of Sakuma. He fought an uphill battle against the most obstinate prejudices. To quote only one instance, his attempt to introduce the foreign mode of horse shoeing was denounced on every hand, being made the text of many a Buddhist sermon in which the cruelty of paring the hoofs and nailing iron on the feet of dumb animals was dwelt upon, and the advocate of this practice was consigned to the flames of hell. The knowledge that Sakuma obtained from books he proceeded to carry into practice. Being convinced of the benefit of vaccination, he forthwith vaccinated his own son and pointed to him as an example of its power as an antidote. When the American fleet under Commodore Perry arrived, the whole country was in a fever of excitement and the difficulty of obtaining rapid intelligence respecting the course of events was felt keenly. Whereupon Sakuma informed his *daimyō* that in the West information travelled like lightning and that guided by his books on the subject, he would construct an electric telegraph apparatus. For a month he worked hard at the task, but failed, owing to his ignorance of certain important details.

The Japanese are evidently very anxious to keep themselves up to date in naval matters, as is evinced by the fact that two standard books on naval affairs have been recently translated and published by the Society known as the 水交社 *Suikōsha*, connected with the Naval Department. The first is Vice-Admiral T. H. Colomb's "Naval Warfare," a work which in Japanese covers 4,000 pages, with no less than 50 maps. Copies of the book have been given to Naval officers, and the remaining copies of the first edition are for sale at Maruya's at the ridiculously low figure of 2 *yen* per copy. The other work translated by the *Suikōsha* is Captain Mahan's two volumes, which in Japanese bear the title of *Kaio Kenryoku Shiron*, "A history of Sea-power." The title of Captain Mahan's book in English is "The Influence of Sea Power on History," which ought to be translated, *Rekishi ni okeru kaio no seiryoku*; or, to bring out the meaning of the original more fully, *Kakkoku rekishi wo handō suru ni kaio seiryoku no ōi naru koto*. The *Suikōsha* translator is quite misleading as to the object

* Vide October Literary Summary, *Japan Weekly Mail*, Oct. 17th, 1896.

of the work, which is to show that the events of history have been immensely influenced by the presence or absence of naval power. Captain Mahan is of opinion that the United States would not have been independent to-day were it not for the aid received by America from the French fleet. Captain Mahan's work, as is doubtless known to many of our readers, is considered the best modern book on the subject treated, and has been adopted at the suggestion of the Emperor of Germany as a class book in German Normal Schools.

A long felt need has at last been supplied by the publication of maps designed to illustrate and render intelligible Japanese history. It is said that neither labour nor expense has been spared in the preparation of the atlas now announced to appear under the title of the 日本歴史地圖 *Nippon Tokushi Chisū*. The cartographers who have been engaged on the work are Messrs. Kawada Hi, Yoshida Tōgo, and Takahashi Kenji. The period embraced extends from the early ages of Japanese history to the time of the China-Japan war. The atlas contains 51 maps. It is stated that the blocks required for printing the work have taken two years to prepare. The subscription price for the work is 1 *yen* 30 *sen*. The list closes on February 28th. The first edition of the atlas consists of 30,000 copies only, issued by the Fuzambō, Urajimbō chō, Kanda, Tokyo.

Professor Kurita Kan, of the Literary Department of the Imperial University, has recently published a work entitled 天朝正學 *Tenchō Seigaku*, a Shintō book whose chief object seems to be to show how great was the influence of Minamoto Mitsukuni, the founder of what is known as the Mito-ha, and Motoori. The priests who belong to the Mito-ha rely on Confucian doctrines as well as on the articles of ordinary Shintō. The *Tenchō Seigaku* is partly theological and partly ethical. As the name implies, "Imperial Sacred Learning," the author seeks to demonstrate that national virtue must be based on regard for the Imperial will and on the sacredness to be attached to the Imperial ancestry. The *Tenchō Seigaku*, true to the traditions of the Mito-ha, is intensely national and anti-foreign in tone. It is published by the 國光社 *Kōkō-sha*, Nichōme, Tsukiji and sells at 35 cents.

The Hakubun Kwan has just published a work that ought to prove of considerable value to persons engaged in trade. It is entitled the "Ei-wa-shōgyō-sakubun-ji-i." "An English-Japanese Commercial phrase Dictionary," compiled by Messrs. Soyama Shōzō and Ōta Jūgorō, and revised by Mr. E. J. Blockhuys, of the Higher Commercial School, Tōkyō. This work has aimed at collecting all the commercial terms in general use in Japan and at illustrating their usage by a number of carefully chosen phrases. The words employed in business transactions are so numerous and many of them so difficult of comprehension to the Japanese that this new lexicon should command a large sale. Its subscription price is 1 *yen* 10 *sen*.

The *Teikokubungaku*, in an interesting note, which we summarise, draws attention to the love of the Japanese for nature as evinced by their poetry. It is customary in collections of poems to find them arranged according to the four seasons, but the subjects of these poems are invariably natural objects and natural processes, or the feelings and sentiments suggested by them. The stormy days that preceded the Tokugawa era for a time diverted the attention of Japanese poets from nature, but soon after the ushering in of a reign of peace, our national love of nature reasserted itself and, though what are known as the *haikai* (17 syllable verses) almost superseded the *Famato-uta*, in respect of the subjects which fascinated our chief muses, there was no change. But it is important to point out that the ideas respecting nature entertained by our poets are nothing much to boast of. In their study of nature the minds of our bards

are passive rather than active. They hear what nature says, but do not make her talk after the fashion of Europeans, who subject all nature to their wish, whether it consists of the conversion of natural forces like electricity into transmitters of their thoughts, or the calling of spirits from nature's hidden recesses to give them a glimpse of the marvels and sublimity that pervades those regions. The standpoint from which we regard nature is by no means an advantageous one. Our ideas lack the decision and the penetration that characterise those of Western poets. What we must strive after is to render nature more active, that is, to make her say more than she has been wont to do. The *Idyō* is of opinion that what is needed is more comprehensiveness and more discernment in our method of regarding nature. At least this is what we take to be the meaning of the words *Shisen wo Taikwan* (大觀) *subeshi*. If this be so we are at one with the *Zaiyō*. What is lacking in us are the mental qualities required for a proper study of nature. The philosophic view of nature with which readers of Occidental poetry are so familiar is wanting here. With all our modern love of nature, in ability to interpret nature we fall far short of the bards of bygone days. In the Nara† age there were Hitomaro and Akahito; in the Heian age‡ there was Tsurayuki; in the Tokugawa era there was Bushō; but in the Meiji era there is no poet who can be regarded as an interpreter of nature.

The magazine we have been quoting contains a valuable article on Japanese lexicography of which we here give the gist. The views expressed are those of Mr. Takemura. Among the dictionaries that have been published of late years, Mr. Owada's *Nihondaijiten*, and Messrs. Fujii and Kusano's *Teikokudaijirin* are worthy of special mention and comparison. First it is necessary to say a word about other Dictionaries. (1) There is the *Nihondaijiten*, issued under the auspices of the Imperial Household Department; (2) the *Kotoba no Hayashi*; and (3) *Nihondaijisho*. But for various reasons these works are not much used. It is different with Mr. Otsuki's *Genkai* (Sea of Words). This lexicon has had a wide circulation, but it is defective, not containing anything like the number of words required to make it thorough. Hence the two lexicons first named undoubtedly helped to supply a vacancy. To begin with, Mr. Owada's *Nihondaijiten*, though in the main compiled on the lines of the *Genkai*, possesses some important advantages over the rival work. The *Genkai* has made a specialty of botanical terms and of the names of utensils, implements, and the like, but is sadly deficient in archaic Japanese and in polite speech known as 雅言 *Gagen*. Words that occur in text-books used in schools are frequently not to be found in the *Genkai*. The *Nihondaijiten* is strong where the *Genkai* is weak, and hence for general use is incomparably the better of the two. It has more words than the *Genkai* and has made a specialty of historical, military, theatrical, operatic, and Buddhist terms. Moreover, its explanations are lucid and its engravings well executed. But the *Nihondaijiten* is by no means without its imperfections. Its most glaring omissions are the Chinese words in everyday use. It may be argued that the general familiarity with the meaning of these terms is an excuse for their omission, but a dictionary that claims to be thorough should never omit words in general use. This dictionary is weak, too, in the matter of derivation, very few words being traced to their origin. Provincialisms are entirely omitted, a subject for regret.

Coming to the *Teikokudaijiten*, the first remark to be made is that it differs in no important respect from Mr. Yamada's *Nihondaijisho*, unless it be in supplying archaic and classical terms not found in Mr. Yamada's lexicon. Its explanations are very minute. It often gives over 20 distinct meanings of a word and sometimes fills a whole page with examples

† When Nara was the capital of Japan.

‡ The time when the Court was at Kyōto. The reference to the Tokugawa era below is confusing, as the court was still at Kyōto in the Tokugawa era.

of usage, but the same may be said of the *Nihondaijisho*. In fact the *Teikokudaijiten* is guilty of gross plagiarism, as a comparison of the two works will show. The *Teikokudaijiten* professes to have collected all the principal words in use. The comprehensiveness ascribed to it by its compilers is thus expressed:—*Nihon Shima no Kokon no gagen, sokugen wo mōra* (網羅) *Shi Kwashiku Kai-shaku wo hodokoshi*, &c. And yet the dictionary does not contain more than about 50,000 words, some 10,000 less than are found in Owada's work. Like the *Genkai* the lexicon we are now criticising has omitted numbers of words in daily use, and on the other hand has given scores of words that are seldom used. Its explanations are in many cases carelessly incorrect. Engravings are often given where the objects are quite familiar and not supplied in the case of objects seldom seen, and the work is disfigured by numerous misprints. Taken altogether, it is not a work that we can praise, but we trust that in its second and third editions it may be sufficiently improved to make it a valuable addition to our libraries.

The *Meiji Hyōron* has a note on small handwriting in which it is maintained that there is no nation in the world which has made so much progress in this art as the Japanese. It is said that in the Tokugawa era 1000 ideographs were written on a grain of rice, but, according to the magazine we are quoting, this feat has been surpassed by modern scribes. There is a man in Nagano Prefecture called Hayashi Josen who can write characters that can only be read by means of a microscope. Some little time ago Hayashi's powers were put to the test by Count Hijikata in the presence of the Chinese Minister, the Minister remarking that though this species of chirography had been brought to great perfection in China, he was of opinion that nothing approaching the minuteness of Hayashi's ideographs had been reached. Under orders from Count Hijikata, Hayashi, not long ago, copied a long extract from Sanyō's *Nipon Gwaishi* which was a perfect marvel of diminutiveness. This work of dexterity was presented to the Shijōnawate (Kusunoki Masatsura) shrine, where it may be seen by the curious.

The new literary magazine, the *Kōkubungaku*, whose appearance we noticed last month, discusses the influence of novels on the colloquial language in daily use. The view of the writer is that it is not desirable that the Tokyo dialect should become the standard of speech as it is in danger of becoming. The reason assigned is that the Tokyo language now in use, unlike what was known as Edo *Kotoba*, is made up of a variety of incongruous elements, the large influx of people from the provinces resulting in a linguistic hodge-podge that is anything but palatable. Notwithstanding this fact, under the impression that the Tokyo dialect should hold the highest place in public esteem, the chief novelists make their heroes and heroines discourse in this lingo. Hence it often happens that there is an unpleasant contrast between the polished language used by a novelist in the descriptive parts of his work and the words he puts into the mouths of his characters. Rather than follow this course, continues the *Kōkubungaku*, we would advocate the mixture of modern and mediæval colloquial, though Mr. Mozume and others who think with him, are of opinion that no such mixture is desirable and that the proper method to adopt is to revert to the colloquial in use among educated people prior to the removal of the court to Tokyo.

An article from the pen of Dr. Shigeno appears in the *Seikai-no-Nihon* entitled *Nihon wa korai kaitoku shugi nari*, "Japan from ancient times favoured the opening of the country," of which we give a brief epitome. There are those who assert that from ancient times Japan has been in favour of closing the country to foreigners. They are ignorant of history. In proof of this assertion the learned historian quotes from a num-

ber of ancient works, and then proceeds to add that one of the greatest proofs of the favour with which foreigners were regarded in ancient times was the adoption by the government, some time in the seventh century, of the most liberal views in respect of the naturalisation of foreigners in Japan. At a time when both in Japan and Korea class distinctions were very marked, when there were in this country and in Korea 良民 *ryōmin* (superior people) and 賤民 *senmin* (inferior people), and when the gulf that divided the two classes was deemed almost impassable, we find recorded in the 大寶令 *Taihōryō* (a collection of Laws called after the era in which they appeared, A.D. 702) a law sanctioning and encouraging the settlement of Koreans of *senmin* rank in Japan and providing that such settlers should, when naturalised, rise to the rank of *ryōmin* in this country. As a consequence of the privileges they enjoyed, not a few Koreans came over to this country, some of whom, like 敬德 *Keitoku* and 敬信 *Keishin*, became the governors of provinces, while others conferred not a few benefits on the nation by their enterprise and learning. The Sado and the Oshū gold mines were discovered by Koreans, and Sakanoye-no-Tamuramaro, than whom Japan has never had a more faithful servant, and who will always be remembered for the zeal he showed in the subjugation of the bandit hordes that infested the country in his time, was also a Korean. In ancient times the families of the upper classes were divided into three classes (1) the Imperial family; (2) the families of governors of provinces (守 *Kami*), and (3) the families of naturalised persons. Thus we see that foreigners who had settled in this country occupied a higher rank than the mass of the natives among whom they settled. As was but natural, the Koreans who resided permanently in this country and became Japanese were most numerous in Kyūshū. Naturalised Koreans at first retained their own names, but after a while, with a change of nationality, came a change of name, so that there is often nothing to distinguish Koreans from Japanese on the page of history. The entire obliteration of their foreign origin eventually led to their no longer acting as an influence in favour of extensive foreign intercourse. They became so identified with Japan as to regard with jealous eyes the arrival and the commercial success of foreigners. The invasion of Japan by the Mongol Tartars in A.D. 1281, naturally had the effect of prejudicing the government of that time against foreigners, and for centuries subsequent to this, anti-foreign feeling was very strong. In the Kanyei era (A.D. 1624—1643) the construction of large ships suitable for voyaging to adjacent countries was forbidden and in the Tempō era (1830—1843) the feeling which dictated the above named policy culminated in an order for the expulsion of foreigners (*uchi-harai no mei*). It is a mistake to think that Ieyasu was at heart in favour of closing the country to foreigners. The action he took in discouraging foreign commerce and intercourse was forced upon him by the ambitious foreign wars waged by Hideyoshi. He saw an element of danger to the home country in the costly campaigns undertaken by the generals of the Taikō on Korean soil; hence, not as a settled policy for the country to adopt in after ages, but rather as a temporary expedient rendered necessary by the circumstances in which he found himself, did Ieyasu favour the closing of the country. Thus it appears that the anti-foreign ultra-national party can find no support for their views from history, properly read. It is impossible for a discerning student of history to overlook the fact that with the exception of those few centuries when special circumstances interfered, the settled policy of the Japanese nation has been to study and to adopt all that it deems worthy in the government, the knowledge, the religion and the life of each country with which it has come into contact, and it is to the existence of this policy throughout past ages that we are to attribute these elements of our civilisation of which we are most proud. Had this not been so, the Japan of the beginning of the Meiji era would have been nothing more than a Formosa enlarged.

TIDAL WAVE RELIEF FUND.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

A report of monies expended and methods of distribution was published in full in the *Japan Mail* of Aug. 3rd, 1896. It was then stated that 150 sets of *futon* had been made, two in each set, each *futon* being marked with the character *Yoko* (横), and with a number, the number on each set being the same, and set-numbers running consecutively from 1 to 150. It was stated further that these *futon* had been forwarded to different localities for distribution among those who were both aged and destitute. Most of the freight was prepaid, and where it was impossible to prepay, the deficit was to be furnished out of funds left with the Kencho of Iwate Ken for boats and their furnishings. These boats, it was stated, were also to be numbered consecutively and each to be marked with the character *Hama* (濱). The boats were not purchased by the Committee, for reasons set forth in detail, but the supervision of their construction was kindly undertaken by the Kencho above alluded to, along lines specified by the Committee. For the purpose of their construction money was left by the Committee with the Kencho to the amount, finally, of \$4,268.73.

About a month ago, the undersigned received from the Kencho a report in regard to the distribution of the *futon*. It covers about 60 pages, and gives in detail the names, residences and usually the ages of recipients, stating the set-number of those respectively received, as well as a receipt by each of the 150 recipients duly stamped with seal or thumb-imprint. Some facts in this report are herewith submitted in a greatly condensed form. The distribution according to place and sex will be seen from the subjoined table:—

Place.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Kamaishi-machi	36.....	14.....	50
Ofunato-mura	6.....	5.....	11
Massaki-mura	8.....	7.....	15
Otomo-mura	1.....	2.....	3
Hirota-mura	3.....	9.....	12
Yonezaki-mura	1.....	2.....	3
Kessen-mura.....	3.....	3.....	6
Akazaki-mura	12.....	9.....	21
Kiyori-mura	3.....	3.....	6
Okkirai-mura	6.....	6.....	12
Yoshihama-mura	1.....	2.....	3
Toni-mura	4.....	4.....	8

1284.....66.....150
An examination of the ages given (those of Kamaishi are omitted) shows one person to have been a little under 60; forty-one to have been between 60 and 70; forty-three between 70 and 80; fourteen between 80 and 90; and one to have been a little over 90. The average age was a little over 70 years.

The report in regard to the boats was received just at the close of the year. It contains about 500 pages of written matter, besides imprints of the stamp* used to mark the boats and a few carefully drawn designs to explain matters referred to in the report. The financial part of the report shows that, after the payment of \$3.50 for freight on *futon* above alluded to, the \$4,265.23 remaining was expended as follows:

For boats alone	\$3,413.759
For their furnishings	767.545
For fishing implements	80.326
For stamp	1.60
For designs	2.00

Total\$4,265.230

The total number of boats made was 165. The following table gives their technical names, the number of each kind made, cost, etc.:—

Technical Name.	No. Made.	Lowest Price.	Highest Price.	Total cost.
'Awa-segi'	32	\$20.30	\$20.46	\$ 652.00
'Dambe-knko'	11	30.50	—	335.50
'Kakko'	19	28.616	45.60	719.663
'Temma'	18	28.10	66.666	645.997
'Sappa'	85	10.00	25.80	1060.599

* The stamp measures about four inches by five and a half. In the pictures sent it appears on the port side of

The smallest boats and their furnishings were in about seventy cases given to individuals, but the larger ones were given to groups, in one case 62 seals are appended to as many names in the receipt for a single boat and its furnishing. The following table shows the number of boats distributed, and different *mura* and *kori* and the number of men in the latter places receiving for the boats:—Each name has its own seal or thumb-imprint.

Name of Mura.	No. of Boats.	Name of Kori.	No. of Men receiving.
Okkirai...	11	Kessen	538
Toni.....	9	Kessen	
Hirata ...	16	Kessen	
Suzuki ...	16	Kessen	
Sakiyama, 10	.....	Higashi Hei	38
Komoto... 36	.....	Kita Hei	70
Tanobata. 34	.....	Kita Hei	
Noda..... 11	.....	Minami Koko no Hei	412
Taneichi.. 7	.....	Minami Koko no Hei	
Ube 12	.....	Minami Koko no Hei	
Taneichi.. 3	.....	Kita Koko no Hei	
			61
11	165	5	1,129

The boat furnishings, 886 in number, comprised 245 sails, costing \$222.64; 24 mats, costing \$13.826; 18 anchors, costing \$44.466; 24 rudders, costing 34.60; 31 ropes, costing 23.70; and 544 oars (3 kinds), costing \$428.313. The fishing implements are hooks and their poles for catching *awabi*—the univalve mollusc known as *ear-shell*. These implements cost from about 49 to about 52 *sen* each. A beautiful drawing of one was sent with the Japanese report.

In closing, the undersigned desires to express his conviction that the Kencho has carefully and thoroughly performed the task which at the request of, and on behalf of, the Committee, it kindly undertook, and has given vouchers which ought to satisfy the most fastidious. He wishes also to say that if further information or evidence is desired, he will do what he can to furnish it. Otherwise, thanking the *Japan Mail* for the use of its columns, he respectfully reports that his work is finished in connection with the Tidal Wave Relief Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT ARNOLD BENNETT.

Yokohama, Jan. 13th, 1897.

[Mr. Bennett has earned the gratitude not of the afflicted people of north-eastern Japan only, but also of the foreign residents of Tokyo and Yokohama, whose charitable contributions he has so carefully distributed.—Ed. J.M.]

THE LATE DR. HENRY HARTSHORNE.

The following short sketch of the career of the late Dr. Henry Hartshorne, has been placed at our disposal:—

Dr. Henry Hartshorne was born in Philadelphia in the year 1823. His ancestors for two hundred years belonged to the Society of Friends, to which he was always strongly attached. His father, Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, was a native of Virginia, but moved in his early youth to Philadelphia, where he became prominent in the Medical Profession. Young Henry Hartshorne graduated at Haverford College (then Haverford School), obtaining the degree of M.D., in the year 1845, at the University of Pennsylvania. He had rare opportunities for extended hospital work through his father's influence, and practised as a physician for some years in Philadelphia, being engaged at the same time as a medical teacher and lecturer. In 1849 he married Miss Mary E. Brown of Philadelphia, who was also a member of the Society of Friends. Inheriting from New England ancestors vivacity and energy too great for her physical strength, Mrs. Hartshorne was for many years an invalid; and it was largely through her husband's trained watchfulness that her life was prolonged till 1886. When about thirty years of age Dr. Hartshorne's health completely broke down through over-

the boats, and, together with the boat number on the stern. It may also be on the starboard side, but that side is not shown in the pictures.

work, and a trip to Europe and a winter in Egypt were suggested. This restored his physical powers, though on his return he gradually withdrew from medical practice and devoted himself to teaching and literary pursuits. Soon after his return from Europe, the Civil War broke out in America, and Dr. Hartshorne placed himself at the disposal of the Government, for work in the Philadelphia hospitals. He was actively engaged during the latter years of the War, and, after the battle of Gettysburg spent three days on the field tending the wounded and suffering and passing through many thrilling experiences. Dr. Hartshorne afterwards filled many important positions, lecture-ships, &c., in several schools, besides holding professorial chairs in Haverford College, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Women's Medical College of the same State. In 1884 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L.D. He did much laborious work preparing medical textbooks for students, two of which have been translated into Japanese and largely used by medical students in this country, while he was also connected with medical journals. His last medical work is a Household Manual of Medicine and Hygiene, intended for use in families. Dr. Hartshorne also published three separate volumes of poetry. For fifteen years he was Editor of *The Friends' Review*, a religious and literary weekly in Philadelphia, resigning that position before coming to Japan in 1893. Dr. Hartshorne's interest in missionary work had always been very keen and increased with his years. His sympathies developed especially with regard to Japan, through the translation of two of his works, viz.:—"The Essentials of the Practice of Medicine," and "The Conspectus," brought over by Mr. Sen Tsuda and given to his friend, Dr. Kuwada, of Tokyo.

A few years later, the establishment of the Friends Mission in Tokyo emphasized his interest, and led to Dr. Hartshorne's first visit here in 1893. Returning to America for about a year, he, with his youngest daughter, once more crossed the ocean and took up their residence in Tsukiji, where, and in the various missions in Tokyo, and also during long summer visits to his friend Prof. Inazo Nitobe, P.H.D., of Sapporo, Hokkaido, he found a large and varied sphere of usefulness, especially in connection with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. The late physician also took an active interest in the movement to prohibit the use of opium in Formosa, and in the recent work of Miss Clara Parrish of the W.C.T.U. His illness was very short, a confinement to bed of only two days. He was conscious to the end and in perfect peace, and trusting in his ever present Saviour, he quietly passed away leaving a vacant place that will not easily be filled.

PRISON GATE RESCUE WORK.

For several years Mr. Hara Insho, pastor of the Methodist Church in Minami Jinbocho, Kanda, has been unostentatiously carrying on work among convicts released from prison, in a style similar to the Prison-Gate rescue work so well known in England and elsewhere. He was led to this form of philanthropy, we gather from the vernacular press, about 16 years ago, when, having been convicted of violating the Publication Law, he was incarcerated for a short time. For some eight years he undertook religious services among the inmates of the Kabato (Sorachi) Prison, and is said to have gained great influence among the convicts. Then he started work among persons who had just been released from jail, and here again, despite disappointments innumerable, he has the satisfaction of finding his endeavours to restart prisoners on a better and a purer line of life, not wholly thrown away. Hundreds of men, and women too, whom Mr. Hara has met at the prison gates and conducted to his home, to rest a while before making a restart in life away from all their evil associates and associations of the past, now testify by upright, conscientious lives that a word spoken in season accompanied

by a heartfelt interest in their future, have turned them effectually from the courses of evil. Many touching tales are told of the conversations thus wrought by a good man and his wife—Mrs. Hara is a perfect helpmeet to her husband, in every sense of the word—but we have not space to recount them here. The recent liberation of convicts under the Imperial amnesty, threw a very heavy responsibility upon Mr. Hara's shoulders. But he faced the situation bravely. On the 6th inst. when more than 250 Hokkaido convicts were transported to the Sugamo Prison and there liberated, Mr. Hara went down to the prison with more than 100 *furikisha*. He led those ticket-of-leave-men who were willing to accompany him first to his home at Shibuya, where they were fed and clothed, and then to his Church, where they passed the night. Next morning over one hundred of the men listened to an earnest sermon, full of kindly advice, by their benefactor. Each man was asked what he intended doing, and it was discovered that 56 of them preferred to remain in Tokyo to earn a livelihood under the instruction and protection of Mr. Hara; the rest were desirous of going home. The convicts liberated from Hokkaido prisons were all men whose terms of service were for over ten years, and hence each had sums of money amounting from 20 to 100 *yen*, the result of their good conduct and prison work. Those who wished to remain in Tokyo deposited these sums in their own names in the Post Office Savings Bank. Some have already found employment, and others are about to start in petty trading of various kinds. In each case Mr. Hara will act as security, as very naturally people regard the liberated convicts with a certain amount of distrust, and will not engage them or let them houses unless they receive a proper guarantee. Mr. Hara's benevolent work has begun to attract the attention of the public, and several gentlemen of position have sent him contributions. Count Hijikata, Minister of the Imperial Household, sent 100 *yen*; His Excellency Mr. Kiyoura, Minister of Justice; Mr. Fukuzawa Yukichi, and several foreigners have also contributed money to forward the work.

A NEW STEAM LAUNCH.

On Saturday morning, in response to an invitation from the Directors of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Limited, a goodly company attended the trial trip of a fast new steam launch just built in Yokohama by that Company. Among those present were Mr. Jas. Walter, Mr. J. A. Fraser, Mr. A. F. Macnab, of Tokyo, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. McWilliams, Captain Crawford, Captain Efford, Mr. Tresize (Manager), Mr. Weaver (Chief Engineer), Mr. C. K. M. Martin, Mr. H. S. Thompson, Captain Jas. Martin, Mr. Friedlander (Acting Secretary), Mr. R. M. Varnum, and others. The launch, a graceful vessel of particularly pleasing lines, left the English Hatoba shortly after half-past ten o'clock, and steamed off to H.M.S. *Undaunted*. Here the little company was augmented by the Doctor and the second engineer of that stately vessel, and a course was then shaped towards Kan-nonzaki. The morning was delightfully fine, a brilliant flood of sunshine playing on a placid sea. The voyage down the Bay was peculiarly pleasant, the launch travelling at a speed of about ten knots. There was little vibration, either above or below, and great satisfaction was expressed at the speed attained. The launch, which has yet to receive a name, is a very roomy craft. A spacious cabin forward will accommodate a dozen people comfortably; it is nicely fitted up and possesses every convenience that naval architects can devise for such a craft. The engines, amidships, are splendidly built. Spacious deck room is provided both fore and aft—especially aft—and 75 persons can find plenty of room aboard. Before turning back for home on Saturday, several toasts were drunk to the success of the new craft in particular and the Engine and Iron Works in general. At the red light-ship all the

watches on board were brought into requisition to time the speed of the new craft to the harbour entrance, a distance of a mile and an eighth. Mr. Tresize and Mr. Weaver went below to superintend the engine-room, and the passengers on deck made up small bets on the number of minutes that the run would take. Those who placed their estimates inside ten minutes won handsomely, the speed working out at a little over 10½ knots an hour—not a bad performance considering her size. Her length between perpendiculars is 50ft.; beam (extreme), 10ft.; depth (moulded), 6ft.; compound surface-condensing engine, of 60 i.h.p., high pressure cylinder 7in., low pressure cylinder 14in., and stroke 9in.; boiler, diameter 5ft. and length 5ft. 6in.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

THE CAREW CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your leading article of to-day (February 11th) on the Carew Case is in keeping with those that have preceded it. In reply to it, I can only express my regret that you do not agree with me in considering the *Japan Gazette's* articles a valuable review of the trial and, further, that you felt obliged to say so. As to any endeavour of mine to discredit your analysis of the evidence, the fact is that I was not conscious of it when I gave some facts opposed to your attempt to cast doubt upon the guilt of the condemned. I did not touch your analysis of the evidence. Nor was my purpose, as you state, to establish guilt, for that is already done. My remarks were upon matters, as you rightly recognise, outside the evidence given at the trial, and they form no part of an analysis or of a review of the evidence. Now that the trial is over, I make known my belief that the minute quantities of white arsenic in the stomach must, in some way, have come back from the Fowler's Solution of it, though I am ignorant of the way in which it did so, and am unable to admit that it was some that remained in the Fowler's Solution still undissolved, as Mr. Schedel is said to have suggested. The adoption of that belief removes a difficulty in a case already decided, but it could not have had any weight in the course of the trial so long as the question as to the exhibition of white arsenic had any significance.

Concerning my remarks about the fender stain, you suggest that the bottle might have fallen when wrapped in paper. But how much does that matter in face of the woman's statement that the bottle was smashed and the broken glass swept off the fender with a broom? And, by the way, is not this introduction of a paper-wrapper into the case by you an instance of that making of hypotheses against which you have appealed?

Yours faithfully,
Feb. 11, 1897. EDWARD DIVERS.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The report of the Commissioner of Education in the United States for the year 1893-94 is out and contains some facts that will be interesting not only to educationists in Japan but to readers generally. The report is in two large volumes of over 1,000 pages each, and contains an immense amount of valuable information about education not only in America, but also in Europe. The United States Bureau of Education was created in 1867, just thirty years ago. And although there is not a national system of education in the United States, each state having its own school system, yet the completeness and accuracy of the National Commissioner's report will compare favourably with similar compilations from the older countries of Europe. The Hon. William T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D. is the present Commissioner.

The report says there were enrolled in schools and colleges of the United States, both public and private, during the school year 1893-4, 15,530,268 pupils and students, being an increase of 446,638 over the preceding year. In addition, there were 400,000 persons enrolled in various special schools and institutions, making a grand total of nearly 16,000,000 persons who attended a school of some kind during the year. The percentage of the total population enrolled in the schools was 20.53. There

was an increase of 425,258, or 3.15 per cent. in the common schools. This is noteworthy, says the Commissioner, in view of the wide-spread business depression during the year.

The following statistics from the report of common schools will be of interest:—

Pupils enrolled.....	13,935,977
Male teachers	124,768
Female teachers	263,239
Average monthly wages of male teachers	\$44.76
Average monthly wages of female teachers	\$37.48
No. of school houses	236,529
Value of school property.....	\$425,024,341
Total revenues	167,051,392
Total expenditures	170,384,173

In the Southern States where nearly one-half the population is composed of negroes, the Commissioner has collected some interesting facts. During the past 20 years the population of that section has increased 54 per cent. while its school attendance has increased 130 per cent. In the same period the school property has increased from \$16,000,000 to \$51,000,000. In 1876 the South had enrolled in its schools 571,506 coloured children and 1,827,139 white children. But in 1894, eighteen years later, the white pupils had increased to 3,835,593, while the coloured pupils had increased to 1,424,995. The increase of the white pupils for the eighteen years was 109 per cent., while that of the coloured was 150 per cent. Twenty-three out of every 100 white inhabitants are now enrolled in schools, and 19 out of every 100 of the coloured inhabitants.

The number of universities and colleges is 476, the number of professors and instructors 10,897, of whom 13.8 per cent. were women. Number of students, 143,632; of whom 24.5 per cent. were women and 4.9 per cent. were coloured. The value of the entire equipment of universities and colleges is given as \$212,181,552, of which amount \$98,527,052 are endowment funds. The total revenues for the year were \$15,305,612, and the benefactions amounted to \$9,025,240.

There were 7,658 students in theological schools, 7,311 in law schools, 21,802 in medical schools, 5,151 in dental schools, 80,767 in training schools for teachers, and 2,710 in training schools for nurses.

In regard to primary education and its methods a great many changes are being made and much thought is being given to it. The principles advocated by Pestalozzi and Froebel a century ago are receiving a great deal of attention. It is being recognized as never before that training the intellect without at the same time training the heart and hand is a dangerous experiment in a republican form of government. Every one realizes the great importance of teaching a high ideal of morality and patriotism, but there is a great diversity of opinions as to how this should be done. It is very difficult for a teacher to hold his position in an American common school if he is not exemplary in moral conduct, and the vast majority of them are professing Christians, especially the women: and 67.8 per cent of the teachers are women.

Yours truly,
Feb. 9, 1897. WILL PATILLO.

THE "GAELIC" COLLISION.

At the Osaka Marine Office, on the 28th ult., an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the collision between the British steamer *Gaelic* and the *Kompira Maru*, owned by Mr. Hara Kokichi. Mr. Wilson Walker, pilot of the *Gaelic*, stated that the vessel left Nagasaki about 6 p.m. on the 12th of August, 1896, for Kobe, and on the following day, about 6 a.m., the vessel entered Shimonoseki Straits. Soon after, he sighted the *Kinsu Maru*, at a distance of about 200 feet. He managed to avoid a collision with her, the vessel sheering off, but the *Gaelic*, a moment after, struck a junk, the *Kompira Maru*. After the collision the pilot tried to pass the sunken rock known as Yojibi, but without success and the vessel struck the rock. About 9 a.m. the same day, the *Gaelic*, having floated off the rock, anchored near Hikojima and effected temporary repairs to her bottom. At noon, the following day the vessel left for Nagasaki, arriving there about 11.30 p.m. the same day.

After hearing the evidence of several witnesses, the Court found that Mr. Walker, the pilot, was not to blame in regard to the collision, but was blameworthy for having struck the rock. His certificate was suspended for two months.

UNION CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular Annual Meeting of the members of the Union Church and congregation was held at the Van Schaick Hall on Tuesday, 16th Feb., at 8.30 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Meacham took the Chair and opened the proceedings with prayer. There were present, Mr. G. Sale, Rev. H. Loomis, Messrs. A. J. Wilkin, F. Whitefield, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Sale, Miss Moulton, the Misses Wilkin, Mrs. Ballagh, Mr. George Booth, Mrs. Bagnall, Miss Wynn, Messrs. C. Griffin, Unite and Lewis.

The Rev. Dr. MEACHAM reported that the Church membership remained at just the same number as it did twelve months ago. There had been some changes, but while new members were entered upon the Register of the Church, others had left, so that there was no alteration to report in the total of members. He regretted very much that the services and meetings of the Church were not more largely attended, and urged members to give a more hearty support to the different institutions working in connection with the Church. The revision of the constitutions of the Church was regarded as an item of special importance which had been accomplished during the past twelve months.

In presenting the accounts, the TREASURER drew attention to the fact that during the year the regular income of the Church, that is to say, funds derived from pew rents and offertories, showed an increase of some \$609, as compared with the figures of the previous year, and while the total Receipts of the past twelve months only showed an increase of \$209.52 against that shown on the previous balance sheet, it should not be overlooked that the account for the year ending Jan. 31st, 1896, included two special items, amounting to \$473.90 received as proceeds of a Concert, and also a special collection, while the figures now submitted to the meeting represented, with the exception of about \$128, *bona fide* income of the Church. It was to be regretted that the accounts for the year had to be closed showing the Church to be in debt some \$437.30. Against this item there would come the proceeds of the recent organ recital and concert, which it is anticipated will net \$280—but which it was impossible to bring into these accounts as the year closed on Jan. 31st—leaving some \$150 to be made up.

S. E. UNITE, HON. TREASURER IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE UNION CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

Dr.—February 21st, 1896 to January 31st, 1897.

To Balance brought down	\$ 29.00
To Pew Rents as collected	\$ 1,010.00
To Sunday Morning collections	\$ 1,800.69
To Sunday Evening collections	\$ 8.38
To Van Schaick Hall, 6/1/97	6.50
To Donations:—	1,887.75
Mrs. Brower	100.00
Mrs. Swain	10.00
Capt. Crawford	10.00
Dr. Meacham, 4/1	8.88
To Sale of Books	15.00
To Balance due to Treasurer	2,041.63
	77.30
	\$3,147.93

Cr.—February 21st, 1896, to January 31st, 1897.

By Electric Light as paid	\$ 24.70
By Tuning Organ (S. Moutrie & Co.)	75.00
By Purchase of Psalters	31.12
By Fire Insurance—New Zealand Fire Insurance Co.	80.30
By A. J. Wilkin for Account Sunday School	43.00
By Printing Copies of "Constitutions of Union Church" per Japan Mail	18.50
By Stationery	1.00
By Donation "Tidal Wave Relief Fund"	153.60
By Cost of Christmas Decorations	24.10
By Wages Organ Blower	33.00
By Donation to Church Momban	5.00
By Salary Organist 6 months	240.00
By Salary Dr. Meacham 6 months	400.00
12 months	8,500.00
	\$9,147.93

Jan. 31st, 1897.	
By Balance	\$ 77.30
	LIABILITIES.
Church Rent	\$ 360.00
Treasurer	77.30
	\$ 437.30

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, February 12th, 1897.
STAR. E. UNITE, Hon. Sec. & Treas.,
Union Church.

Examined and found correct

(Signed) George BOOTH.
C. V. SALE.

It was proposed by Mr. BOOTH and seconded by Mr. WHITEFIELD, that the accounts be duly passed. The motion was carried.

Mr. SALE moved and the Rev. H. LOOMIS seconded, that a special collection should be taken up on Sunday next, for the purpose of removing the debt, and as the end of the month was drawing near, when further expenditure would have to be met, every effort should be made to secure an offertory which would not only place the Church

out of debt, but leave a substantial margin to start the new year. The motion was duly carried.

The following was next read:—

SUNDAY SCHOOL REPORT.

The attendance during the year has been well maintained, and thanks to the zealous co-operation of the teachers, there has been no break in keeping the various classes going.

In the 39 Sundays on which School was held there were present 1846 children, an average of 47, bad and good weather together.

But we would again say to parents how anxious we are to see the children come regularly and be in their places punctually.

The weekly collection is somewhat larger in total than last year, and the sum of \$40 has been forwarded to the Okayama Orphanage towards the support of our little protégé there.

Our Christmas entertainment was a successful one. It was much enjoyed, evidently by the scholars as well as by the goodly number of friends who favoured us with their presence. The singing of the carols was good: the recitations by children, some of them very youthful, were interesting, and a tree well hung with presents gave much satisfaction. The cost was met by liberal contributions from the Congregation and some special donations from old friends at Kobe, while Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. gave their usual kind help in the eatables.

The Library, we are glad to say, is well used. Mr. C. Griffin, the librarian, has taken great pains to arrange and improve it, and is assiduous in his endeavours to bring it into touch with the young folk; and it is evident by the increasing interest taken by them that he has met with a full measure of success. He reports that there are about 37 names on the register, drawing books. The children seem really to enjoy them, and some special favourites are in constant demand. To keep a good selection going needs, however, a constant renewal of fresh volumes, and help here will be heartily appreciated.

As we begin another year, we would feel the responsibility for the opportunities offered of bringing God's truth to the minds and hearts of these young children, now in life's golden days: but our prayer and our hope is, that even though there may be many discouragements, much seed is sown to spring up and bear fruit to life eternal.

A. J. WILKIN,
Superintendent.

February 16th, 1897.

UNION CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNDERSIGNED.

February 21st, 1896.		Dr.	Cr.
By Balance in hand		\$	31.23
By Balance in Library account			6.48
By Collections weekly, 1 year to 31 Jan. 1897			59.93
By Offertory Union Church for Christmas entertainment	December 6th, 1896.		45.
By friends here and at Kobe for Christmas			25.30
To paid printing Daily Reading Papers for year		\$	7.55
To paid printing Christmas Cards			4.00
To expenses Christmas entertainment and gifts			60.81
To remitted Mr. Ishii, towards support of Koto.	December 4th, 1896.		40.30
To Cost of Lesson Papers for 1897, \$10.07 @ 31st.	January 31st, 1897.		32.00
To Balance in hand			12.43
		\$146.12	\$146.12

February 16th, 1897.

E. & O. E.

A. J. WILKIN,
Superintendent.

The election of Church Officers resulted as follows:—

Elders—Mr. Sale, Rev. H. Loomis, Dr. Cleveland, Mr. A. J. Wilkin, Rev. E. S. Booth. Deaconesses—Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Van Petten. Deacons—Mr. F. Whitefield, Mr. S. E. Unite. Trustees—Messrs. C. V. Sale, T. Rose, L. Pollard, G. Booth, F. Whitefield, S. E. Unite. Superintendent of Sunday School—Mr. A. J. Wilkin. Organist—Mr. F. Whitefield.

The meeting instructed the Hon. Secretary to write to Mrs. Brower conveying special thanks for her very handsome donation of \$100.

It was moved by Mr. WILKIN and seconded by Mr. S. E. UNITE, that the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to those friends who assisted the Choir at the organ recital, coupling especially the name of Mr. Griffin, as conductor, with the vote of thanks.

Mr. C. V. SALE moved, and Mr. WILKIN seconded, that the "Church Praise" be used for the Sunday evening services.

Mr. SALE, seconded by Mr. S. E. UNITE, moved an amendment, that the "Church Praise" be used alternately with the "Tune Books" now in use, or the "Moody and Sankey Tune Book," according to the discretion of the conductor of the meeting.

The amendment was carried by 8 votes to 4 against.

Mr. CLARENCE GRIFFIN reported that the Library of the Sunday School had been thorough-

ly overhauled and all undesirable books had been set aside. He would like to add that in consequence of the severe wear and tear which books usually experienced, especially at the hands of young folks, it was necessary to obtain a continuous supply of fresh books, and he would be glad to receive any contribution in the way of books, or funds, to buy new ones.

The meeting recognising the services of Mr. Griffin, authorised him to burn such books as were not fit to put into the hands of the young, for whom the Library was especially reserved.

The Trustees were authorised to meet the Trustees of the Church Building with a view to arranging a more convenient platform, if possible. The meeting closed with the Doxology.

NEW JAPAN.

(A GREETING.)

We hear the trumpet thrilling across the leagues of sea.

"*Banzai*," responds our "Golden Gate," and banner of the Free!

Not for the sounding clamours that field and fortress woke,

Red sword that sunward flashes, and cloud of battle smoke,

The flag of stars salutes you, O symbol of the sun: But for the coming duty when warrior-deeds are done.

Aye, for the sacred purpose that placed her in the van,

And crowns her lifted banner, all hail to "New Japan!"

* * * * *

We hear a clearer bugle across the leagues of sea, Type of Yamato's valour for all the days to be—

Behold a peasant-hero amid the battle stand With bleeding bosom forward, and glory in his hand!

A soldier's will in triumph rebukes the failing breath,

Ontrings his last "*Susumé*," outflows the tide of death.

"Dead on the field of honour"—whatever fate befall,

He with unreckoned heroes shall never know "Recall."

But Fame's eternal trumpet hath caught his bugle-note;

Thro' all the skies of Orient that ringing "Charge" shall float,

And lands of Orient follow with onward-hasting feet

Her one, unconquered people that cannot sound "Retreat!"

O banner of the Sunrise, if with thy symbol bright, Thou shine to burdened millions, as Freedom's beacon-light,

Then Asia's great encampment of jarring tribe and clan

Shall show to distant nations a brotherhood of man,

And mid the war-tents folded and peaceful triumphs won,

A world shall cry in greeting, "Flag of the Risen Sun!"

F.B.H.

Sanitarium, St. Helena, California, U.S.A.

THE JACOB CASE.

The following letters have been handed to us for publication:—

Yokohama, 13th February, 1897.

MADAM,—I am at this moment, and for the first time, in receipt of proof which is conclusive to my mind that you were not the writer of the A. L. letters; and I now hasten to ask you to accept that apology which I have heretofore been unable conscientiously to offer you for the pain and mental suffering to which you have been put in consequence of the charge I considered it my duty to prefer against you, and which I am now convinced was unfounded.

Very faithfully, J. F. LOWDER.

Miss Mary Esther Jacob,
No. 2, Bluff.

Yokohama, 13th February, 1897.

J. F. LOWDER, Esq., Present.

SIR,—On behalf of my client, Miss Mary Esther Jacob, I have to acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of this date, addressed to her.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely.

GEO. H. SCIDMORE.

15th February, 1897.

G. H. SCIDMORE, Esq.

SIR,—The publication of the letter I addressed to Miss Jacob on the 13th inst. has resulted in the communication to me of facts which indicate the existence of a depth of duplicity and deceit which is to my mind unimaginable, inconceivable; of which I, among others, have been the unconscious dupe, and Miss Jacob the victim; and which would go far to reconcile the most advanced modern thought with the answers of the Judges to the questions propounded to them by the House of Lords in 1843, arising out of the decision of M'Naghten's case. Words fail me to express the regret with which the hearing of the story has filled me; for I feel that an act of injustice has been committed for which, had it been intentional on my part, no reparation in my power could be adequate.

You will be able to explain to your client that a lawyer, even under the developed circumstances of this case, may not be at liberty to make public all he knows, and may be prevented from adducing evidence which Miss Jacob might justly demand without laying herself open to any accusation of inquisitiveness; but short of the revelation of professional confidences I shall be glad of any suggestion either from her or from yourself as to what farther action you would wish me to take for the more complete vindication of her character.

Very faithfully,

J. F. LOWDER.

Yokohama, 17th February, 1897.

J. F. LOWDER, Esq., Present.

SIR,—I have given much anxious thought to all that you have been so frank in stating in your letter of the 15th instant, and I can appreciate the force of the considerations involved in your position as a lawyer with reference to professional communications.

I, of course, cannot now suggest the exact line for you to follow in your desire to vindicate my client's character; but it is not amiss for me to say that, in spite of all that has thus far appeared in public, a strong and deep impression exists and is freely expressed to the effect that, while recantation has been made of the charge of murder, there still remains the shadow of that terrible charge against a young woman's chastity which has been published to all the ends of this earth.

For the present, I must confide in your expressed wish to do justice and look to you to remove this cloud in words of such explicitness that malicious tongues here and elsewhere may be silenced.

Sincerely,

GEO. H. SCIDMORE.

17th February, 1897.

G. H. SCIDMORE, Esq.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of to-day's date, in reply to mine of the 15th, in which you intimate that in spite of all that has thus far appeared in public, a strong and deep impression exists, and is freely expressed, to the effect that while recantation has been made of the very grave charge preferred by me against Miss Jacob, there still remains, unremoved, the shadow of an accusation of almost equal gravity, with which it was purposed to support that charge.

Believe me, my single desire and sole concern is to satisfy your client by doing what lies in my power to restore her character to the extent that I have been instrumental in impeaching it; and to that end I now explicitly withdraw every word I have said imputing the existence of questionable relations between her and the late Mr. Carew, because what I have said was based on the statements of Japanese servants who, I have since learned, perjured themselves at the trial, and who are consequently disentitled to be believed, and on the allegation of a person, not a Japanese, who subsequently withdrew what he had told me.

You are, of course, at liberty to make this correspondence public; but I trust you will understand that I do not write with the remotest wish or desire to influence any action your client has been or may be advised to take with a view to her more complete vindication, or to the bettering of her position pecuniarily.

Very faithfully,

J. F. LOWDER.

Mr. George C. Cox (Hongkong), Mr. L. P. Ebdon (Straits Settlements), and Mr. John J. Francis, Q.C. (Hongkong), have been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir Edwin Arnold has bought a yacht, and accompanied by his son and daughter-in-law, purposes to start for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MINISTER FOR PEKING.

The Vienna correspondent of *The Times*, writing under date of January 10th, says:—

The official *Gazette* publishes the appointment of Baron Moritz Szikani von Wahlborn as Austro-Hungarian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking. Baron von Wahlborn has up to the present, held consular office and was for some time Consul-General at Moscow. This afforded him the opportunity of studying Russian affairs and learning the language, with which he is familiar and which will doubtless be of use to him at his new post.

Hitherto, the Dual Monarchy has had but one representative for China, Japan, and Siam, the last titular being Count von Wydenbruck. The post of Peking was to have been given to the late Herr Boleslawski, formerly Austro-Hungarian Minister at Tangier, but he died a few months ago at Karlsbad. He was one of the ablest officials and the best English scholars in the diplomatic service of this country.

The detachment at the post of Peking from the triple diplomatic representation of Austria-Hungary in the Far East would seem to have suggested itself on various grounds. In the first place, the inconvenience of having but one agent for the three posts must have been experienced prior to and during the recent China-Japanese war. Then, the efforts made of late years by the Government of the Dual Monarchy in view of the expansion of export trade in the Far East would also help to account for the decision thus taken. But considerations of a purely political order have doubtless had something to do with it. It cannot be expected that on any point of the globe where the rival interests of other Great Powers are in active conflict Austria-Hungary should not be as efficiently represented as themselves. Recent experience has shown that diplomacy in the Far East is in immediate connexion with diplomacy in Europe. This connexion is rendered possible by the temporary co-operation between Russia, France, and Germany. The commercial interests of Austria-Hungary in China are as yet not very considerable, still it might become a profitable outlet for her native industry. But there is no reason why this country should not be entitled to a legitimate amount of influence in China-European political affairs, and that, of course, can scarcely be exercised in an efficacious manner without an independent diplomatic representative in Peking—that is to say, independent of other Austro-Hungarian Legations in the Far East.

From an English standpoint it can only be regarded as satisfactory that this country should have a permanent diplomatic mission in China.

UNION CHURCH CONCERT.

There was a large attendance at the Union Church, Yokohama, on Friday evening, when the sacred cantata "Ruth" was given with capital effect. Gaul's pretty piece of composition is too well known to need elaborate description, suffice it to say that the solos, trios, and recitatives were well sung, and its tuneful choruses received full justice at the hands of a capably trained choir. Owing to a severe cold, Mrs. James Walter was unable to appear, and at very short notice Miss Poole took *Orpah's* solo in the Cantata, and Mrs. W. W. Campbell filled a similarly created vacancy in the second portion of the programme. Miss Lloyd Thomas sang the numbers allotted to *Ruth* in her usual finished style, and, despite the still apparent effects of a recent indisposition, charmed all hearers. Mrs. W. T. Payne, who possesses a flexible contralto voice of great compass, sang *Naomi's* difficult music in a pleasing manner, sustaining the part well. Mr. den Arend took the solos and recitatives set down for *Boaz*, and performed his portion of the work most conscientiously. Mr. F. Whitefield accompanied on the organ; Mr. J. T. Griffin being the conductor. During the evening Mr. Griffin gave the following selections on the organ:—"Coronation March" (*Le Prophète*), Meyerbeer; "Romanza" in G Major, Beethoven; *Adagio and Finale* (Op. 4), Spohr; and "Grand Offertoire" in G, Lefebvre-Wely. Mrs. Campbell's sacred song, "Sion" (Paul Rodney), was the gem of the evening. The beautiful passages of this lovely theme were most artistically handled, the subject being evidently a favourite one with the sweet singer. Mr. Fleet's rendering of the solo—from Mendelssohn's *St. Paul*—"Be thou faithful unto death," was very fine and was highly appreciated.

THE MOSQUITO'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment given at the Public Hall on Monday evening under the auspices of the Mosquito Yacht Club, contained many amusing features and the large audience went away thoroughly satisfied. The Chairman was Mr. W. W. Campbell (Commodore); who had for Stewards, Messrs. E. Coutts, F. J. Hall, J. McArthur, G. C. Murray, S. Warming, and K. Wilson. Mr. E. Beart was Stage Manager; and Mr. F. Coghill Jackson, General Manager. By kind permission of Capt. Hallifax and officers, the Band of H.M.S. *Undaunted* played several capital selections during the evening, the opening overture, an interlude and the accompaniments to Dr. McNabb's songs. The first song, given in costume by Mr. Wileman, was the old nautical ditty "Jack's Yarn." It was an ambitious effort, but the singer was not in his best voice. A scena and duet by Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Coghill Jackson followed—"O, Maid of Witching Grace," from the "Artist's Model"—in which the soprano was heard to great advantage: the waltz that concluded the piece caused some amusement. Mr. Sharp's recitation, "Kissing Cup's Race,"—given in "Mr. Worthington's" colours—as usual thrilled the house. Then followed the "Yes, dear mamma" duet from the "Gaiety Girl"—sung by Mrs. McWilliams and Miss Lloyd Thomas. The duet between the Duchess and her daughter that runs:—

"For the proper kick for a girl, you know,
Is not too high nor yet too low;
If you wish to shine as a social queen
You must always maintain the golden mean."

—was most archly given. It took immensely and the ladies received several gifts of flowers. Mrs. Campbell's next song "Il Bacio" was sweetly pretty and was loudly applauded. In the succeeding number an old favourite returned to the local boards in the person of Mr. A. C. Read. Attired in the becoming habiliments of a buxom matron from the purlieus of Stepney, Mr. Read gave an inimitable rendering of "At my time of life," getting in several palpable hits at the "modern girls" who were not about at the time "when my old four-penny-bit picked out me." An encore and a bunch of flowers were his reward. After an interval by the naval band, Mr. Wileman gave his "undaunted" hornpipe, and gained additional *audos* for his masterly management of the intricate steps. Owing to Mrs. Jas. Walter still being indisposed through cold, the song down on the programme against her name was deleted, and a trio by Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Wallford and Mr. Whitefield—the latter taking Mr. Fleet's place at a moment's notice—followed. This number was "Over the Hills," one of the prettiest things in the "Shop Girl." Mrs. Campbell delighted every one again, but her companions evidently suffered from a common stage infirmity, an ever-conscious feeling that their hands were in the way, but the well trained voices redeemed this failing. A surprise in the shape of an impersonation of *Trilby* was the next item on the list, Miss Lloyd Thomas giving "Ben Bolt," attired in the costume beloved by Du Maurier. After this the programme frankly announced itself as "comic." Mdlle. Cogwheel, in short blue skirts and the slimmest of black-hosed legs, sang "The Man in the Moon" from the "Shop Girl," and in response to an encore, "Di, di, di." Professor Bunkum (H.J.S.), talked learnedly about the phonograph and completely satisfied all as to his ability to live up to his name. The bright particular star of the concert—a major planet, we might say—then burst upon the view in the person of Dr. McNabb. He sang two Irish character songs and the audience yelled for more: he gave them a verse on a local subject—skating on the Yokohama pond—and left amid a blaze of glory. Mdlle. Cogwheel, in a rose-pink skirt, brought the proceedings to a close with a pretty dance and hand spring.

LETTER FROM PEKIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Pekin, January 15th. The main feature of life in Pekin is its monotony. The social side is better than the political, but neither is too lively. The foreign community has its balls, its theatricals, its meetings, and its crush parties, but over all there hangs the gloom of the impending downfall of the Dynasty. Such is the growing impression of many, even among the Chinese themselves. Whether the impression is sound or not, we have no good reason to advance one way or the other. We are only inclined to conjecture that if Turkey has managed to exist in

spite of its barbarities, China is likely to hold together in spite of its corruption and ignorance.

Since the departure of the Railroad Director Sheng, railroad matters have ceased to claim much attention. Shanghai rather than Pekin has been the centre of the speculation and excitement. It was supposed when Sheng left here, that if any foreigners were to be taken into the affair, they would be Americans, as Sheng, in his Memorial to the Throne, distinctly stated a preference for American companies, if foreign money was to be borrowed. Sheng, however, was savagely attacked by the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, in the interests of Mr. Kinder and other English speculators, and was threatened with a revelation of his past crimes, so he decided to let the Americans slip and began negotiations with Mr. Kinder. This gentleman was given the building of the section between Pekin and Pao-ting-fu. Since then the above paper has made no further charges or attack. This gain on the part of the English was followed by a counter move on the part of the Americans. The syndicate represented by Mr. Bash, having made definite arrangements with Sheng, had several prominent men on the way out, and so when Sheng reached Shanghai he soon learned that the Americans were not going to yield so easily as he had expected. He was ordered by the Tsung-li Yamen to close with the Americans, but he continued to make excuses, still fearing another attack from leading English firms who have facts as to his past trickery. To appear all right, he has proceeded to negotiate with all nationalities and inspires every aspirant with hope.

Grand Secretary Li still holds to the Golden Mean, neither in high favour nor ruthlessly denounced. He is weary of his present duties, being insignificant in comparison with the power he possessed in Tientsin and the glory which he received in his tour of the great Powers. He is undecided whether to ask for permission to return home or to hold on a while longer. In outward appearances he is rather the leader in foreign affairs, but in reality he is opposed by the majority of the others, whether progressive or conservative. While Li has his faults of temper and may be blamed for corruption, he yet deserves better at the hands of his country than the present snubs which are being continually given. The Emperor not only knows nothing, but is so ruled by passion that he fails to recognize the worth of the man whom "the world delighteth to honour."

Among the foreigners, the chief event has been the fancy-dress ball at the British Legation through the hospitality of Lady Macdonald.

THE WATER-TUBE BOILER ON ITS TRIAL.

There has recently been brought to a close a series of trials of the water tube boiler which has attracted more attention than any event that has happened in the engineering world for many months past. We refer to the trials of the 25,000 horse power installation of Belleville boilers on the cruiser *Powerful*.

These trials were remarkable, not because this was by any means the first use of water tube boilers at sea, but because it was the first attempt to use them on such an enormous scale. The public has long been familiar with this type as used on torpedo boats, and of late it has been winning its way into fuller recognition on shore, where it is doing good work in the general industries. It was natural that it should meet with favour for marine, and especially naval work, where its light weight, compact form and capacity for sudden generation of power render it specially useful. In the earlier days of torpedo boat building it had the locomotive type of boiler for its competitors; but as the demand for combined lightness and power has grown, the locomotive boiler has practically disappeared from the contest and left the water tube type in possession of the field. The excellent results obtained by the French navy in fitting some of their smaller cruisers with this type have led the British Admiralty to equip their two largest cruisers, the *Powerful* and *Terrible*, entirely with the Belleville boiler. The decision was based upon the French experience, and also upon a series of exhaustive trials in one of their own gunboats. The decision evoked a storm of criticism from experts, naval and otherwise, and it was freely predicted that the attempt would be a costly failure. The results of the recent trials, however, are reported to have been exceptionally favourable, the contract horse power, 25,000, being largely exceeded, and steam being maintained with ease and regularity.

The Belleville boilers, forty-eight in all, are divided into eight groups—four groups of eight boilers each and four others of four boilers each,

each group in its own compartment. The four latter groups are arranged side by side and fired alternately. The other four groups are arranged for fore and aft firing. There are twelve stoking spaces, arranged with four boilers and six stokers to each space. It is found that if the men replenish the fires every four minutes by the clock, perfect uniformity of pressure can be maintained.

It has frequently been urged that the results of official trials of foreign battleships are worth very little because they are of too short duration to really test the qualities of the machinery and boilers. It must be admitted that no such charge can be made in this case, the trial tests, indeed, being of an extraordinarily severe nature, such as have never been attempted in any other navy. They included two runs at 5,000 and 18,000 horse power respectively, each of thirty hours' duration, and a final run of eight hours, the first four hours at 25,000 horse power and the remaining two at 22,000 horse power.

In the first trial the average indicated horse power was 5,008 and the coal consumption 2.07 pounds per horse power per hour. Sixteen out of the forty-eight boilers were used. In the second thirty hour trial the indicated horse power was 18,433 and the coal consumption 1.83 pounds. The four hours' full power trial was carried out on November 27. The boiler pressure was 257 pounds; the mean indicated horse power was 25,886, the maximum being 26,497; and the speed of the vessel against a head sea and wind was 21.8 knots, the distance being measured by landmarks. The coal consumption was not taken. It was estimated that in smooth water the speed would have been about 22.75 knots.

During both thirty hour runs the two furnaces of each boiler were fired alternately at intervals of four minutes. At the commencement of the full power run this was reduced to three minutes. The fires were kept at a thickness of six inches, coal being put on only in sufficient quantities to fill up the holes and hollows. The draught plates were kept three-quarters open, the air supply being controlled by varying the speed of the fans. The Belleville system is run upon the "open" as against the "closed" system of forced draught, and the fans are used primarily for ventilation. The work of the ordinary closed stokehold fan is done in a Belleville boiler plant by air compressing engines, one of which is placed in each stokehold. It will thus be seen that the introduction of the water tube boiler has removed at a stroke all the discomforts attendant upon the old forced draught. The maximum temperature in the stokehold never exceeded 90 degrees; in the engine rooms it was 75 degrees. It is claimed, and very justly, too, that this moderate temperature will be of inestimable value when the engine and boiler room staff is called upon to endure the long continued strain of a war cruise.

Some idea of the saving of weight which is made by the use of this type of boiler as against the ordinary Scotch boiler may be gathered from the fact that the *Powerful* can carry a coal supply of over 3,000 tons. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the consumption of coal per horse power is higher for the water tube than for the common type of boiler. It is a common occurrence for a Scotch boiler to show a consumption of less than 1.5 pounds per horse power per hour, and it was only the other day that, chancing to step aboard a tramp steamer and inquire as to her coal consumption, the engineer promptly responded by handing us the cards of the voyage just ended, which showed a consumption of 1.4 pounds. So that in considering the merits of the Belleville boiler as regards saving of weight, we must remember that if the weight of boiler per horse power is less, the weight of coal per horse power is greater.

Warships, however, are not run for economy. The value of this type of boiler lies in its power to generate high pressure steam rapidly and in great volume for a considerable length of time in response to an emergency call, such as will continually be made in active service. The trials just concluded prove that all these conditions can be fulfilled with an installation of the unprecedented capacity (for water tube boilers) of 25,000 horse power.—*Scientific American*.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service of Telegrams supplied to the "Japan Herald," the "Japan Gazette," and other Subscribers in Tokyo and Yokohama.)

London, February 12. Affairs in Crete are most serious. Greece has presented a note to the Powers stating that she cannot merely remain a spectator. A torpedo flotilla under the command of Prince George of Greece has sailed for Crete.

The plague in Bombay is largely on the increase, and the famine in India is the worst known for a century past.

London, Feb. 13. A Greek note delivered to Lord Salisbury declares that Greece will prevent the landing of Turkish troops in Crete by every means in its power.

Exchange on London at Paris 25.19
" " " New York 4.87
(Tel. Trans.)

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, February 6. M. Hanotaux, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, in reference to the statement made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said that the policy of France was best defined by a French and Russian protest; that it was not desirable to enter into a parliamentary polemic, and that it was important at the present delicate juncture to do nothing to imperil the concert of the Powers which France was doing her utmost to maintain, but that nevertheless France would never suffer any violation of her rights founded on international treaties and pledges.

London, February 7. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, announced that it was intended to add two battalions to the Guards and one to the Cameron Highlanders, another to the Malta Artillery, and another to the West India Regiment, to increase the garrison artillery by 3,500 men, and to raise another field battery. Three battalions of the Guards are to be held available for service in the Mediterranean, and one battalion goes to Gibraltar this year. The above makes an increase in the army of 7,385 men, and will increase the estimates by £98,400.

London, February 8. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the Egyptian vote of £798,802, which the House of Commons adopted, said that the necessity for making an advance would be likely to prolong the occupation. He said that the main cause of this prolongation is the refusal by France to allow Great Britain a free hand, and that Great Britain regards the advance in the Nile Valley as necessary, and will not be worried out of its policy by hindrances such as the refusal of money.

The Egyptian Government has replied to France and Russia that it is legally entitled to accept a British loan.

London, February 10. The state of affairs in Crete is serious and the revolt is spreading.

Popular meetings are taking place in Greece to demand the annexation of Crete.

The insurgents have proclaimed a union with Greece.

The entire Greek fleet has been ordered to sea.

London, Feb. 11. A Greek torpedo squadron is being hastily prepared for service.

There is a growing and wide-spread opposition to the Marquis of Lansdowne's proposals concerning the Guards.

The Niger Expedition has arrived near Bida, defeating the Foulas' outposts with heavy loss.

(FROM THE JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Nagoya, Feb. 13. The Lord Abbot of the Senyujin, Kyoto, arrived here to-day from Kyoto carrying with him the tablet of the late Empress Dowager. Tomorrow a special religious services will be performed at the branch temple of the Higashi Honganji.

Osaka, Feb. 13. In the event of a proposal to adopt the gold standard being laid before the Diet, the cotton spinners of this district are preparing a strongly worded protest against such a measure. The Osaka stock market is fairly active.

Hakodate, Feb. 13. The steamer *Furu Maru*, owned by Mr. Sawaguchi, collided with the *Satsuki Maru*, belonging to Mr. Noto, last night. The former sank but the passengers were saved.

Kyoto, Feb. 13. The Kyoto Railway Company's new line will be opened for traffic to-morrow.

Yokkaichi, Feb. 13. The Miye Cotton Spinning Company has decided to buy out the Ise Chuwo Cotton Spinning Company.

Nagano, Feb. 13. Midzusama, of Miwa-mura, Kamimidzuuchigun, Nagano Prefecture, and ten others have been arrested on a charge of forging one yen notes.

Nagasaki, Feb. 13. The Russian man-of-war *Dimitri Donskoi* has arrived from Yokohama. Four other Russian men-of-war, have arrived from Fusan, Saga, Feb. 13.

Snow has accumulated here to a depth of two feet.

Osaka, February 15. The Osaka stock market is active, prices rising considerably.

The Hankoku Railway Company has purchased the Settsu Railway Company line for yen 313,673. From to-morrow the line will come under the control of the Hankoku Railway Company.

A telegram from Shanghai reports that cotton thread has risen in price there. Quotations for Sanhin-torishiki-jo thread have also risen.

Nagasaki, Feb. 15. A Netherlands man-of-war put into this port this morning.

The Russian men-of-war *Bobre*, *Kreiser* and *Admiral Nakhimof* will leave here to-morrow for Hongkong.

Kobe, Feb. 16. Nine Japanese men-of-war are manœuvring every day near the Kitan Straits. This morning, after taking supplies on board at Wada-misaki, the fleet proceeded towards Senshu-oki.

Shizuoka, Feb. 16. The new barracks for the 34th Regiment of Infantry have been completed.

Kagoshima, Feb. 16. Mr. Kobayama, ex-member of the Lower House, died this morning.

Mayebashi, Feb. 16. The Gumma Branch of the Japan Red Cross Society has obtained the services of a trained nurse, and instructions in first aid to the sick commenced to-day.

Yamaguchi, Feb. 16. The Hirase Ginko has been established here. This Prefecture now has six banks.

Nagasaki, Feb. 16. The Japanese man-of-war *Saiyen* left here for Sasebo to-day.

Nagasaki, Feb. 16. The Russian men-of-war *Admiral Nakhimof* and *Bobre* have left for Yokohama.

Osaka, February 17. The Osaka Chamber of Commerce held a conference last evening on the subject of the proposed gold standard. They will present a strong protest against the measure.

The fourth general meeting of the Tokiwa Cotton Spinning Company took place last night, when it was decided to dissolve.

The inquiry into the cause of the sinking of the *Sanko Maru* was continued in the Marine Court yesterday. Captain Takeda and the chief mate, Miyazaki, of the *Sanko Maru* were called and gave evidence before the Court.

Kobe, February 17. 182,114 bales of Japanese rice, and 76,713 bales of grain are now stored in Kobe.

Saga, Feb. 17. The Karatsu Railway Company proposes to buy up the Kariya Railway Company's line.

Akita, Feb. 17. The ceremony of formally opening the Products Exhibition took place to-day. Over 4,000 exhibits have been arranged.

Nagano, Feb. 17. Five other forgers of one yen notes have been arrested.

Kagoshima, Feb. 17. Uchida Nobnyuki, controller of the Kagoshima Ken Ordinary Normal School, has been arrested on a charge of having stolen money and articles belonging to the students.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 285.

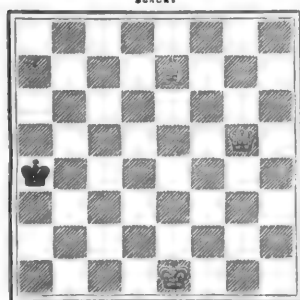
WHITE. BLACK.
1—Q to B sq. 1—K takes Kt (Kt 5)
2—Q to R 6 2—K to B 6
3—Q to R 5, mate
2—B to R 2 if 1—K takes Kt (K 7)
3—Q to Q sq., mate. 2—K to B 6
Correct answers from W.H.S. and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 286.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—R to K B 6 1—R takes R dis. ch.
2—Kt to K 6, mate 1—Any other move.
2—Kt mates accordingly.
Correct answers from W.D.C., W.H.S., and Omega.

XX.—Your solution of No. 284 is correct, but No. 286 has floored you again. Compare your idea with the real solution printed above.

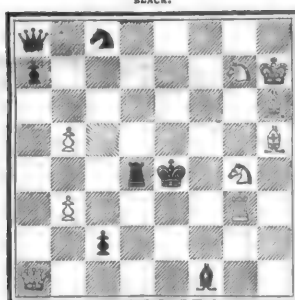
PROBLEM No. 289.
Chess problem by an unknown author. (Considered by Mr. FRANKENSTEIN to be a perfect gem in conception and construction.)



White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 290.

By J. JENSEN.



White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 289.

This is sent us by our valued contributor W.H.S., and we commend it to our solvers as a beautiful specimen.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

The club is in mourning for the loss of its worthy Secretary (Mr. J. Davieson), who left Yokohama during the week, the exigencies of his business compelling him to go and bury himself "down among the coals" at Moji. A genial, bright, enthusiastic, Chess-player, and problem solver, he leaves a host of friends behind him, who will not fail to "keep his memory green."

PROBLEM No. 288.

We regret to notice an error in this diagram. The Knight on the square next the Black King

should be a Black Knight. With this correction we trust our solvers will find but little difficulty with this fine antipodean example.

GAME No. 658.
POLERIO GAMBIT.

WHITE. BLACK.
G. B. Fraser, Dundee. J. G. Thomson, Edinburgh.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4 2—P takes P
3—Kt to Q B 3 3—P to Q 3
4—P to Q 4 4—Q to R 5 ch.
5—K to K 2 5—B to Kt 5 ch.
6—Kt to B 3 6—Kt to K B 3
7—B takes P 7—B takes Kt
8—K takes B 8—P to K Kt 4
9—B to Kt 3 9—Q to R 4 ch
10—K to B 2 10—B to Kt 2
11—B to K 2 11—Q to Kt 3
12—B to Q 3 12—Q to R 4
13—B to R 2 13—Q to Kt 3
14—P to K 5 14—Kt to K 5 ch.
15—Kt takes Kt 15—Q takes Kt
16—B to B 3 16—Q to B 4
17—P to K R 3 17—P takes P
18—R to K sq. 18—Kt to B 3
19—K to Kt sq. 19—R to Q sq.
20—B to K 4 20—Q to B 3
21—B takes Kt ch. 21—Q takes B
22—B takes P 22—Castles
23—B takes B 23—K takes B
24—P to B 3 24—Q to K B 3
25—Q to B 2 25—R to Q 3
26—R to K 5 26—R to R 3
27—R to K B sq. 27—Q to Kt 3
28—Q takes Q ch. 28—R takes Q
29—Q to B 5 29—P to K R 3
30—P to K Kt 4 30—R to R 3
31—P to R 3 31—R to Q Kt 3
32—P to Q Kt 4 32—R to Q R 3
33—R to R 5 33—R takes R
34—R takes R 34—P to Q R 3
35—R to Q B 5 35—P to Q B 3
36—K to B 2 36—R to R sq.
37—P to Q R 4 37—K to B 3
38—R to K B 5 ch. 38—K to Kt 3
39—R to B 3 39—R to K 3
40—R to K 3 40—R takes R
41—K takes R 41—P to K B 4
42—P to Q B 4 42—P to B 5 ch.
43—K to K 4 43—K to B 3
44—P to K R 4 44—K to K 3
45—P to Q R 5 45—K to Q 3
46—P to K R 5 46—K to B 2
47—K to B 3 47—P to Kt 3
48—K to K 4 48—P to Kt 4
49—P takes P 49—B P takes P
50—K to B 5 50—P to B 6
51—K to Kt 6 51—P to B 7
52—K takes R P 52—P to B 8 Queens and wins.

GAME No. 659.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

According to the *Western Mail* all the players who competed for the West Australian championship were suffering from want of practice, the result being that most of the games were below championship standard, but adds:—"One thing, however, not one of the competitors will disagree with, i.e., that Mr. Hilton has shown a knowledge of and a talent for the game which fully entitle him to the position which he will hold inviolate in our midst for at least six months."

The following game was played between the first and second prize-takers:—

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. Hilton. Mr. H. P. Colebatch.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3 2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Kt 5 3—Kt to R B 3
4—Castles 4—B to B 4
5—P to Q B 3 5—Castles
6—P to Q 4 6—P takes P
7—P takes P 7—B to K 2 (a)
8—P to Q 5 8—P to Q R 3
9—B to R 4 9—K to R 2
10—B to B 2 10—P to Q 3
11—Q to Q 3 11—B to Q 2
12—P to Q R 4 (b) 12—Kt to K Kt 5
13—P to R 5 13—P to Kt 3
14—R to K sq. 14—B to B 4
15—Q to K 2 15—B takes B
16—Q takes P 16—P takes P
17—Kt takes P 17—Kt takes Kt
18—R takes Kt 18—B to B 3
19—R to K sq. 19—Q to Q 3
20—B to R 6 20—R to R sq.
21—Kt to B 3 21—P to K Kt 4 (c)
22—Kt to K 4 22—Q to K 4
23—Q to K 2 23—K to R sq.
24—Q to B 3 24—B to Kt 2
25—B takes P 25—Q takes Q P

26—B to B 6 26—R to K 3
27—Q to Q B 3 (d) 27—R to K Kt sq. ?
28—B takes B ch. 28—R takes B
29—Q to R 10 sq. 29—Q to K 4
30—R to Q 8 ch. 30—R to Kt sq.
31—R takes R ch. 31—K takes R
32—Q takes Q 32—R takes Q
33—Kt to B 6 ch., and won.

NOTES BY "WESTERN MAIL."
(a) Better B to Kt 3, leaving K open for the Kt, which becomes inactive on R 2.
(b) This nails the Knight completely.
(c) This does not seem good, even though the loss of the game was not due to it.
(d) A pretty idea but unsound. Black should have replied 27... R takes B; 28—Kt takes R, Q to Q sq., winning the Kt and probably the game.

GAME No. 660.

EVANS GAMBIT.

WHITE. BLACK.
Koliach. Andersen.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3 2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4 3—B to B 4
4—P to Q Kt 4 4—B takes Kt P
5—P to B 3 5—B to R 4
6—P to Q 4 6—P takes P
7—Castles 7—P takes P
8—Q to Kt 3 8—Q to B 3
9—P to K 5 9—Q to Kt 3
10—Kt takes P 10—P to Kt 4
11—Kt takes P 11—R to Kt sq.
12—Q to K 3 12—K Kt to K 2
13—Q to K 2 13—Q to R 4
14—B to R 3 14—B to Kt 2
15—Q to R to Q sq. 15—Kt to B 4
16—K takes P 16—K takes R
17—P to K 6 ch. 17—K to B sq.
18—P takes P 18—B to R sq.
19—Kt takes R P ch. 19—Kt takes Kt
20—Q to K 6 ch. 20—K to Q sq.
21—R to Q sq. ch. 21—Kt to Q 3
22—R takes Kt ch. 22—P takes R
23—Q takes P ch. 23—K to B sq.
24—B to K 6 ch. 24—K to Kt 2
25—B to Q 5 ch. 25—Q takes B
26—Q takes Q ch. 26—K to R 3
27—Q to B 4 ch. 27—K to Kt 2
28—Q to R 4 ch. 28—Kt to B 3
29—Kt to K 5 29—K to R 3
30—Q to Q B 4 ch. 30—K to R 2
31—B to B 5 ch. 31—R to Kt 3
32—B takes R ch. 32—B takes B
33—Kt takes Kt ch. 33—B takes Kt
34—Q takes B 34—Resigns.

GAME No. 661.

A pretty Ruy Lopez played at Llandudno in the Craigsdale Tournament.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. BLACK.
H. Jacobs. W. H. Gonston.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3 2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Kt 5 3—P to Q R 3
4—B to R 4 4—Kt to B 3
5—Castles 5—Kt takes P
6—P to Q 4 6—P to Q Kt 4
7—B to Kt 3 7—P to Q 4
8—P takes P 8—B to K 3
9—P to B 3 9—B to Q B 4
10—B to K B 4 10—P to Kt 4
11—B to B sq. 11—P to K Kt 5
12—Kt to Q 4 12—Kt takes K P
13—B to K B 4 13—Q to B 3
14—Kt takes B 14—P takes Kt
15—B takes Kt 15—Q takes B
16—Q to K sq. 16—P to Kt 6
17—P takes P 17—Q takes Kt P
18—Q to K 2 18—K R to Kt sq.
19—Q to R 5 ch. 19—R to Kt 3
20—Q to R 2 20—B takes P ch.
21—R takes B 21—Q takes R ch.
22—K to R sq. 22—Q to B 8 ch.
23—Q to Kt sq. 23—R mates.

GAME No. 662.

Game played on the 15th Dec. in the match, Ludgate Circus v. Post Office Chess Club.

WHITE. BLACK.
H. C. Wright (Post Office). C. Schulz (Ludgate Circus).
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3 2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4 3—B to K 2
4—P to Q 3 (a) 4—Kt to B 3
5—P to R R 3 (b) 5—P to Q 3
6—Kt to B 3 6—B to R 3
7—B takes B 7—P takes B
8—B to K 3 (c) 8—Q to Q 2
9—Q to K 2 9—P to Q 4
10—B to Kt 5 10—Castles Q R (d)
11—B takes Kt (e) 11—B takes B
12—Castles K R 12—K R to Kt sq. (f)
13—Q to Q 2 (g) 13—P to K Kt 4
14—Q to K 2 14—P to Kt 5
15—R P takes P 15—R takes P
16—Kt to R 2 16—R to Kt 3

- 17—Kt to Q sq.
18—Q to Q 2
19—Kt to K 3
20—P to K B 3
21—K to B 2
22—K takes B (i)
23—R to B 2 (j)
- (a) Black's line of play is called the Hungarian defence, but White will have no difficulty in giving it a Philidorian character; this he can do at once by playing 4—P to Q 4.
(b) Better to go on with Kt to B 3 and to treat the game Giuoco Piano fashion. Bring the Kt over to the king's side, and castle Q R if possible, in anticipation of continuing with a king's side attack.
(c) This is precarious, as it obviously is Black's intention to advance his Q P.
(d) Good play. The second player succeeded in doing what the first player ought to have done.
(e) Not advisable. 12—P takes P, P takes P; 13—Castles Q R was better.
(f) Naturally he at once seizes with good judgment the opportunity for a king's side attack.
(g) White must have been rather at a loss what to do. Kt to R 4 at once was preferable.
(h) This move crowns the successful fabric on the Kt file. There is practically no reply if 5—P to K K 4, then P to K R 4.
(i) If Q takes B, R takes P; 5—K to K sq, Kt takes P ch., and wins.
(j) Black here announced mate, which he can carry on as follows—Q to R 3 ch.; 5—P to B 4, R (Kt sq) to Kt 6 ch.; 5—Kt to B 3, Q takes P, mate.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE			
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Feb. 22nd	
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 20th	
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Tuesday, Feb. 23rd	
From America	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Mar. 4th	
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. M. Co.	Sunday, Feb. 22nd	
From Hongkong	per C. P. & R. Co.	Thursday, Feb. 25th	
From Canada, S.C.	per C. P. & R. Co.	Monday, Mar. 15th	
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Mar. 17th	

* *Gaile* left San Francisco via Honolulu on February and 1 *Anena* left Kobe on February 19th. 2 *Pera* left Nagasaki on February 19th. 3 *City of Peking* left San Francisco via Honolulu on February 19th. 4 *Melbourne* (with French mail) left Hongkong on February 19th. 5 *Empress of India* left Hongkong on February 19th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES			
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Sunday, Feb. 22nd	
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Feb. 22nd	
For America	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Feb. 25th	
For Canada, N.C.	per C. P. & R. Co.	Friday, Feb. 26th	
For Portland	per O. R. & N. Co.	Saturday, Feb. 27th	
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Feb. 28th	
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 6th	
For Victoria, B.C.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 6th	
For Hongkong	per C. P. & R. Co.	Monday, Mar. 15th	

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 13th February, Yokkaichi 12th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kubo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Shibuya, 13th February, Kobe 12th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 13th February, Hakodate 11th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 14th February, Otaru via ports, 10th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 14th February, Yokkaichi 13th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, Henry Pybus, 15th February, Vancouver, B.C., 1st February, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Diomed, British steamer, 2,436, Bartlett, 15th February, Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 13th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, Sommers, 15th February, London via ports, and Kobe 13th February, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Okinawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,041, Kataoka, 15th February, Yokosuka 15th February, Light-house Supplies.—Navy Department.

Toy Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,548, Hayashi, 15th February, Mororan 11th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,109, W. Giese, 15th February, Handa 14th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korets (7), Russian gunboat, Commander N. Tchakovsky, 15th February, Oshima 15th February.

Canton, British steamer, 2,164, A. G. Cubitt, 16th February, London via ports, and Kobe 14th February, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 3,646, Selby, 16th February, London via ports, and Kobe 14th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kriemhild, German steamer, 1,622, Föck, 16th February, Hamburg via ports, General.—Simou, Evers & Co.

Martha, German steamer, 2,450, Ohlerich, 16th February, Singapore, Cardiff Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Konoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, K. Ito, 17th February, Kobe 15th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 17th February, Yokkaichi 16th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 18th February, Otaru via ports, 14th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Admiral Nakhimoff (18), Russian cruiser, Captain N. Nebogatoff, 18th February, Nagasaki 16th February.

Hohenzollern, German steamer, 2,376, H. Blecker, 19th February, Hongkong 14th February, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachi.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, G. W. Conner, 19th February, Shanghai via ports, 13th February, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, F. L. Sommers, 19th February, Kobe 18th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 19th February, Yokkaichi 18th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,894, T. Anderson, 20th February, Seattle, Wash., via Honolulu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bobre (5), Russian gunboat, Commander M. Molas, 20th February, Nagasaki, 16th February.

DEPARTURES.

Balmoral, British steamer, 2,896, MacRitchie, 13th February, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 13th February, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Yamamoto, 13th February, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 14th February, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 14th February, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 14th February, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, Henry Pybus, 15th February, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Korets (7), Russian gunboat, Commander N. Tchakovsky, 15th February, Oshima.

Kubo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Shibuya, 16th February, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 16th February, Shimonoeki via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 16th February, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, J. Nirei, 16th February, Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,109, W. Giese, 17th February, Hachinohe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,646, Selby, 18th February, Marseilles and London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, Sommers, 18th February, Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Diomed, British steamer, 2,436, Bartlett, 19th February, London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Canton, British steamer, 2,164, A. G. Cubitt, 20th February, London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tellus, Norwegian steamer, 1,639, Davidson, 20th February, Kuchinoetsu, Ballast.—Captain.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Captain F. J. Brown, Mr. C. M. Duff, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. E. A. Matthiessen, Miss Sophie Matthiessen, Miss Marie Matthiessen, Mr. B. Matsuki, Mr. J. P. Mollison, Mr. G. W. Noel, Dr. D. B. Nye, Mr. W. D. Oelbermann, Mr. S. Ohashi, Mr. Russell, Mr. H. H. Shufelt, Mrs. H. H. Shufelt, Rev. W. C. White, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Wood in cabin; 7 passengers in second class, and 39 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Canton*, from London via ports:—Mr. Smith, Mr. J. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs.

Lightfoot, Mr. D. Abell, Lieut. Molyneux, Mr. M. Monnier, Mr. Lavenner, and Mr. Taylor in cabin.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Th. Meyerdieck in cabin; Messrs. M. Brunner, Sam Marks, and C. Yan Hin in second class; Mr. Carlos Dillenburg and 2 natives in third class, and 18 Chinese on deck.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Dr. M. Rodgewitch, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mrs. Iranoff and baby, Rev. A. Gerome, Madam Rybacoff, Messrs. W. D. Townsend, W. T. Carley, F. L. Marshall, Ed. H. Summers, G. Nunes, Meek, Bethell, R. Fukushima, K. Kawamata, J. N. Sylva, F. E. Musgrave, H. Grimbale, and William Kerr in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Oka, Messrs. J. H. M. Inness, Geo. E. J. Rose, Schierhmin, Denbai, Sr. T. Chimerig, J. Lots, and T. Soji in second class, and 32 passengers in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Messrs. Quinn, A. B. Gibson, W. J. Beer, P. Hayes, S. Curke, G. New, J. Manley, Y. Todoroki, Fraser, Macdonald, Chue Tuck Hou, and Ng Chun Ping in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Senior and Senora H. G. del Castillo, Senior E. Freyre, Rev. J. H. Ballagh, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Mr. E. A. Matthiessen and the Misses Matthiessen (2), Mr. E. W. Noel, Mr. W. G. Wilson, Mr. de Rijke, Mr. M. Bieber, and Mr. J. Guggenheim in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. Ishikawa Sumi, Messrs. Geo. W. Tait and child, T. Idzumiya, L. D. Abraham, R. Mizutani, Dr. H. Nambu, Messrs. G. Yamada, T. Tamari, S. Shimada, S. Miyake, S. Waku, K. Iwakami, T. Kinpira and child, Ching Shing Lo, and P. Smiles in cabin; 32 passengers in steerage.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 938 bales; Waste Silk, 207 bales.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Empress of Japan*, Capt. Henry Pybus, reports:—Left Vancouver, February 1st at 1.55 p.m. and Victoria the same day at 8.30 p.m. With the exception of a moderate N. W. gale for 12 hours on Thursday the 11th, fine weather was experienced throughout the passage, arriving at Yokohama at 8.15 a.m. on February 15th. The time occupied on the run was 12 days 18 hours, 14 min.

The German steamer *Hohenzollern*, Captain H. Blecker, reports:—Left Hongkong the 14th February at 6.15 p.m.; passed North Point of Formosa the 15th at 6.30 p.m., weather through Formosa Channel good; passed at noon the 17th Akushi Island; and Siwo Point the 18th at 8.30 p.m.; since the 16th had gale from N.N.W. to N. with high sea; from Siwo Point strong northerly winds; passed Rock Island the 19th at 8 a.m. and arrived at Yokohama the same day at 2.30 p.m.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

No great animation, buyers being full of excuses for their lack of activity. The talk of Gold standard or anything else which may loom in the politico-commercial world is sufficient to delay purchases apparently. Country buyers will no doubt enter the market again more freely when they have finished all their New Year arrangements.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
Grey Shirtings—24 yds, 36 yds, 39 inches	—
Grey Shirtings—24 yds, 36 yds, 39 inches	—
T. Cloth—7 yds, 24 yds, 32 inches	\$1.70 to 1.95
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 44 inches	1.95 to 2.50
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens black, 32 inches	PER YARD.
	0.16 to 0.22
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 24 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42 inches	0.75 to 0.90
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24/25 yds, 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24/25 yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24/25 yds, 32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24/25 yds, 32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	—
Medium	0.30 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	—
Common	0.25 to 0.27
Monte Carlo de Laine—Laine, 21 yds, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilot, 51 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—President, 51 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 51 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.85
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb.	
per lb.	0.40 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.		PER POUND.
Nos. 16 to 24, Singles	37.00 to 38.00	
Nos. 28 to 32, Singles	39.50 to 40.50	
Nos. 38 to 42, Singles	44.00 to 45.00	
Nos. 32, Doubles	43.50 to 44.75	
Nos. 42, Doubles	48.00 to 49.00	
Nos. 160, Plain	Nominal	
Nos. 280, Plain	Nominal	
Nos. 3/100, Gassed	75.00 to 80.00	
Nos. 280, Gassed	Nominal	
Nos. 3/100, Gassed	120.00 to 130.00	

RAW COTTON.		PER POUND.
American Middling	22.00 to 23.00	
Indian Broach	20.00 to 22.00	
Chinese	21.00 to 23.00	

MARKETS.
Something doing, but dealers do not enthuse over the situation. Probably country buyers will operate more freely as spring approaches.

Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.70 to 3.75
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.80 to 3.90
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.70 to 3.90
Iron Plates, assorted	3.70 to 3.90
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.80
Galvanized iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.80 to 1.85

IRONWORK.
Moderate business only, buyers are not eager, looking for a turn in their favour as to price.

American	\$2.20 to 2.25
Russian	2.15 to 2.20
Langkat	—

SUGAR.
Brown—There have been some few arrivals, and sales, but there is no excitement in the market.
White—Fair steady trade at late rates.

Brown Takao	\$4.00 to 4.10
Brown Manila	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daitong	3.80 to 3.85
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.60
White Java and Penang	6.20 to 6.80
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The news from consuming markets has not greatly improved and trade here is quiet. Quotations nominally unchanged, but rather tending in buyers' favour.

QUOTATIONS.	
Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	\$770 to 780
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/17 den.	700 to 710
Filatures—No. 2, 10/13 deniers	700 to 710
Filatures—No. 2, 13/15 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	710 to 715
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	670 to 680
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/16 deniers	650 to 660
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	640 to 645
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	620 to 630
Kakedas—Extra	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 1	680 to 690
Kakedas—No. 11	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 21	—

WASTE SILK.

Still dull and disappointing all round.

QUOTATIONS.	
Noshi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	90 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Best	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	95 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	85 to 90
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	65 to 70
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	55 to 60
Noshi—Bushi, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushi, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	90 to 95
Noshi—Joshu, Good	65 to 70
Noshi—Joshu, Fair	55 to 60
Kibiso—Filature, Best	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	80 to 85
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	85 to 90
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	80 to 85

TEA.

The usual hibernation at this time of year. No talk of new leaf prospects as yet, even from the most favoured situations.

QUOTATIONS.	
Choicest	Nom.
Choice	Nom.
Finest	Nom.
Fine	Nom.
Good Medium	\$20 to \$21
Medium	18 to 19
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	14 to 15

JAPANESE SHARE AND PRODUCE MARKET.

THURSDAY, February 18th

Five per cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	100.00
Redemption Loan Bonds	100.50
New Public Loan Bonds	97.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	93.50
Naval Loan Bonds	100.50
War Loan Bonds	100.70
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	100.85
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 47	95.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40	95.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 15	100.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 30	95.00
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 47	95.00
Nankai Railway Company—paid up yen 30	95.00
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 15	95.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 15	95.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95.00
Kawagoya Railway Company—paid up yen 30	95.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95.00
Chikun Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95.00
Nankai Railway Company—paid up yen 30	95.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 30	95.00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 35	95.00
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 30	95.00
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50	95.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	123.50
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95.00
Saiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95.00
Isoinmatsu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 30	95.00
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 30	95.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	95.00
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 85	95.00
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	95.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 45	95.00
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	100.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	100.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 20	95.00
Kanagatani Cotton Spinning Co., paid up yen 50	61.50
Kanagatani Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 45	66.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 60	71.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 15	15.75
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 30	95.00
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50	95.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	73.00
Hokkaido Hemp Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	10.50
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 85	95.00
Fuse Canal Company—paid up yen 70	95.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Company—paid up yen 50	95.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 47	9.50
Hokkaido Hemp Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	10.50
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 25	11.00
Yokohama Electric Light Company—paid up yen 42	65.00
Shinagawa Electric Light Company—paid up yen 31	43.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45	64.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	8.00
Doshu Kaisha—paid up yen 50	26.50
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company—paid up yen 100	115.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	365.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	315.00
Nippon Sanko—paid up yen 150	165.50
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	51.50
Third National Bank—paid up yen 100	185.00

EXCHANGE.

There have been slight fluctuations in the price of silver, and rates of exchange have varied but little during the week.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/1 1/2
— — Bills on demand	2/1 1/2
— — 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.65 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight	2.69 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	par.
— — Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73 1/2
— — Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	167
— — Private 30 days' sight	175
On America—Bank Bills on demand	51 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight	52 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.14 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight	2.19
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

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17.

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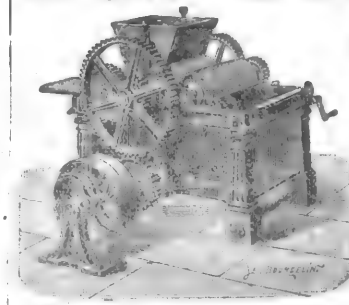
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June, 1896.

37

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町區會館通日十三

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEB. 27TH, 1897.

BIRTH.

On the 24th inst., at Kitsune-yama, Tokyo, the wife of ALEX. G. MOSLE, Belgian Vice-Consul, of a son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Y.C. & A.C. close the year with a debt of \$600.

THE Osaka merchants are in favour of the gold standard.

THEIR Majesties will visit Kyoto in the middle of next month.

HONGKONG has enforced quarantine against Japanese ports.

BARON SHIRANE is steadily progressing towards convalescence.

THE Spring Regatta of the Y.A.R.C. will take place in the first week in May.

YOKOHAMA, much to the surprise of everybody,

won the Interport match last Saturday, beating Kobe by four goals to nothing.

THE King of Korea has left the Russian Legation at Seoul and returned to his own Palace.

THE Korean Ambassador has been received in audience by their Majesties during the week.

A SHOOTING accident occurred in Yokohama on Thursday, a sealer being shot through the body.

PROF. MERCK, the violinist, gave his farewell performance at the Public Hall on Monday evening.

PLAGUE has broken out at Kandahar. The Russians have established a military cordon in Amoordaria.

THE Powers are discussing a proposal made by Russia for a mixed European occupation of the towns in Crete.

A PHENOMENAL fall of snow occurred last Friday and Saturday, over a very wide area of East-Central Japan.

MR. ARAKAWA, the new Japanese Consul-General in London, left Yokohama for England on Sunday.

THE British steamer *City of Seva* has been wrecked on the coast of Spain, and a large number of lives lost.

THE question of the hour in commercial and political circles is the proposed adoption of the gold standard by Japan.

It is reported that Baron Hayashi, Minister to China, now on leave, will be appointed Minister to Russia at an early date.

H.R.H. Prince Wi-hwa, of Korea, who had been studying English at Kanagawa, left by the *Peru* on Thursday for the United States.

VICOUNT TAKASHIMA, Minister of War and of the Colonization Department, is confined to his residence through indisposition.

At the request of the Chinese Government, a French mission is leaving for Foochow to take over the supervision of the arsenal.

THE new Honorary Secretary of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club is Mr. H. E. Hayward, vice Mr. H. R. Mair resigned.

SHORTLY before twelve o'clock on the 18th inst. a conflagration occurred at Omachi, Sakai, Izumi Province, and about fifty houses were destroyed.

A PRONOUNCED shock of earthquake, of some duration, was felt over an extensive portion of Japan on Saturday morning. Very little damage was done.

SMALL-POX is decreasing rapidly in Yokohama. It is still very bad in Tokyo, and increasing rapidly in various parts of the provinces in the south-west.

THE two little children of Mrs. Carew left for England by the German mail-boat on Sunday, in charge of a Japanese maid. Mr. Porch also travels with them.

THE dead body of a Chinaman who fell overboard from the steamer *Macduff* on the 19th ult., was recovered by the Water Police in Yokohama this week.

THE outlook in Europe is very troubled, Greece being determined to stand out in the Cretan affairs. She has fired the first shot, taking captive 400 Mussulmans and a fortified town in Crete. Turkey is despatching troops and warships,

while strengthened squadrons from the navies of Foreign Powers have been sent to Canea in hot haste.

MR. KATO MASUO was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* in Korea on the 23rd instant. Mr. Hara Kei, the Korean Minister, now on leave, being released at his own request.

THE agreement for the opening of the West River has been signed. Wuchou and another port, and four ports of call, are to be opened to trade on the first of June next.

THE British Naval Brigade which is advancing on Benin is being stubbornly opposed, and Commander Pritchard (of H.M.S. *Alecto*) has been killed, and Lieutenant Edward Hunt and Capt. Coe have been wounded.

MR. OKOSHI, President of the Yokohama Custom House, and fifty offices, gave a social reception to Mr. Watanabe Toyo, President of the Anpei Customs, at the Customs Club, Toke, on Thursday evening last.

At the dinner given to the Kobe Football team on Saturday, three gentlemen were present who took part in the first interport football match ten years ago. The rest have either left Japan or gone over to the great majority.

BARON VON GUTSCHMIDT, the German Minister, will leave Japan for home on the 6th of March next. Count Okuma, Foreign Minister, will give a farewell dinner to the German Minister at his official residence on the 3rd of March.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha, taking advantage of the profits accruing from the late China War, opened lines to America, Australia, and Europe, but the expenditures during the past year have amounted to yen 3,400,000. There being no prospect of the business paying, the Company recently petitioned the Government for further subsidies. The Authorities have decided to grant yen 3,400,000 as supplementary grant, and the project will be laid before the Diet as a Supplementary Budget at an early date.

THERE is a good improvement to be noted in the Import trade, mainly in the Textile branch, and buyers having come to the conclusion that bottom prices have been reached, have made heavy purchases of "gassed" Yarn and have taken "plain" freely. There has also been a good business in "spot" Shirtings, and about 150,000 pieces have been sold to arrive. Of Fancy Cottons, Turkey Reds and Velvets have been in fair request. While Woollens, with the exception of Italian Cloth, of which 5,000 have been taken, are still rather dull. In the Metal market, holders have further advanced quotations and find it a hard matter to effect sales of any magnitude at increased figures. Kerosene occupies rather a peculiar position, for while "spot" Oil is scarce buyers are not anxious to deal, though stocks up country are known to be low. There has been some business in Sugar at late rates, but the tendency at the close for China and Manila sorts is somewhat in buyers' favour. A price has at length been fixed for new Takao, and offers "to arrive" have been settled at \$4, but these find no takers at present. White sorts continue steady, with a quiet market. The Silk market has been quiet since the recent heavy transactions, which reduced the stock here to 11 000 piculs, but there appears to be a movement in consuming quarters, and holders are quite firm. The Waste trade is nil. Nothing to report in Tea, but the change in the weather will bring news of the "flushing" of the bud shortly. Only fractional alterations have occurred in rates of exchange, which may be called steady.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The question of questions of the day is, of course, the adoption of gold monometallism. The vernacular press, however, is engaged, for the most part, interviewing noted financiers and economists and publishing their opinions. We find this week only the *Fiji*, the *Shogyo*, and the *Kokumin*, and we may add, the *Hochi*, expressing their own views on the subject.

The *Fiji's* article is long and highly circum-spect. It does not endorse either side definitely, but is devoted, rather, to enumerating the various results incidental to the adoption of the gold standard. In the first place, the change of the monetary system in the sense contemplated by the Government will amount to abandoning the advantage that Japan has hitherto derived from the divergent values of gold and silver, an advantage that served the purpose of a protective tariff. Secondly, the export of such staples as yarns, matches, marine products, and so forth, which are manufactured or obtained in Japan for the purpose of sale in the Chinese and other Eastern markets, will certainly be diminished. But that disadvantage will be fully compensated by the benefit resulting from the adoption of the gold standard in transactions with gold-using countries, for the trade with China does not exceed more than 30 per cent. of the whole volume of the country's foreign commerce, the remaining 70 per cent. being with gold countries. Again, in the event of the new system's going into operation, the gold-price of silver may temporarily fall, and silver *yen* and convertible notes current in Korea and other neighbouring places may be re-imported for exchange against the new gold *yen*. The latter, therefore, may flow out of the country in large quantities. Further, should bimetalism be adopted in the west, and should the ratio between the two metals be fixed at 1 to 24 or 25, the Japanese market, assuming that the ratio of 1 to 32 is adopted in this country, must be thrown into difficulties culminating in something like the temporary collapse of trade and industry. These and many other circumstances indicate the necessity of employing the utmost circumspection and resorting to the fullest investigation before any final conclusion is reached on this most important national problem. Whatever ability Japanese economists possess must be brought to bear on the subject, and no labour or time should be spared in working out the solution.

The *Shogyo* devotes three articles to the problem. In the first, it contends that the contemplated adoption of the gold standard would not produce any particular effect on the market prices of commodities, at all events, no effect comparable with that due to inflation of the volume of the currency. So long as the financial programme of the country stands as at present, observes the same paper in its second article, and so long the great sum of about 353 million *yen* has to be spent for extraordinary purposes during the next decade, 220 millions of which will go abroad, the adoption of the gold standard would not improve the economic prospect to any sensible extent: a deficit will appear in the Government's budgets just the same. The only safe plan is to avoid any sudden growth of expenditure. The silver coins thus far struck at the Osaka Mint, says the third article, aggregate more than 162 million *yen*, of which more than 37 millions must be circulating abroad, 32 millions at home, and 19 millions must be lying in the vaults of the Nippon Ginko. Therefore, if, as some economists advocate, the system of gold monometallism now prevailing in England be adopted in Japan, and silver be relegated to the place of subsidiary money, a sum of over 88 million *yen* must be withdrawn from the market, and the vacuum thus created must be filled with gold. Such a change is to be condemned as too sudden.

If, argues the *Kokumin*, Japan's commerce with China should collapse merely because of

the adoption of the gold standard, and if Japanese merchants can not avail themselves successfully of the advantages of cheap labour and proximity of markets, in competition with their English and Indian rivals, then their trade capacity must be very low indeed.

Count Okuma's speech in the House of Representatives has caused some journalistic discussion. "That Japan's foreign policy must be based on the principle of the opening and development of the country; that its scope must be wide; that it must be stable and continuous; and that it should closely conform with the principles of the Law of Nations,—can such be the foreign policy of any Minister?" asks the *Sekai-no Nippon* (Opposition). "Count Okuma said that it was not his own foreign policy but the foreign policy of the Empire. Why did he not advance a step farther and say that it was neither the foreign policy of himself, nor the foreign policy of Japan, but the foreign policy of the world? In short, such a foreign policy is merely an academical abstraction, without any element of practicality."

One thing that strikes the *Tokyo Shimbun* (Opposition), on perusing Count Okuma's speech, is his mendacity; mendacity consisting of an endeavour to conceal the policy he pursued when he was at the head of foreign affairs some years ago. His foreign policy at the time was to revise the Treaties on a footing of inequality. Yet he now tries to delude the public into the belief that the principle of equality was his own from the first!

The House, contrary to expectation, writes the *Kokumin* (Independent), was reduced to silence by the eloquent words of Count Okuma. This was chiefly because he did not seek to take shelter under the ægis of the strict letter of the law, as Count Mutsu did a few years ago, and did not assume the attitude of a palterer. His candour and frank manner entirely deprived his political opponents of any opportunity to attack him.

The House of Representatives, writes the *Nichi Nichi*, has blindly adopted the Government's Budget, and has passed it without any amendment worth mentioning. Our contemporary expects that the Upper House will exercise its function as the safeguard of the Imperial Legislature, and will impartially and independently discuss the Budget.

One lesson that the recent repeated shipping disasters in the Inland Sea has taught the *Fiji*, is the urgent necessity of framing a special navigation law applicable to that tract of water, where such an abundance of rocks and such peculiar currents render navigation extremely difficult.

In the disintegration of the Liberal Party, the *Kokumin* discovers a source of apprehension. For the event may, not improbably, be the work of certain wire-pullers, desirous of destroying the obstacles that now separate the Satsuma and Choshu cliques, so as to restore the cordial relations originally existing between them, and making clannism again predominant. Regarded in that light, the break-up of the Liberal Party is anything but reassuring. In the interests of constitutional politics, the continued existence of the Party may be desirable. The Liberals should no longer suffer the Tosa influence to predominate, but should contrive to have it superseded by Choshu influence. The best plan would be to definitely cement the relations between the Party and Marquises Ito and Yamagata.

The *Nippon* doubts whether the morale of members of the Lower House qualifies them to become Ministers of State, an ambition that they must always keep in view. An object lesson, petty though it be, that the writer of the article saw in the course of his journey to Kyoto on the occasion of the Empress Dowager's obsequies, did not reassure him on this point. The members were all furnished with first-class fares, yet, to the disgust of the writer,

most of them rode in second-class cars, evidently with the object of pocketing the balance. Such sordid and undignified conduct shows how greatly the ideas of the members fall below those of Ministers of State. The *Samurai* that boldly assumed an attitude of opposition to the Councillors of the Shogunate, prior to the Restoration, conducted themselves in a more gentlemanly manner than their representatives of to-day. Though unable to approach the officials of the Shogunate in the standard of their living and social intercourse, they were not so mean as to invite the contempt of those officials and of the people by servile greed for money. They entertained high aspirations and did not neglect to cultivate their minds in preparation for future days. Members of Parliament, however, seem to be engrossed by money-earning alone.

It will be impossible, writes the *Fiji*, for the Government to adhere faithfully to its declaration of policy and to invite men of ability to enter the ranks of officialdom from the public at large, so long as the Cabinet conducts itself in such an undignified manner as it is doing to-day. Apparently a reaction from their pre-vious arrogance has overtaken the Ministers of State, for they seem to think of nothing but currying public favour.

The *Mainichi* sees more and more clearly that the present Cabinet is destined to prove a mere transition ministry on the nation's route to party government. Instead of trying to adhere to the spirit of the time, as a real party Cabinet should do, the Matsukata Ministry places confidence in the opinion of a few wire-pullers. The next Cabinet will take care to be in closer touch with the spirit of the time, and will concern itself less about wire-pullers. This point must always be kept in view by politicians when shaping their course. Amid the anarchy now overwhelming political parties, their leaders seem to be at a loss what step to take.

The Lower House, says the *Nippon*, is losing sight more and more of its prime function, namely, that of checking the Government's inclination to increase the administrative machinery. This criticism has special reference to the House's recent attitude towards the Budget. At heart a majority of the House were opposed to passing the National Defence Expansion programme without any modification, but petty jealousies among rival political parties deprived the members of all effective capacity for combination. The lesson that the *Nippon* draws from this peculiar phenomenon is that a party commanding a majority in the House must be created with as little delay as possible.

The *Sekai-no Nippon* is inclined to estimate the character of the Satsuma men at a low value. One of their idiosyncracies, says that paper, is indifference to fixed principles; another is selfishness. The revolt of Shimazu Yoshihisa against Hideyoshi (the *Taiko*), and his prompt surrender when he saw the impossibility of resisting Hideyoshi's force, as also the quick adhesion of Satsuma to the Imperialist cause at the time of the Restoration, are cited as illustrations of the great clan's lack of fixed principles. The Hojo and the retainers of that illustrious house were more faithful: they resisted Hideyoshi to the death, and the clan became extinct. The same deficiency in the unprincipled talent of changing front to suit the circumstances of the time, reduced the Aizu clan to a pitiable condition at the time of the Restoration.

The *Fiji Shimo* instances an example of official tardiness in connexion with the development of means of communication. According to the accounts compiled at the end of October last, the Government did not spend more than 1,370,000 *yen* on railway improvement out of an estimated total of over 5½ million *yen*; or more than 210,000 *yen* on the telephone service out of an estimate of 1,677,000 *yen*. Altogether, out of more than 89 million *yen* of estimated

extraordinary expenditures, only a little over 30 million yen was actually spent up to that date. The Authorities themselves are of the opinion that a sum of 30 to 40 million yen out of the total must be carried over to the next fiscal year. The Government can not escape the charge of dilatoriness in the conduct of its business. If it be alleged, by way of defence, that much time is necessarily spent on the inception stages of works, and that no avoidable delay occurred, then the Government must be arraigned on another count, namely, that of having framed the Budget in a perfunctory manner, and asked for appropriations that were not needed during the year.

The *Kokumin* pleads with the Japanese people to contribute to the Indian Famine Relief Fund. Men that earnestly sympathized with the unfortunate fate of the crew of the Turkish vessel *Ertogroul*, and contributed for the relief of the survivors, must do the same for the sufferers in India. Such humane procedure will conduce, indirectly, to remove the stigma that Japan incurred in connection with the alleged massacre of Chinese at Port Arthur and the assassination of the Queen of Korea.

The *Nippon* can not pass without notice a phrase in the judgment lately pronounced against the Koreans arrested on the charge of having plotted to force the King's return to his own Palace. The passage runs thus:—"It is indisputable that one of the foreigners concerned in the project of constructing the Soul-Fusan Railway took part in the affair and abetted it." Evidently the word "foreigner" is used in the sense of "Japanese." Of course, if a Japanese was implicated in the affair, proper steps must be taken about him. But such a thing is entirely absurd. The Korean Government must have inserted that passage by way of preliminary to withholding the concession for the Soul-Fusan railway. The thing is of a piece with Korean policy in general.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

DOG-STEALERS IN YOKOHAMA.

COMPLAINTS have been general during the past few months of thefts of valuable dogs belonging to foreign residents in Yokohama. On the Bluff several sporting dogs, owned by various gentlemen, have mysteriously disappeared, especially after the shooting season was well under way; while pet dogs used either in or about the house have also been surreptitiously taken, or enticed away. The suggestion is that the dog stealer of the Settlement finds a market for foreign sporting dogs, broken or unbroken, in the interior. We were loth to believe the story, yet confirmation in one particular case is forthcoming. But sporting-dogs, as we stated above, are not the only representatives of the canine race that are abstracted. Only the other day a well-known resident lost a brown Chinese "chow." Search through the native town was unavailing, and all enquiries were futile; till the other day, when the skin of the unfortunate animal—that was easily identifiable owing to certain peculiarities—was found on sale in a Japanese furrier's. We understand the police have the matter in hand, and we hope the culprit will be discovered, and punished.

ACCIDENT TO THE U.S.S. "BROOKLYN."

THE U.S. cruiser *Brooklyn*, Captain Cook, has met with a nasty accident on the Delaware river. She had been lying in the stream when a "cold-snap" set in and it was determined to remove her to Cramp's yard. Iceboats broke the ice about the big ship and then, under her own steam, she began her passage down the stream. Two experienced river-pilots were on board and were in charge. She had arrived by this time opposite to Schooner Ledge, above Marcus Hook, when the pilots sent her slightly to starboard, where they considered it better water. Almost instantly the vessel struck the rocks with a jar that shook her from stem to stern. The quick settling of her

proW showed that damage had resulted. A hasty examination, followed by a closer one, revealed that her inner compartments were but slightly, if at all, damaged, and that the bulk of the injury had been done to the outer compartments directly under the engine-room and stoke-holds. A Court of Inquiry has been summoned to investigate the cause of the accident. The *Brooklyn* is the latest and most modern patterns of an armoured cruiser in the U.S. Navy, and was launched at Cramps' shipyard on October 2nd. She is said to be the only vessel in the Navy having a complete electrical apparatus for moving her turrets. Her cost, exclusive of armament, was \$2,986,000. Her battery consists of eight eight-inch breech-loading rifles of 35 calibre, twelve five-inch breech-loading rifles of the rapid-fire type, twelve six-pounder rapid-fire guns, four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and four machine guns.

SNOWBALLING.

THE last few days have provided splendid opportunities for indulgence in the old-fashioned winter pastime of snowballing. On the cricket-field, both before and after the football match, a continuous fusillade was maintained, nearly every one taking a hand. A good deal of fun has also taken place along the approaches to and upon the Bluff. From the hearty, vigorous manner in which many elderly and middle-aged gentlemen repelled the assaults of younger members of the community—boys and girls alike participating in the game—we imagine that they enjoyed the exhilarating sport as much as anybody, suggesting to many a passer-by that the sports of youth are not forgotten though years and dignity have come to chill the blood.

KOBE ENGLISHMEN.

IN accordance with advertisement appearing in the local press, a meeting of Englishmen was held in Kobe on Friday, to consider the advisability of holding a St. George's Ball there this year. After some discussion it was decided to hold another meeting, it being thought that "to hold a ball while thousands of their fellow-subjects and fellow-men were perishing from starvation would be a cold-hearted proceeding." It was suggested that the money raised should be given instead to the Indian Famine Relief Fund. Mr. J. C. Hall's idea was that all the Queen's subjects in Kobe should join in celebrating the diamond jubilee of Her Majesty. Finally a small committee were appointed to consult with the Scots and Irish in the community who were to report at the next meeting the result of their conferences.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.

DURING the fortnight commencing Feb. 7th and ending the 20th, special Mission Services for seamen have been held every evening at the Seamen's Free Reading Room, No. 82, Settlement, with a total attendance of 800, or, an average congregation nightly of fifty-seven seamen, the majority of whom have been from the merchant vessels in the harbour. At the close of each service, refreshments have been served, and the men have been conveyed to and from their ships in the mission launch.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

ABOUT half past-eight o'clock on Thursday evening a shooting accident happened at No. 97, Yokohama. John Richey, a sealer, late of the *Golden Fleece*, became intoxicated during the afternoon. He had about his person a small revolver carrying a bullet of about 22 calibre, and towards evening began to flourish it about. Edward Purser, who was in charge of the bar-room, attempted to take the weapon away, and in the struggle the revolver went off. The bullet entered Richey's body above the left groin and went right through to the spine. He was conveyed to the Hospital and treated by Dr. Munro. The wound is not expected to prove serious.

DEER-SLAYING IN KOBE.

MANY of our readers, remarks the *Kobe Chronicle*, in their walks on the Hill have been familiar with the sight of about a dozen deer on the

ground attached to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Winckler—the highest house on the Hill—now occupied by Messrs. Webb, Bethell, and Harris. Only two of the deer are now left, the others having been killed or stolen by thieves. A *momban* had been employed to watch the premises, but the thieves apparently managed to do their work between his fits of vigilance. One animal was killed last Friday or Saturday, and the remaining two were lamed. Since then more watchmen have been engaged and the police have the matter in hand.

NAVAL NEWS.

THE Netherlands armoured turret-ship *Konig Wilhelmina der Nederlanden* is reported to have arrived at Nagasaki on the 15th inst. from Amoy. The vessel is 4,600 tons and 328 feet long. It is remarked that it is many years since a Netherlands war-vessel has been seen at Nagasaki.—The rumour is revived in Naval circles that H.M.S. *Powerful* is coming out to the China Station in the month of May.—The Shipowners' Association holds the Admiralty responsible for the payment of £86,529, as compensation for the sinking of the Australian wool ship *Siren*, which was run down by the English Channel some months ago by the British gunboat *Landrail*. The Admiralty authorities offered £4,843 in settlement of the claim, but this offer was refused. The Greenock Chamber of Commerce has drawn up a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the claim made by the owners of the *Siren*.

A MILITARY AUTO-CAR.

THE military autocar of Mr. E. J. Pennington, the English inventor, is mounted on wheels with four-inch solid rubber tires, is driven by a 16 horse-power engine, and carries two rapid-firing guns, with suitable shields for the two operators. A speed of 45 miles an hour is said to be possible, the guns—each provided with 500 rounds of ammunition—being capable of firing at the variable rate of 50 to 700 rounds a minute, with the car in motion or at rest. If desired, the guns can be rotated automatically during firing, and, in case of the operators being shot after firing is commenced, they will continue in operation until the ammunition is exhausted.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

THE Director of Posts and Telegraphs requests the publication of the following information:—For the steamers which call at Kobe we are dispatching a supplementary mail by the trains mentioned below to overtake her at Kobe, but they are subject to alteration:—

English Mail (when she leaves here on Sunday day-light) by 1.26 p.m. Monday.

German Mail (when she leaves on Friday morning at 10) by 1.25 p.m. Sunday.

French Mail (when she leaves on Sunday 9 a.m.) by 10.55 p.m. Sunday.

SILK.

THE following are the shipments of Raw Silk per R. M. S. *Empress of India*, leaving here to-day at noon:—Messrs. Siber, Brenwald & Co., 290 bales; Bavier & Co., 59 bales; Middleton & Smith, 55 bales; Sieber & Co., 121 bales; C. & J. Trading Co., 25 bales; Fraser, Farley & Co., 10 bales; Vivanti Bros., 66 bales; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 69 bales; Kiito Kaisha, 125 bales; Doshin Kaisha, 48 bales; and Jardine, Matheson & Co., 122 bales; Total, 990 bales.

THE QUEEN'S RECORD REIGN.

IN the course of a speech, which he delivered on January, 12th H.R.H. the Prince of Wales said that he left assured that the celebrations which were to take place in June next, to mark the completion of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign would include efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor.

NEW SPANISH CONSULATES.

SPAIN, whose interests at Kobe have heretofore been watched by H.B.M.'s Consul, is establishing a Consulate there. Sig. Ernesto Freyre has already arrived, says the *Kobe Herald*, and is staying at the Oriental Hotel for the time being. A new Spanish Consul has also arrived at Nagasaki.

NIPPON GINKO.

The 29th regular general meeting of the Nippon Ginko was held at the Bank on Saturday afternoon. Fifty-nine shareholders were present, besides Baron Tajiri, Vice-Minister of Finance; Mr. Matsuo, Chief of the Banking Bureau; and Mr. Iida, Chief of the Imperial Household Treasury. Baron Iwasaki, President of the Bank, occupied the chair. A clerk having read the business report for the past year, the opinion of those present was taken as to the rate of dividend to be declared. The rate recommended by the President was adopted unanimously. For the two vacancies created among the Managers, Messrs. Yamamoto Tatsuo, Usui Yoshihisa, and Kawakami Kinichi received the largest number of votes, while Baron Iwasaki Hisaya, and Messrs. Kawasaki Shozo, and Sumitomo Kichiyemon came next. Subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, the vacancies are to be filled from among the six candidates.

The President, after some formal preliminary remarks, observed that, in the first two months of last year, probably on account of the near approach of the period of paying calls on shares in various Companies and banks, the money market became very stringent. This feeling was subsequently relaxed, and, till the end of May, the market was quiet, the ruling interest on money gradually falling. Coming to June, the approach of the silk season, the consequent greater demand for money; the calling in of subscriptions on potential shares, and a large demand for funds in Hokkaido, the bank raised the rate of interest somewhat. Turning to the general aspect of foreign commerce, the falling off in the silk-trade and the increased demand for foreign goods caused the balance of trade to oscillate in favour of imports, and by the time that the first half-year drew to a close, the excess of imports over exports aggregated more than 26 million *yen*. This was indeed very remarkable, and had it happened in ordinary times specie must have flowed from the country in enormous sums. Fortunately, the Government held a portion of the Indemnity in London, and this was used in adjusting exchange. The result was, that not only no exodus of specie occurred, but an influx of specie amounting to a large sum was brought about. However, the specie that flowed in had to go to the Treasury and not to the market at large, while whatever sum taken from the Indemnity and used in adjusting the balance of exchange was withdrawn from the market and flowed into the Treasury vaults. These things all tended to lessen the volume of currency in circulation. The Government entertained grave anxiety for the future, and so they transferred a large sum from the Treasury to the keeping of the Bank, to be used in making advances to the market. In this way relief was effected and business operations were facilitated. Still it was considered advisable to be careful, and hence, on September 7th, the rate of interest on advances was raised by 1.10 per cent. In reviewing, in greater detail, the aspect of the money market in 1896, it ought to be stated that up to June the market felt a certain tightness, and ominous rumours were afloat among the public. However, these lived only for a short time, and in September tranquillity was restored. Consequently the raising by the Bank of the

rate of interest caused no perceptible impression. Shortly after, alarming news arrived from various localities, reporting the visitation of gales and the out-break of floods. These calamities considerably upset the public pulse and temporarily suspended the means of communication. They also threw business transactions entirely out of gear, and occasioned an unexpected demand for money. The disastrous aspect of foreign trade became worse than ever, and as the calling in of subscriptions on shares became larger and larger, the market grew alarmed. The obstructions in the money market were specially felt in certain quarters, and from the end of September to October, three banks in Osaka suspended payment, the Osaka Clearing House was thrown into confusion, while cotton cloth merchants in Tokyo failed to redeem their promissory notes. These disagreeable incidents naturally placed bankers on their guard. But the misfortunes being limited in scope and not particularly serious when considered in connection with the economic world as a whole, they need not now be regarded as of grave import. None the less, a local disaster, if suffered to follow its natural course, or neglected, may gradually affect other localities. Hence, with regard to the particular case under review, the merchants concerned took steps calculated to adjust the difficulties of the cotton cloth dealers, while with regard to the Osaka Clearing House the Bank consented to various remedial measures. Subsequently, bankers relaxed their caution, and gradually a normal condition was restored. Thus it will be seen that last year the market wore a peaceful aspect during the first six months, and a generally tight condition prevailed in the latter six. It was fortunate that the Bank, having had funds placed at its disposal by the Treasury, was able to relieve the market from serious trouble. The employment of these funds naturally swelled the volume of currency, and during the month of December it stood at over 202,940,000 *yen*, an increment of about 40 million *yen* as compared with the amount circulating prior to the war. As a set-off to this, however, the expansion of business and enterprise must be taken into consideration. Thus the volume of foreign trade aggregated over 289½ million *yen*, an increase of over 24,140,000 *yen* as compared with the previous year's figures; and the outstanding loans of the Tokyo and Osaka Union Banks totalled 127,170,000 *yen*, an increment of about 21,830,000 *yen*; while the volume of exchange aggregated as much as 486,050,000 *yen*, an increase of about 83,660,000 *yen* as compared with the previous year. Add to these the increased subscription to companies, an increase in State expenditures, and so forth, and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the volume of currency is not unwarrantably excessive. The rise in the market price of commodities has attracted public attention this year. It is true that, in the spring, probably as a result of reaction, the market slightly fell. But coming to the second half of last year, in spite of the tightening of the money market, prices rose steadily, so that quotations at the end of the year were, in general, 30 per cent. higher as compared with prices ruling before the war. In fact, the rising tendency in the market price of commodities—naturally attendant upon the fall in the gold price of silver,—to which we must add the awakening of

the public mind in consequence of the victorious issue of the War, the expansion of enterprises, the increased purchasing power of farmers, and so forth—these matters considerably swelled the scope of demand and tended to enhance prices. In December, 1895, the Bank was commissioned by the Treasury to take charge of the Indemnity. In February the London Branch Office of the Specie Bank of Yokohama was ordered to undertake that business on behalf of the Bank, and the work was started shortly afterwards. The matter being one of grave moment and vitally connected with the welfare of the country, the Bank despatched Mr. Yamamoto Tatsu, Chief of the Business Department of the Nippon Ginko, as an examiner into the actual condition of financial affairs in London. The Treasury's business in Formosa was initiated in October in Taipei, and sub-branches were opened at four other places. The building of the new premises of the Bank, started in 1890, having been completed in February of last year, the new offices were opened on April 10th. The building of a Branch Office in Moji was started during last year, while the want of sufficient accommodation of the Osaka Branch Office has convinced the managers of the necessity of rebuilding there. In conclusion, the President deeply regretted the death of his predecessor, Baron Kawada, passing high eulogy upon his merits. The profit and loss account of the Nippon Ginko stands thus:—

Total profits	3,868,490.421
Expenses	1,950,338.754
Net profits	1,909,151.670
Carried over from previous account	140,125.825
Total	2,099,277.495
Dividend (6 per cent.)	675,000.000
Balance	1,424,277.495
Reserves	400,000.000
Rewards and allowances	98,000.000
Balance	926,277.495
Second Dividend (7 per cent.)	787,500.000
Carried to next account	138,777.495

THE GOLD STANDARD AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The vernacular papers have begun to undertake the useful task of interviewing leading economists and financiers to ascertain the opinions that they hold on the currency problem of the day.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Fiji Shimpō*, Mr. Taguchi declared that he was opposed to the measure as contemplated by the Government. In the first place, the ratio of 1 to 32 is considered by him quite extraordinary; something unparalleled in any other country. Economists at large are seeking to restore the ratio to the original 1 to 16, or, at least, 1 to 24. Japan's idea of fixing it at 1 to 32 is, therefore, open to the charge of extravagance. In the second place, this artificial depreciation of the gold price of silver will invite an influx of gold into Japan. At present a hundred *yen* in gold are equivalent to about a hundred and ninety-three *yen* in silver, but if the rate be fixed at 1 to 32, a hundred *yen* in gold will become equivalent to 200 *yen* in silver. In other words, a person possessing a hundred *yen* in gold would be

enabled to clear a profit of about seven *yen*, that is to say, a profit of 35,000 *yen* per 1,000,000 *yen* in gold. Therefore, foreign capitalists will compete with each other in importing gold for minting at Osaka. Thus Japan would lose, and foreigners gain, about 7 *yen* per 100 *yen* in gold, and a serious effect would be produced not only on the market of Japan but also on that of the world. In short, the silver currency of about 100 million *yen* now in circulation would be taken out of the country, and replaced by gold. The Government, it is said, intend to stop the free coinage of silver on the eve of adopting gold monometallism. But that is entirely a needless measure. No one would desire to have his silver coined merely to incur a loss of 3½ per cent. The Government ought rather to stop the free coinage of gold. Though no very serious change would be produced in the market for commodities in consequence of the adoption of the gold standard, still prices that previously stood at about 193 *yen* would rise to 200 *yen*. Therefore the Government's Expenditures would be augmented to that extent. It is generally understood that the Government has conceived this project mainly with the idea of facilitating the sale of Japanese bonds in England. Mr. Taguchi is against selling the bonds abroad. If they be converted into gold bonds, they will easily tempt investors in England or elsewhere, though the rate of interest be reduced to 4 or 3½ per cent. But if the bonds have once passed into the hands of foreign capitalists, the latter will not easily consent to any scheme on Japan's part to convert them into securities bearing a lower rate of interest. Therefore, it would be better that the Public Undertakings Loan of about 200 million *yen*, to be raised hereafter, should be floated in London at an interest of about 3 per cent. on a gold basis. In short, Mr. Taguchi declares the Government's plan to be, not gold monometallism, but in reality bimetalism of a most radical character.

Mr. Shibuzawa Eiichi is also inclined to oppose the Government's measure. The object lesson afforded by India indicates the danger of meddling with an affair so grave as the currency system. Mr. Shibuzawa suggests that the present system be left untouched, until the time when, by universal consent, bimetalism is adopted in Europe and America. This veteran banker finds three sources of misgiving in connexion with the adoption of gold monometallism. In the first place, he doubts whether a gold reserve necessary for the purpose can be procured. There is the Indemnity, but the uses to which it is to be applied are already determined. Whence, then, is the reserve to be obtained? Some may think that the balance of trade will hereafter be in favour of Japan, and that gold will consequently flow into the country in large quantities. Mr. Shibuzawa is inclined to be pessimistic in this respect. He thinks that the balance of trade will be against the country, and that gold will be exported rather than imported; a contingency which constitutes the second cause of his misgivings. Thirdly, at present a specie reserve amounting to one-third of the volume of the currency in circulation is considered sufficient, but a reserve of about one-half, or even more, will be necessary if gold monometallism is adopted. If all these difficulties can be shown to rest on

no sound basis, Mr. Shibuzawa would not hesitate to declare in favour of the gold standard.

Mr. Kaneko Kentaro, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is also opposed to gold monometallism, not in principle, but chiefly because he can not bring himself to think that the time for such a step is yet mature. One principal reason why Japan's industrial products can compete successfully with Western products in Eastern markets, is that while she uses silver for currency purposes, the Occident uses gold. It is essential that Japan should adhere to the present system if she desires to extend her trade with neighbouring countries and in the South Sea. The adoption of the gold standard would deprive her of a formidable weapon, the possession of which enables her to enjoy great influence in Eastern markets. It is true that the adoption of the gold standard would facilitate her import trade, but that benefit can not bear comparison with the injury consequent on the crippling of her trade in Eastern markets. Another deterrent is the danger of an excessive influx of foreigners into Japan and of their taking control of Japan's industry and commerce, a contingency that need not be apprehended so long as the present system is continued.

Count Okuma is one of the most earnest advocates of gold monometallism. He admits, of course, the apparent prudence of deferring any change in the monetary system of the country until bimetalism is adopted all over the world. But that result can not be hoped for within one or two generations. Hence Japan must adopt the monetary system prevailing in the Occident, the system least fraught with risk and danger. The objection that Japan's commerce would be crippled were the gold standard adopted, does not count for much, seeing that her commerce with silver-using countries does not exceed 20 per cent. of the total volume of her foreign trade, the remaining 80 per cent. being with gold-using countries. A specie reserve sufficient for carrying out the new system is now in Japan's possession, but it may be dissipated if time is spent in hesitation. No such opportunity as the present can be expected to recur. According to the plan in contemplation by the Authorities, the gold *yen* now in nominal circulation is to become equivalent to two silver *yen*. That will involve a small depreciation of silver, but the ratio is considered advisable for guaranteeing the stability of the gold standard, and also in view of the fact that such a ratio would save much trouble in calculation, and obviate the necessity of re-minting the silver coins now in use. The change of the monetary standard is not expected to cause any disturbance in the market, seeing that the ratio between the two metals is to be based on the lowest probable gold price of silver. It seems likely that the benefits accruing from silver monometallism have now reached their climax, and that no further advantage can attend the continuation of that system of currency. The adoption of the gold standard will not in any way lessen the benefit that Japan has thus far enjoyed in her commerce.

Mr. Shoda Heigoro is also an advocate of gold monometallism. He is inclined to think that whatever change may occur in the gold price of silver, it will be a change in the direction of appreciation. Now, a

rise in the gold-price of silver would be followed by a depreciation of the market price of commodities, with injurious results to Japan's industry and commerce, and grave disturbance to her economy. The adoption of gold monometallism is the only safeguard against the danger. Any injury that Japan's commerce with China may suffer is so limited that it should not deter the adoption of the new system. Mr. Shoda is opposed to the rumoured Government project of using silver side by side with gold. He is in favour of the use of gold alone, and of relegating silver to the rank of a subsidiary coin. The weight of the present gold *yen* should be reduced by one half, approximately, and with that reduced weight as a standard, the gold unit should be fixed at 5 *yen*, and only two kinds of gold coins, 5 *yen* and 10 *yen*, must be struck. The free coinage of silver ought to be stopped. As to the question of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the gold reserve, Mr. Shoda thinks the Bank of Japan will be embarrassed by a superfluity rather than by a deficiency of gold, for on the eve of the adoption of the gold standard, Japanese bonds will certainly be quoted at a higher price, probably 120, whereas the quotation now stands at about 104. The result will be the influx of a large quantity of gold into Japan.

Mr. Yamamoto Tatsuo, chief of the Business Department of the Bank of Japan, is another gold man: He thinks that gold sufficient to form a reserve is now in the possession of the country. Some 90 million *yen* worth of gold coin and bullion is now lying in the vaults of the Bank of Japan, and there remains a sum of over 60 million *yen* from the Indemnity hitherto received. Further, Japan has still to be paid a sum of about 300 million *yen* by China. The time is therefore fully ripe for the scheme. One source of apprehension is that foreign capital may be introduced in large quantities, and that Japan's industries might be inflated so that the profits reaped by the Companies now in existence will be reduced. Should that take place to such an extent that the margin of profit exceeds, by only a small amount, the per-centage—five per cent.—at which foreign capital can be introduced, the result will be serious. But that is the view of pessimists. It is not likely that foreign capital will be introduced largely.

VISCOUNT YURI ON CURRENCY.

Viscount Yuri's name is widely known in this country as the financier who undertook the difficult task of arranging Japan's finances at, and subsequent to, the Restoration. What he has to say on the now absorbing problem of the day is therefore worth reproducing. Japan, observes the Viscount, was a gold-using country in olden times. One of the greatest warriors and statesmen she ever produced, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, was an earnest gold advocate. A man of unusual foresight, the *Taiko* conceived the plan of circulating gold coins among the 30 million people that Japan held at the period. But Hideyoshi found that, although he issued gold coins to the utmost extent of Japan's resources, his achievement in the matter fell short by one-third of his desires. So he despatched an expedition to Korea, famed at that period of Japan's history for the abundance of its gold. Gold and silver in large quantities were brought over to Japan as a result of the expedition, but

still the result fell short of the *Taiko's* original programme. He next determined on a change in policy, and adopted a negative instead of a positive currency principle. With characteristic shrewdness, he caused investigations to be carried out regarding the gold and silver markets of England, France, and Russia, and, by averaging the results obtained, determined that one *ryo* should consist of 4 *momme* of gold or 10 *momme* of silver. He also adopted the plan advocated by Okuro Sakuyemon, and sanctioned the circulation of the so-called *cho-gin*, silver tokens that circulated by weight. This was the beginning of the use of subsidiary coins in Japan. Besides the silver tokens there was a copper coin, but in small quantity. In fact, the commercial activity that sprang up with China and the influx into Japan of Chinese copper coins made it unnecessary to specially mint copper coins in this Empire. Japan's currency was, therefore, on a gold basis, and only as a result of the exodus of gold and the influx of silver after the country was opened to foreign commerce, was she obliged to adopt a silver standard. However, the rehabilitation of Japanese currency to its original status was ever kept in view by Japanese financiers. For this purpose the situation now prevailing must be said to be most opportune. It can not be expected to recur. Viscount Yuri declares that the adoption of the gold standard will tend to further develop Japan's agricultural and industrial activity; the idea that gold might leave the empire as a result of the disparity between imports and exports being beneath contempt. Negative economy will prove ruinous to Japan in the long run. The downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate was traceable to the adoption of a negative policy by Mizuno Echizen-no-kami. In Fukui, Sakakibara, and other districts a similar policy was pursued with similarly ruinous results. National economy must not be confounded with individual economy. For the latter, the saving of a portion of the income may be necessary, but for the former, rather than accumulate a surplus, efforts should be directed towards promoting the wealth of the people. The foundation of economy is credit, and currency is the servant of the latter. Hence it must be stable and free from fluctuations in value.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCES AND POST-FACTO APPROVAL.

It will be remembered that within a few days of the opening of the present session of the Diet, the Government rescinded an Imperial Ordinance issued last year, imposing certain restrictions upon the travel of Japanese subjects to Korea. The Ordinance having been promulgated originally as a measure of urgency, ought, according to the Constitution, to have been submitted to the Diet in the ensuing session for *post-facto* approval or disapproval. But, in consequence of its rescission before the Diet met, it was practically removed beyond the purview of that body. Mr. Komuro Shigehiro and other members, considering such a course unconstitutional, addressed a Question to the Government. Their contention was that, according to the spirit of the Constitution, the Diet ought to be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion about every urgency Ordinance, and that to rescind an Ordinance on the very eve of the time when, in the ordinary routine, it

would have been submitted to the judgment of the House, was an unconstitutional act. The Government's reply was given on the 24th instant, in the following terms:—

The submission of an Urgency Imperial Ordinance to the Diet for *post facto* consent is done only when the continued enforcement of the Ordinance appears necessary. When the Government, perceiving no further occasion for an Ordinance, rescinds it, its presentation to the Diet becomes superfluous. Hence the fact that Ordinance No 204 was not submitted to the Diet, presents, apparently, no unconstitutional feature. The Government having recognised that no need existed any longer for the operation of the Ordinance, its immediate rescission, so far from being unconstitutional, was the only proper course. That it was rescinded at a time very close to the opening of the Diet's session, had nothing whatever to do with the constitutionality of the act. If the House considers that such a law is necessary, a Bill in that sense can be introduced, so that the Imperial Diet's prerogative of discussion is not in any way impaired. The Government abolished the Ordinance and restored freedom of travel to Korea because it believed not only that restrictions had ceased to be necessary, but even that freedom had become essentially desirable.

(Signed) COUNT KABAYAMA
(Minister of Home Affairs).
COUNT OKUMA
(Minister of Foreign Affairs).

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The news from Europe does not bear a seriously alarming complexion, so far as we can judge. It is true that Greece has practically thrown her gauntlet into Turkey's face, but inasmuch as the Great Powers will certainly not let Greece and Turkey fight, were such a contest conceivable, there is no apparent reason to anticipate extreme results. It seems to us that Greece is trading on her weakness and on the sympathy that her cause inspires among civilized nations. Resolved that things shall not be suffered to drift in Crete, as they have been, and are still, suffered to drift in Armenia, she has struck a blow with the deliberate intention of precipitating a settlement. She knew that no final appeal to the sword would be permitted, so she unsheathed the weapon temporarily as the strongest possible form of appeal against the singular helplessness to which the Great States are condemned by their mutual distrust. That she did not immediately obey the mandate of the commander of the allied squadrons to withdraw her ships from Cretan waters, but rather persisted in adopting warlike measures, was probably because she felt that her protest, to be effective, must be stubborn. It is now nine days since London telegrams announced that three transports with Greek troops had sailed for Crete; that the Greek reserves had been called out, and that Turkey was despatching a naval force for the scene of the troubles. In fact, on the 16th of February, the situation had reached such a stage that a conclusive issue could not have been long deferred. No telegrams, however, have yet reached Tokyo that dangerous complications have ensued, or are likely to ensue, and it seems a reasonable inference that an amicable solution has been found. If the Powers have entertained Russia's alleged proposal for a mixed European occupation of the towns in Crete, the issue will probably be the inclusion of the island in the Kingdom of Greece, which would certainly be a consummation desirable in the sense of withdrawing one portion, at any rate, from the sphere of Turkish misrule.

ENLIVENING THE DIET.

Not an ineffective method to enliven parliamentary proceedings is for a member to remind the House that he called a Government Delegate a "fool" during a previous sitting, and that he is prepared to prove the accusation to the Delegate's face. That is what Mr. Inouye Kakugoro did in the House of Representatives last Wednesday. The deadly dullness of the House's doings this session is fatal to him. It deprives him of all opportunity to air the eloquence for which he is conspicuous. So he seems to have lost patience, and to have set about creating an occasion from which some notoriety, at all events, might be extracted, fame not being in sight. But certainly his usual sagacity forsook him when he selected Mr. Kaneko Kentaro as the target for his shafts of sarcasm. If there be one member of officialdom more than another to whom the epithet "fool" is ludicrously inadequate, that member is the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and former Chief Secretary of the House of Peers. Mr. Kaneko is among the most distinguished Japanese of his era. The range of his knowledge is extraordinary, his perception is of the keenest, his power of marshalling and synthesizing facts commands the admiration of all that come into contact with him, and his judgment appears to be guaranteed against error. No Japanese has done more to enhance the reputation of his nationals abroad, and when Mr. Inouye Kakugoro undertakes to call Mr. Kaneko a fool, there can be little doubt as to the side on which the folly really lies.

But the astonishing thing is that the President of the House should permit the use of such epithets? On the whole, we doubt whether any parliament in any country has conducted itself with more decorum than the Japanese parliament. One or two foreign local journalists, who had never, probably, been within the walls of the House of Representatives, and who could not have comprehended a syllable of the proceedings had they gone there, spoke of the House, in the early days, as "a bear garden." They might have called it a vegetable garden with equal appositeness. We are bound to confess, however, that the complaisance of the President has often surprised us. Professor Hatoyama, of all men, ought to know what expressions fall within the range of parliamentary language, yet he allows one of the most conspicuous members not only to call a Government Delegate a "fool," but to repeat the expression in cold blood, and announce his readiness to prove its justice. The incident is quite childish. Mr. Inouye Kakugoro can not be so fatuous as to imagine that a Vice-Minister of State will deliberately engage in a discussion for the set purpose of proving whether or not he, the Vice-Minister, is a fool. What the Vice-Minister can do, and what we trust he will do, is to appeal to the President to direct Mr. Inouye to withdraw the term, or to accept the alternative of suspension. If even men like Mr. Inouye lose sight of what is due to the dignity of the House, and if the President fails to correct them, of his own motion, Mr. Kaneko is precisely the official from whom we look to hear a wholesome protest.

THE GERMAN MINISTER'S AFFAIR.

On the 23rd instant, the Minister for Foreign Affairs sent to the House of Representatives a written Reply to the Question presented by Mr. Suzuki Jubi and others, with reference to the much-talked-of affair of the German Representative and the students of the Preparatory Military School. The following is a translation of the Reply:—

A petition was addressed to the Metropolitan Police Board by Mayeda Masaichi and Arikado Shunji, Students of the Seijo School, to the effect that, at about 2.40 p.m. on the 30th of December, as they were descending the hill in front of No. 20, compound, Kami-nibancho, Kojimachi, a two-horse carriage, driven by a foreigner, came up the hill, and that when about 7 feet distant, the driver raised his whip, and tried to strike Mayeda, who happened to be the nearer of the two; but that, failing in the attempt, he again raised the whip and struck Arikado on the cap and face, pushing the whip three times into his face; that he then drove on rapidly and entered the compound of a large brick house; and that the students followed, and learned from the policeman on duty near the gate that the gentleman was the German Representative.

The above petition having been forwarded to me (the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs) I at once sent it to the German Representative, with a covering letter, asking him to inform me of the circumstances. His Excellency replied to the effect that he had not struck any one with his whip on the day in question; that he had met one or two students in the street, and without any intention of hurting or humiliating them, had shaken his whip before them in joke; that if, in doing so, he had touched them with the whip or put them to shame in any way, he should regret it greatly, and that he desired me to inform the youths that he had not intended anything wrong. I communicated these explanations to the youths through the Chief of the Metropolitan Police.

(Signed) Count OKUMA,
(Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.)

OSAKA AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

Contrary to all expectation, the business men of Osaka have declared in favour of the gold standard. We read in the *Tokyo Asahi* that, with the solitary exception of Mr. Hamada, the Chief Secretary, every member of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce approves the project. The views of the business men, as quoted by our contemporary, are these:—First, that when the currency is placed on a gold basis, foreign capital will be introduced. Secondly, that the inflow of foreign capital will tend to reduce the rate of interest and to make money accessible. Thirdly, that as the rate of interest falls, the market price of public bonds will rise. Fourthly, that the profits derived by brokers and bankers in connexion with exchange operations will cease to be a tax upon international trade. Fifthly, that the adoption of the new standard will not produce any depreciation of prices, but that on the contrary, silver being cheapened below its market rate, the tendency of prices will be to appreciate in terms of the white metal.

As to the cotton-yarn manufacturers, who were supposed to be specially hostile to the programme, it is now alleged that they raise no objection, for the great bulk of their sales being made to their own nationals, they will suffer no inconvenience from the change. On the other hand, they expect to get their raw cotton at lower rates.

THE CABINET.

Many rumours about a change of Ministers have been in circulation of late. One is to the effect that the Satsuma statesmen desire to have the Cabinet entirely to themselves, and that they insist upon the retirement of Count Okuma. Nothing of that kind is credible, we think. The *Tokyo Shimpō* (Liberal organ) has a more conceivable story. It says that Count Matsukata recently expressed a strong desire to confine himself to financial affairs, being of the opinion that the tasks of introducing the gold standard and of conducting the *post-bellum* measures were sufficient to occupy his whole time and attention. He proposed, therefore, to surrender the presidency of the Cabinet to Marquis Yamagata, and the project being approved by Marquis Ito, Count Inouye endeavoured to obtain Marquis Yamagata's consent. But the Field-Marshal could not be persuaded. He insisted that Count Matsukata, having accepted the premiership, had better continue to hold it, and the Count had no choice but to abide by that decision. It is alleged that Count Kabayama was willing to relieve Count Matsukata of the presidency, his object being to assert Satsuma influence, but Count Matsukata did not consider that such a change would conduce to the stability of the Cabinet.

THE SPEECH OF COUNT OKUMA.

We have already published an epitome of the speech delivered by Count Okuma in the House of Representatives on the 15th instant, and we now give a full and accurate translation:—

GENTLEMEN.—It is for the first time that I now address this august House and it gives me the greatest gratification to come before you here and explain my views. When, the other day, at a sitting of the Budget Committee, various questions arose in connection with the expenditures of the Foreign Office, a desire was expressed to be informed as to our foreign policy, but foreign policy not being directly connected with the Budget, though there is an indirect relation between the two, I decided that my reply on the subject at the Committee meeting should be limited to points directly related to the Budget, leaving a fuller exposition to be made before the whole House in session. I propose, therefore, to make a general statement to-day respecting our foreign policy. As you are aware, Ministers of State have frequently, since the first session of the Diet, stated to the House that our foreign policy is based on the principle of opening the country, or, more accurately, of opening and developing the country. I am assured that this foreign policy, or rather national policy, having been fixed and unchanged since the first years of *Meiji*, the principle of opening and developing the country is unalterable either now or in the future. But I consider it necessary to make more or less additions to what has hitherto been stated. If we enquire what points are practically most important in the foreign policy that may be regarded as the national policy of the *Meiji* era, we find that to attain an equal footing with other Powers, as declared in the Imperial Edict at the Restoration, has been the impulse underlying all the national changes that have taken place. It was perceived that in order to attain an equal footing with the Powers, it was necessary to change the national institutions, learning, and education. Hence the replacement of clans by prefectures took place, as well as coinage reform, enforcement of the conscription law, revision of various other laws and promulgation of new ones, establishment of local assemblies, and the granting of local self-government, steps that led at length to the proclamation of the Constitution. This national policy, this so-called opening and development of the country, or in other words, this principle of attaining an equal footing with the Powers, was, I firmly believe, the motive that has enabled Japan to become a nation advanced in civilisation and respected by the world.

What I now desire to add to previous statements

on this subject is that foreign intercourse is a very difficult affair, not to be regulated at will by a single country, and that it has now undergone gradual but great changes. Gentlemen, the foreign intercourse of former years was, as you are aware, really of narrow limits, being concerned with the relations between one country and another or a few others. But now, through the enormous development of facilities of transportation and communication, and the close interaction of the world's interests, foreign relations have been greatly transformed. In the affair between England and Venezuela last year, you are aware that the dispute was about a narrow strip of marshy, uninhabited frontier territory, and that the parties to the controversy were, on the one side, England, the greatest Power in the world, with colonial possessions of over ten million square miles in area, and, on the other, the little South American republic of Venezuela. Why, gentlemen, one imagines that it would have cost England, with her great strength, scarcely an effort to overcome the little Venezuela. But it was by no means so easy, for the United States of America immediately interfered. The affair thenceforth was no longer one between England and Venezuela alone, but between England and North and South America. The ground of that interference was the Monroe doctrine, which, as you are aware, was enunciated long ago, with the object of averting the spread of European influence in North and South America. Thus the affair no longer concerned the two Americas and England alone: it became a general international question, for the exclusion of European influence from America was naturally a matter of grave importance to Europe, which has many colonial possessions in the New World. Thus a question that originally concerned a small colony came to assume a general international character.

Take another instance, also relating to England. Last year, a dispute arose between England and the Transvaal. It was due simply to an attempt by travellers, or employees of a company, to effect a revolution in the Transvaal. The affair itself was trivial; but though it arose in a little South African republic, a country having almost the character of a British protected State, it gave rise to complications between Germany and England, and at one time threatened almost to involve the two Powers in war. This dispute between Germany and England was not confined for long to those two countries. It extended apparently to the German Triple Alliance and other Powers, and thus became also a general international affair. In truth, the limits of foreign intercourse have gradually widened to such an extent that a very small affair becomes of concern to the whole world. The war with China in the 27th and 28th year of *Meiji* originally concerned only Japan and China, and did not touch other Powers in any way. But even this led, in the latter year, to the interference of the three of the most influential Powers of continental Europe. Thus it also became a general international question. In consequence of the war between Japan and China, it has come to pass that, whereas the expression "Eastern Question" used to apply only to the world-famed problem of Eastern Europe, it now possesses the dual significance of the near-Eastern, or the Far-Eastern, Question. In a word, the sphere of foreign intercourse has so greatly widened that the slightest incident may effect the interests of the whole world.

I desire here to emphasize the facts that foreign intercourse must above all things be planned on a large scale, for all diplomatic projects have immediate interest for the whole world, and that, since foreign policy, or rather national policy, must be fixed, unchanged, and continuous, the best method of diplomacy is to adhere strictly to the principles of International Law. Now, to adhere to the principles of International Law, diplomacy must be based on justice. The power of justice is great, for it is sure to enlist the sympathy of the whole world. Having devoted herself for years with ardour and diligence to national progress, and having come to enjoy the great friendship of the Powers of Europe and America, Japan, which for forty years past has been fettered with disadvantageous treaties, has now advanced to such a position that, in accordance with the principles of International Law, she is recognised as a truly independent Power, and, in conformity with international usage, is accorded the treatment of an equal. This is, in fact, the result of her own progress; and of England's consent, in precedence of the rest of the world to a revision of the existing Treaties; consent which was followed by a similar ample expression of good-will and agreement to Treaty Revision by the other Powers of Europe and America. Thus Treaty Revision, which has for decades been a great object with us, has been accomplished, the only Power that has not yet effected Revision being Austro-Hungary, and the

negotiations with her are sure, sooner or later, to be successfully concluded. Japan will thus have attained a position of equality with the world.

It has hitherto been contended, as you are aware, even by great jurists, that extra-territoriality should be exercised in all non-Christian countries and among all other than white races. But that theory has gradually been abandoned, and Japan, having based her progress upon justice, and received the just support of the world, has, though outside the pale of Christendom and the white races, succeeded in attaining a position of equality with them. If, therefore, we would reap all the fruits of Treaty Revision, we must make still greater efforts to develop our country. There is no doubt that the country will progress, and its advance will go hand in hand with diplomacy. We must adopt that best type of diplomacy which, based on justice, approaches most closely to International Law. This is not a mere statement of my own, that is to say, of Okuma individually. It is my declaration as a representative of the polity of the *Meiji* era. The kind of diplomacy that changes with its director is most pernicious and dangerous. There have been many instances of temporary success obtained by extraordinary genius, or through extraordinary diplomacy; but such successes are as fragile as towers built on the sand. That is what I mean by saying that foreign policy is fixed, immovable, and unchangeable, and that foreign policy which changes with its director is pernicious. This has been the definite and settled view held since the first years of the *Meiji* era, though there may have been occasional errors. It is my intention to follow loyally and sincerely the principle I have just referred to, with due regard for the national Constitution, and in obedience to the spirit of progress, and I do not think there can be much error in carrying out such a policy.

Happily our foreign relations are at present very cordial. I am assured that whatever slight differences may exist, will be readily settled. These foreign relations will, in my opinion, eventually lead to a most cordial friendship towards Japan. Powers that, up to the present, have felt more or less coldly towards us, will turn out to be the most friendly.

In respect of the general policy, that is, the policy of the *Meiji* Government, I have made but slight observations in addition to what has already been frequently stated. Before closing, I desire to make a few more remarks. Since Japan, as I have already said, has entered the comity of nations, there is no doubt that all her foreign affairs will be more complicated than ever; and as Japanese interests, commerce, and other matters abroad must extend, the expenses for legations and consulates, which are essentials of diplomacy, can not be avoided. The Budget Committee having recommended more or less reductions in the estimates, I should be glad if possible, to bow to its decision and accept the reductions. But since Japan's position in the world has risen, the work she must do abroad is daily augmenting, and the nation is ceaselessly expanding, so that her flag is to be seen in Europe and America. She is now no longer what she was in the days of her seclusion. I believe it really necessary that her diplomatic expenditures should gradually increase; and though our present finances are by no means ample and every possible economy is necessary, I earnestly desire that, in view of their urgent necessity, the expenditures struck out by the Budget Committee, be restored by the House.

Finally, allow me to add that, in reference to the question put by Mr. Suzuki Jubi and others regarding the arrangement between Japan and Russia, I intend to give a reply, but as it concerns another Power besides Japan, we are consulting that Power on the subject. I believe there will be no objection to the publication of that arrangement. Though newspapers state that the publication will be made in a secret session, I do not desire secrecy, but will give publicly and fully a reply when the time comes.

THE FINDING OF THE KOREAN SUPREME COURT.

In the judgment pronounced by the Supreme Court of Korea, after investigation of the charge preferred against a number of officers and others who were accused of plotting to remove the King from the Russian Legation, we find it stated that the plot was formed last October, and should have been carried out on the 19th of November. The accused had prepared three royal edicts, one of which was to have been sent to the Russian Legation

after the King's return to his own palace, thanking the Russian Minister for the protection afforded to His Majesty; another was to have been sent to a Foreign Legation which is not named, asking for the assistance of a company of soldiers; and the third was a notification to the people telling them of the King's return. Mention is also made of a note to the Foreign Legations, conveying intelligence of the same fact. The plot, according to the finding of the Court, included the assassination of several Ministers of State—prominently, the Ministers of Home Affairs, of War, and of Education—and foreign assassins were to have been employed, but the judgment does not indicate their nationality. It is alleged that the failure to carry out the plan on the appointed day was due to the inability of the conspirators to procure uniforms for these hired assassins—a most pregnant commentary on the pettiness of the whole affair. Meanwhile, the plotters learned that another party of "patriots" were engaged in elaborating measures of the same kind, and being much concerned lest they should be forestalled, they concluded to set about the business of assassination forthwith, whatever delay might occur in carrying out the other items of their programme. While they were holding a consultation in that sense at the Independent Club—the recent organization of which is doubtless fresh in our readers' recollection—intelligence reached them that two of their associates had been arrested. Thereupon the leaders, who, it seems, have not yet been apprehended, tore up the forged documents mentioned above, and threw them away, after which the meeting broke up in confusion. The fragments of the documents, and four swords that had been left behind by the plotters, were found, and produced in evidence at the trial. In a recent issue we stated the result of the trial, namely, that six of the accused were released owing to insufficient evidence; three were pardoned, having turned informers, and five were sentenced to receive 100 blows, and be banished for 15 years.

THE INSURRECTION IN MANILA.

The Government's troops continue their successful operations against the insurgents in Manila. The following telegram, received on the 20th inst. at the Spanish Legation in Tokyo and kindly handed to us for publication, shows that the rebellion is being steadily stamped out:—

Manila, Feb. 19th, 1897.

His Excellency the Captain-General telegraphs as follows under the above date:—

The first part of the plan of operations has been successfully carried out. The efforts of the Army, the Navy, and the country have been crowned with success. Silang has been taken. Our losses were small, in spite of the strength of the defences. The Spanish colours were raised over the Convent at half-past eleven in the forenoon, and were duly saluted, amid great enthusiasm.

We are not in a position to lay before our readers any accurate account of the plan of operations referred to in the above telegram. Speaking broadly, however, Captain-General Palavieja's object from the outset seems to have been the localization of the rebellion. In pursuance of that purpose, General Rios was directed to advance on Macaayan, driving the rebels from the province of Bulacan towards Cavite. He appears to have been entirely successful in that operation, for, by the middle of January, Bulacan was

reported quiescent. Several detachments of troops were also despatched across the frontiers of the Laguna to free it from insurgents, and by the time that the final advance was commenced, practically the whole of the rebels were collected in Cavite. It is evident from the telegrams received at the Spanish Legation in Tokyo that events have not justified the predictions of newspaper correspondents in Manila, who thought that the youth and rawness of the Spanish soldiers would render them incapable of standing up against the rebels, and that their want of familiarity with the Mauser rifle recently put into their hands would deprive their fire of any deadliness. These so-called "lads" appear to be fighting with great dash and valour, and there is little doubt that their initial successes will inspire them with confidence. Still the nature of the country may greatly prolong the complete suppression of the rebellion, for whereas the mangrove swamps and sugarcane plantations are familiar to the natives, who traverse them without difficulty, or hide in them with great skill, they present terrible obstacles to the passage of foreign troops. According to statements apparently trustworthy, the Captain-General was able to muster about twenty thousand troops for the advance against Cavite, and the attack was to take place from three sides. The passes between the Laguna and the sea, which give access to the provinces of Bulacan, Zambales, and Morong, had been entrenched and strongly guarded, so as to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

WASTE-PAPER BASKETS.

It has always seemed to us that the Crown Advocate struck the true note in his defence of Miss Jacob's visits to the waste-paper basket of her employer. Various attempts to extenuate her fault have been made by various people, but, in our opinion, Mr. Wilkinson's insight was the keenest of all. No defence can be complete. Such an act of espionage must be emphatically condemned. The mitigating circumstances, however, may be of greatly different force in different cases, and in this particular case they were decidedly strong from the Crown Advocate's point of view. A girl educated and accustomed to live according to the strict rules of English domestic life, may well have found her situation extremely perplexing in a household such as No. 169, Bluff, Yokohama, seems to have been. We need not enter into particulars. Of the heads of that household, one lies in our churchyard; the other is dead to the world. Their deeds had better be buried with them. But while those deeds were in actual and vivid performance under the eyes of a girl not yet fully opened to, let us say, the light of liberty that shines in some nooks and corners of every community, the spectacle may have been embarrassing. To remain quiescent was to risk the discredit of acquiescence, if not the suspicion of participation. A strong-minded man deals with such conditions in a very simple way: he turns his back on them; shakes the dust off his feet before any of it has time to cling. But that is not a woman's way; at least, it is not the way of most women. Physically, they are hampered by difficulties that do not present themselves to a man; morally, they incline to expedients that involve no resolute effort of will. It would probably occur to a girl situated

as Miss Jacob appears to have been situated, that her wisest plan was to endeavour to collect evidence sufficiently incriminatory of others to differentiate herself from their doings. It would probably occur to her that, without such evidence, even the plain device of removing herself from the atmosphere of danger, could not be justified to her relatives and friends. She knew her employer's careless confidence in the secretive capacities of a waste-paper basket, and in that carelessness she saw her own means of protection. All that is very comprehensible, very human, and, above all, very woman-like. Miss Jacob chose to offer the explanation that she approached the waste-paper basket apprehensive lest some letters for herself might have been consigned to that receptacle. If she had the remotest ground for suspecting anything of the kind, she has never made it manifest, and with every disposition to furnish for her error the exculpation that it seems to deserve, we cannot choose but think that her explanation savours of precisely the want of moral virility that originally betrayed her into the course she took. To visit a man's library with the hope of finding there a book of one's own constitutes no manner of excuse for carrying away volumes that one knows to be his. But the first step alone hurt her, and so, again woman-like, she limited her defence to the first step. She was placed in a difficult position; passed, not altogether scathless through a trying ordeal, and has emerged a local heroine. Does the fitness of things permit that much more should be said about her?

SHORT HISTORY OF EXCHANGE IN JAPAN.

The *Oriental Economist* publishes the following history of Japanese exchanges based on information furnished by Mr. Minomura Rihei, Manager of the Bank of Japan. When the Shogunate first collected taxes from fiefs immediately under its control, taxes were either in cash or in kind, and were transferred on horse-back or by men to Yedo. This caused considerable trouble to people living on the Yedo routes, and, to avoid the inconvenience, the system of exchange was evolved. During the *Kyoho* (1715-1735 A.D.) era, the Mitsui-gumi and "Ten-men-Guild" undertook the business of Government exchange. The Mitsui discharged the business for the Shogunate fiefs in Yamashiro, Settsu, and Omi, and the Ten-men Guild for other localities. The Mitsui kept the taxes collected at Kyoto, and paid their equivalent into the Shogun's Treasury in Yedo within 60 days after the collection. A dry goods store that the Mitsui kept in Yedo enabled them to undertake other business of a profitable nature. Taxes collected by a taxmaster in the Shogun's fiefs were exchangeable for dry-goods in Yedo, and the profits realized at the Yedo shop were enormous. The "Ten-men-Guild," or Jyunin-gumi, originated in Yedo, and was chiefly concerned in advancing money to the Treasury. Just prior to the Restoration, the Mitsui-gumi declined to undertake business for the Shogunate, and the profits realized at the firm's store in Yedo were transported on horse-back to Kyoto. One after another of the Jyunin-gumi gave up business through bankruptcy and other circumstances, and only the Ono-gumi and Shimada-gumi con-

tinued to flourish. After the Restoration, an exchange business was established in the Department of Finance, and the Mitsui and the Ono were appointed managers. When, in 1874, the Ono-gumi was declared bankrupt, its business was transferred to the 1st National Bank, started at that time. The mode of exchange was very simple. Tax collectors in each locality deposited their takings in the banks of the *Kawase-kata*, who were subject to the direction of the Treasury. These undertook official disbursements. At the end of the year, the balances remaining were paid to the Treasury. This system was in vogue up till twenty years ago. It may easily be conceived that a bill of over 1,000 *yen* was rarely to be seen either in Tokyo or Osaka, while interest was quoted up to 25 or even 30 *sen* daily per 100 *yen*. When the 1st Bank and the Mitsui Bank established branch offices in Osaka, exchange business was considerably augmented, but it was only after the opening of the Nippon Ginko that the interest fell to 4 *sen*.

THE JIYU-TO.

The disintegration of the Liberal Party (Jiyu-to) proceeds apace. Day after day the vernacular press reports the secession of one parliamentary representative after another, and now the once most powerful political organization in the country, which formerly had the Lower House completely under its influence, can only boast of 20 members within the walls of Parliament. The most conspicuous of the recent seceders are Mr. Kono Hironaka, who represents a Fukushima constituency, and Mr. Ishida Kanosuke, M.P. for a division of Hyogo Prefecture. The history of the Liberals has been inseparably connected with Mr. Kono's dominant personality for the last two decades, and when he left the Party all the political coteries in the capital and elsewhere were on the *qui vive* to hear the reasons for such a decided step. Mr. Kono has satisfied public curiosity by issuing a manifesto. It is a long and windy document, but the gist of it can be compressed into a few words. Mr. Kono can "no longer serve in the ranks of a Party that has become subservient to the selfish tactics of clan statesmen." He is too proud to bow the neck at the bidding of the statesmen who now occupy positions in the Cabinet, and therefore withdraws from a Party that has become nothing better than the tool of the Ministers in power. He will stand aloof from any such unholy alliance, and, if needs must, will fight the battle of pure constitutional politics alone.

The Liberal Party has issued a counter manifesto. This address to the people at large expresses surprise at hearing a complaint of the kind from the pen of Mr. Kono, seeing that he was the most energetic of all in advocating an *entente* between the Liberal Party and Marquis Ito. It was he who was equally eager, in spite of the hesitation displayed by his many political friends, that Count Itagaki should enter the Cabinet. Yet when the Count resigned, it was the same Mr. Kono that lauded the Count's resolution, declaring that such a step would brighten the Party's prospects materially. Thus, if it were erroneous on the part of the Party to have expected an *entente* with Marquis Ito, Mr. Kono must at least bear some of the responsibility. Can the attitude now assumed by him be

regarded as worthy of a man of sincere views and conscientious loyalty? If he were really convinced of the Party's error, why did he not confess it earlier and ask for pardon, before he severed connection with them? What did he do? He simply sent a letter to the Party Office enclosing his note of resignation. This letter briefly explained the resignation. That was all the trouble he thought necessary to take before severing connection with a Party whom he had led for many long years and whose dominating influence he was. What satisfactory explanation of his present attitude could he give if asked for it by some of the sincere political friends he made during all those years of commandship? There must be deeper motives than he has chosen to divulge to the public.

The same issue of the *Tokyo Shimbu* that publishes the above, contains also a long note detailing how Messrs. Matsuda and Hayashi, two of the three General Party Commissioners—Mr. Kono having been the third—strove to interview Mr. Kono to remonstrate with him against his intentions. Mr. Kono eluded them and others, making a mystery of his whereabouts for a few days. The step taken by Mr. Kono is said to be entirely unexpected by his fellow commissioners and others.

Mr. Kono's procedure has obtained the endorsement of his constituents in Fukushima Prefecture. Three members of Parliament from the same locality have sent in their resignations from the Party, and the Liberal partisans in their respective localities have also withdrawn. Mr. Kono and his fellow-seceders will remain independent in future.

The Liberal Party lost another influential member in the person of Mr. Ishida, Chairman of the Council. He has not yet published an explanation of his reasons for retiring from the Party. Some time ago, he was reported to be feeling umbrage at the dominant influence of the Tosa section, and that dissatisfaction seems to be the proximate cause of his secession. Other Liberal members of Parliament representing constituencies in Hyogo have not yet followed Mr. Ishida.

At a general council of Liberals holding seats in Parliament, a suggestion was made as to the advisability of severing connexion with Marquis Ito and his adherents, but this was overruled by a large majority, and the relations between the Party and Marquis Ito's followers will remain unaltered. Rumour has it that Mr. Ishisaka Shoko, now Governor of Gumma Ken, will resign, with a view to organizing and leading the new Liberal Party, which will be composed of about a dozen or so of the present Liberal seceders.

DR. RIZAL'S ANCESTORS.

The *China Gazette* contains the following about the celebrated Dr. Rizal:—

It is a curious fact, and one not generally known even in the Philippines, that Dr. Rizal was on his father's side of pure Japanese descent, his grandfather a Japanese trader having emigrated to Manila some 70 years ago, and married an Indian woman. The family name was Rin, which gradually grew into Rizal. The father of the doctor was a lawyer in Manila, and took a large share in the politics of his day. Formerly there were a considerable number of Japanese in the archipelago. To-day there are barely half-a-dozen—all in Manila. By the new treaty just concluded between Japan and Spain, the latter concedes "most-favoured nation" treatment to Japanese subjects in the Philippines, and agrees to impose no restrictions upon immigrants from the Land of Rising Sun, whereas the Chinese, the most industrious and enterprising traders and workmen in the islands, are heavily taxed, openly squeezed, and poll-taxed. They pay \$30 each on entering, but no one knows except themselves how much they have to disgorge when they wish to return to China.

COUNT OKUMA'S SPEECH.

THE reception afforded to Count OKUMA'S speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 15th inst., is a good illustration of the fact that if a statesman speaks above the heads of his audience, he must be content to wait a little before the true import of his words descends to the level of ordinary intelligences. As yet we do not find a single Japanese critic who seems to have looked below the surface of the speech, and the only foreign journalist that has made it the text of lengthy comment, is as shallow-sighted as the most flippant of his native contemporaries. Yet it seems scarcely possible to miss the true import of the Count's remarks. If there is one lesson more than another that needs inculcating among the politicians of Japan at present, it is the lesson that a civilized Government can not localize its diplomacy; can not limit the scope of its international action to a particular country, or a particular problem. Complete oblivion of that essential fact disfigures ninety-nine hundredths of the articles published by the vernacular press, and of the addresses delivered by Japanese party leaders. Journalists and politicians, finding something unsatisfactory, something derogatory, as they suppose, to the dignity of their country, in one page of the empire's foreign relations, imagine that their diplomats should be able to get at that special page and effect erasures or corrections without opening the whole book. If China shows undue hesitation in completing a promised treaty, they denounce their own Government as incompetent and invertebrate because it does not immediately present an ultimatum to the neighbouring empire. If Korean affairs enter a groove from which Japanese influence is excluded, they write and speak as though their Cabinet should be able to re-establish the national prestige by some heroic method against which a feeble little State like Korea could enter no effective protest. It is to dispel delusions of that kind that Count OKUMA raises a voice of warning. He reminds the members of the House of Representatives that the tendency of modern civilization has been to articulate the body of a country's foreign relations, so that, if one part be touched, the whole frame feels the shock. In former times, when a very large section of the world lay entirely beyond the sphere of the Occident's general interests, it was quite possible for one Great European Power to take action in remote regions without any risk of interference from other Western States; and it was correspondingly possible for Oriental countries to settle their mutual difficulties, even by recourse to the sword, without attracting the practical attention of the Occident. But that era of differentiated and independent relations is past. If Japan stretches

out her hand in China or Korea to-day, it is not Chinese or Korean contact alone that she has to anticipate. She must be prepared to find herself immediately involved in a plexus of conflicting interests and varied interactions, the outcome of which may have incomparably more importance than the issue originally at stake. That is what the irresponsible representatives of the *Kyōhō-shugi* school forget. They talk glibly about a "strong foreign policy," but they lose "sight of the essential fact that every movement made by Japan is keenly watched from Europe, and that if, without extreme circumspection, she stirs up any Eastern bush, she may rouse a dozen Western snakes. From Venezuela *via* the Transvaal to Liaotung is a suggestive route, along which Count OKUMA adroitly led his hearers, and if, at the end of the journey, they failed to apprehend his meaning, failed to perceive that international problems which to their inexperienced eyes seem limited in scope and easy of adjustment, may really form part of a great net-work of many-hued interests, the only comment to be made is that though Count OKUMA can furnish striking object-lessons for their instruction, he can not furnish them with intelligence to profit by his teaching.

The speech contained, also, a statement of much interest to foreigners. Count OKUMA said that the desire to attain the level upon which the Powers of the Occident stand had inspired all Japan's progressive efforts during the *Meiji* era. We are carried back thirty years when we read his words; carried back to the days when Japanese *Samurai*, some of high rank—which they laid aside for the moment—some, evidently, of the slenderest resources, but all impelled by the most eager yet, at the same time, the most courteous inquisitiveness, used to visit Yokohama in parties of ten or a dozen, seeking to familiarize themselves with the machinery of Western civilization. It was impossible to be long in the company of any of these adult students without discovering the goal of their efforts. Personal ambition did not appear to be an effective factor in their conduct. Their unique aim was to contrive that their country should get her shoulders level with those of the Occident—*Seiyo to kata wo naraberu*, as they invariably expressed it. Do they think that they have fully succeeded? Count OKUMA did not actually formulate that question: he merely suggested it. But, at the same time, he supplied materials for constructing a reply. Japan has only just obtained admission to the comity of Western nations. As yet, the feat is confined to documents: it has not become a practical reality. Her task is not nearly finished. She has to prove that the confidence extended to her is not misplaced. What she has thus far gained is the reward of adherence to the principles of justice in

international dealings and the recognition of her allegiance to the civilization of Christendom. If, at this stage, her policy, the policy uniformly pursued by her *Meiji* statesmen, should fail in continuity, she may forfeit in a month what she has spent more than a quarter of a century in acquiring. It is fortunate for her that her affairs are directed by men who recognise these facts.

THE NEW ENGLISH PAPER IN TOKYO.

THERE appears to be no question that an English daily newspaper will soon be started in Tokyo. The chief projector is Mr. YAMADA, a gentleman of large means, who served as a director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, during 15 years, in Kobe, Nagasaki, Shimonoseki, and Korea. Relations of a special character are said to exist between Mr. YAMADA and the Japanese that are to act as editors and managers of the new journal—relations based on benefits conferred and gratitude remaining to be shown. It would seem that Mr. YAMADA has always entertained the hope of starting some business in association with these young friends, and that, acting chiefly upon the advice of Mr. FUKUZAWA, his idea has finally taken the present shape. The Japanese editor-in-chief is to be Mr. ZUMOTO, who, for many years, acted as principal translator for the *Japan Mail*, and subsequently proceeded to the Liaotung Peninsula and Weihaiwei in the capacity of our war correspondent. The assistant editor—we do not profess to give the titles correctly—will be Mr. TAKENOBU, who, also, for some twelve years, has been principal or assistant translator to the *Japan Mail*, and who, in fact, leaves our office, not at all by our desire, to take up the duties of his new post. Mr. ZUMOTO'S connexion with the *Mail* was severed in 1895, when he received the appointment of Private Secretary to Marquis ITO. On the fall of the ITO Cabinet, he resigned his official position, and was sent to America and Europe, by Marquis ITO, we believe, to observe the Presidential election and for other purposes. His official connections have now been completely severed we believe. Both he and Mr. TAKENOBU are excellent English scholars, and there can be no doubt that they possess a good knowledge of the kind of matter requisite for journalistic purposes. The staff is also to include an English editor, an English reporter, for Yokohama news, and an English proof-reader. The editor, we believe, has already been found in the person of Mr. T. COWEN, who has had considerable experience in the East, having been reporter to the Singapore *Free Press*, sub-editor of the *China Mail*, acting editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*, and *Times*' correspondent during the war between Japan and China.

It will be seen from all this that the enterprise is on lines of considerable magnitude. We confess that the probability of its pecuniary success does not seem very clear, neither can we fully appreciate its *raison d'être*. The two principal sources of a newspaper's income are subscriptions and advertisements. As to subscriptions, it is plain that such a journal can not look far beyond the foreign communities at the open ports. Among the Japanese it will have no appreciable *clientèle*. The Japanese do not care to hear what their own nationals, writing in English, have to say about Japan. They much prefer to hear what foreigners have to say about it. But, of course, the foreign staff of the *Japan Times*—so the new journal is to be called, we believe—will not be commissioned to discuss Japanese affairs. That will be entirely outside their province. They will have to do solely with correcting any solecisms in the English of their Japanese confrères, and with preparing epitomes of foreign news. Hence it is pretty plain that the new journal must look for subscribers among the foreign residents only. Will it find many? We are all glad to learn the ideas entertained by the Japanese, but already many sources for obtaining that kind of information are available: the *Sun*, the *Far East*, the *Yoroku Choho*, the *Hansei Zasshi*, and copious translations published by the foreign local press from Japanese journals. None of the English magazines under Japanese editorship has made such a mark as to suggest that the foreign appetite can be greatly tickled by such viands. However, there is no gauging the elasticity of foreign liberality where newspapers are concerned. Until four years ago, it used to be imagined that Yokohama was over-burdened with three daily journals. It has six now, and they manage to exist, some how or other. Perhaps it can support a seventh. The question of advertisements is still more problematical. Could the *Japan Times* offer a fair prospect of large, or even tolerable, circulation among the Japanese, foreigners might be willing to advertise in it. But it has no outlook of the kind, and we fail to see why advertisers should prefer it to mediums already circulating freely in the same field. These are ideas that must present themselves to any thinking foreigner. On the other hand, there is the contingency that the staff of the *Japan Times* may develop some remarkable journalistic aptitudes. That remain to be seen.

One point connected with this enterprise deserves notice. Will foreigners be competent to publish newspapers in Japan after the Revised Treaties go into operation? If not, then the *Japan Times* may suddenly be found to be the only English daily newspaper in this country. That is a question concerning which no official verdict has yet been obtained, so far as we know. But it appears plain, on a cursory

examination of the matter, that since the only privileges enjoyable by foreigners in Japan under the new Treaties will be such privileges as are not forbidden by law, and since the Japanese Press Law recognises Japanese subjects alone in the capacity of newspaper proprietors, there is a possibility that foreign subjects or citizens may see themselves debarred. We do not anticipate anything of the kind, but assuredly the question stands staring us in the face frankly enough, and when we remember the kind of treatment that Japan and the Japanese have received at the hands of the local foreign press, we are bound to admit that they would be more than human if they went out of their way to prolong the existence of their supercilious and unfriendly critics. Of course, should the apprehension prove well founded, all the foreign local papers would suffer alike. But there is an evident and easy exit from the dilemma, even though the country's law-givers show themselves illiberal.

YOKOHAMA'S TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

The Agent of Reuter's Telegram Company at this port has issued the following circular:—

Yokohama, Feb. 16th, 1897.

Dear Sir,—The contracts entered into last year with the *Japan Gazette* and *Japan Mail* for a service of press telegrams having expired, I shall be glad to learn if you are willing to enter your name as a subscriber, for one year, to a fresh service of news telegrams.

My proposal is that, should sufficient private support be forthcoming at \$100 per annum for each subscriber, arrangements might be made with the press of Yokohama, Kobe, and perhaps, with the leading native papers of Tokio, by which we should be enabled to supply a regular daily service of news of sufficient fullness to cover the chief events of the world.

Experience has shown that it is beyond the means of the foreign papers of Yokohama alone to bear the expense of a daily telegraphic service of European and American news, and it is therefore only by the support of the leading members of the community that a telegraphic service, such as is received in all the principal towns of the Far East, with the exception of those in Japan, can be maintained.

Each subscriber to the service will receive a copy of the telegrams, for his own private information, prior to their publication in the columns of the daily papers.

Requesting your favourable consideration of the above proposal, and soliciting an early expression of your views.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. K. TRAFFORD, Agent.

A word of explanation seems desirable. During the past year the public has received telegrams from Shanghai, representing an outlay of six hundred *yen* monthly. Of that amount, four hundred *yen* was paid by the *Japan Gazette*, the *Japan Herald*, and various private subscribers, and two hundred *yen* by the *Japan Mail*. We ourselves never believed in the wisdom of the arrangement. Japan lies outside the circle of telegraphic facilities. It costs four times as much to have a message wired from Shanghai to Yokohama as it costs Shanghai to procure the same message from Hongkong. Shanghai, in short, lies at the end of a chain of stations—Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, and so forth—each of which contributes to defray the expense of transmitting a commonly useful telegram from London, and

all have the advantage of a special press rate. One obvious result is that these places receive from Europe items of news not too dear at six-pence a word. When, however, Yokohama is invited to pay two shillings a word for the same intelligence, sent across from Shanghai, the question whether corresponding value is obtained for the quadrupled charge becomes well worth considering. The experience of the past twelve months seems sufficient to furnish an answer. Has the community received a fair equivalent, or anything like a fair equivalent, for the heavy outlay involved? Of course Reuter's Agents in Shanghai and Yokohama have spared no pains in performing the service, but the point is that the material available for transmission to Yokohama was, in great part, not worth the cost of transmitting it. So long as the present scale of rates remains unchanged, the sensible plan, we venture to think, is to procure the cream only of the Shanghai telegrams. If the whole of the telegraphic news received there from London were forwarded to Japan, the expense would be about a thousand *yen* monthly. Yokohama has, therefore, been getting six-tenths of the service approximately, during the past year, and has been paying for it nearly two and a half times as much as Shanghai pays for the whole. A careful examination of the telegrams received here under the arrangement just terminated, shows, we think, that, on the most favourable estimate, not one half of them were worth what they cost. Now that fresh subscriptions are invited, these facts ought to be taken into consideration.

THE SCHISM IN THE OTANI SECT.

The development of the schism in the Otani Sect of Buddhism was interrupted, ostensibly at least, by the period of mourning for the Empress Dowager. But that interruption having ceased to exist, the malcontents held a meeting at the Kyoraku-ken, in Kyoto, on the 13th instant, for the purpose of inaugurating the National Reform Union. About 500 persons attended, including priests and laymen, and no less than 15 addresses were delivered by representatives of ten different provinces. All that were present subsequently inscribed their names as projectors of the movement. Afterwards, a draft of regulations was adopted, and managers, councillors, and treasurers were elected. The meeting was in the act of debating the expediency of presenting a petition to the Hongwan-ji authorities, when a notification was received to the effect that the Lord High Abbot would make a statement in person in the *Shinden* at 10 p.m. on the 14th instant, and that all were invited to attend. At the appointed time, the priests, professors, councillors, and officers of the temple assembled in the great hall of the celebrated temple. The Lord Abbot, after thanking them for their presence, proceeded to pronounce the following decision:—"There have been some so evil as to spread false reports about the use of the Educational Fund, and to criticise our acts in various respects. We have spared no pains to instruct them, but, instead of obeying, they continue to disturb the people. No alternative remains but to inflict punishment on them. It had been our intention to form a Religious Educational Council within the month, and to extend the *Gisei-Kai*, but the Imperial obsequies have interfered with the con-

summation of these projects. Due notice will be given as to the opening of these two bodies' session. It is our earnest hope that you will devote your energies to promoting the cause of the temple."

On the same day, the six men who have acted as leaders of the reform movement—namely, Messrs. Kiyosawa, Inaba, Imagawa, Kiyokawa, Tsukumi, and Inouye—were summoned to appear before Otani Shoyen and Adachi Hoko, and the following sentence was pronounced against them:—

You have persisted in attempts to change our form of religious administration, and have published your own views on the subject in a magazine, traducing our administrative methods, and greatly disturbing our dependent parishes. Your conduct shows that you do not understand how you are situated, and that you have forgotten your religious duties. Therefore, in accordance with the Regulations for the Control of the Sect, you are hereby excommunicated.

In addition to the above, Professor Murakami Sensei, who cooperated with the six offenders, was deprived of all his religious titles and privileges.

NATUROPATHY.

The Naturopathic Institute, which is situated at No. 74, Leadenhall-street, London, is apparently achieving success. The salient point in the system of treatment adopted by the Institute is to abolish the taking of medicine in any form, and to combat diseases solely by diatetics, that is to say, by hygienic nourishment. Professor Blitz, of London, is the head and front of this Institution, and of the system followed there. The Professor began his researches in 1871, being then attached to one of the government colleges in Austria. Fermentation was the line of study that he chose, and the result of long labour was the conclusion that medicine, as administered by ordinary physicians, attacks diseased cells or parasitic microbes, but leaves untouched the cause that has produced them. "The most noxious and even poisonous drugs," he says, "the most deadly chemicals, are prescribed by ordinary medical practitioners for the suffering as medicine, although the prescribing physician has not the slightest idea of what becomes of it all in the patient, nor indeed knows whether it will work for good or evil; so, one day he prescribes this, by way of experiment, and, if that does not seem to agree with the patient, then he tries something else, until the time comes that he has nothing new to offer. This fundamental error of the modern school of medicine is traceable to the circumstance that physicians either cannot, or will not, understand that before a cell—a leucocyte—can become diseased, the substance from which it arises and derives its sustenance must have first become deranged. And again, even if it were possible to attack diseased cells or microbes directly by chemical means, it would avail us nothing; for the same state which called the anomalous or diseased cells into existence would immediately reconstruct others in place of those destroyed, as may be seen where cancer cells are removed and new ones grow in their place; so that healing by such methods would also be impossible without first bringing the vital substance to a normal condition."

With regard to his own method, Professor Blitz writes:—

I first examine the state of the fermentation process in my patient, and thus obtain data for

determining the composition of his vital substance, not ignoring whatever bodily deformities may exist. I then give him a prescription specifying what he must eat and drink until equilibrium is established in his or her system. Thus the recovery of the patient is in every instance obtained by means of the recuperative power of the normal fermentation process stimulated by proper food. For my patients there is accordingly no *materia medica* and no *drugs*—nothing but food, for by food alone I obtain the surest results, because I understand the nature and the laws of the life-substances, and so begin the cure at the very foundation. In my system there is no complex pedigree of diseases, but whosoever suffers is sick, because his vital activity is abnormal, and that sick person need not understand either Latin or Greek to know his remedy, but he must be able to distinguish what kind of nourishment relieves him from his ailment, and when he has found this and lives according to prescribed hygienic laws, he not only regains full health but continues healthy until the wear of old age terminates his vital functioning.

We take all this from the *Medical Reformer*, a periodical devoted to popularizing the new system.

CALENDARS.

The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company (Yokohama Agents, Messrs. Cornes & Co.) celebrates its centenary this year. It is a lusty enterprise. The premiums issued by it at present represent an aggregate sum of three hundred and thirty-five millions sterling; the total losses paid by it are over 11½ millions, and its premium income exceeds nine hundred thousand pounds. It issues four calendars this year; the first, a block calendar in red and gold, the central cards of light *cladon*; the second, a blotting book, with the calendar on the back cover; the third a portly sheet, with a really beautiful central design, showing the celebrated cathedral of Norwich in the glow of a summer's evening; and the fourth, a pocket calendar, with a pretty view of Norwich town on the front cover, and a picture of the Company's Norwich offices on the back. All these calendars are admirable specimens of decorative designing.

The Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company, for which also Messrs. Cornes & Co. are the Yokohama Agents, sends out two calendars, a blotting book and a hanging card. These are of less ornate character than the publications of the Norwich Union, but, in their line, they are not less artistic. The blotting book has, on both covers, a delicately tinted view of the Company's handsome head offices, and contains, inside, much information useful for letter writing purposes. The Lancashire's capital is three millions sterling, and its paid-up capital and funds aggregate over a million and a half.

A decidedly attractive card is that of the Royal Exchange Fire Insurance (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Yokohama Agents). A richly coloured street scene in London, showing the Royal Exchange and the adjacent buildings, constitutes the decoration occupying the upper part of the card, the lower being devoted to the calendar, which is printed in black, red, and gold, on a *cladon* ground, and has a leaf-scroll border in buff and gold surrounded by a field of dark blue. The harmony of colours is excellent. This is one of the huge insurance enterprises. Its funds amount to four millions sterling, and it has paid claims aggregating thirty-seven millions.

The calendar of the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company (Yokohama Agents, Messrs. Mollison & Co.), is more business-like than ornamental. Its decoration consists of three circular medallions, one containing the Company's trade-design; the other two, front and lateral views of the head offices. This Company makes only one financial statement on its calendar, namely, that its invested funds aggregate \$45,336,000.

IMPERIAL DIET.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.15 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Leave of absence for Count Sakai and Baron Obata.
- 2.—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Law applicable to the Irrigation Guild Regulations and Local Education Regulations of Cities, Towns, and Districts.
- 3.—Continuation of the First Reading of a Government Bill relating to an increase of the Fixed Working Funds of the Tokyo and Osaka Arsenals (sent up from the Lower House).
- 4.—Continuation of the First Reading of a Government Bill relating to an increase of the Fixed Working Fund of the Senju Woollen Factory (sent up from Lower House).
- 5.—First Reading of a Government Bill for altering the date for paying interest on the Railway Loan, the Public Undertakings Loan, and the Hokkaido Railway Loan.

The Bill standing first on the Order was for rescinding a provision in the Local Government System for Cities, Towns, and Districts, namely, the provision that the sanction of the Emperor must be sought in connexion with the Irrigation Guild Regulations and the Local Education Regulations. The Bill provided that the power of sanction should be entrusted to Local Governors under Imperial Ordinance. Mr. Misaki Kamenosuke, Chief of the Local Administration Bureau and Government Delegate, explained that the main aim of the Bill was to simplify the official business of Local and Central Offices, and that as the Local Systems had been in force for about eight years, no special necessity existed any longer to seek the sanction of the Emperor through the medium of the Central Office.

Viscount Tani and Mr. Kubota Yuzuru doubted whether, if local educational affairs were left to the charge of Local Governors, there might not be danger of local education falling under the control of a dominant local party, an evil already apparent in not a few localities.

The Government Delegate replied that, as the Home Office would not fail to exercise its right of superintendence, and as officials would be despatched from the Central Government, precautions could be adopted against any such vicious tendency. The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee.

Viscount Soga, on behalf of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill standing second on the Order, reported that the Committee did not at first think it necessary to augment the fixed working fund of the Tokyo Arsenal from 700,000 to a million *yen*, or to add some 330,000 *yen* to the Fund of the Osaka Arsenal, bringing it to 1½ millions, as asked by the Government. But the Government Delegate's explanation had made it clear that the Government did not intend merely to increase the output of rifles and ordnance, but also to lay in a stock of materials needed for the manufacture of those arms and of powder; materials that could not be purchased in time of war. The result of the respective increments would be to double the productive capacity of the two Arsenals, and the Osaka Arsenal would be enabled to cast big ordnance for coast defence, ordnance that could not hitherto be made in Japan. In consequence of having received such satisfactory information from the Delegate, the Committee had unanimously decided to recommend the Bill.

Baron Kawada, Government Delegate, in reply to Baron Funakoshi, said that the Government was not certain whether the Imperial Iron Foundry could be made to manufacture steel for arms and projectiles. The Government thought that it would be necessary to import such steel for the next three to five years.

The Bill was passed, the Second and Third Readings being abridged.

Viscount Soga, on behalf of the Special Committee, reported on the next Bill also, and explained that the idea of the Bill was to add a sum of 210,000 *yen* to the Senju Woollen Factory Working Fund, which now amounted to 380,000 *yen*. The Fund being increased to the extent proposed by the Government, the Factory would be able to turn out 1,680 yards of woollen cloth and 194 blankets per diem.

The Bill was passed in the same manner as the preceding.

Baron Tajiri, Vice-Minister of Finance, explained the next Bill. He stated that, in consequence of the number of loans having been considerably increased, the Government would experience more or less embarrassment if interest on all the Loans had to be paid in the months of June and December. In the 28th fiscal year, the interest would aggregate 13,090,000 yen, and the paying out of such a large sum at one time might disturb the market. Hence the Government proposed to alter the months to March and September for the Loans specified in the Bill. The Bill being one of urgency, the Committee appointed to consider it was enjoined to present its report by Monday, the 22nd instant.

The House rose at 11.50 a.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10 a.m., the Order of the Day being—

- 1.—Leave of absence.
- 2.—The General Budget and Special Finance of the 30th fiscal year.
- 3.—Conclusion of contracts not covered by the Budget.
- 4.—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Auditing of Formosa Finance (sent up from the Lower House).
- 5.—First Reading of a Government Bill for changing the period of collecting Taxes in Kawabe and Oshima Gun, in Kagoshima Prefecture (sent up from the Lower House).
- 6.—Continuation of the First Reading of a Government Bill for altering the period of paying interest on Railway Bonds and Public Undertakings Bonds (sent up from the Lower House).

The President announced that, as the Premier wished to address the House before the Bills standing second and third on the Order were taken, it might be more convenient to commence the debate with the 4th Bill.

Mr. Komuchi Chijyo (Government Delegate) explained that in view of the want of a building in Formosa for use as an Auditing Office, the Government had determined to Amend Law No. 92, issued in 1896, in the sense that the auditing of Formosan accounts might be undertaken at the Audit Board's Office in Tokyo. At present the Government could ill spare a sum of about 300,000 yen for constructing an auditing office in Formosa, not to speak of about 100,000 yen required to defray the current expenses of such an establishment if created.

Mr. Kubota Yuzoro could not understand how the building of an office employing only some 10 officials could require 300,000. A sum of 20,000 to 30,000 yen ought to be enough.

The Government Delegate replied that, higher officials and clerks taken together, the staff would aggregate 55. Hence, whatever economy were exercised it would be impossible to build an office for a sum so small as that suggested by Mr. Kubota. Besides, the work would require time. From every point of view, it had seemed better to the Government not to ask for money on account of construction during the next fiscal year. If the Formosan accounts were audited at the Tokyo Central Office, and officials of the Audit Board being occasionally despatched to the island, there would be a saving of some 60 to 70 per cent., as compared with the expense of establishing a separate office. After the Bill had been approved, the Government would have to ask for a sum of 33,000 yen or so, as travelling expenses.

In answer to a question from Baron Yasuba, the Delegate replied that, for auditing the Formosan Accounts 5 higher officials and 30 clerks must devote themselves to the work, and that a staff of that size would prove sufficient for the purpose.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee.

A colloquy that took place between two Government Delegates, on behalf of the Department of Finance, on the one side, and members of the House, on the other, in connexion with the 5th Bill, showed that the land tax in Oshima-gun amounted to 12,000 yen,

and that in Kawata-gun to 42 yen, approximately.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee. The Premier having appeared in the Chamber and taken his seat on the ministerial bench, the original Order of the Day was resumed, and the Budget with its correlated Bills were taken.

The Premier explained that he did not think it unreasonable for the House to feel uneasy about the sudden increase of State Expenditures. But the increase was chiefly the result of the financial programme endorsed by the Diet last session, the only new items being those connected with diplomacy, education, Hokkaido, and Formosan affairs. A sudden growth of expenditure was to be avoided as far as possible, but, on the other hand, a programme once decided upon must not be easily altered, for such procedure would not only impair the credit of the State, but also involve waste of money. The chief items of increment in the State expenditures must already be familiar to the House. They consisted of the expansion of the National Defences, the interest on Loans, Pensions, and Formosan outlays. The extraordinary expenditures on account of Government undertakings also showed a considerable increase, but when military and naval affairs and other *post-bellum* measures had been in progress for a few years, and things had been placed on a normal basis, the Ordinary Expenditures would not exceed 140 or 150 million yen. The House of Representatives, after deliberate discussion, had passed the Budget virtually in the form as proposed by the Government, and the Premier hoped that the Upper House would treat it similarly.

The Budget and the Bill standing next on the Order were handed to the Budget Committee, who were instructed to report the result of their investigations by March 8th.

Prince Tokugawa wished to introduce an urgency motion in the sense that the Formosan Special Account Bill, sent from the Lower House and already investigated by a Special Committee appointed by the House of Peers, should be at once brought up for debate. The motion was passed, and the House proceeded to consider the Bill.

The Prince, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that, out of six Committee men, four were in favour of the Bill and two against it. Mr. Takei Morimasa, on behalf of the minority of the Committee, explained the reasons that obliged him to oppose the Bill. The Government's idea in placing Formosan Finances on a special footing was to facilitate the development of the new dominion. He could not endorse that opinion. He doubted whether Formosa could yield a revenue of 8,300,000 yen, as the Government estimated. The yield might be only one-half of that sum. In that case, the affairs of Formosa, assuming that the system of special accounts were adopted for it, must be conducted in accordance with that diminished revenue. Thus the adoption of the special system could not conduce to the better development of Formosa.

Mr. Sakatani Yoshio (Government Delegate) replied that the revenue of 8,300,000 yen from Formosa was estimated after most trustworthy investigations. For instance, whereas opium smokers, who would contribute most to the State Revenue, really totalled about 550,000 persons, they were estimated at only 55,000 in framing the Budget. Hence no apprehension need be entertained as to the contingency of the Revenue's falling short of the estimates.

Asked by Mr. Shibahara about the expenses thus far defrayed by the Government on account of Formosa, Mr. Sakatani replied that a sum of over 30 millions had been spent in the fiscal year 1895-6; and 22 millions in 1896-7, whereas the estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1897-1898 aggregated a little over 24 million yen.

The Bill was passed, the Second and Third Readings being dispensed with.

The House rose at 8 minutes past 12.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged on Committee work only.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House did not sit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.30 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Supplementary General Budget No. 5 for the fiscal year 1896-1897.
- 2.—Supplementary Special Budget No. 3 for the fiscal year 1896-1897.
- 3.—Supplementary General Budget No. 6 for the fiscal year 1896-1897.
- 4.—Continuation of First Reading of the Railway Construction Law Amendment Bill.
- 5.—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Amendment of Official Undertakings Finance Law.
- 6.—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the collection of Hunting License Fees.
- 7.—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to the Relief Fund Law.
- 8.—Continuation of the First Reading of a Private Bill relating to the Pensions Adjustment Law.
- 9.—Continuation of the First Reading of a Private Bill relating to the Pensions Adjustment Loan.
- 10.—Continuation of the First Reading of a Private Bill relating to the Pensions Adjustment Law.
- 11.—Report of the Chairman of the Special Committee commissioned to investigate a Representation relating to Rehabilitation and Amenity.
- 12.—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to the readjustment of the Boundary between Ibaraki and Chiba Prefectures.
- 13.—Representation for granting aid to the Koku-gaku-in (National Literature Institution).
- 14.—First Reading of a Private Bill relating to the amendment of a portion of the Law of Finance.
- 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.—Report of the Chairman of the Petitions Committee on Petitions for controlling the Sale of Adulterated Fertilizers; Re-construction of the Shonai River, and so forth.

The debate was opened by Mr. Motoda Hajime, who explained a question introduced by him. It related to jurisdiction in legal disputes connected with patents and trade-marks, pending the operation of the Revised Treaties. Two points were raised by Mr. Motoda. In the first place, he doubted whether Count Okuma had been exactly correct in informing the introducer of the question on the 17th inst. that this particular jurisdiction did not belong to Japan. According to Mr. Motoda's interpretation, a passage in the protocol of the Revised Treaty between Japan and Germany, bearing on the point at issue, must be interpreted in a sense contrary to Count Okuma's rendering. The jurisdiction must belong to Japan. It was not so, and if German Consular Courts were to adjudicate disputes about patents and trade-marks, pending the operation of the Revised Treaties, then Japan would be subjected to considerable disadvantage, and the period during which she would have to suffer from it might be of long duration. It meant, in short, that Japan was to concede another point to Germany and other Powers over and above the extraterritorial jurisdiction, which was already such an incubus to Japan. Two years hence, the Revised Treaties were expected to go into effect. But too great confidence must not be placed in that expectation, for, from this or that unexpected cause, the period might be prolonged to five or even eight years. Such an idea was intolerable. Was it not, therefore, a blunder or oversight on Count Okuma's part when he informed the introducer of the question that jurisdiction with reference to patents and trade-marks did not belong to Japan?

The second point raised by Mr. Motoda was whether Viscount Aoki, Japanese Minister to Germany, did not deserve a reprimand for having concluded such a Treaty with Germany. If the present Cabinet were faithful to its declaration of policy, and were resolved to maintain official discipline, why was the Japanese Minister to Germany left unpunished at his post?

The Supplementary General Budget No. 5, standing first on the Order, was then taken, as follows:—

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.	
V.—Appropriation from the Central Relief Fund	963,510.227
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	
XII.—Aids to repair of damages caused by floods, earthquake, and so forth (Home Department)	7,118,077.154
I.—Aids to Central Relief Fund (Finance Department)	1,194,127.435

The Supplementary Special Budget No. 3, standing next on the Order, related to a sum of 962,648.50 yen, representing Receipts to the

Central Relief Fund (Finance Office), and an outlay of 963,510.227 yen, on account of aids to local relief funds.

Supplementary General Budget No. 6 referred to an extraordinary outlay of 25,000 yen on account of rinderpest and so forth.

The three Budgets were passed, the second and third readings being dispensed with.

The Bill standing next on the Order was also passed with similar expedition. Its provisions have already been explained.

The next Bill provided that expenditures whether directly or indirectly connected with Official Undertakings, should be included in the Undertakings Account (N.B.—Expenditures directly connected with such undertakings have alone been included in that Account hitherto.)

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

The Bill standing sixth on the Order provided that Fees for Hunting Licenses must be paid in stamps, a sum corresponding to the Fee being affixed to an application for a License. The object of the Bill, as explained by Mr. Megata Tanetaro, Government Delegate, was to simplify the process of paying and collecting such licenses. The law, if enacted, was to go into force from the beginning of the next fiscal year, that is, April 1st, 1897.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee.

The seventh Bill ran as follows:—

The object of this Law is to continue the operation of the Famine Relief Fund Law, the term of which is to expire in the 33rd year of Meiji and also to lay by a fund in each locality for giving relief to sufferers from calamities. This Law is to be put into force for 20 years from April 1st of 1897, so that each locality may have in reserve funds sufficient to give relief to sufferers, without seeking aid from the Central Relief Fund, which has been nearly exhausted in consequence of seismic disasters and inundations last year in various districts. The Relief Fund is to be formed from local taxes and aids from the Treasury, which, during a period of 10 years, calculated from the date of enforcing this Law, will appropriate an annual grant of 300,000 yen, to be distributed among the various localities, in proportion to the sums appropriated from the local taxes to the local fund. A local fund shall not be allowed to fall below 500,000 yen, and shall be raised at least to a sum twenty times the average amount appropriated towards the fund for ten years, from the 20th fiscal year of Meiji, in accordance with the Relief Fund Law. When a sum corresponding to over 1/10 of the Relief Fund existing at the beginning of the year has been defrayed for the purpose of relief, the Treasury shall contribute a third of the fund's excess over the lowest limit. The relief to be given with the fund shall take the form of food, clothing, medical expenses, construction of temporary shelters, aids of money for initiating business, and aids, or loans, of money for paying taxes.

Baron Tajiri, Vice-Minister of Finance, briefly explained that the Central Relief Fund being exhausted, it was necessary to create another fund of the kind, and that this necessity was specially indispensable in a country like Japan. The Bill now under discussion was intended to create such a Fund.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee. The Bills Nos. 8, 9, and 10, on the Order were explained by Mr. Tada Sakubei (Liberal), in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to investigate them. He said the opinion of the minority of the Committee was that the investigation for readjusting old pensions must go back to the time when the fiefs were surrendered to the Imperial Court, whereas the majority held that, as the time when that event occurred had fallen in pre-Restoration days and therefore came under the régime of the Shogunate, it would not be proper to go back so far. The inauguration of the Han System of Local Administration was the beginning of the new era, and it would suffice to date the investigation from that period. Besides, there would be great difficulty in carrying the investigation back to the time

advocated by the minority. If the decision of the majority be endorsed by the House, a sum of about 7 million yen would suffice to readjust all miscalculations and arrears connected with the old pensions.

After Mr. Kotagari Genkai (*Shimpo-to*) had spoken on behalf of the minority, the Bill was put to the vote and passed as recommended by the majority.

The Representation relating to Rehabilitation and Amnesty was somewhat out of date, seeing that the recent act of clemency on the part of the Imperial Court and the Government, in connexion with the death of the Empress Dowager, had released a large number of the criminals for whose sake the Representation had been submitted. Nevertheless, the Representation was adopted for presentation to the Government.

The Bill standing next on the Order was entrusted to a Special Committee, without any particular explanation from the introducers or any question from the House.

A Representation that a sum not exceeding 10,000 yen a year should be granted as aid to the National Literature Institution, for the space of a few years, had already been discussed and endorsed by the House in a previous session. This second Representation was merely intended to urge the Government to act upon the former advice of the House.

The 14th Bill, introduced by Mr. Motoda Hajime, provided that the Reserves in the Budget must be excluded from the ordinary items. His reason was that the first reserve according to the Law of Finance, was intended to meet outlays in excess of the Budgetary estimates; and the second reserve was a sum set apart over and above the estimates. Hence these Reserves should not be included among the ordinary items of the Budget, as had hitherto been the case.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee.

After a short explanation from the Chairman of the Petitions Committee with reference to the last five Bills, the House rose at 4.20 p.m.

It ought to be added that, after Mr. Motoda Hajime had explained his question about jurisdiction in legal disputes connected with patents and trade-marks, much time was lost owing to Mr. Konishi Jinnoake (Independent), a member from Shikoku, who raised a discussion about a technical point connected with the President's ruling a few days previously, when the Budget was under discussion. The President had ruled that a speech bearing on only a portion of the Budget could not be allowed. Mr. Konishi exposed, at tedious length, a number of objections to that ruling. His proposal that the Order of the Day should be changed to consider the matter, involved the trouble of a closed ballot, for, on a show of hands being taken, the President's ruling that the "noes" were in the majority, was objected to. The ballot resulted in favour of changing the Order, but Mr. Konishi's motion fell to the ground for want of support.

The Bill standing seventh on the Order having been dealt with, Mr. Yoshimoto (Liberal) wished to introduce an urgency motion in the sense that the Order of the Day should be altered and that a Bill relating to the amendment of the District System, a copy of which had been distributed to the members that day, should be taken, with the view of handing it over to the Special Committee already engaged on the Local Government System Bill. The motion was adopted, and the Bill was handed over.

Mr. Inouye Kakugoro (Independent) wished to caution the President about a rumour that Mr. Kaneko, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, intended to demand that Mr. Inouye should withdraw an abusive epithet used by him against Mr. Kaneko a few days previously. Mr. Inouye had called Mr. Kaneko a "fool," and if any such demand reached the President, Mr. Inouye begged that it should not be treated in a conciliatory manner, for he was determined to prove the truth of his accusation to Mr. Kaneko's face.

THE GOLD STANDARD IN JAPAN.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE "KIZAI KYOKAI" (ECONOMIC SOCIETY) SATURDAY, FEB. 20TH, 1897.

It was my purpose to address this Society on a somewhat abstract question of monetary science,—a question not, however, entirely disconnected with certain practical consequences, especially in relation to the monetary policy which a country is to adopt at the present time. The subject I had thought of speaking to you about was the effect of an appreciating or depreciating currency on the industrial and commercial interests of a country. This subject, which I firmly believe is at the basis of all intelligent discussion of monetary principles, I thought might prove less interesting at the present moment than the more practical and specific question of the monetary standards—a question which, after agitating nearly every civilized country during the past twenty-five years, has at last been brought to the doors of Japan for solution. The issue is an important one. It has divided political parties into new camps. It has brought economists into the field of active controversy. It has vastly increased the amount of monetary literature, and threatens to reconstruct the whole theory of money that has prevailed throughout the world for the most part since the days of Adam Smith. The question has been taken out of the field of purely academic discussion, and if I treat it in what may seem to you a somewhat partisan manner I can only affirm that I have given to it as great a measure of honest and impartial thought as my mind is capable of.

It is quite impossible at this stage of the proceedings, when the details of the proposed change of standard from silver to gold in Japan are yet unknown, to discuss the finer points of the measure. But in its broad outlines the matter seems to be fairly clear. I shall take it for granted that the following changes will be made:

1. That the Japanese Government will suspend the free coinage of the silver yen.
2. That the new standard unit of money will be the gold yen.
3. That free coinage will be given in the mint only to gold, some multiple of the gold yen being chosen for this purpose, for the obvious reason that the gold yen is too small for convenience and therefore unfit for purposes of coinage.
4. That the new unit will approximately contain one-half of the amount of gold in the former gold yen, that is, instead of containing 25.72 grains of gold 9/10 fine, it will contain nearly, or precisely, 12.84 grains of gold 9/10 fine.
5. That both gold and silver coins, excluding, however, subsidiary coinage, will be as heretofore full legal tender. The substance of the change is that Japan proposes to make gold the standard of value, and that Japanese silver coins, though convertible into gold, will no longer be coined freely in the mint of the Empire. As such, the proposed currency of Japan may be roughly compared to the currency now existing in Holland, France, and the United States.

Before proceeding to state my objections to this monetary scheme, I propose to give, as fairly as possible, what I conceive to be its chief merits in the minds of those who aim to carry it through. These merits I believe to be the following:—

First, by adopting the gold standard, Japan will secure a stable par of exchange with those countries with which she now transacts more than a moiety of her business. It is estimated that 7/10 of Japanese imports and exports are transacted with countries under the gold standard. Exchange with these countries is always a matter of uncertainty—higher to-day, lower to-morrow, and this uncertainty transforms almost every merchant into a speculator in exchange. This element of risk in the ordinary business of export and import is a highly injurious element in the economic affairs of a nation, and forces even the most careful business man more or less into the vortex of speculation.

Second.—By adopting a gold standard, Japan

will be saved from the disadvantages of further depreciation. Just as an over issue of inconvertible paper leads to high prices, reckless extravagance, and the predominance of speculation over the productive interests of a country, so the depreciation of silver leads *pro tanto* to the same result. All economists agree that an excessive depreciation of money by over issue is one of the greatest evils that can be inflicted upon a country. It invariably makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. It draws men away from the more sober methods of wealth production into the more seductive avenues of fortune hunting. Like excessive dram-drinking, it first induces a crazy enthusiasm, then a stupor, and finally a most painful and miserable awakening. The gold standard, in the opinion of its advocates, is certainly not a depreciating standard, and will save Japan from any further rise of prices.

Third.—By adopting the gold standard, Japan can secure the influx of capital from those nations which have a superabundance of that indispensable aid to wealth. Japan is a country with considerable resources, with an industrious population, and an excellent situation, but she is poor in capital. The rate of interest is too high to enable her capitalists fairly to compete with foreign enterprises of the same kind. It is difficult for her to find a market for her securities abroad. She cannot get English or Continental investors to look at her securities, because she is on a silver basis, which is constantly fluctuating in terms of gold. But, once established on the gold standard, Japan will find no difficulty in securing the importation of foreign capital. Foreign investors will then be certain that their investments are as secure in Japan as in their own country. The credit of Japan has an excellent reputation abroad. Her government has always been scrupulously honest in the performance of monetary obligations, and she has never failed to meet the interest of her debt at the proper moment. But the great bar at present in the way of securing foreign capital is the difference of the standards, and so long as this difference lasts, so long will the wealthy capital-lending nations look with suspicion on the securities of Japan, whether they be those of national or local governments or of private corporations. As soon, therefore, as Japan places herself on a gold basis we may expect, in the opinion of the gold party, a large increase in the enterprise of the country, its manufactures and commerce, a fall in the rate of interest, and a higher price for all securities.

Fourth.—By adopting the gold standard Japan will be saved from the reproach of having a currency inferior to that of other civilized countries. In the opinion of foreign financiers, silver is a discredited metal, fit only for half-civilized nations. It is the common opinion of a large class of men, the so-called gold monometallic party of Europe and America, that as economic civilization advances, so also does the standard of value progress from the cheaper to the dearer metal. Barbarous people may use copper or iron, higher civilizations may have silver, but the true money of civilization must be gold because it is the rarest metal of all. It combines the greatest value in the least bulk. Japan can not afford to suffer from the reproach of having an inferior money system. So long as she clings to the silver standard she will be classed with countries like China and Mexico—a contingency she is most desirous of avoiding.

These four reasons are, in my opinion, the chief arguments in favour of adopting a gold standard in Japan. I have stated them as fairly as I can, without trying to minimize their importance or wishing to cast upon them one iota of reproach. Indeed, a man might well argue that Japan was only presumptuous in fighting against the prevailing tendency of civilized nations. If nearly all the progressive and enlightened nations of the world are doing their best either to make the single gold standard a fixture in their monetary system, or trying to establish it in lieu of some other less accredited standard, why should Japan presume to swim against the current and separate herself from

the interests of civilization? If Japan has adopted her military and her naval armaments, her banking system, and her education, her prisons, and her ships, from Europe and America, why should she remain isolated in only one important feature of her civilization, so far as it is a matter of world-wide and not national concern?

Before offering my reasons why I believe these arguments of the gold party in Japan insufficient, I should like to urge a point that will bring out my objection to the intended change more clearly. It is agreed that the unit of the proposed gold standard is to be not the old gold *yen* containing 25.72 grains $\frac{9}{10}$ fine, but an entirely new unit containing only one-half of the gold *yen* that was the unit of Japanese coinage about twenty-five years ago. During these twenty-five years the silver *yen* and the gold *yen*, starting with practical equivalence, have gradually parted company, until at present the former is valued at only one-half of the latter. This gradual transformation of value is obviously not in any way due to the action of the Japanese Government. It is due to world-wide movements, which, though a matter of much dispute, I hold to be caused by the silver demonetizing policy of Germany, France, Italy, the United States, and other countries. Japan, by resuming specie payment in 1886 in silver, after an era of inconvertible paper, accepted all the consequences, good or bad, of the adoption of silver as the standard. Silver in terms of gold fell in value, first gradually, then, after the closing of the Indian mints and the repeal of the Sherman Act in the United States in 1893, with greater speed. It would not have been entirely impossible in 1886 for the Japanese Government to have resumed in gold instead of silver. Even in 1890, when the Sherman Act went into operation, the Japanese Government could, had a strong determination existed, have altered its standard from silver to gold, and probably could have succeeded in making the old gold *yen* the unit. But it did not do so, and now we have the result that the silver *yen* is equal in value roughly to only one-half of the gold *yen*. I should like to ask whether any number of Japanese regret the failure to adopt the old gold unit. What would have happened to industrial Japan had she resumed about the year 1885-6 in gold instead of silver? Does any one believe that Japanese industry and commerce would stand where they are to-day under a gold standard composed of that unit? Does any one believe that the rapid strides which Japan has taken in the past ten years in every direction of industrial enterprise would have taken place had the yellow metal stood at the basis of her monetary system? If the gold party in Japan hold this view of the matter, then why not resume the gold standard at the present time in terms of the old gold *yen* of 25.72 grains instead of one-half that amount? If the resumption of specie payments in terms of gold would have been a mistake in 1885-6, and would have proved an injury to Japanese industry and commerce, what was the precise nature of that injury and why will not resumption from silver to gold to-day be *pro tanto* an equal injury? And, if it was a mistake at that time to have adopted silver instead of gold as the standard, then a further question arises why not resume to-day in terms of the old gold unit, the *yen* of 25.72 grains.

During the past seventeen years, the United States has stood upon an inflexible gold standard and has had all the advantages and disadvantages of that standard. Had the United States Government proposed to make the gold unit of value one-half of the existing gold dollar, the attempt would have been heralded throughout the world as national repudiation. Yet that is what Japan has practically accomplished. It is quite unnecessary for me to state that Japan has not been guilty of the slightest wrong in this respect. The point is only this, that she has in the course of two decades really existed under a standard which permitted the monetary unit to decline in value from a practical equality with the American gold dollar to one-half that value, while the United States has stood under a unit that

still contains the same amount of gold as it did two decades ago. At the very foundation of the controversy now going on in Japan with regard to the change of standards, is the question whether the United States has benefited by clinging to the gold dollar as its unit, or whether Japan has benefited by having a unit which in terms of gold has been steadily declining in value.

I wish to give a few reasons why I believe that Japan has gained by standing on a silver basis and the United States lost by standing on a gold basis during the past twenty years and these reasons will furnish a general explanation of my opposition to any change of standard at present in Japan. The real reason why Japan has derived an unmixed advantage from her silver standard is that silver has been a relatively stable standard of value, while gold has been steadily appreciating in the past twenty or twenty-five years throughout the civilized world. In 1871, there was only one commercial country of the world on an exclusive gold basis, all the other countries having either a bimetallic standard, as France and Belgium, or a silver standard as Germany and Holland, or a currency of inconvertible paper as Italy, the United States, Austria, and Russia. Since then all of these countries have ceased coining silver except in trifling amounts, and have opened their mints freely to gold alone. This demand for gold has been so great that it has become almost a craze. Every Government of Europe as well as that of the United States is watching its gold reserves and piling them up with the greatest anxiety. Therefore, in spite of the increased annual supply of gold, there has been a steady appreciation of its value. This appreciation is proved by the steady fall of prices that has been going on in Europe and America ever since 1873—a fall that is unparalleled in modern history. It is further proved by the long series of monetary difficulties into which almost every country, and especially the debtor countries, have been plunged since 1873. The United States is a rich country, with an industrious and active population, and it has enjoyed a long series of prolific crops that are the astonishment of other nations. Yet what is its condition? It is suffering from extreme depression, and great numbers of men in America can find no employment on almost any terms. Many of its railways cannot pay their bonded indebtedness and many of the strongest banking institutions have gone to the wall. The same is true of Australia, another rich country, and Italy and Greece, all debtor countries. In the other countries of Europe, even in England, there is general complaint of extreme depression in many industries. I believe the fall in prices, these monetary difficulties throughout Europe and America, this extreme depression, to prove unmistakably that gold has vastly appreciated in the past twenty-five years. The fall in prices since 1872 is estimated by most competent authorities at nearly 50 per cent., or nearly the same as the so-called decline of silver.

But if gold has appreciated, has silver depreciated? My answer is that it has depreciated very little or not at all, except in terms of gold. Silver is still the money of more than half the people of the world, and these people are of so conservative a nature that they resist changes much more powerfully than the people of Europe and America. The people of India have been attached to silver since the beginning of history, and they will continue to use silver in spite of every effort to break them of the habit. The force of immemorial custom in India and in China has had a wonderfully steadying effect on the value of silver, and therefore I hold that though silver has been discarded in the mints of Europe and America, its continued use by the vast populations of India and China has not permitted any real fall in its value. I could quote dozens of scientific men who have carefully and impartially studied the question of gold and silver, who have come to the conclusion that it is not silver that has depreciated, but gold that has appreciated.

This is the deliberate conclusion of Mr. Jamieson, British Consul at Shanghai, whose

studies of prices in China are held in high esteem by all students of money. And Prof. Marshall, in his testimony before the Herschell Commission, in 1888, says:—"As regards the depreciation of silver, I am rather puzzled by the statement in the Warrant appointing the Commission, that it is to inquire into the depreciation of silver. I do not admit that silver has depreciated, in the sense of having less purchasing power. I think it has appreciated, and has now a higher purchasing power as regards commodities than it had before."

If this opinion regarding the relative stability of silver be correct, Japan has been entirely right in holding to the steadier and less fluctuating standard of value. In proposing to adopt a unit of gold containing only about half the amount of gold in the old gold *yen*, Japan has acted with entire propriety and has unconsciously given to the world an object lesson in measuring the amount of appreciation that gold has suffered in the past twenty-five years. She has had the good fortune to be able to cut her unit in two and to call each moiety a new unit without incurring the risk of the cry of repudiation from the creditor class or from neighbouring countries. But had Japan clung to the gold *yen* of 25.72 grains (9/10 fine), she would have been in even a worse condition than other countries like the United States, Italy, and Australia are to-day. All her public obligations would have appreciated and have constituted an enormous addition to the burden of the people. All private debts, especially of the agricultural classes, would have augmented and would have proved an extreme hardship to these classes. All fixed charges and prices would have advanced and would have drained the productive power of the country. In the United States, every postage stamp, every railway fare, every fixed tax and fee is double the amount it was twenty years ago. Japan is not a country with the great resources of the United States, and had Japan stood on a gold basis during the past twenty or twenty-five years these augmentations to the burdens of the country would have proved an insuperable bar to industrial enterprise and progress. It is even questionable whether Japan could have stood the strain of such a steady increase of indebtedness—whether her whole financial system would not have broken down as it has so nearly done in certain countries of the West.

I am now in a position where I can state my objections to the various arguments of the gold party in Japan. These innovators urge that this reform of the standard will free Japanese and foreign merchants dealing in exports and imports with western nations from the fluctuations of exchange. Undoubtedly, it will accomplish this result. But it is a noticeable fact that these fluctuations are to-day comparatively slight and do not cover a wider range at present than the fluctuations of exchange between two gold countries. That this condition of comparative quiescence may not last long is indeed possible, but it is dangerous to predict the future. It now appears as though no new movement for or against silver will be undertaken for many years to come, and if this proves to be so, exchange will vary but little between gold and silver countries. But, on the other hand, suppose Japan adopts the gold standard. Then, though she is secure of a stable par of exchange with gold countries she is almost certain to incur considerable variations of exchange with the countries of the East, as China, Hongkong, the Philippines, and the Strait Settlements, with whom she transacts a considerable and ever increasing amount of business. It is a natural and entirely legitimate desire on the part of the Japanese to aim to be the dominant commercial power of the East. Is it reasonable to suppose that they can succeed in this undertaking by breaking away from the prevailing monetary standard of the East? When India closed her mints to the free coinage of silver, did that act benefit herself, or did it benefit Japan and the other silver using countries of the East? Is it not generally conceded that India has derived no advantage whatever from that measure, and that she has made it easier

for competing nations in the East to undersell her in those commodities which they produce in common?

It may be answered that Japan by adopting the gold standard will not necessarily throw her exchanges out of gear with the silver countries of the East. I am inclined, however, to dissent strongly from this view. The result of Japan's action will be to make a further demand on the world's gold supply and to restrict the demand for silver, and, although this double action of increasing the demand for one metal and denying the use of the other may have no important effect at first, yet, finally, it will certainly result in producing a further divergence of value between the two metals and consequently a difference of exchange between Japan and the other silver using nations of the East. Every little counts. Nation after nation has entered the circle of gold-using countries during the past twenty-five years, and with every addition to the category silver has fallen in its relation to gold. If Japan steps out of the number of silver countries and puts her monetary system on a gold basis she will be no exception to the rule. Silver will further decline in terms of gold, or rather the latter will still further appreciate, and in that event Japan will lose all the advantages she now possesses of a stable exchange with the Eastern silver standard nations. While Japan by her action may therefore slightly diminish the element of risk in her commerce with Europe and America, she will undoubtedly increase it with those nations with which she has a most active trade and close political and commercial relations.

But further, if a disparity of exchange begins to appear between Japan and the other silver using nations of the East, Japanese manufacturers, merchants, and producers will lose all those advantages which they have had up to the present time as against European nations. European producers in order to compete with Japanese products in the East have had constantly to lower the prices of their commodities. Take for instance the article beer. It is not so many years ago that German beer held the markets of the entire East. It was imported on a large scale into the cities of Japan as well as Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Manila, and other places. To-day the breweries of Japan are gradually driving out all competing beers, and it will not very long before they have secured all the markets of the East. The demand for the beer produced in Japan is so great that the breweries can scarcely satisfy it. They are all enlarging their capacity. Their profits are extraordinary, at least from a Western point of view, and promise to be still greater in the future. But if Japan once establishes the gold standard, the European beer producer need no longer reduce his prices in order to compete with the Japanese product. Let him once secure his market in the East, and it will be for Japanese brewers to submit to lower prices and smaller rates of profit. Many other instances could be mentioned to the same effect. For instance, the prosperity of Japanese cotton manufactures depends almost entirely upon the so-called low price of silver. English and American cotton mills are undoubtedly better equipped and more economically conducted. But they suffer from an appreciating standard, and, so long as this condition remains, Japanese manufacturers have nothing to fear. But let Japan once be drawn into the vortex of this appreciating monetary system and a blow to the prosperity of Japanese cotton manufactures will be inflicted. The factories now building in China need not fear the competition of Japan, if a discrepancy between the silver standard of China and the gold standard of Japan begins to assert itself. At the present time when business is run on a very narrow margin of profit, it requires but a trifling advantage to overthrow a rival manufacturer. A difference of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. in exchange in favour of China would be a great obstacle to the further introduction of Japanese yarns in face of Chinese competition.

It will require but a few words to dispose of the second point advanced by the gold party in Japan, viz., that Japan is suffering from a de-

preciating currency, as I have already in a general way adduced my objections to it. I do not believe that silver has depreciated to any considerable degree, if at all, but, on the contrary, that gold has appreciated. If it be urged that prices have risen in Japan, my answer is that this rise of prices is not general in all silver countries but is at present only to be found in Japan, and is a result of the expansive movement of commerce and industry produced by the successes of the recent war with China and by the payment of the Chinese Indemnity. Precisely the same phenomenon was observable in Germany in 1871 and 1872 after the close of the Franco-German War. Then, also, was to be seen a rapid rise in prices, a vast speculative movement, and a heavy investment of capital, culminating at last in the crisis of 1873. In the language of economics, this movement is accompanied by a transfer of circulating into fixed capital, and this experience Japan is now undergoing. As a proof of this, it is to be noted that before the war broke out exchange with Europe and America was even lower than it is to-day, yet no noticeable rise of prices or increase of speculation was to be seen. It is only since the war that the upward tendency in prices, whether of commodities or securities, has prevailed, and even at present a movement in the opposite direction is said to be under way. It may be noted, too, that Japan, as a heavy buyer of commodities from Europe and America, as raw cotton, oil, steamships, men-of-war, and machinery, is paying a larger price than is necessary because of the silver standard. But those whose urge this point forget that prices have been steadily falling in Europe and America during the past twenty-five years. Steel rails, for instance, are cheaper to-day in silver prices than they were twenty or even fifteen years ago. I doubt whether there is a single commodity of any importance imported into Japan from Europe and America that can not be had in Japan to-day in silver prices cheaper than it could twenty years ago. Oil is cheaper, flour is cheaper, iron and steel are cheaper, and cotton is cheaper. And if these commodities are not dearer now than fifteen or twenty years ago in silver the Japanese have no cause for complaint, and the charge that Japan is suffering from the evils of a depreciated currency falls to the ground.

But even granting that the silver currency of Japan has depreciated to some slight extent, is that evil to be compared with the dangers of an appreciating currency? Provided a money is entirely trusted by the people and the credit institutions of a country are well organized; and provided, further, that the depreciation is neither excessive nor very sudden, is a general rise of prices due to this cause any cause of regret or complaint? Many economists have considered this point and have compared the results of a contraction with those of an expansion of the metallic currency of a country. I can recall the now classic words of the great philosopher and economist, David Hume, on this point, where he shows that a rise of prices due to this cause stimulates economic energy and enterprise. The economist, J. R. McCulloch, says that an increase of metallic currency in a country may be compared to rain after a long period of dry weather. Chevalier, one of the keenest economists of France, says that such a change will benefit those who live by current labour; and Jevons speaks in the strongest terms to the same effect. To this list of illustrious names I can add that of Gen. F. B. Walker, but lately deceased, and many others; but perhaps the best comparison of the effect of an appreciating with that of a slightly depreciating currency is made in the Reports of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade appointed in 1885. The Commission, after declaring their belief that there had been a continuous fall of prices since 1873 caused by the appreciation of the standard of value, state:—

"There can be little doubt that production and commercial enterprise are stimulated to a greater extent by rising than by falling prices. Whatever may be the inconveniences of a rise in prices, it certainly encourages a greater

activity in production and an extension of credit. When prices are rising, capital is constantly endeavouring to find new means of employment; and a spirit of enterprise animates all the classes engaged in commercial operations. In times when prices are falling, on the other hand, speculation, even of a perfectly legitimate kind, is checked and production tends to languish. Suppose a manufacturer to borrow a fixed sum at a fixed rate of interest. This he has to repay, whatever the result of his operations may be. Meanwhile, prices may fall. Not only does he buy his raw material at the higher price and sell his goods at the lower; but he has also to pay interest and repay principal on the higher value; and in addition to this, it is found that wages do not respond to such movements as quickly as the prices of commodities. The trader, too, is affected in the same way; he does not know what the value of his stock will be at the year's end, or what profit he will be able to secure upon his capital; and when trade is crippled, it is natural that production should halt."

The third point mentioned by the gold metallists of Japan as an argument in favour of a change of standards is certainly curious. They wish to render it easier for foreign capital to enter Japan and thus to foster Japanese industrial development. This reasoning has certainly an odd look. For many years the Japanese Government has made every effort to prevent foreign capital from entering the country. Foreigners have been prohibited by law from investing their capital in Japanese bonds (with a single exception), they have been prohibited by law from holding the shares of any railway or industrial enterprise, they have been forbidden the ownership of land or the means to carry on any business outside of certain specified places. Yet at the present moment these admirers of the gold standard suddenly urge as an objection to silver that it prevents the influx of foreign capital! Certainly this is a paradoxical complaint and smacks of inconsistency. If these partisans of foreign capital wish to stimulate the influx of that useful commodity into Japan, they might first insist upon trying to change the laws that now act as a barrier to any such movement. Furthermore, if it is an objection to the silver standard that it prevents Japan from selling her bonds abroad, the objection can easily be met by the simple guarantee of the Japanese Government that she will fix the gold price of exchange for bonds. But if Japan is really anxious to get at the reserves of European capital a still more economical method is at hand. The lowest rate of interest on Japanese bonds floated within the empire is 5 per cent. Were the Government, however, to raise a gold loan abroad it undoubtedly could float a foreign loan at 4 per cent. or possibly even less—thus providing a means of saving a considerable amount of interest to the State. On the other hand if foreign capitalists voluntarily invest their capital in Japanese industrial enterprises they will demand under any monetary system whatever a considerably higher rate of profit than they can secure at home, say 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. The very cheapest and most economical method would be to issue a foreign gold loan. In this way Japan would have all the advantages of a cheap market to borrow in without incurring any risks to her monetary standard. The gold party may indeed insist that Japan does run a risk in floating a foreign loan, because the silver market may still further decline and in that case Japan would suffer from the depreciation in exchange. But there is hardly much strength in this point, as it is more than likely that if Japan retains the present standard silver will not decline further in terms of gold. But even if such an event should occur, it is not so great a calamity to the finances of the country as an appreciating standard would be. An appreciating standard of value is a silent, yet pervading tax on every industrial enterprise and every form of productivity. Such a tax would be far more difficult to bear than a slight increase in the amount of a foreign payment. By assuming the gold standard, Japan in fact does not avoid the danger, which she is so anxious to

escape. She only hides the danger, but the real risk is much greater than though she suffered from a fall in exchange in repaying her indebtedness, because under the silver standard the prosperity of her industry, which is the true source of taxation, is unimpaired.

I fancy that few partisans of the gold standard in Japan would confess to be influenced by the argument I have last mentioned. The belief that gold is superior to silver or that silver is in some inscrutable way an inferior money to gold, they would urge, is a merely sentimental consideration and it would therefore have no place in a monetary scheme, which ought to be governed entirely by considerations of utility. But much as the partisans of the gold standard in Japan deny the charge, I am convinced that this sentimental, illusory, and I think temporary, belief in gold has much influence in certain high and authoritative quarters. It may be a half unconscious admiration; yet though not clear to their minds it is certainly one of the most powerful motives actuating them. In 1893, when the India mints were closed to silver, one of Japan's greatest statesmen, at present a confessed partisan of the gold standard, expressed great admiration of England's action in barring the further coinage of silver in India. Now that act was condemned by nearly every English authority on monetary questions. It was apologized for by nearly every English statesman at the time, and was defended by the Indian Government only on the ground that it was an experimental attempt to discover whether it was not the lesser of two great evils. Since then the closing of the Indian mints has proved confessedly a failure, and it finds scarcely a defender even in England herself. Again, only a few months ago when the political campaign was actively going on in America, another statesman of Japan wrote of the monetary system of the United States *i.e.* the gold standard, as "the sensible coinage measure now in force there." Now it is acknowledged by the overwhelming majority of both parties, Republicans as well as Democrats, that the present monetary system of the United States is not "a sensible coinage measure." The leaders of both parties wish to substitute bimetalism for the present system and the only point of difference between them is how to alter the present standard for a better one. It is clear to my own mind that when two statesmen of Japan go out of their way to express admiration for a system which is not acceptable even to the people who, to avoid a worse evil, make a virtue of necessity and therefore submit to it, they are under the influence of a delusion. This delusion may be defined as a species of mania for the yellow metal, almost as inexplicable and as potent as the craze for tulip bulbs in Holland in the 17th century.

This is not the first instance of a similar irrational admiration for a particular species of money. After the great discoveries of gold in California and Australia during the decade 1850-1860, there was almost, though not quite, a similar craze in favour of silver in Europe and America. About the middle of the decade an American writer contributed an article to the *North American Review*, in which he took a most alarmist view of the situation. He declared that the new gold would swamp the markets of Europe and America and he strongly urged measures to protect the small stock of silver still in existence. How this new supply of gold affected the imagination of certain European statesmen will be best shown by quoting what General Walker says in this latest work, *International Bimetalism*, p. 123:—"The nations of Europe," he says, "were prompt to take alarm at the menace to industry, finance, and even the social structure (from the rapid increase of gold supplied)." "Ten years ago," wrote M. Léon Faucher in 1852, "every one was frightened at the prospect of the depreciation of silver; during the last eighteen months it is the diminution in the price of gold that has been alarming the public." In June, 1850, Holland demonetized the gold florin piece and the guillonne. Portugal prohibited any gold from having current value, except English sovereigns. Belgium demonetized its gold

circulation; Russia prohibited the export of silver, as the metal likely to become the very stay and staff of the national existence. Austria, which was then on a basis of inconvertible paper, thought that the cheapening of gold offered a favourable opportunity to come to a metallic basis, and called the German states to meet in a monetary conference at Vienna. The other states feared the depreciating gold and insisted on the single silver standard. The most that Austria could do was to secure the concession of the coinage of gold crowns, as *trade pieces*.

"In some other countries shops sought to attract trade by offering to receive gold at par. M. de Lavelaye states that traders hung out the sign, 'L'or est reçu sans perte!' (Gold received with discount). 'Even in England,' wrote Chevalier, 'some persons have put forth the advice that the standard should be altered, and that silver should be substituted for gold. They ground their opinion, primarily, upon the plea of principle, in maintaining that, gold having ceased for an interval of time, which may be possibly rather long, to satisfy the essential condition of having a value relatively stable, it thereby loses its aptitude for the functions of money.' So respected an author as Mr. James MacLaren, author of the 'History of the Currency,' put forth a proposal that life insurance companies should be placed on a silver basis. Certain American Corporations in the same period, sought to safeguard themselves by similar arrangements; and to this day have the satisfaction of receiving, every month, a certain number of ounces of fine silver, paid in for rents under contracts then made. One English financier is quoted as declaring that gold would soon only be 'fit for the dust-pan.' Lately, while reading the life of Burton, the Great English traveller, I was interested in a long report he sent home to his Government on certain gold mines which he thought could be worked to great advantage by his countrymen. His report was answered by the noble lord and statesman then in power at the Foreign Office by the remark that 'England has too much gold already.' This was written about the time that the gold panic prevailed in Europe.

Very few people living to-day are unwilling to confess that this sudden admiration of silver in 1850-60 was a mistake, a mistake founded on an irrational desire for something which might become scarce. At present, however, the tables are turned and the universal mania is for gold. To-day Russia takes almost precisely the same measure against silver that she formerly took for it. Austria refuses to resume on a silver basis. One wonders to-day what the definition of money is. Economists tell us that it should be a convenient medium of exchange and a stable measure of value, but this definition by no means satisfies the partisans of the gold standard. 'What they seem to desiderate is the most valuable medium of exchange and an appreciating measure of value, and that must be of a yellow colour. The craze to-day for gold is paralleled by the mania for silver forty years ago—a mania that would have proved just as disastrous to the gold interests then, had it not been for the remarkable and courageous action of France in keeping open her mints to the coinage of both metals.

But the danger of the present craze is not over. It was begun by Germany in 1871 and since then it has drawn nearly every country of Europe and America into its vortex. Now Japan proposes to enter the charmed circle. Will she come out of it unscathed? I do not believe so. If Japan establishes herself on a gold standard her industrial development may not be injured at first. There will undoubtedly be wisecracks who will point out the unflinching prosperity of Japan. But as soon as the gold contracting movement again starts up Japan will suffer with the rest of the gold countries and then these wisecracks will not confess their error. They will attribute her depression and her disasters not to the true cause, but to bad banking, to bad crops, to the acts of God, or some equally remote reason. Japan, in spite of crop failures, tidal waves, destructive earthquakes, and a costly war is the only important commercial country in the world that has escaped panic or severe depression during the

past seven years. Is not that sufficient? Do the Japanese wish prosperity or do they wish gold? If the former then stick to the silver standard, if the latter then indulge in the prevailing madness of the hour.

There are those I know who talk much of the cost of production of gold and silver, who say that the demand for gold will be met by increased supplies, and that silver production having largely ceased in the world will no longer depreciate in value. But I cannot follow this reasoning. There is no regular cost of production of gold or of silver. The element of cost does not affect the value of the two metals. The use of gold as money gives it its substantial value. The use of silver as money, also gives it its substantial value. Diminish the use of one and its value declines in terms of the other. Augment the use of one and its value increases in terms of the other. The supplies of gold and silver are nearly constant. It is the demand that changes and is changing to-day, and the bulk of the demand for these two metals is derived from their function as a monetary standard. Abolish that function from one of the two metals and its value, that its valency, or relative strength, must droop. Strengthen that function and its relative weakness tends to disappear. This is the law of metallic money. Will Japan, in the midst of as great a measure of prosperity as, to-day under her system of production she can possibly enjoy, jeopardize her interests and voluntarily inflict a wound in her most vital part by overthrowing a standard that more than anything else has contributed to her prosperity and economic health, and invite a standard which has injured the interests of every country that has adopted it in the past twenty-five years? Science, commonsense, and prosperity lean to the side of silver; prejudice, vested interests, and calamity to the side of gold. Will Japan in the face of ten years of material success on a silver basis change to a standard that has, without exaggeration, inflicted and is still inflicting, countless miseries upon the world? For myself, I frankly confess I should like to see Japan accept the gold standard, if for no other reason than to have a prophecy fulfilled, or the pleasure of saying within a decade, "I told you so."

GARRETT DROPPERS.

YOKOHAMA JIZEN-KAI BIOIN.

In submitting this yearly report—from July 1895 to June 1896—we (the Committee) beg to offer our most grateful thanks for the many kind subscriptions and donations that have been so generously given in aid of the Negishi Jizen-kai Bioin. We are happy to state that the work has been most successful in helping the sick poor of Yokohama. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, Mrs. Okoshi has resigned her position as Secretary and Treasurer. Her place has been filled by Miss Masuda, 68, Honcho-dori, Shichome; Mrs. Minomiya, and Mrs. Satoyoshi, Treasurers; and Mrs. Konishi, and Mrs. Fukusawa, Secretaries. The honorary visiting doctors are Dr. Rokaku and Dr. Tokunaga. The house doctor is Dr. Takai.

The fees for paying patients including food and medical treatment are as follows:—

1st. Class 1 Yen per diem	6 Yen 50 sen week
2nd. Class 75 sen do	5 Yen do do
3rd. Class 50 sen do	3 Yen do do

The number of patients who have received treatment in the hospital, during the year, from June 30th, 1895, to June 30th, 1896, are as follows:—

Paying Indoor Patients.	Free Indoor Patients.
Left entirely cured	75
Left before recovery	22
Died	18
Remaining	1

Outdoor Patients	114
Total	452
Outdoor Patients	14
Total	73
Total	566
Total	86

The subscriptions and donations, were \$645.699; from which expenses were deducted of \$396.665, leaving a balance of \$249.034. To recapitulate:—Balance from

June 1895, and receipts from hospital \$581.164; receipts from in-patients, \$1,046.505; receipts from outdoor patients, \$123.495; donations and subscriptions, \$277.30; Mrs. Lindsley, \$50.00; Total receipts, \$2,078.464; Total expenditure, \$1,828.483; Balance in hand, \$249.98.1. Besides the above, the proceeds from the Charity Concert (June the 18th), for the benefit of the Hospital, after deducting sundry expenses, amounted to \$295.855, which has been added to the Hospital fund.

JAPANESE STUDENTS OF METALLURGY.

The *British Trade Journal* says:—"There are now in this country a number of Japanese experts appointed by their Government to study the iron and steel making processes and plant of the leading European and American works. They will leave shortly for the continent, to examine the principal iron and steel centres of France, Belgium, and Germany, and probably of Austria and Sweden, returning to this country to visit South Wales prior to their departure for Japan *via* the United States. At the end of their tour they are to decide upon the processes and plant best adapted for the production of steel and iron from Japanese coal and ore, the Japanese Government having voted 500,000*l.* for the establishment of works for this purpose near Shimonoseki. The building of these is to begin next autumn, and they will, when finished, have an output of 100,000 tons a year."

THE INVENTOR OF THE "JINRIKISHA."

We stated in a recent issue that a petition had been presented to the Diet, urging the propriety of recognising, by a grant of public money, the benefit bestowed on the nation by Izumi Yosaku, who was described in the petition as the inventor of the *jirikisha*. But subsequent investigations have shown that the real inventor was one Nishida Torajiro, and that Izumi's part was simply that of capitalist. A petition amended in the above sense has been presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Seki, formerly editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. If, as is alleged in *Young Japan*, the Rev. Mr. Goble, an American missionary, was the designer of the "one-man perambulator," it were well that his representatives or friends should offer some protest against the title set up on behalf of Nishida Torajiro.

EARTHQUAKES AND FIRE.

About ten minutes to six o'clock this morning a very long, and at one time very heavy, shock of earthquake was experienced in Yokohama. Starting with a slight undulatory motion, it gradually gathered energy, and then slackened towards its close. It must have lasted fully three minutes, but owing to the slight vertical movement that accompanied it, no damage of consequence was done. Clocks were stopped both on the Bluff and in the Settlement; pictures were thrown awry, and small ornaments displaced. A few minutes afterward the fire alarms started ringing, calling attention to a fire that had broken out at the rear of a coal seller's in Yoshihama-cho. This is a densely crowded and very poor district, the buildings there consisting principally of tenements of the humblest description. Some scores of these tiny homes were swept away before the fire was got under control. About nine o'clock two further shocks of earthquake were felt.

Mr. Rikayei, the Korean Ambassador, has received the First Class of Merit and the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; Mr. Kan Yeigen, the Fourth Class of Merit and the Single Cordon of the Rising Sun; and Mr. Kin Seiyen, the Fifth Class of Merit and the Double Cordon of the Rising Sun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—If you can obtain the ear of the advisers of the Japanese Government, won't you please speak into it a suggestion that if they would dispense with even just one of their smallest gunboats, and spend the same money on the Postal service, it would be likely to cultivate a deal more loyalty and patriotism in the hearts of her subjects, and also increase the friendship and goodwill of resident foreigners. I think this year I shall keep a record of the postal disasters which occur to me, or to members of my household. I kept account of the letters lost, or delayed for weeks, coming to or going from this household, until there were six or eight some months ago, and the number has gone on steadily increasing since. Some of the most vexatious instances have been the following. One member of my household was, in the summer time, temporarily in a Chiba village, caring for her sick father, while herself far from well. To help strengthen her immediately for her arduous work, and because she could not get proper food, I sent her from Kobe (though I was coming myself in a few days to Tokyo), by what I thought the speediest way possible, a bottle of Murdoch's Food by Parcels Post, and at the same time a money order for twenty yen. Before it reached Chiba she had removed her father to a hospital in Tokyo. She made two special trips from Tokyo to Chiba to receive what I had sent her. The medicine had reached the post office, but they said they could not let her have it without a "hoshonin," but as she did not know a single individual in the town—her father having lived at some distance from the town and then only temporarily—she could not produce a "hoshonin," and on neither trip would they allow her to have the package, but inconsistently let her have the twenty yen without a "hoshonin." It was a full month after that before we got that package of medicine, after a series of letters to Kobe, Chiba, and Tokyo. It was finally received at Karuizawa, having cost us nearly three yen to get it, and my friend's great need for it had passed. I had about decided that the postal service of Japan needed Murdoch's Liquid Food itself. Over ninety-nine days ago a money order was sent from this place to Tokyo. The addressee never received it, through no fault of the sender. It was gathered, after considerable correspondence, that the money had not been drawn, showing probably that the money order had not been stolen, only lost. But no one at either end of the line has yet been able to get that money, which certainly does not belong to the Post Office, and was lost through no fault of the sender or would-be receiver, only by carelessness of the public servants—the post office. How much longer do you suppose we will have to wait to get what belongs to us? What possible right have the public servants to keep our money so long? They say something about a law, and 120 days elapsing in such a case, but where is the right to add annoyance and inconvenience to their own mistakes? The Tokyo main office was written to once telling of the numerous letters that had been lost in coming or going to this household. A bland answer came saying the writer thought it could not be as stated. Perhaps he did think so, but others knew it was true. The amount of precious time one has to waste, too, in sending off a money order or post parcel is annoying. I have waited an hour by the clock to get a simple package started. It is weighed and reweighed; books are consulted and consulted again. Consultations between some five or six persons are held, questions as to its contents are solemnly propounded, almost invariably has to be opened and the contents inspected, though I have never told them any lies as to the contents of a package. Sometimes I am told that a package will not go, then that it will, only to have it returned to me after some days. Apparently not knowing their business very well they are willing kindly to take no end of pains to study it up for our benefit, but they seem to forget it all before the next time, so that a trip to the post office nearly always means a long waste of time. Many hours, and some patience, have been wasted that way. Recently five Christmas packages were sent off, all exactly alike, of which fact the official was assured, but every one had to be opened. We have never lied to them, yet confidence in human—foreign or Japanese—veracity seems not to have come into their mental spectrum. I am writing now to see what will be the result concerning two money or-

der sent on the 22nd ult. to Tokyo and Yokohama respectively. Of one I have heard nothing, of the other it has been announced that it was received, but owing to a mistake on the part of the sender the money could not be drawn, on account of which it was returned to the sender, who, however, has seen nothing of it yet. To be sure these orders, like the previous one lost, were not registered, being not large; but is it a foregone conclusion that all orders not registered are stolen? A card sent last month to Yokohama took about ten days to reach its destination, which is only one of many such instances, beside the letters lost entirely this past year. I trust that this letter will reach you in time for some future number of your valuable paper, before the new treaties go into effect. I should be thankful to you for making these facts public.

Yours, &c.,

F.

TACOMA MAIL AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL,"
SIR,—I have to-day received from Worcester, Mass., a letter via Tacoma post-marked at Worcester Jan. 11th, and at Tacoma, Jan. 19th!

In view of the facts that a letter from a country village in that same State, mailed one week later (January 18th), reached me via San Francisco just twelve days ago, and that the letter just received is an important business letter, it does seem as if the Tacoma mail might almost be called a "nuisance."

Yours, etc.,

L.

Kyoto, February 23rd, 1897.

MCKINLEY'S CABINET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The last mail from America confirms my supposition, published in the *Mail* early in this month, that "Banker Gage," who is to be President McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury, is Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago. It is also true, as I supposed, that he has affiliated with the Republican party, except that he voted for Cleveland in 1892, and has been non-partisan in local politics. His appointment is hailed with general satisfaction.

The latest news about the Cabinet constructs it as follows:—

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Russell H. Alger, of Michigan.
Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior—Joseph McKenna, of California.
Attorney-General—Nathan Goff, of West Virginia.
Postmaster-General—Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

If any change is made in that list, it will probably be in the way of putting a New York man in place of Cornelius N. Bliss, who declined to accept a portfolio. In the above list, the East is in a minority; and the Middle West holds a remarkable preponderance.

UNCAS.

February 23rd, 1897.

"STUDENTEN LIEBE!"

When far removed from busy haunts of men,
And public gardens redolent of beer,
The knapsack in the hand that held the pen,
Then, German Maid, thy presence seems most near.

And as I pace thro' woodland and thro' glen,
The lark seems carolling thy name above—
The hills take up the echo and repeat,
"Margretel, oh! Margretel," girl I love.

When last I saw you at your daily work
Among the kitchen-pots and pans and tins,
The sun shone brightly on your golden hair,
And danced and sparkled on your curling pins!

I fondly think upon our parting hour:
You murmured softly, "Must it be so soon?"
Your little face looked pale and white—(with flour),

And in your hand you held a kitchen spoon.

I kissed you! yes I did Margretel, mine—
(And onions mingled with your sweeter breath).
That meat prepared by you was most divine!
(Though, to be sure the meat was done to death).

We're parted! but though parted are not sad—
You gave your heart to me, and I, instead,
Have left with you, my dear, the best I had:
—A little sugar heart, tied up with red!"

F. V. H.

MISS JACOB'S TESTIMONIAL.

The following letters have been handed to us for publication:—

Yokohama, February 19, 1897.

Dear Miss JACOB,—I have great pleasure in handing you enclosed, a cheque for \$2,500, the amount of which has been subscribed for by friends who have sympathized with you in the unwarranted and unfounded charge of murder, that was brought against you.

I trust that you will accept this as a mark of the great sympathy that the subscribers have felt on your behalf, and that it may help you to think kindly of Yokohama, notwithstanding the great trouble and mental anxiety to which you have been subjected.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to the subscribers, that Mr. Lowder has publicly acknowledged, that the charge which he brought against you was unfounded, and as your character has now been thoroughly cleared, I hope that your past trials may soon be forgotten.

I remain, yours faithfully,

F. S. JAMES,
for the subscribers.

No. 2 Bluff, February 19th, 1897.

Dear Mr. JAMES,—I have received your letter this afternoon and the cheque for \$2,500, subscribed for by friends and sympathizers.

Nothing I can write will express the deep gratitude I feel towards those who have acted so nobly, in coming forward spontaneously to aid me, in this time of necessity; and I accept with thankfulness this substantial proof of their sympathy and generosity.

The remembrance of the bitter experience through which I have passed, will lose much of its poignancy when I think of the kindly feeling evinced towards me by so many in Yokohama.

Again thanking all and each of those who have interested themselves on my behalf.

I am, yours very gratefully,

MARY E. JACOB.

CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of seat-holders and members of Christ Church, Yokohama, was held on Friday afternoon at Keil's Building. There were present, Mr. J. A. Fraser, in the Chair; Messrs. J. Dodds, E. Whittall, E. J. Moss, and C. Guinness.

The reading of the minutes of the last general meeting was dispensed with at the suggestion of the Chairman; Mr. Guinness then moved, and Mr. Whittall seconded, the adoption of the Committee's report and accounts. This was carried. The Chairman next announced that the Committee would remain in office for another year, and that any vacancies that might occur during the interval would be filled up by them. The meeting then closed. Following is the report:—

REPORT.

In laying the report and accounts for the past year before the Seat-holders, it is satisfactory to be able to point to a balance, though a small one, in the hands of the Hon. Treas., on the 31st December.

Compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase in the receipts from Pew Rents and the Offertory of \$98.70 and \$161.14 respectively, but in spite of the slightly larger revenue from these two sources, there would still have been a deficit in the accounts, had it not been for assistance derived from external sources.

To obviate, if possible, the necessity for frequent appeals for aid, which are more or less of a tax on the time and patience of members of the congregation, the Trustees decided to revert at the beginning of the next year to the old scale of Pew Rents, and hope that an increased revenue may thus be obtained, sufficient to place the finances of the Church on a sounder footing.

The item on the revenue side of the Hon. Treas. account under the heading of offertories, amounting to \$1,340.67, includes the following special ones, viz. \$147.78 collected on the first Sunday in each month, and distributed by the Rev. E. C. Irvine during the year among poor people, in the shape of food, clothing, fuel, medicine, &c.; \$27.94 collected at the children's afternoon services and remitted to Dr. Barnado for the benefit of his Homes; \$36.81 contributed to the S. P. G. Mission to Japanese in Yokohama, and \$165.32 collected for the Tidal Wave Relief Fund in the month of June.

Deducting the total of the Special Offertories, viz., \$407.85, from the sum mentioned above, we have a balance of \$932.85, which is the amount of revenue derived by the Church from the offertory this past year, against \$771.68 in 1895.

In their last report the Committee stated that it was in contemplation to effect some improvement in the

side aisles, if it could be done, but they were obliged to give up the idea after receiving an unfavourable report from an architect who had made a careful examination of the structure, and who very kindly made no charge for his trouble.

Inability to carry out this proposed alteration did away with the necessity of any outlay on account of it, and in respect of repairs to Church building generally, there has been fortunately no occasion for any expenditure of consequence during the year.

The Services held during 1896 have amounted to 261, and in addition there have been 17 Baptisms, 11 Marriages, and 13 Funerals conducted in Christ Church. The number of Communicants present at Celebrations of Holy Communion was 677.

Mr. J. T. Griffin has presided at the organ during the year, and the thanks of the Committee and Congregation are due to him for the work he has done; also to the Honorary Organist, Miss Leach and to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly assisted in the Choir.

The thanks of the Committee are accorded to Mrs. James Walter for her kindness in organizing a Concert in the month of October, the proceeds of which were divided equally between the Church, and the *Illis* fund. Those ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the Concert, are also cordially thanked by the Committee.

Some theatrical performances of a very successful nature, arranged by Mrs. G. K. Dinsdale, with the assistance of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, members of the Congregation and others, were given at the close of the year, and the beginning of 1897, and the sum of \$670, resulting therefrom, was handed to the Hon. Treasurer of the Church, but as the payment was not made till January, it will only appear in the accounts for 1897. The Committee, however, take this opportunity of gratefully thanking Mrs. Dinsdale and those Ladies and Gentlemen who lent her their aid, for such a handsome contribution to the funds of the Church, due to their kind efforts on its behalf.

J. A. FRASER, Chairman.

JAMES WALTER,

E. WHITTALL,

JAMES DODDS,

E. J. MOSS,

KENNETH WILSON, Hon. Treasurer.

} Committee.

THE HONORARY TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TRUSTEES, CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

1896.	Cr.	
By debit balance from 1895...	...	\$ 1.60
By Ground rent	179.87
By Incumbent's Stipend	3,000.00
By Organist's Salary (half year)	80.00
By Collector's fee	25.00
By Fire Insurance	213.67
By Member's wages, &c.	125.41
By Fuel, Gas and oil	214.85
By Sacramental wine	86.50
By Repairs	41.03
By Printing and Advertising	18.30
By Architect's expenses	11.50
By Decorations (Easter and Christmas)	76.45
By Choir expenses	38.13
By Interest on Loan	280.00
By Disbursement of Special Offertories	407.85
By Balance	67.00

1896.	Dr.	
To Pew Rents	\$3,037.86
To Offertories	1,310.67
To half proceeds of concert of 19th Oct.	850.50
To Donation	18.00
To Dependency (from 1895)	400.00
To Interest on current account	18.01

To Balance brought down and carried forward ... \$ 67.09

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1896.

K. WILSON, Hon. Treasurer.

I have examined the Accounts with Vouchers, and found them correct.

J. A. FRASER.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the Twenty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting, to be held at the offices of the General Managers, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) on Friday, the 26th inst.:—

The general managers and consulting committee have pleasure in laying before the shareholders the twenty-eighth annual report of the company.

1895 ACCOUNT.—This account, which is now finally closed, shows a profit of \$216,879.93, which sum, with the approval of the consulting committee, it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

Bonus to contributing shareholders, \$19,191.93; addition to reserve fund, \$21,688.00; dividend of \$22 per share, \$176,000.00—\$216,879.93.

1896 ACCOUNT.—The balance at credit of this account is \$304,817.76.

MORTGAGES.—The general managers and consulting committee are satisfied, from the valuations made by the company's surveyors in Hongkong and Shanghai, that the properties held by the company are good for the advances made.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.—Mr. S. G. Bird having left the Colony, Mr. F. Maitland was nominated to the vacant seat, and his appointment requires to be confirmed. The present members, Messrs. Chater, Lewis, Ezekiel, Ross, and Maitland, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Fullerton Henderson and A. Coxon, whose re-election is recommended.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

LIABILITIES.—Dr.	
Capital Subscribed...	\$5,000,000.00
Amount Paid-up...	\$ 400,000.00
Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00
Uncollected Dividends	9,359.96
Accounts Payable	85,303.88
Working Account, 1895—Net Profit	326,879.93
Working Account, 1896—Amount brought forward from below	304,877.76
	\$5,950,161.47
ASSETS.—Cr.	
Cash, on Current Account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$ 21,534.37
Cash in hands of General Managers	506.71
Fixed Deposits—	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$50,000.00
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	50,000.00
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited... ..	50,000.00
Mortgages—	
In Hongkong	\$835,500.00
In Shanghai	497,879.09
Investments—	
Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1886	\$ 39,374.64
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Debentures... ..	60,000.00
Hongkong High-Level Tramway Company, Limited, Debentures... ..	21,500.00
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited, Debentures... ..	68,608.70
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited, Debentures... ..	87,986.80
500 Shares in the Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited	13,000.00
5 Shares in the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	375.00
Steam Fire Engines	1,500.00
Accounts Receivable	50,776.86
	\$5,950,161.47

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1895.

Dr.	
To Losses and Claims paid	\$ 33,827.69
To Return Premium and Re-insurances... ..	4,847.74
To Remuneration to Consulting Committee and Auditors	5,500.00
To Steam Fire Engines, amount written off	900.00
To Balance as above	316,799.93
	\$360,945.33
Cr.	
By Balance from last Account	\$560,718.64
By Exchange	238.59
	\$560,945.33

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1896.

Dr.	
To Losses and Claims paid	\$ 31,588.77
To Charges	29,529.87
To Commission	28,385.98
To Fire Brigade Expenses	498.49
To Balance as above	304,877.76
	\$388,460.87
Cr.	
By Net Premium received, less Returns and Re-insurances	\$287,647.76
By Interest	104,336.73
By Exchange	1,018.30
By Transfer Fees	138.00
	\$388,460.87

E. & O. E.

Hongkong, February 28th, 1897.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

We have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify that the above Statements are in accordance therewith.

A. COXON, Auditors.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF PERU.

SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, 20TH DAY OF THE 3RD MONTH, 28TH YEAR OF MEIJI.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru, being equally desirous of maintaining the relations of good understanding which happily exist between them, by extending the intercourse between their respective States, and being convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by revising the Treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such a revision, based upon principles of equity and mutual benefit, and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Jushii Shinichiro Kurino, of the Order of the Sacred Treasure and of the Fourth Class, and His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru, Don José M. Yrigoyen, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Republic of Peru in Washington; who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found

to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—The subjects or citizens of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territories of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

They shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects or citizens to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects or citizens.

In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects or citizens of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, ordinances, and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be paid by native subjects or citizens, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects or citizens of either of the Contracting Parties residing in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

Art. II.—There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties may trade in any part of the territories of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects or citizens; and they may there own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the laws, police and customs regulations of the country like native subjects or citizens.

They shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects or citizens or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts or duties, of whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects or citizens or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding Article do not in any way affect the special laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, police and public security in force in each of the two countries and applicable to all foreigners in general.

Art. III.—The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected.

It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwelling and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for subjects of the country.

Art. IV.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Peru of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Majesty the Emperor of

Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of Peru, from whatever place arriving than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

Art. V.—No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

Art. VI.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

Art. VII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the territories of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Peruvian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels; and, reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of Peru in Peruvian vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Peruvian vessels. Such reciprocity of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in Peruvian vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the High Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

Art. VIII.—No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, light-house, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other country which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

Art. IX.—In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the territories of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

Art. X.—The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Japan and of Peru respectively. It is, however, understood that Japanese subjects in the territories of Peru and Peruvian citizens in the territories of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are, or may be, granted under such laws, ordinances, and regulations to the subjects or citizens of any other country.

A Japanese vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the territories of Peru and a Peruvian vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the territories of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other ports of destination where foreign trade

is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the laws and customs regulations of the two countries.

Art. XI.—Any ship-of-war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come. If any ship-of-war or merchant vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or, if there be no such Consular officers, they shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of Japanese vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of Peru shall take place in accordance with the laws of Peru; and reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to Peruvian vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall take place in accordance with the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Japan.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them. If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agents upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the country, and such Consular officers, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the Customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

When a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects or citizens of one of the High Contracting Parties is stranded or wrecked in the territories of the other, the respective Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, and Consular Agents shall be authorized, in case the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, to lend their official assistance in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects or citizens of the respective States. The same rule shall apply in case the owner, master, or other agent is present, but requires such assistance to be given.

Art. XII.—All vessels which, according to Japanese law, are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which, according to Peruvian law, are to be deemed Peruvian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and Peruvian vessels respectively.

Art. XIII.—If any seaman should desert from any vessel of war or merchant ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties within the territories of the other, the local authorities shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension and handing over of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the Consul of the country to which the vessel or ship of the deserter may belong, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul, accompanied by proof from the ships' roll or other public document that the person so demanded is one of the crew of the vessel from which he is alleged to have deserted.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects or citizens of the country where the desertion takes place.

Art. XIV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Government, ship, subjects, or citizens of any other State shall be extended to the Government, ships, subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and upon the same or equivalent

conditions if the concession shall have been conditional, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

Art. XV.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents, in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.

This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to every other Power.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents may exercise all functions, and shall enjoy all privileges, exemptions and immunities which are, or may hereafter be, granted to Consular officers of the most favoured nation.

Art. XVI.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects or citizens in regard to patents, trademarks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

Art. XVII.—The present Treaty shall, from the date it comes into force, be substituted in place of the Preliminary Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation concluded on the 21st day of the 8th month of the 6th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 21st day of August, 1873, and all Arrangements and Agreements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties, and from the same date the said Treaty and all such Arrangements and Agreements shall cease to be binding, and, in consequence, the jurisdiction then exercised by Peruvian Courts in Japan and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions and immunities then enjoyed by citizens of Peru as a part of, or appurtenant to such jurisdiction, shall absolutely and without notice cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese Courts.

Art. XVIII.—The present Treaty shall go into operation upon the 17th day of July, 1899, and shall remain in force for the period of seven years from that date.

Either Contracting Party shall have the right, at any time after six years shall have elapsed from the date this Treaty takes effect, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been given this Treaty shall wholly cease and determine.

Art. XIX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru after being approved by the Peruvian Congress, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and not later than eight months after its signature.

In witness thereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington the 20th day of the third month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 20th day of March in the Eighteen hundred and ninety-fifth year of the Christian Era.

(Signed) SHINICHIRO KURINO [L.S.]
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary.
JOSÉ M. YRIGORÉN [L.S.]
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Peru.
PROTOCOL.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of Peru, in view of the desire of the former Power to bring a new tariff into operation before the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day takes effect, have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations:—

Article V. of the Treaty of the 21st day of the 8th month of the 6th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 21st day of August, 1873, shall, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty signed this day, cease to be binding, and thereupon the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall be at full liberty, equally with the Government of Peru, to fix the rates of import and export duties in respect of the commerce passing between the two countries.

It is, however, understood that no other or higher duties shall be imposed in either country upon goods or merchandise imported from, or exported to, the other than such as are, or may hereafter be imposed upon the like articles imported from, or exported to, the most favoured nation.

This Protocol shall be submitted to the two Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty signed this day, and when the said Treaty is ratified the agreement contained in this Protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of further formal ratification.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington, the 20th day of the 3rd month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 20th day of March in the Eighteen hundred and ninety-fifth year of the Christian Era.

(Signed.) SHINICHIRO KURINO [L.S.]
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary.
JOSÉ M. YRIGORÉN [L.S.]
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Peru.

LETTER FROM FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Taipeifu, Formosa, Feb. 10th.

The rainy season has at last arrived in earnest, for we have had continual rain during the last ten days, which, if it does make travelling as well as outdoor exercise impossible, brings joy to the farmer who with its aid can make possible a good spring crop. The farmer had much to contend with last year, not the least of his troubles the host of bandits that infest the island.

Following the plague, which has now wholly disappeared, comes the cattle pest which is even of more concern to the Chinese in general. It has necessitated the Japanese issuing a regulation calling for cattle inspection to avoid the markets being filled with diseased meat. The Chinese have consequently come forward with their usual howl and taken every means to defeat the ordinance. Some time ago, the Government constructed a fine covered market where all Chinese could obtain space if they desired. It was with the intention of freeing the principal street in Taipeifu from the host of Chinese who were accustomed to squat with their pigs, chickens, fish, and vegetables and all sorts of movable stands and small sheds which they construct with great speed in a most mysterious way from an innocent bundle containing a few bamboo rods, pieces of board, and some cloth, to such an extent that the street was actually useless as a thoroughfare. To avoid the market being filled by a class of unfortunates who might think it good shelter, a small fee of a few *sen* a day was required from each dealer, when "lo and behold" after the land had been secured and substantial buildings erected at no small cost, the Chinese refused to a man to enter it unless the demand for a fee—which in reality was scarcely large enough to pay for the up-keep of the place—was rescinded. The study of the history of Hongkong might be of assistance to the Japanese, as I note, in a sketch on that subject, that Hongkong had for several years the same difficulties, including the pest of bandits.

The police are unfortunately not affording the Government the assistance to be expected. Although they are few in numbers, it does seem that the entrance of an armed body of bandits and the kidnapping of the son of a rich man from a house on one of the principal streets of Twatutia, distant perhaps eight blocks from the wall of the capital city, might at least have been known to the police and the alarm given before the morning. A few days ago, a police officer having occasion to be displeased with the conduct of a small boy attached to one of the foreign hongs, the comrade of that establishment called the police officer to explain to him the difficulty, whereupon the latter, probably displeased with the interference, caught the comrade by the queue, kicked him, and then striking at him, broke a finger of the unfortunate Chinese while he was trying to guard himself. It is hoped that the Government will investigate the case and punish the officer as he deserves. It seems that the Government at Tokio would avoid much trouble if they would raise the pay of the Formosa officers a notch and then select the 1,500 police which the Governor-General has called for more carefully.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant R. M. T. Stephens, to the *Iphigenia*, Jan. 19; Sub-Lieutenant the Hon. H. Meade, to the *Iphigenia*, to date Jan. 19; Assistant Clerks H. A. Madge and E. P. Jones, to the *Centurion*, to date Jan. 15.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL MATCH.

YOKOHAMA WINS BY 4 GOALS TO NOTHING.

Another Interport football match has been played between Yokohama and Kobe, and the northern port comes off victorious in the encounter by four goals to *nil*. Considering the low ebb to which football had fallen in Yokohama this season, such a result is certainly extraordinary. Yet it only proves the more conclusively the truth of the old adage—it is always the unexpected that happens. Kobe selected at first a splendid team: then Hutton was hurt and was placed *hors de combat*; next Scrymgeour found it impossible to get away; and a fresh combination had to be arranged, until finally, Friday, Feb. 19th, arrived and the team was not definitely selected. In the afternoon of that day, Mr. Lightfoot managed to get his men together, but had still to wait on the off chance of Wilkinson arriving in time at noon on Saturday. If Kobe suffered in this manner, Yokohama was not much better off, Mair being laid up at the last moment by a kick, while Edwards, the Captain of Football, has had to take to his bed. But at the eleventh hour, Mr. B. Hyde Pearson came to the rescue and took the affair in hand, and he finally arranged a team. So much for the teams. Now we have to turn to another element of discomfiture. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were balmy, spring-like days in Yokohama, and hopes ran high that genial weather would favour the Interport Match. But man proposes. Thursday opened with a chill north wind, and by Friday noon snow was falling. Hour after hour went by and still the fleecy particles fell, until by 6 o'clock on Saturday morning a record fall for Yokohama was experienced. Nothing daunted, the Committee of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club determined to play the match. Here we must join issue with the Honorary Secretary. Snow had ceased to fall before breakfast, and if men had been set to work to clear the ground at 9 o'clock, the field might have been decently fit to play on at 2.30 p.m. But, with the exception of the centre of the cricket field—the pitch in fact—nothing was done, the excuse put forward being that no coolies were to be had. How sufficient such an explanation is we leave onlookers to determine. The result of it all was that at 2.30 o'clock, when the players and spectators began to assemble, the field was some three inches deep in snow, while big balls of the same lay scattered here and there where the *mon-ban* and his men had left them at the midday recess. With right good-will everyone set to work to roll the snow away, and by 3.30 p.m. a fairly clear field was made. But at each end, and particularly at the corners, the snow lay deep, while along the lines were piled up huge mounds of rolled or carted snow. Tamamura, the photographer, was asked to photograph the field, and we hope for the sake of historical record that he succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory picture. Meanwhile, the teams were duly photographed against the rustic hut near the Pavilion, in accordance with time honoured custom. They were:—

YOKOHAMA.

GOAL.

F. J. Hall.

BACKS.

G. C. Allcock. M. F. Stephens.

HALF BACKS.

W. B. Mason. H. Pinckney. W. Goddard.

FORWARDS.

Right wing. Centre. Left wing.
A. M. Watt. B. Hyde Pearson. H. S. Goddard.
E. J. Libeaud. W. N. Page.

GOAL.

F. L. Marshall.

BACKS.

C. H. Lightfoot. W. Braess.

HALF BACKS.

J. Abell. W. Kerr. W. Meek.

FORWARDS.

Right wing. Centre. Left wing.
E. T. Bethell. E. H. Summers. A. W. Crombie.
F. Tavernier. F. E. Wilkinson.

By this time a goodly crowd had gathered on the ground, the schoolboys amongst them occupying themselves with a rare good game of "I am king of the castle," on top of the various snow mounds. Snowballing also was generally indulged in by everybody. Mrs. B. Hyde Pearson and Mrs. C. H. Lightfoot, wives of the respective Captains, faced the inclement elements; and Mrs. Vladimir Blad watched the encounter from the snug eminence of a dog-cart, alongside her genial husband. With these exceptions the crowd of partisans was

composed solely of representatives of the masculine gender.

Soon after 3.30 p.m. the game started, Summers kicking off for Kobe. The air was absolutely still, not a breath of wind stirring, while solitary snowflakes stole down at intervals. At once Yokohama secured the leather and carried it down the ground, Libeaud dribbling prettily. Wilkinson managed to secure the ball from a scrimmage in front of goal, and the leather quickly traversed the ground. Unfortunately, Watt, of Yokohama, was given "off-side," and in the sequel the leather returned to the centre of the field. Soon afterwards, a rush by the Yokohama forwards was saved by Marshall, and within a minute "hands" was called by Pearson off Lightfoot. The Umpire, Mr. F. E. White, did not heed, and the game continued. Then Wilkinson woke up, and indulging in a piece of tricky play—such as he alone can accomplish—fooled the Yokohama wing completely. But Pinckney was awaiting him, and the sphere was soon worked back. This time the other wing got the brunt of the play, and Bethell secured the ball, only to be repulsed by Allcock, who passed to Libeaud. The latter made a rush down the ground, but was finely stopped by Marshall, who came out of his goal to meet him. Libeaud then made a shot at goal: Marshall threw the ball out and Libeaud punted, only to send the leather over the bar. The crowd cheered thinking that a point had been scored. Soon afterwards, Goddard made a shot at goal, but it went wide. Then play was transferred to the centre of the field and some pretty tactics were indulged in by Crombie and Meek, Watt and Allcock. In the sequel, hands were given off Libeaud, and Kobe threw in. Wilkinson kicked it out of touch and Yokohama obtained a throw in. Then the home eleven worked the leather down the ground again and at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, H. Goddard—who received the ball from Pearson—made the first score of the game from his wing—Yokohama 1, Kobe *nil*. On restarting, Yokohama at once rushed the ball down into the Kobe territory, but were beaten back. Then Kobe obtained the sphere and pressed hard. Allcock relieved, but within a few seconds Bethell made a fine run down the side: and shot for goal, but the ball went wide. The Yokohama back division—Stephens and Allcock—were invincible and to their steady, cool play much of the success of the match is due. Kobe obtained one or two throws in, but did not make much of them, the ball being very heavy and clogged with snow, while in the corner play it was greatly a game of "mud-larks." Just before half-time, Yokohama collared the ball, and rushed it down the ground. Pearson passed to Goddard and the latter shot at goal. It passed over, then Kobe obtained "hands" off Goddard, but nothing resulted. Some pretty play among the forwards followed, Goddard playing capitally. Kerr made the best of the slippery ground, but his long kicks were of no avail, the ball being only too swiftly returned. Lightfoot was also a tower of strength, but luck did not follow his efforts. At half-time the game stood—Yokohama, 1 goal; Kobe, *nil*.

Some changes were made in the Kobe eleven on restarting. Lightfoot coming up to centre, Meek, taking his place, and Summers taking Meek's position. Directly the ball was set rolling again Yokohama pursued their usual tactics, rushing the ball at once into the visitors' territory, Libeaud and Watt—who played a capital game—passing very prettily. From now on, Yokohama had the better of the game—which they certainly had not in the first half—and, although inferior to Kobe in passing and dribbling, managed to maintain a better combination. Pearson seemed to be able to keep his men more together than did the Kobe Captain, Crombie, perhaps, being the biggest sinner in this respect, though allowance must be made for him as a few minutes after commencing play he received a nasty kick on the knee, while Wilkinson appeared disinclined after one "tuck-up," to risk falls on the slippery snow. Yet every now and then Kobe woke up, and the excitement grew intense as they worked the ball, time and again, down to the half-back line, only to be repulsed by Stephens and Allcock, the ever-wary. Abel played a capital game in the second half. Once the defence was broken and Hall had all he could do to save; but again W. Goddard cleared the lines at a critical moment. Page, who played a plucky game all through, once secured the ball and made a shot at goal. His effort failed, owing greatly to the snow, and the ball ran along the top of the bar, falling outside. Pearson, within a couple of minutes, overshot the mark, and then again play became general. At 34 minutes past 4 o'clock, Pearson secured the second goal for Yokohama—Yokohama, 2 goals; Kobe, *nil*. On resuming, the home team again rushed for the visitors' lines and Page made a shot at scoring. The ball rebound-

ed off Marshall on to Pearson, who kicked it through. This was at 36 minutes past four. Next, Kobe secured the sphere and made a hot charge at Yokohama's goal, only to send the leather behind. Lightfoot then pulled his men together and a strong attack was made, the combination being the best shown during the whole match. But Kobe was wearied of the continual trampling over the snow, and Yokohama, perhaps, more than usually elated at the unexpected success that the gods had decreed, "bucked-up" in a splendid rally, and the visitors failed to score. At 4.44 p.m. Goddard scored the fourth and the last goal of the match, thus leaving Yokohama victorious by four goals to nothing.

Our description of the game will give a sufficient indication of the players who bore the burden of the fight and we need not particularise further. All we wish is better luck to Kobe next time: and may Yokohama always play as gallant a game.

The Umpire was Mr. F. E. White, the old Hurstpierpoint boy, and Interport player; Mr. K. F. Crawford (Clifton), and Mr. H. R. Mair (Winchester), being the linesmen.

In the evening the teams sat down to dinner at Wright's Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. J. P. Mollison. The repast was capitally served and the "smoker" that followed very enjoyable.

A SHINTO FUNERAL.

Among the advisers who in this generation have surrounded the throne of Japan there have been none more valued by both Emperor and people, none who, by wise counsels and devoted loyalty, have contributed more to raise the ancient empire to the position which it occupies to-day, than Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, whose death caused universal mourning throughout the land.

A man of high principle, and steadfast, upright, honest character, he joined to the ardent patriotism which is a Japanese characteristic a warm personal affection for the Emperor; and by his caution and wisdom he was a constant influence for good in all state affairs. A prince of the blood, but by birth no nearer than a fourth cousin of the Emperor, the Japanese custom of adoption gave him the position of uncle to the latter, and he was heir presumptive to the throne next in succession to the crown prince.

When, at the beginning of the war with China, Hiroshima was fixed on as the head-quarters of the army, he accompanied the Emperor thither and, as chief of the general staff, was ever in his place at the counsels of war, and working indefatigably for the success of the plans which his wisdom did so much to formulate.

If we reckon, as we surely must do, among the brave men who have given their lives for their country those whom disease has stricken down while they were leading armies to victory, Prince Arisugawa's name must be included in the number. The staff at Hiroshima, following in that the example set them by the Emperor, kept constantly before their minds the hardships and privations endured by the troops, and regulated their own lives by a standard which they strove to approximate to that which was possible for their soldiers.

Prince Arisugawa was sixty-one; not an old man, but still past the age when such exertions and privations can be undergone with impunity, and there appears to be no doubt that when, in December, he was attacked by typhoid fever, the strain to which his constitution had been subjected during the preceding months had so far undermined it as to make recovery impossible. He was at once moved from Hiroshima to his summer palace at Maiko, near Kobe, and there he was tenderly nursed by his wife and by his daughter-in-law, the wife of his adopted son (and younger brother) Prince Takehito Arisugawa, until the end came.

Prince Takehito, who is hardly more than half the age of the late Prince, young enough to be in reality his son, holds the rank of commander in the navy, and was at his post on board the *Matsushima Kan*, Admiral Ito's flagship, off Port Arthur. Though he had been ordered home by the Emperor, he arrived too late. The body had been embalmed in order that he might look once more on his father's face, the funeral ceremonies delayed that he might conduct them, and so he, with the princesses and their suite, brought their dead home to his palace in Tokyo.

The long, smooth, easy journey by the well-worked railway, forces our thoughts back by contrast, though it is but a short way back as to time, and suggests to us what, thirty or forty years ago, would have been the magnificent progress of this dead prince, borne to his burial up the Tokaido.

The special train was timed to reach Tokyo at one o'clock in the morning, so as to avoid any

publicity; and not till the next day, when the body lay in the Arisugawa palace, was the official announcement of the death made. The coffin was placed in an inner chamber, and there came the grand master of ceremonies, bearing gifts for the dead, and a last message from the Emperor. This is a touching and very ancient custom. The body of the dead prince lay robed in the old traditional court dress of richest white, with his mourning family round him. First the gifts, rolls of red and white silk, were presented; then, standing in front of the coffin, the messenger read, or rather intoned, the last greetings of his master:—

We wish to express to you, Taruhito, our sense of our many and great obligations to you for your many and great services to us and to our country during your whole life. At the time of the great restoration you took an active part, and by your wise counsel, assisted us greatly. During the present war you have again done us great and good service by your assistance in our deliberations. You have been a pillar of support to us. To our infinite sorrow you have not lived to see the end of the war. Unfortunately it has pleased God to remove you from us, from your country and from your family.

The scene was profoundly touching and impressive, never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The prince was of the Shinto religion, the recognised state religion of Japan, one characteristic of which is a dignified simplicity of form, colour, and ceremonial. There was no public lying in state. The Emperor's gifts were placed in the coffin of pure white wood, which was then closed, and watched day and night by all the members of the family and by Shinto priests, who, twice a day, said "masses" for the repose of the soul of the dead prince. While this solemn watch was being kept in the inner chamber, crowds came to express their condolences to the living and their respect for the dead, inscribing their names in a volume laid out in the "genka" or entrance hall. The whole city was in mourning. In the streets, lately so gay with decorations for the new year, no flag or lantern was to be seen. All music was strictly forbidden. The accustomed tinkle of the *koto* behind the paper slides of the houses was not heard; nor the notes of the piano from the schools and homes where young girls labour with patient diligence to add the graces and accomplishments of the West to those which are their birthright; nor the twang of the *samisen*, played at the street corners by old women with an *air faux* of poverty about them, which is more potent than their strains to charm a *sen* or two from passers-by. All were silent, and, as is so often the case, their absence seemed more noticeable than their presence had ever been.

The funeral was a national one, twenty thousand dollars having been voted by the Diet for the purpose. The ceremonial to be observed was arranged by a special commission appointed by the Emperor. The imperial burying-ground is more than four miles distant from the Arisugawa palace, and early in the morning the entire route was packed on either side with crowds so quiet and orderly that the gendarmes and police who were there to keep the road did not seem to find any exercise of control necessary.

Tora no-mon and Sakurada-misuke are two of the many gates guarding bridges over the moats, which are the great distinctive features of Tokyo. In the wide, open space between these two gates the crowd was perhaps greatest, for here the procession may be said to have been formed. The palace stood at a little distance only, halfway up a steep hill, at the foot of which is the open space just mentioned. Many carriages and *jinrikishas* waited below, and, with more than one regiment of soldiers, filled the centre of the space. Crowded round these, save where the road was kept free for the passing of the procession, were those who had come to see the great man borne to his burial.

It was an ideal winter morning, the clear frosty air and the sunshine combining to make all bright things brighter and to light up even the most sombre. Men, tall on their high wooden *geta*, held up their children on their shoulders. Girls with brilliant holiday sashes, and with elaborate *kansashi* in their hair, where whole scenes of naval and military glory are condensed on the top of a hairpin, flitted about hand in hand, too shy to push, looking in vain for a peep-hole or a coin of vantage. Here, a small boy in a *happi*, bearing in one hand the flag of his country in miniature, and in the other a huge tin trumpet, is hastily checked by his guardians at the moment when he is beginning an inappropriate and unlawful blast on his instrument. There, a very small girl, smiling patiently among the skirts and legs which threaten to smother her and the smaller and equally patient baby bound on her back, is rescued and pulled into a position of some advantage by a very raw recruit who seems to have hardly settled into his unaccustomed uniform.

The *jinrikisha* men are there in crowds, standing up in their vehicles, which are drawn up close under the brick wall which surrounds the buildings of the Diet. They are mostly elderly and broken-down men, for their stronger fellows are with the armies. Some more daring spirits among the crowd have climbed to the top of the wall; but they are young and something more than thoughtless, for any such over-looking is contrary to good manners, and has been known to give serious offence.

For the most part a solemn silence prevailed, and sadness and awe marked all faces as the enormous procession passed on with all the pomp and circumstance of a military funeral. At a little distance in front of the procession were carried a number of stands of flowers, about twelve hundred in all. The flowers were of many colours, arranged in cones eight or ten feet high, with stands or stems of bamboo, by means of which they were afterwards planted round the grave. Each of these twelve hundred cones was carried by a man in the ancient mourner's dress, namely, a long *kimono* of white linen and a tall black cap with a backward curve in its long peak. Following these came a company of mounted police, with dress and appointments as modern as those of the others were archaic; fine men, with the resolute patience of the drilled policeman very visibly expressed in face and bearing. The *sakaki* came next—the *clayera japonica*, the sacred tree of the Shinto religion. These were in great numbers, with roots intact and of considerable size, the gifts of the Emperor and of members of the imperial family—a moving forest, whose dark green boughs were relieved by streamers of paper, red and white, bearing on them sacred inscription and prayers for the soul's repose.

Then followed many tall standards, red and white—last, towering above the rest twenty feet or more, gleaming and glancing in the sunshine, the standard of the princes of the blood, displaying its brocade of white and gold unadorned, where the name and fame of a meaner man would have been set forth. Next followed a band of spearmen bearing *hoko*, an ancient weapon with a white silk banneret depending from it. Behind these was borne a large coffer of white wood containing the offerings of food to be made to the dead at the grave; its stand and silken coverings followed. Then came the orders and decorations of the prince; first, the star, ribbon, and collar of the Chrysanthemum; then the foreign orders, fifteen in all, each carried on a cushion of black velvet by an officer of high military rank.

A solitary white-robed mourner, bearing a pair of *geta*, high wooden shoes, preceded the coffin. These shoes are for the weary feet of the dead on the last, long journey. On the coffin were laid the uniform, hat, and coat of the prince, his sword being carried by officers.

A roof or tabernacle of beautifully wrought wood, with closely shut bamboo blinds, concealed the coffin from view during the procession. The bier on which the coffin rested was carried by twenty-four men in the white robes of mourners, under the escort of numerous officers in full uniform.

Behind came the chief mourners, Prince Takehito on foot, in the old mourning garb of Japan—wide *hakama* trousers of black linen, with an overdress of white, and ceremonial black hat. With rough straw sandals on his feet, and a tall staff of bamboo to guide his pilgrim steps, he was a striking and pathetic figure, this mourner brother-son; at once so representative of all that is oldest and all that is newest in this land of sharp contrasts.

Both preceding and following the bier were many mounted Shinto priests in their white robes, not very unlike those of the mourners, but with certain distinctive features. The master of the Arisugawa household and gentlemen in waiting followed, in grey linen *hakama*, and the horses of the prince, their trappings veiled in crape, were led by the grooms. The widowed princess and other ladies of the family came after, in close carriages. They wore yellow dresses partly veiled in black. More distant relations wore red and white. High officials in full court dress covered with decorations made this part of the procession most brilliant. Hundreds of carriages and *jinrikishas* followed. The troops were the Imperial Body Guards preceding the procession, and the Tokyo garrison following—ten thousand men in all.

To the north-west of the city, at the top of a steep, richly wooded hill, is the cemetery of the imperial family. Set apart for the purpose on the removal of the court from Kyoto, twenty-five years ago, no emperor has as yet been laid in it; but several members of the imperial family are buried there, surrounded by ever-increasing groves of the sacred *sakaki*.

At the foot of the hill, and just inside the gates of the cemetery, the procession paused. Here large tents had been erected, in which food was

served to the whole of the vast assembly in little square boxes, each furnished with chopsticks. Crowds of poor people outside afterwards shared in the repast. Beyond these tents a temporary temple had been erected, still at the foot of the ascent, judged too steep to be surmounted by a crowd so immense. This temple, in accordance with the canons of pure Shintoism, was of fair white wood, relieved on the steep roof by gleams of gold. In front of it stretched a broad, square platform, with chairs six deep ranged round it under the shelter of an overhanging roof. Here were seated the guests, all the members of the *corps diplomatique*, a few other foreigners, and all that was most distinguished and representative of Japan.

On an altar in front of the temple stood the coffin, the decorations and orders of the prince being arranged on a table beside it. All around rose, as in a moment, the ring of sacred *sakaki* trees. Up the platform came the chain of Shinto singers in their rich white silk garb, followed by the pathetic figure of the pilgrim mourner; representatives of the Emperor and Empress, scions of the imperial family, great nobles and foreign ministers, ranged themselves in order in their appointed places. The whole formed a scene not to be forgotten. Against the darkback ground of the pine-clad hill, under the clear pale sky and in the sunshine of the perfect winter's day, rose the artistic white temple. Around it were the tall bright banners and the innumerable cones of brighter flowers. The quaint old-world garments of mourners, priests, and choristers formed a startling contrast to the brilliant uniforms, many of them blazing with decorations, which suited well with the martial bearing and keen, set faces of the men who wore them—the makers of the new Japan, who yet are the very conscious inheritors of the unforgotten traditions of the old.

Around all these swayed the huge crowd, hushed in the extreme solemnity. The weird notes of the ancient Shinto music sounded, swelling and falling in inflections, strange to Western ears, and inexpressibly doleful. Then the chief priest advanced to the coffin and presented the offerings—fish, birds, vegetables, fruit, cakes, rice, and wines. A prayer was intoned, after which the priest read from a scroll the eulogium of the prince, setting forth his services to the State, and enumerating his honours and rewards. It concluded thus: "The deep grief of their imperial majesties and of every member of the imperial family is great. They have sent each one his messenger to present prayers and offerings. Deign graciously, O soul, to accept these offerings, and sleep, O body, unmolested in the depths of this sacred ground." The reading was followed by the offering of the *gohai*, folded streamers of paper fastened to small branches of the *sakaki*. What inward and spiritual grace is signified and conveyed by these outward symbols is a matter not to be lightly expounded; but they are sacramental tokens never far absent from the lives of the people, and their presentation is the supreme act of worship at each crisis of life wherever the Shinto rites prevail. In measured order—imperial representatives first, their *gohai* bound round with crimson silk, then mourners and friends—each received from the hands of the priest the branch with its waving zigzags of paper, laid it, deeply bowing, upon the altar, and turned away conducted by the chamberlains.

An endless ceremony it seemed; but nothing tires the patience of a Japanese assembly, least of all a function so solemn as this. At last it was over; the crowd dispersed slowly, and as the short day closed in, the mourners bore the coffin up the steep ascent to where, deep and granite-lined, the open grave awaited it, under the shelter of yet another newly erected temple. Slowly, and with many prayers, it was lowered, the pilgrim's shoes and the warrior's sword resting together on the top, along with a handful of coins, and a plate of copper bearing a long inscription, in which expressions of grief, eulogy, and reverential worship of the departed all found place. The widow stood by the head of the grave while the mound was heaped high, ten feet or more, about it. The darkness fell before the last prayers were said and the last mourners moved away, save those who took the first turns in the unceasing watch to be kept for fifty days beside the dead.

For this watching, begun in the death chamber, is continued for so long. Priests occupy the temporary houses erected near the grave, and offer up unceasing prayers, not to be dead, although his deification has been recognised in these writings and speeches. We must not be too logical, or we may miss after all the meaning which we and they feel after *Kami Sama*, the great God whose judgment follows the deeds done in the body. At the end of these fifty days it will be delivered, and the prayers and alms of the survivors will help to weigh down the scale of his

virtues; and thus it is that day by day, the men unshaven, and the women with their long black hair floating unbound, those who love him, come and worship at his grave. After the fifty days are over the mourning is relaxed, but there is a monthly celebration at the grave during the first year, and an annual commemoration during seven years or longer.

Prince Takehito has laid aside his sandals and his pilgrim garb and is again at his post on the *Matushima Kan*, making history. As yet the old order and the new go on side by side. The old is rooted deep in the national life. The new? He who lives will see.—*ALTHEA YATENO SANNOMIYA* in the *Nineteenth Century* for March, 1896.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

["SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

Hakodate, Feb. 23, 1.55 p.m.

About noon a slow but prolonged shock of earthquake was experienced here. No damage has yet been reported.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "KORE CHRONICLE."]

Nagasaki, Feb. 22nd, 11.25 a.m.

A Reuter's telegram states:—Greece has asserted her determination to pursue an active policy in defiance of all the Powers of Europe. She has informed the Ambassadors that she will continue dispatching troops to Crete.

Greek troops have captured a fort at Aghia, and four hundred Mussulman soldiers have been made prisoners.

The commanders of the allied fleets of foreign Powers have ordered the Commodore of the Greek flotilla to leave Cretan waters immediately. No reply has been given, and foreign marines now occupy Canea, the principal city.

In the British Parliament, Ministers have been pressed to make a statement on the situation. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, replying for the Government, pleaded that if the Ministry were compelled to make any statement of policy, the premature disclosure would involve danger of disruption in the concerted action of united Europe, and that this concert alone could avert the total dissolution of Turkey by precipitating a great European war.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, February 16.

Three steamers with Greek troops have sailed for Crete having been previously reviewed by the Crown Prince.

The Greek reserves have been called out.

Prince Nicholas of Greece, with a regiment of artillery, has gone to Thessaly.

The Greek Government, in replying to the Powers, accepts the full responsibility of its action.

One hundred thousand Turkish reinforcements are going to Macedonia.

The Powers are discussing a proposal made by Russia for a mixed European occupation of the towns in Crete.

Hongkong, February 16.

The agreement for the opening of the West River has been signed. Wuchon and another port, and four ports of call, are to be opened to trade on the first of June next.

London, 17th February.

The Naval Brigade which is advancing on Benin is being stubbornly opposed, and Commander Pritchard (of H.M.S. *Alecto*) has been killed, and Lieutenant Edward Hunt and Capt. Coe have been wounded.

London, February 19.

Baron von Rosen, Russian Minister at Belgrade, has been appointed to Tokio.

Turkey is sending four men-of-war and ten torpedo-boats to Crete *instantly*, and a second squadron is to follow.

The Turkish Military and Naval Reserves have been called out.

(FROM TONKIN PAPERS.)

Paris, February 5.

Several villages have been burnt in the course of the disturbances round Canea.

February 6.

The Mahomedans of Canea have attacked the Christians in the streets. It is believed that the victims number three hundred.

A part of the town has been fired. Foreign seamen have been lauded to extinguish the conflagration.

February 7.

A lively agitation is in progress in Greece for the union with Crete.

February 8.

The fire at Canea has been got under. Several villages in the environs have been burnt.

February 9.

The Cretan insurgents have proclaimed a union with Greece.

Troubles continue in various parts.

(FROM "LE COURRIER D'HAIPOHONG.")

Paris, February 7.

The strike at Hamburg is at an end. The British steamer *City of Sova* (?) has been wrecked on the coast of Spain, and a large number of lives lost.

Plague has broken out at Kandahar. The Russians have established a military cordon in Amoodaria.

Paris, February 8.

At the request of the Chinese Government, a French mission is leaving for Foochow to take over the supervision of the arsenal.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 287.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—Q to K 5 1—P takes Q
2—R (B 3) to R 3 2—Q takes R
3—R takes Q, mate

2—Q to K 4 1—B to B 2
3—R takes P, mate 2—P to B 4

3—R to R 3, mate if 2—Q takes R

2—Q to K 4 1—Q takes R
3—R to R 3, mate. 2—Anything

Correct answers from W.H.S. and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 288.

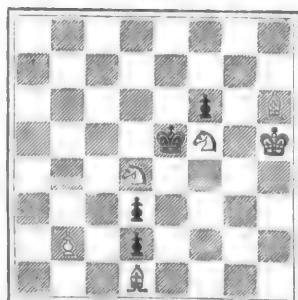
WHITE. BLACK.
1—R to K B 2 1—K takes R (B 7)
2—Q to Kt sq., mate 1—K takes R (B 5)
2—Q to Kt 5, mate 1—P takes Q
2—R (B 4) takes Kt, mate
etc., etc.

Correct answers from W.H.S. and Omega.

PROBLEM No. 291.

By JOSEPH POSPISIL.

BLACK.



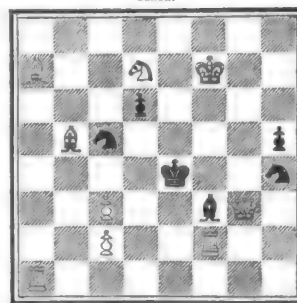
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 292.

By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

STEINITZ-LASKER MATCH.

We reprint from the *St. James's Budget*, of 8th January, a further selection of the games, with Gunsberg's comments thereon.

The only two games won by Steinitz—the twelfth and thirteenth—were gained by the veteran through his rushing an attack early in the play. How very much like this mental struggle is to a physical combat carried on between opponents with a proportionate difference in age, where the older man has no chance unless he can knock out his opponent early in the fight! It follows from this that Steinitz was weakest in a long game. It must, however, also be stated that in the end game, where Steinitz got fatigued, his opponent invariably showed his best form. His strength lies chiefly in a clear view of the board in simple methods, and in playing for position only. Lasker conducted these with consummate skill, and it is to this coincidence of Lasker showing his best form at that stage of the game at which physical fatigue weakened the veteran's powers, that the young champion is indebted for a large number of his victories.

GAME No. 663.

(ELEVENTH GAME).

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

WHITE. Steinitz.	BLACK. Lasker.
1—P to Q 4	1—P to Q 4
2—P to Q B 4	2—P to R 3
3—Q Kt to B 3	3—K Kt to B 3
4—B to Kt 5	4—B to K 2
5—P to K 3	5—Castles
6—Q to Kt 3	6—P takes P
7—B takes P	7—P to B 4
8—P takes P	8—Q Kt to Q 2
9—P to B 6	9—P takes P
10—Kt to B 3	10—Kt to Q 4
11—B takes B	11—Q takes B
12—Castles K R	12—R to Kt sq.
13—Q to B 2	13—Q to Kt 5
14—Kt to Q sq.	14—B to Kt 2
15—Kt to R sq.	15—K R to Q sq.
16—Kt to Q 3	16—Q to Q 3
17—P to B 3	17—Kt (Q 2) to Kt 3
18—B takes Kt	18—B P takes B
19—P to Q Kt 3	19—P to K 4
20—Kt (Q sq.) to B 2	20—Q R to B sq.
21—Q to Kt 2	21—P to B 3
22—K R to B sq.	22—Kt to Q 2
23—R takes R	23—R takes R
24—R to Q B sq.	24—Q to Kt 3
25—R takes R ch.	25—B takes K
26—Q to Q 2	26—B to Kt 2
27—Kt to B sq.	27—Kt to B sq.
28—Q to Kt 4	28—Q takes Q
29—Kt takes Q	29—K to B 2
30—Kt (B 2) to Q 3	30—Kt to K 3
31—K to K 2	31—K to K 2
32—K to Q 2	32—K to Q 3
33—K to B 3	33—P to Kt 4
34—Kt to Q B 2	34—B to B 3
35—P to Q Kt 4	35—B to Kt 4
36—Kt to R 3	36—B to K sq.
37—Kt to Q B 2	37—B to K R 4
38—P to Q R 4	38—P to B 4
39—P to Kt 5	39—P to B 5
40—P to K 4	40—P takes P
41—P takes P	41—B to Kt 3
42—Kt to R 3	42—B takes P
43—Kt to B 4 ch.	43—K to K 2
44—P to Kt 3	44—B takes Kt
45—K takes B	45—Kt to B 4 ch.
46—K to K 2	46—P takes P
47—P takes P	47—Kt takes P
48—Kt takes P	48—Kt to B 6 ch.
49—K to B 3	49—Kt takes P
50—K to Kt 4	50—K to K 3
51—Kt to B 6	51—K to B 3

52-K to R 5
53-P to Kt 4
54-Kt to Kt 8
55-Kt to Q 7 ch.
56-Kt to B 5
57-Kt to R 4
58-Kt to B 5 ch.
59-Kt to R 4
60-Kt to B 3
61-Kt to R 4
62-Kt to Kt 6
63-Kt to Q 5 ch.
64-Kt to Kt 6

52-P to Q R 3
53-Kt to Q 3
54-P to R 4
55-K to K 2
56-Kt to B 2
57-K to K 3
58-K to Q 4
59-K to K 4
60-Kt to Q 3
61-Kt to K 5
62-K to B 5
63-K to Kt 6
64-K to B 6

White resigns.
GAME No. 664.
(TWELFTH GAME).
RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.
Lasker.
1-P to K 4
2-Kt to K B 3
3-B to Kt 5
4-B to R 4
5-P to Q 4
6-B to Kt 3
7-P takes P
8-Q to Q 5
9-Q takes Q ch.
10-B takes B
11-P to B 3
12-Q Kt to Q 2
13-P to Q Kt 4
14-P to Q R 4
15-K to K 2
16-P takes P
17-Kt to K sq.
18-P to B 3
19-Kt to Kt 3
20-B to Kt 2
21-R to K B sq.
22-B to B sq.
23-B to Kt 5
24-B takes R
25-K to Q 3
26-K to B 2
27-K to Kt 2
28-B to Kt 5
29-B takes Kt
30-R to B sq.
Resigns.

BLACK.
Steinitz.
1-P to K 4
2-Kt to Q B 3
3-P to Q R 3
4-P to Q 3
5-B to Q 2
6-B to K 2
7-P takes P
8-B to K 3
9-R takes Q
10-P takes P
11-Kt to B 3
12-B to B 4
13-B to R 2
14-P to Q Kt 4
15-B to Kt 3
16-P takes P
17-K R to B sq.
18-R to B 2
19-K Kt takes P
20-Kt to Q 3
21-Kt to B 5
22-Kt to K 2
23-Kt to Q 4
24-Kt to B 5 ch.
25-R to Q 2 ch.
26-Kt to K 6 ch.
27-Kt takes R
28-Kt to K 6
29-P takes B
30-P to K 4

GAME No. 665.
(THIRTEENTH GAME).
QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

WHITE.
Steinitz.
1-P to Q 4
2-P to Q B 4
3-Kt to Q B 3
4-B to Kt 5
5-P to K 3
6-Q to Kt 3
7-B takes P
8-P takes P
9-Kt to B 3
10-Q to B 2
11-R to Q sq.
12-Kt to Q 2
13-B to K 2
14-Castles
15-Q to Kt sq.
16-Kt to B 4
17-B to B 4
18-B takes P
19-B to B 3
20-B takes Kt
21-P takes B
22-B takes B
23-R to Q 5
24-K R to Q sq.
25-K to B sq.
26-Kt to Q 6
27-R takes Kt
28-Kt to K 4
29-Kt to Kt 3
30-Kt takes R
31-K to B sq.
32-R takes Q B P
33-K to K sq.
34-Q to Q 3
35-K to Q 2
36-K to B sq.
37-Q to B 4 ch.
38-Q to B 4

BLACK.
Lasker.
1-P to Q 4
2-P to R 3
3-Kt to K B 3
4-B to K 2
5-Castles
6-P takes P
7-P to B 4
8-Q Kt to Q 2
9-Kt takes P
10-P to Q R 3
11-Q to R 4
12-P to Kt 4
13-B to Kt 2
14-Q R to B sq.
15-P to Kt 5
16-Q to B 2
17-P to K 4
18-Q to B 3
19-Q to K 3
20-Q B takes B
21-P takes Kt
22-Q takes B
23-R to B 3
24-R to Kt 3 ch.
25-R to R 3
26-R takes P
27-Q to R 5
28-P to B 4
29-R takes P ch.
30-Q to R 7 ch.
31-Q takes Kt
32-Q takes P ch.
33-P to B 5
34-Q to Kt 6 ch.
35-P to B 6
36-P to B 7
37-K to R sq.
38-Resigns.

NAGASAKI VERSUS KOBE.

This correspondence-match (by telegram) of two simultaneous games goes on. We print below the score, so far as it has reached us, with a few comments.

Here is what the *Kobe Herald* says as to the conduct of the match:—"The Nagasaki player appears to have a slight advantage in both games. The Committee in charge of the K.C.C. games

consists of Messrs. Bardens, V. Abraham, de Havilland, Hazeland, Cowen, and Bethell, but not all of these are taking the same amount of interest in the match. This is not as it should be."

GAME A.

VIENNA OPENING.

WHITE.
Mr. Jordan.
1-P to K 4
2-Kt to Q B 3
3-P to K B 4

BLACK.
Kobe Chess Club.
1-P to K 4
2-Kt to K B 3

White offers the Steinits gambit which Black declines, suffering White to gain a pawn instead. Not a very good augury for their success.

4-P takes K P
This is a showy move but unsound, and not likely to catch our Japan Steinits napping.

5-P to Q 4!
6-Q to K B 3!
White already shows his mettle by moves 5 and 6 and Kobe and that they have a foe worthy of their steel.

7-Q takes P
8-B to Q B 4
White keeps the pawn with a fine position and a good game, in spite of Black's threat of a King side attack.

GAME B.

BISHOP'S OPENING.

WHITE.
Kobe Chess Club.
1-P to K 4
2-B to Q B 4
Mr. Jordan adopts the "Berlin Defence," and soon shows that he knows how to defend as well as how to attack.

BLACK.
Mr. Jordan.
1-P to K 4
2-Kt to K B 3
3-Kt takes P
4-Q to K B 3 (P)

White 4th move appears threatening but they evidently overlooked Black's easy rejoinder. Why not 4-Kt takes Kt? Probably Kobe wanted to take the game into a by-path and they have succeeded. But *qui bene?* Nagasaki meets them well with their own weapons.

5-P to Q 3
Kobe again has made Nagasaki a present of a pawn. This might have paid them in the end had they not followed it up by exchanging Bishop for Knight, that seems to be suicidal. Had they retired the Bishop the game might have proceeded as under:

5-B to Kt 3
This was perhaps what they would have expected, but we think Black would have been wary enough to avoid the trap and play 5-B to K 5 which would have upset the little scheme.

6-Kt takes P
7-P to Q 4
8-Q to R 5 ch.
9-Q to R 4
10-Q to R 4
11-B to R 6
12-Kt takes Q
13-B takes Kt and White has the best development besides regaining his pawn. But this is only one of the things that might have been.

6-P takes Kt
7-Kt to K 2
8-B to K 3
And here also Nagasaki has a pawn plus with an excellent game ahead.

CHESS NOTES.

(FROM THE "SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE," OF 30TH JANUARY.)
It is expected that Pillsbury and Showalter will to-day sign articles and complete all arrangements for their championship match, which is scheduled to commence on Monday. Showalter has been indulging in considerable practice work at Philadelphia, and according to present appearances is in as fine trim as he ever was in his life. A few days ago he was opposed to an unusually strong team of Franklin Chess Club experts, including Kaiser, Stuart, Shipley and Ferris, and out of sixteen games played he won twelve, lost three, and drew one in four hours of play. He has also played a number of interesting game with Kemeny and other Philadelphia experts, almost all of which have resulted in the Kentuckian's favour.

Pillsbury is spending his time advantageously in the metropolitan city and is not losing any sleep as a result of anticipating the outcome of the match.

The composition of the team which is to do battle against the English in the forthcoming cable match has practically been determined upon, and the following players may be expected to participate in the struggle for international supremacy: Pillsbury, Showalter, Burille, Barry, Hymes, Hodges, Teed, Helms, Delmar and J. W. Baird of New York.

One of the players who represented England on the occasion of the last match, Burn, is, it is understood, unwilling to lend a hand at this time and no one has as yet been fixed upon to take his place at the boards. Blackburne, Atkins, Bellingham, Locock and Lawrence are pretty sure to be selected as members of the English team, and the remaining players will be chosen from the following: Bird, Lee, Tinsley, Jackson, Jacobs, Trenchard, Cole, Blake, Mills, Harvey and Smith.

The Brooklyn Club have sent out invitations to many prominent citizens to witness the contest, including President Cleveland and President-elect

McKinley, the Governors of the various States, Secretary Olney and other Cabinet officers, and to various Senators and Representatives at Washington, for whom seats and the boxes at the Academy will be reserved.

W. E. Napier, the young player of the Brooklyn Club, is well in the lead for the championship honours of his club. He is but 16 years of age and four years ago was not even familiar with the moves of the pieces.

Lasker and Tschigorin will play a match for 4,000 roubles a side and the championship of the world in St. Petersburg.

The chess tournament which began in Berlin, on January 18th was finished on Thursday 28th. Bardeleben won the first prize, Charousek the second, and Mieses and Cohen divided the third and fourth prizes.

GAME No. 666.

"A PENDANT TASSEL."
(FROM THE "CLIPPER," NEW YORK)
DUTCH DEFENCE.

The following skit shows that even an astute practitioner sometimes gets so intent on catching a sprat that he loses a whale.

WHITE.
Mr. Teed.
1-P to Q 4
2-Q B to Kt 5
3-Q B to R 4
4-B to Kt 3
5-P to K 3
6-K B to Q 3

BLACK.
Mr. Delmar.
1-P to K B 4
2-P to K R 3
3-P to K Kt 5
4-P to K B 5
5-P to K R 4
6-R to K R 3

and White mates in two moves!! The termination of this singularly original and curious chesskin savours somewhat of "The Grab Gambit."

STEINITZ LOQUITUR.

Steinitz, in a letter dated December 17th, admit that he is beaten. He says:—

"Why am I so badly beaten? In the first place; because Lasker is the greatest player I ever met, perhaps the greatest who ever lived. To say so positively would be like making excuses for myself and disparaging other rivals at a time when I am incapable to compete in the first rank. 'A Chess-master has no more right to be ill than a general on the battlefield,' or words to that effect, I once wrote; and I adhere to that. I may state that my fearful breakdown is chiefly due, as usual, to sleeplessness and nervous exhaustion."

TOKYO CHESS CLUB.

This institution is mourning the loss of one of its best players, and most active members, Mr. E. Krug, who has recently gone to live in Osaka. *Per contra* they may hope for a new recruit in Mr. Cowen, the journalist; who, *on dit*, is soon to remove from Kobe to Tokyo. Mr. Cowen is one of the best players in the Kobe Chess Club, and will be a great acquisition to the Club in the capital.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IN LINE
From America per F. M. Co. Thursday, Mar. 4th.
From Europe, via Hongkong per M. M. Co. Sunday, Feb. 28th.
From Hongkong per O. & O. Co. Thursday, Mar. 4th.
From Hongkong per F. & O. Co. Saturday, Mar. 6th.
From America per O. & O. Co. Friday, Mar. 13th.
From Canada, etc. per C. P. R. Co. Monday, Mar. 15th.
From Europe, via Hongkong per N. D. Lloyd Wed. day, Mar. 12th.
From Hongkong per C. P. R. Co. Thursday, Mar. 12th.

* City of Peking left San Francisco via Honolulu on February 12th. † Melbourne (with French mail) left Hongkong on February 12th. ‡ Coptic left Hongkong on February 12th. § Doris left San Francisco on February 12th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES
For Hongkong per F. & O. Co. Sunday, Feb. 28th.
For Portland per O. R. & N. Co. Wed. day, Mar. 3rd.
For America per U. & O. Co. Saturday, Mar. 6th.
For Victoria, B.C. per N. P. Co. Saturday, Mar. 6th.
For Europe, via Shanghai per M. M. Co. Sunday, Mar. 7th.
For America per F. M. Co. Saturday, Mar. 12th.
For Hongkong per U. & O. Co. Monday, Mar. 15th.
For Europe, via Hongkong per N. D. Lloyd Friday, Mar. 12th.
For Canada, etc. per C. P. R. Co. Friday, Mar. 12th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 20th February.—Hongkong via ports, 12th February, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Tacoma, British steamer, 1,662, T. A. Whistler, 21st February.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 30th January, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlin & Co.
Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,360, E. S. Barstow, 21st February.—Melbourne via ports, and

Kobe 20th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 21st February.—San Francisco 2nd February, via Honolulu 9th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
St. Katherine, American barque, 1,153, F. E. Frazier, 21st February.—Post Blakely 1st December, and Clallam Bay 11th, Lumber.—Dr. Y. Nakamura, Tokyo.
Doris, German steamer, 771, Lorenson, 22nd February.—Iloilo, Sugar.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Silver Fleets, American schooner, 72, T. R. Thompson, 23rd February.—Guam, Ballast.—John Kernan.
Java, British steamer, 2,733, J. Chellev, 23rd February.—London via ports, and Kobe 22nd February, General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.
Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 23rd February.—Hongkong via ports, 13th February, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Nestor, British steamer, 1,658, Asquith, 24th February.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 23rd February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 25th February.—Hongkong via ports, 17th February, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Indiana, American ship, 1,413, L. S. Colley, 25th February.—New York 1st September, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Maria Rickmers, German steamer, 3,140, E. Berg, 25th February.—Hamburg via ports, 18th December, General.—M. Raspe & Co.
Konigen Wilhelmina Der Nederlanden (8), Dutch cruiser, Captain Diercks, 25th February.—Nagasaki 22nd February.
Ping Suey, British steamer, 1,982, D. Davis, 26th February.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 25th February, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Pantoni, 26th February.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 5th February, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Kriemhild, German steamer, 1,622, F. Birmann, 20th February.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Hohenollern, German steamer, 2,376, H. Blecker, 21st February.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Oceanien, French steamer, 2,127, R. Schmitz, 21st February.—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Nerite, British steamer, 5,100, Daniels, 21st February.—Havre, London, and Hamburg via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 23rd February.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Tacoma, British steamer, 1,662, T. A. Whistler, 23rd February.—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Koreets (7), Russian gunboat, Commander N. Tchaikovsky, 24th February.—Korea.
Doris, German steamer, 771, Lorenson, 24th February.—Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Admiral Nakhimoff (18), Russian cruiser, Captain N. Nebogatoff, 25th February.—Yokosuka.
Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 25th February.—San Francisco, via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
F. S. Redfield, American schooner, 446, Birkholm, 26th February.—Kobe, Lumber.—Okura Kihachiro.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 26th February.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Martha, German steamer, 2,450, Ohlerich, 26th February.—Mororan, Ballast.—Captain.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Mr. W. C. Gemmill, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mayers, and Mr. G. R. Giegg in cabin; 2 Japanese and 47 Chinese in steerage. For Kobe:—Mr. G. W. Platt, Mrs. C. S. Medhurst, and Miss A. H. Evans in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. B. B. Clifford, Messrs. C. W. Derby, Frank A. Keller, E. G. Bevis, C. S. Medhurst, and Gilbert Robinson in cabin; Mr. J. M. Wright in second class. For Calcutta:—Mr. Jules Le Tanchaud in second class.
 Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco, via Honolulu:—Mr. T. Matsunaga, Mr. K. Den, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. G. Neubert, Mr. Albert J. Marcus, Mr. G. Siegfried, Mr. T. L. Savage, Mrs. T. L. Savage, Mr. M. Akuyama, Mr. E. J. Bates, Mr. M. Ammann, Mr. T. H. Fujita, Miss E. L. Cummings, and Mr. C. F. Johnson in cabin. For

Shanghai:—Mr. Marion Headland, Mr. Samuel Dalton, Mrs. Samuel Dalton, Miss Elizabeth B. Dalton, and Mr. Henry Brewer in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. G. G. Lotman, Mrs. J. H. Rinder, child and nurse, Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons, Mrs. E. Stanley Gibbons, Mrs. E. W. Scott, and Mrs. L. F. Selfridge in cabin.

Per British steamer *Peru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Schuler, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Thomson and 3 children, Captain N. Kirby, Mr. W. Heap, Mr. F. Shaw, Mr. A. G. White, Mr. W. H. Fraser, Baron Leidloff, Mr. Meyer and native servant, Captain Tittle, Mr. M. R. Kochen, and Mr. M. Guggenheim in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss M. J. Denahue, Miss M. E. Wilson, Commander J. Lebedeff, R.I.N., Mrs. E. J. Bell, Rev. J. F. Shepherd, Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Mattie Walton, and Miss Ora V. Scott in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. F. H. Foster and Mr. J. Ralston in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. P. Cochrane, Miss Campbell, Mr. W. J. Morse, Mr. J. C. Swanston, Mr. A. W. Swanston, Miss Scidmore, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fiedler, Mr. and Mrs. Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. Wigham and infant, Mr. J. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Irish and infant, Mr. P. E. Richardson, Mr. H. S. B. Brindley, Mr. P. Kirley, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Bishop and Mrs. Awdry, Mr. S. Atsumi, Mr. H. L. Sulmon, Rev. J. C. Green, Mr. G. Thomas, and Mr. Seel in cabin; 6 passengers in second class, and 376 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, from Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Miss Alice G. Smith, Mr. Geo. Wilson, and Miss Wilson in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. G. S. Hill in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss S. Clausen, Messrs. H. C. Ramsay, B. F. Williams, R. T. Moodie, A. P. Quimboch, Adam Marty, Ralph Smith, and A. V. Gray in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. A. B. Ross, Mr. Albert Ellis, and Captain A. Gove in cabin; 17 Chinese and 4 Japanese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Hohenollern*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Porch, Miss Taal, Master Ben Carew, Miss Marjorie Carew, Dr. S. Fukuoka, Messrs. T. Nishikawa, S. Kinoshita, Moriyoshi Naganuma, T. Takahashi, Mrs. H. Fukuoka, and Mr. Chan Low Cheong in cabin; 4 Chinese and one Turk on deck.

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Mr. N. Okoshi, Mr. and Mrs. Arakawa and 2 infants, Messrs. R. J. Kirby, G. Grimmesey, A. T. Medico, A. Kemeny, Y. Yamazaki, B. Aoki, R. Finch, W. Marshall, Yong Chem, Yu Cheong, An Shong, C. Benkowski, Hagiwara, Alfred Cully, and Y. Scott in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss Sale, Mr. F. Kiene, Mr. E. J. Bates, Mr. R. R. Reed, Mrs. N. W. McIvor, and Mrs. G. W. Middleton in cabin.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu:—Mrs. J. A. Amesbury, Mrs. R. Crawford, Captain S. A. Day, U.S.A., Mr. Wm. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Davis, Miss Donahue, H.R.H. Prince Eui Wha, Mr. C. C. E. Ribiger, Mr. Foster, Miss Agnes Gibson and maid, Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Gale and two children, Miss S. A. Lewis, Count Lebedeff, Mr. J. Ralston, Miss O. V. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Schuler, Rev. and Mrs. Shepherd, Baron Seidlitz, Mr. James Sellar, Miss M. Walton, Mr. A. C. White, Mr. A. E. Wileman, and Miss Wilson.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry, Mrs. Awdry, Mr. S. Atsumi, Mr. J. B. Bloss, Mrs. J. B. Bloss, Mr. Alex. Carus, Miss Campbell, Mr. J. P. Cochrane, Mr. J. E. Corstorphine, Mr. John Dodd, Miss M. A. Gundry, Mr. E. H. Hickman, Mr. Th. Hoech, Mr. R. O. Irish, Mrs. R. O. Irish and child, Mr. E. O. Kenyon, Prince Michel Mirsky, Mr. F. E. Musgrave, Mr. W. J. Morse, Mr. C. E. Richardson, Mr. Joseph Seel, Mr. H. L. Sulman, Lieut. G. A. C. Taylor, Mr. L. Wigham, and Mrs. L. Wigham and child in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	SAF.	NEW	TRA.	HAMIL.	OTHER	TOTAL.
	PACIFIC	YORK	CHICAGO	TON.	ONHAI.	CITIES.
Shanghai...	81	—	—	—	—	81
Yokohama...	1,025	—	—	—	—	1,025
Hongkong...	72	—	—	—	—	72
Total...	1,178	—	—	—	—	1,178

	SAF.	NEW	TRA.	HAMIL.	OTHER	TOTAL.
	PACIFIC	YORK	CHICAGO	TON.	ONHAI.	CITIES.
Shanghai...	5	137	—	—	—	142
Hongkong...	—	91	—	—	—	91
Yokohama...	6	582	—	—	—	588
Total...	11	810	—	—	—	821

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO NEW YORK	PACIFIC OTHER	TOTAL
	CANADA AND WEST.	AND EAST.	COAST CITIES.	PASSENGERS.
Hongkong...	2	—	—	2
Calcutta...	112	—	183	295
Colombo...	—	—	28	28
Foochow...	—	—	904	904
Shanghai...	2,218	—	—	2,218
Kobe...	949	—	—	949
Yokohama...	349	—	—	349
Total...	3,630	—	1,905	4,535

	NEW YORK	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL
	BALES.		
Hongkong and Canton...	15	—	15
Shanghai...	133	—	133
Yokohama...	990	—	990
Total...	1,128	—	1,128

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

At last we are able to chronicle a welcome change in this market, especially in staples. Yarn—A fair business in "Plain" with large purchases of "Gassed." Shirts—Fine business, and about 150,000 pieces have been sold "to arrive." It seems the trade has at last realised that prices will not recede further; so dealers have operated as above. Fancies—Turkey Reds and Velvets in favour, others dull. Woollens—Sales comprise 5,000 pieces Italian Cloth; all else quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds, 35 inches	\$2.40 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds, 35 inches	2.70 to 3.15
F. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	0.75 to 0.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel—1 1/2 yds, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.45
Medium	0.30 to 0.32 1/2
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.25 to 0.27 1/2
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 51 1/2 yds, 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 51 1/2 yds, 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 54 1/2 yds, 56 inches	0.50 to 0.85
Ramblers—Scarlet and Green, 5 to 5 1/2 yds	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	\$37.50 to 39.50
Nos. 18/24, Singles	40.00 to 41.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	44.00 to 45.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	43.00 to 44.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	48.00 to 49.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	61.00 to 62.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain	75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2/100, Plain	99.00 to 100.00
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	72.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	86.00 to 90.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	112.00 to 122.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER POUND.
American Middling	\$22.00 to —
Indian Broach	20.00 to —
Chinese	21.00 to 21.50

METALS.

Holders have advanced their quotations for iron, but find it hard work to drag the market up, and to get buyers to pay the increase demanded. Consequently sales are small at present.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.70 to 3.80
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.90 to 4.00
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.70 to 4.00
Iron Plates, assorted	3.80 to 4.00
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 5.00
Galvanized iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Fin Plates, per box	5.30 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.85 to 1.90

KEROSENE.

Market weak, especially for "futures." "Spot" is scarce; but buyers are not to be scared into operating just now.

American	\$2.20 to 2.35
Russian	2.15 to 2.20
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Some business done in Manila and China sorts at quotations, but the market closes easy with a tendency in buyers' favour. New Takao is offered "to arrive" at \$4, but without finding takers. White—Quiet market, prices fairly steady.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	\$4.00 to 4.10
Brown Manila	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daitong	3.70 to 3.80
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.60
White Java and Penang	6.70 to 6.80
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS. RAW SILK.

Rather better news from consumers and holders are firm at quotations. Stock on the market here is reduced, by the late heavy buying, to 11,000 piculs.

	QUOTATIONS.
Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	\$780 to 785
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	780 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	760 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 2, 11/18 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 2, 13/18, 14/18 den.	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/18, 14/18 den.	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/18, 14/18 den.	680 to 685
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/18 deniers	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	645 to 650
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	630 to 640
Kakedas—Extra	700 to 710
Kakedas—No. 1	680 to 700
Kakedas—No. 11	670 to 675
Kakedas—No. 2	660 to 665
Kakedas—No. 21	650 to 655

WASTE SILK.

Outlook disheartening. Small trade and prices tending further down. Stock 11,000 piculs.

	QUOTATIONS.
Noshi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	90 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Best	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	95 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	85 to 90
Noshi—Shimbu, Best	65 to 70
Noshi—Shimbu, Good	55 to 60
Noshi—Shimbu, Medium	45 to 50
Noshi—Hushu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Hushu, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Hushu, Medium	90 to 100
Noshi—Joshi, Good	65 to 70
Noshi—Joshi, Fair	55 to 60
Kibiso—Filature, Best	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	80 to 85
Kibiso—Joshi, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—Joshi, Fair	20 to 25

TEA.

Nothing doing. Settlements for the whole month of February are only about 200 piculs. Prices all nominal. The milder weather, which has now set in, should be favourable for the new leaf-buds.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	Nom.
Finest	Nom.
Fine	Nom.
Good Medium	\$20 to \$21
Medium	18 to 19
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	14 to 15

BISSET & URE'S SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, February 23rd.
Business generally has been quieter during the last eight days, sellers asking as a rule advanced rates for stocks and buyers the quoted rate.

LOCAL STOCKS.

E. & I. Works.—With a firm offer, we think a small lot might be obtained at \$135. Breweries continue in demand and offers of shares are wanted. Grand Hotels are still wanted at \$195, but holders will not part under \$197.50. Club Hotels unchanged; sellers at \$67.50. Bretts are obtainable at \$8. Langfeldts.—We have to record a further rise in this stock, business having been done at \$190 and \$195. There are now no sellers under \$200. The Nagasaki Hotel, Ltd.—We have received prospectuses from the Directors of this Company who propose to erect a Hotel on the Bund at Nagasaki adjoining the H. & S. Bank, with capital of \$130,000. Applications for shares close on the 15th of March, payment for which is to be made in six instalments, the last of which is not due till the 1st of March, 1898. Copies of prospectuses can be had at this office. The Directors are Messrs. Ringer, F. G. Stone, M. Ginsburg, D. Robertson, and M. E. Paul. Debentures.—Japan Breweries are enquired for at \$10 and Club Hotels remain unchanged as per last quotation. Bretts are wanted at 4 per cent. premium.

Yokohama, February 26th.
We have to report business in North Chinas from Shanghai at \$195 and in Hongkong Ropes from Hongkong at \$160. H. & S. Banks have changed ownership at 176.50 per cent. premium and Punjion Mines have been secured from Hongkong for a local holder at \$10.50. Hongkong Lands have been sold to China to-day at \$76.

In local stocks, Langfeldts have again changed hands at \$195, Club Hotels at \$67.50 and Japan Breweries have risen further with sales at \$305. Oriental Hotels are wanted at \$140. Iron Works might be had at \$135.

JAPANESE SHARE AND PRODUCE MARKET.

(WITH THE LATEST STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.)

FRIDAY, February 26th

Five per cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	100.00
Redemption Loan Bonds	97.00
New Public Loan Bonds	97.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	93.50
Naval Loan Bonds	100.00
War Loan Bonds	100.00
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	100.50
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	90.50
Yokohama Railway Company—paid up yen 50	113.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 50	51.00
Kanagawa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	54.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40	64.50
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 10	30.50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 10	95.50
Saigyo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	90.00
Kawagoye Railway Company—paid up yen 50	47.00
Chukyo Railway Company—paid up yen 20	18.50
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 20	19.50
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 10	70.50
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 10	53.00
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 20	18.50
Hokuyatsu Railway Company—paid up yen 20	30.00
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 45.50	119.50
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	50.00
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	3.00
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	5.00
Isewano Railway Company—paid up yen 10	5.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 10.50	28.00
Nanto Railway Company—paid up yen 10.50	27.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	35.50
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	26.50
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	5.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	215.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	200.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 20	39.70
Kanagatuchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	50.00
Kanagatuchi Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 45	46.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 20	18.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 10	25.75
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	30.00
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50	140.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	75.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25	30.00
Yone Canal Company—paid up yen 70	71.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Company—paid up yen 50	3.50
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 40	13.00
Hokkaido Hemp Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	13.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 50	65.00
Yokohama Electric Light Company—paid up yen 31	43.00
Shingawa Electric Light Company—paid up yen 15	64.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 10	85.50
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	80.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company—paid up yen 100	95.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	305.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	310.00
Nippon Yinko—paid up yen 150	370.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	140.00
Guil National Bank—paid up yen 100	185.00

EXCHANGE.

Scarcely any alteration has taken place in rates of exchange, which are steady at the close.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	3/14
— Bills on demand	3/14 1/2
— 4 months' sight	3/14 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	3/14 1/2
— 6 months' sight	3/14 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.64
— Private 4 months' sight	2.68 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	100 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	100 p.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	165 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	174
On America—Bank Bills on demand	51
— Private 4 months' sight	52 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.14
— Private 4 months' sight	2.18
Har Silver (London)	39 1/2

969

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17.

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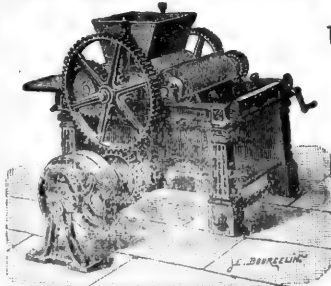
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37

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YOKOHAMA, MARCH 6TH, 1897.

月三年五十二治明 VOL. XXVII.
西曆三月六日

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAR. 6TH, 1897.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th inst. at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. Champneys Irwine, M.A., HERBERT, second son of Mr. W. Pinckney, Milford Hill, Salisbury, to MARY, eldest daughter of Major Hunter, late of Auchterarder, Perthshire, N.B.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Plague is decreasing in India.

THE football season in Yokohama has closed.

JUDGE MOWAT is seriously indisposed at Nagasaki.

MAJOR OYAMA SUKRO, of the General Staff, has been ordered to Europe.

THE Second Marine Products Exhibition will be held at Kobe this year.

THE new currency law has been presented to the House of Representatives.

A FAREWELL dinner was given to the Baron d'Anethan by the Tokyo Club on the 1st inst.

THE proposal to build a Memorial Episcopal

Church in Yokohama to mark the diamond jubilee is finding favour.

THE first sealing schooner to leave Yokohama this season is the *Pointer*, that flies the American flag.

MR. MCKINLEY was duly inaugurated President of the United States of North America on Thursday.

On Wednesday the German and Belgian representatives had farewell audiences with the Emperor and Empress.

WAR Loan Bonds for yen 300,000 were offered for subscription on the 26th ult. by order of the Minister of Finance.

AN English sailor has been committed for trial by H.B.M. Assize Judge on a charge of biting off another sailor's ear.

SMALL-POX is still rife in Yokohama. Singapore has declared Yokohama and Kobe infected ports in consequence.

THE Town Council have decided to tax the telephone and electric light posts in Yokohama at a rate of 20 sen per post.

THE *Kanagawa Maru*, built in England for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is expected to arrive in Japan in a fortnight's time.

THE new Treaty between Turkey and Japan, will be based on the lines of other treaties recently concluded with Japan.

THE Authorities announce that an Exhibition of Trades and Crafts will be held at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce from the 5th inst.

OWING to the open character of the past winter it is feared that the supply of ice collected in and around Yokohama will be exhausted before August.

AN interesting lecture by Dr. Gordon Munro on the X-Rays, was given at the fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society on Friday evening.

THE Cretans having fired on the town of Canes, the men-of-war of Great Britain, Russia, and Germany, bombarded them for 25 minutes. The crisis is now over.

THE Commander and officers of the Russian flagship *Admiral Nakhimoff* were entertained at dinner by the Commander of the Yokosuka port Admiralty on Tuesday.

BARON SHIRANE, ex-Minister of Communications, now in hospital at the Imperial University, received a visit from Count Itagaki, the leader of the *Yi-to*, on Thursday last.

THE Emperor, Empress, and Crown Prince will proceed to Kyoto to take part in the services set apart for the celebration of the 100th day after the death of the Empress Dowager.

THE finances of the foreign municipality of Kobe being in a very straitened condition, the municipal body has decided to sell their property at No. 38, Concession.

KOREA has already appointed a delegate to visit London on the occasion of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. It is expected that Marshal Marquis Yamagata will represent Japan on the auspicious occasion.

THE amount subscribed to the Indian Famine Fund by the communities of Yokohama and Tokyo, totals \$11,247, half of which has been

collected by the Bank of Japan from Japanese subscribers.

A CONFERENCE of mining inspectors will be held in the course of this month at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

LAST Sunday, in Tokyo, some drunken soldiers assaulted a carriage that was conveying the daughter of the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*. The soldiers have been told off for trial by court martial.

THE Powers, having decided on granting autonomy to Crete on the basis of full equality of rights for Mussulmans and Christians, will probably send, on March 2, a Joint Note to the Greek Government announcing the above decision.

THE newly appointed Russian Minister to Japan, Baron Rosen, will arrive about the end of May next. Mr. de Speyer, now in charge of the Russian Legation, will remove to Seoul, Korea, and Mr. Waeber, will be appointed to Mexico.

A STEAMER conveying 395 bags of postal matter and seven passengers, together with a crew of four, that left the Saigo Post Office, Shimane Prefecture, for the Mihoseki Post Office, Idsu Province, on the 28th January, encountered a storm during the voyage and was lost.

MR. KATAOKA CHOKUON, President of the Nippon Kairiku Hoken Kaisha (Japanese Sea and Land Insurance Company), will leave Osaka for Europe on the 16th inst. with some officials of the Nippon Seimei Hoken Kaisha (Japanese Life Assurance Company).

SEÑOR DON JOSE DE LA RICA Y CALVO, Spanish Minister in Tokyo, has informed the Government that Don Hilarión Gonzalez del Castillo, has been appointed Spanish Consul at Nagasaki; Don Ernesto Freyre is appointed Consul at Osaka and Kobe; and Don Enrique Ortiz y Pi to Formosa.

MR. OI KENTARO and other promoters are starting the Chuyetau Railway Company, to run from Teradomari, Niigata Ken, to Nibitau, via Yahiko, Shirano, and Kosodo. There will be two branch lines, the total length of the tracks being 40 miles. The Company has a capital of yen 1,800,000.

JUST as Importers were beginning to pull themselves out of the groove of depression in which they have been living these past three months, a sudden drop occurs in Exchange, while prices have gone up in Manchester and the West generally, and now they cannot accept the offers that come in. The contemplated change in the currency of Japan has undoubtedly caused this weakness in Silver, but the rise in Manchester prices can be set down to increased demand at home and abroad for piece and cotton goods generally. There are signs, certainly, that buyers here will come round in time to hold-ers views, but meanwhile little business of a satisfactory character can be put through. Yarns are slow, Shirts dull; Fancies and Woollens without change. There is no great demand for Metals, though the large arrivals of Pig have depressed prices. In Kerosene holders are firm in view of the falling exchange, though the arrival of 170,000 cases of Chester has brought rates to \$2.00 and \$2.05. A fair business has been done in Brown Sugars, prices hardening for Manila and China sorts. Whites are steady, with no great sales. A good trade is to be noted in the leading export, both Europe and America buying freely. The stock is down to 9,500 piculs now. A very small demand is reported in Waste. Tea is almost stagnant, awaiting new crop rumours.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The problem of adopting the gold standard in Japan is apparently matured, at least within the Cabinet. A Government Bill on the subject will, it is expected, be placed in the hands of the members of the Lower House at a very early date.

Though approving in principle, the *Nichi Nichi* condemns the Government's procedure as open to the charge of hastiness, and for that reason is obliged to oppose the contemplated change. Our contemporary enumerates four measures which, in its opinion, should be taken as preliminary essentials to settling the question. In the first place, a Special Committee must be re-appointed to examine the problem. A Monetary Investigation Committee, appointed four years ago, during the Ito Cabinet's tenure of power forwarded a report of its deliberations in July, 1895. The majority of the Committee were then opposed to any change in the currency system. Circumstances are very different now from what they were then, and it is necessary to appoint another Special Committee, as the old one no longer exists.

In the second place, negotiations should be opened with neighbouring countries and with countries of the Occident, the former with the view of persuading China and others to adopt the gold standard, and the latter with the view of ascertaining the opinion of the Western world about the currency question in general and the contemplated change of the Japanese currency in particular. Japan must endeavour to be in close financial touch with Europe and America in the matter of currency and to that end the use of gold is essential, gold being, after all, a universal medium of exchange the world over. Thirdly, Government Loans must be re-adjusted before changing the monetary system, for there is no reason why Japan should pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on her Bonds after the gold standard is adopted. Fourthly and lastly, the most careful researches should be carried out before fixing the ratio between gold and silver, so that whatever figure is least liable to fluctuation may be obtained. The Government's plan of fixing the ratio at 1 of gold to 32 of silver can not be considered a wise decision, inasmuch as it artificially reduces silver to a price of 200 yen as against gold that is really worth only 192 to 193 yen. Unless all those preliminary points be most conscientiously attended to, the *Nichi Nichi* can not bring itself to approve the Government's plan.

The *Nippon* also gives conditional consent to the change of the currency system, but we are perplexed to comprehend its first condition, namely, that commercial transactions with silver-using countries, as China and Korea, and with gold countries, as Europe and America, should be safe-guarded. Its second condition is that the public must be assured of the baselessness of its suspicion that the adoption of the gold standard is merely for the purpose of facilitating the raising of a foreign loan, and that gold will flow from the country as a result of the expansion of the national defences.

The *Kokumin* urges the Cabinet to disregard any clamour raised by the Opposition papers. They endeavour to throw discredit on the scheme lest the adoption of gold monometallism should add to the stability of the Matsukata Cabinet. The only course open to the Cabinet is to resolutely carry out the scheme.

The *Osaka Asahi* is not so eager as the *Kokumin* to see the change effected. It declares that before a decision is taken, experts must be invited to employ matured judgment, business-men must be asked to formulate their views as to the effect that the adoption of the gold standard would have upon Japan's commerce and industry; and, lastly, an appeal

should be made to the verdict of the public at large. Meanwhile, however, the Government must not delay about placing a Bill before the Diet, not necessarily to hasten the consummation of the change, but chiefly to dispose of various rumours now publicly circulating, and also to enable the nation to form a clear judgment on the subject.

The *Shogyo* argues that the most important point to be settled before any definite conclusion can be arrived at is whether the gold price of silver is likely to fall hereafter, or whether it can safely be considered to have reached its lowest point, so that any change to be anticipated in the future will be in the direction of appreciation.

The *Sekai-no-Nippon* makes a curious observation. Though itself not particularly opposed to the adoption of gold monometallism, rather, indeed, desirous, on the whole, of that consummation, it feels some misgivings when it observes the public so universally infatuated about the gold standard. Our contemporary seems to have forgotten that such influential business-men as Mr. Nakamigawa and Mr. Shibuzawa Eiichi are not in favour of the proposed change, and that the Opposition papers are all against the Government's measure.

The *Tokyo Economist's* article on the subject is somewhat enigmatical and leaves much unsaid which the public must be eager to hear. It alleges that, judging by observations of the market for the two decades ended in 1893, the fluctuations in the prices of commodities were greater in gold than in silver, and that it is consequently inexplicable why the more unstable gold should be substituted for the less unstable silver. The silver price of gold has been pushed to an abnormal point, chiefly as a result of artificial operations. But there is no gain-

saying that the ratio between the metals will sooner or later be restored to something like the old figure. Hence, in adopting the gold standard, the greatest circumspection must be employed in fixing that ratio. A short note appended at the end of the last number of this periodical observes that, if the gold standard be adopted merely to facilitate the raising of foreign loans, nothing could be more thoughtless and absurd. The measure, as contemplated by the Cabinet, does not seem to confer any benefit upon the people, and consequently the problem does not appear to call for such urgent solution. The idea of the Japanese Treasury must be called heroic, inasmuch as, by fixing the ratio between gold and silver at the abnormal figure of 1 to 32, it proposes to throw the gold and silver market of the world out of order.

The return of the Korean King to his Palace pleases vernacular papers. Whatever motive be really entertained by Russia, writes the *Nippon*, if His Majesty's return was a result of the Russo-Japanese convention, the action of the Great Northern Power, in this instance, at any rate, must be regarded with favour. Whether Russia really intends to respect the sovereignty of Korea remains to be seen. The nomination of Kim Pyong-si as Premier, on the day of the King's return, is another satisfactory incident, for Kim refused to accept the nomination because the residence of the King in a foreign legation not only was in itself derogatory, but also involved the grave evil of the Cabinet's being overshadowed by the Court, or rather, by unprincipled favourites of the King. More or less hope may now be entertained for the disappearance of that evil.

Since the organization of the Matsukata Cabinet, argues the *Kokumin*, Japan has gradually succeeded, or rather the natural course of events has enabled Japan to succeed, in winning the increased friendship of England and America in connection with her Korean policy. The return of the King to his Palace is a result of the natural course of events rather than an

achievement of the Matsukata Cabinet. None the less, this emergence of Japan from her isolation in connection with Korean affairs, isolation to which she was reduced when the Ito Cabinet held office, is creditable to the foreign policy of the Matsukata Cabinet, as compared with that of the Ito Cabinet, and to the diplomatic ability of Count Okuma as compared with that of his predecessor.

The *Osaka Asahi* publishes two articles in connexion with Japan's diplomacy. The first relates to Count Okuma's first speech before the House of Representatives; the second, to the return of the Korean King to his Palace. The *Osaka* journal appreciates highly the Count's declaration that the best diplomacy must be based on justice and must conform with the principles of the law of nations. Our contemporary, reversing the hackneyed aphorism declares that right is might; an axiom from which a country's true foreign policy may easily be deduced. The second article deals with the general Korean policy of Japan as much as with the particular event of the King's return. The latter is attributed to Russia's having become convinced of the unwisdom of interfering too much in Korean affairs, and having resolved, in consequence, to compass her ends by less direct and more circumspect methods. At the same time, now that Russia is understood to have obtained the consent of China to carry her Siberian Railway through Manchuria, she need not attach to Korea the same importance as before. Concerning the attitude that Japan should assume towards Korea, it must in future be negative. Her list of positive policies in the peninsula has been exhausted, and not one of them has borne satisfactory fruit. She must, therefore, direct her energies towards maintaining and defending the rights she has acquired from Korea, and towards promoting her social and commercial relations with that country.

The *Sekai-no-Nippon* doubts whether the text of the Russo-Japanese convention, as lately published by the Foreign Office, is complete. The ground of its doubt is the absence of any provision about drilling Korean soldiers. That is a matter involving grave issues, and it is exceedingly improbable that any Japanese envoy accredited to conclude a convention of the kind should have overlooked such a point; above all an envoy like Marshal Yamagata.

The *Mainichi* regrets that Count Okuma should have preferred to leave the House of Representatives on the last occasion before the questions to be put to him were exhausted, as they would evidently have been had he remained a few minutes longer. He was on the point of setting a good example to the Cabinet Ministers, but his intention was marred on the very threshold of consummation. Moreover, the President's ruling to pass to the Order of the Day before the discussion evoked by Count Okuma's remark to a certain member had been concluded, was not proper. As to the part played by a section of the members with regard to the Count's remark, it was not less reckless than ignominious.

The *Yiji* offers a suggestion to politicians. It is that they should no longer adopt the principles of progress or freedom as a platform, for these are things that can not be monopolized by any one party. In Japan, the creation of castes or Peers furnishes good material to be used as a platform, for this business is peculiar to Japan and, unlike the custom of other countries, is used or abused for rewarding Government officials alone, whereas the same distinction should be extended to merit at large. Whether the *Yiji* is serious in this criticism we can not clearly decipher.

We have to record the sudden death of Rear-Admiral Dupuis, which occurred at Curdridge Grange, Botley, Hampshire. Admiral Dupuis greatly distinguished himself during the China War of 1857, being present in many actions on the Canton River, Fatshan Creek, and at the final assault of Canton.

OPINIONS OF THE VERNACULAR
PRESS ON THE NEW COINAGE
SYSTEM.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* strongly opposes the adoption of gold monometallism, as proposed by the Government. It justly says that the system of national currency is too vitally important to be touched without extreme circumspection, and it denounces the idea of meddling with such a matter merely for the sake of tiding over a temporary financial difficulty. Others may regard this recourse to gold monometallism as a measure dictated by considerations of permanent national advantage, but the *Nichi Nichi* persists in viewing it as an ephemeral expedient and nothing more. Besides, it will not, according to our contemporary, achieve even the passing purpose contemplated by the Government. The gold standard itself may not be objectionable, but the precipitancy displayed by the Authorities in dealing with a question that touches the very vitality of commercial and industrial progress can not be too strongly denounced, and is, in point of fact, denounced by all the leading economists and savants in Japan. The plain duty of the Cabinet, before committing the country to a step of such far-reaching consequences, was to refer the question to the best talent available. Only the year before last, a carefully organized committee, selected and appointed under the auspices of the Ito Cabinet, declared, as its deliberate conviction, that the time had not come for attempting to change the system of silver monometallism prevailing in Japan. To that declaration the Matsukata Cabinet has paid no manner of attention. Then, again, there is the High Council of Agriculture and Commerce. Its views have not been consulted. Neither have the Chambers of Commerce been invited to formulate their ideas. In short, a question of importance that can not be over-estimated, is rushed forward to solution with haste and airiness that would be surprising even in the case of an insignificant problem.

In another article the same paper attacks the Statement of Reasons attached to the Bill. In that Statement it is alleged that the disadvantages of the silver standard are recognised by the world and have made themselves felt in Japan's commercial and industrial development. Nothing could be falsier. The opinions of financiers and political economists, the world over, are rapidly turning in the direction of silver. Adherence to gold monometallism has inflicted serious ills on Occidental countries, whereas Japan owes much of her prosperity to the use of silver. The facts could scarcely be more flagrantly misrepresented than they are in the Government's Statement of Reasons. It is utterly giddy on Japan's part to suddenly declare her allegiance to a system that is rapidly becoming discredited in the eyes of the leading economical experts of the world. Further, the language of the Statement plainly suggests that the adoption of gold monometallism will facilitate the entry of foreign capital into Japan. That is more than doubtful. So long as India was a silver-using principality, Englishmen, Germans, and Frenchmen vied with one another in placing capital at her disposal, but, so soon as she closed her mints to the coinage of silver, the financial unwisdom of the step shook foreign confidence and money ceased to be easily

procurable from abroad. Japan's experience will probably be similar. She has prospered under a silver system, and the world, believing in her prosperity, would be quite willing to supply her with capital. But if she strikes the buttress of her prosperity, it is exceedingly questionable whether her future may not be judged too gloomy to warrant the confidence of foreign capitalists. It is further alleged in the Statement of Reasons that an exceptionally favourable opportunity now offers for adopting the gold standard, inasmuch as the Chinese indemnity will serve as a gold reserve. Nothing could be more misleading. One half of the indemnity has been used, and the uses of the other half are already fixed. It is to be devoted to purposes of naval and military expansion, and the greater part of it will have to be sent abroad to pay for ships, guns, and munitions of war. Surely the Government must think that it has an audience of children when it tells the public that money, the expenditure of which is already pledged, can be laid by as a reserve for a system of gold currency.

The *Hochi Shimbun* is strongly in favour of the Bill. It says that the advocates of bimetalism are confined to academical ranks, and that gold monometallism has the approval of all practical economists. Moreover, to pretend that the solution of the problem is being undertaken with undue haste, is an exaggeration. In point of fact; the question has been before the nation for at least four years, and men are now as fully qualified as they will ever be to come to a decision. The gold system ought to be adopted without delay.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* believes that practically all the statesmen, political economists, and business men of the empire, not excluding those engaged, directly or indirectly, in foreign trade, favour the proposed change. Its opponents are an insignificant minority. Since the beginning of the *Meiji* era, no great problem has found such unanimity of opinion throughout the nation, and it is the plain duty of the Government to respond to the nation's wishes. The *Kokumin* does not attempt to expose any arguments for this general faith in gold, but merely calls upon the Diet to give effect to the people's will. It has no doubt that the Lower House will do its duty in the matter, but it fears that the Ito supporters in the Upper House may treat this great national question in a party spirit, unwilling that the credit of introducing such a signal reform should fall to the Matsukata Cabinet. The ratio between gold and silver is notably favourable now for the proposed change. Silver-using countries have reaped all the advantages that can accrue from the depreciation of the white metal. Moreover, Japan is never likely to have in hand, without any effort, such a large quantity of gold available for a currency reserve. Patriotic men of all parties should unite to prevent the loss of such a unique opportunity. As to the Government's programme, it seems to be excellent in every respect. Some people are disposed to think that unless the exchange of 1-yen silver coins be rapidly effected, changes in the gold-price of the white metal may cause much inconvenience. But the quantity of such coins to be dealt with is small. Those circulating in Japan do not exceed from 20 to 30 million yen, and

those circulating abroad seem to be very few in number. There may be some in the hands of the Chinese, but, as a rule, they have been stamped or otherwise defaced, so that, according to the coinage regulations, they cease to be ranked as currency.

The *Nippon's* tone suggests that it attributes this change of the monetary system primarily to what it calls "the abnormal programme of military and naval expansion inaugurated by the Ito Cabinet." Count Matsukata, it was expected, would have modified that programme, but the interval at his disposal before the meeting of the Diet was too short to permit of the elaboration of any sweeping change. He concluded that the best and most moderate plan was to follow on the lines of his predecessors, and to save the situation by means of currency reform. The time is ripe for such a reform. The opinion of the world favours it, and the progress of Japan's commerce and industry demands it. The direct result of the programme of military and naval expansion has been to add to the taxation burdens of the people; the indirect result has been to increase the national debts. The raising of additional divisions for the Army has withdrawn a number of wealth-winners from productive to unproductive operations. Cries of distress are heard from all sides. Having dwelt at considerable length upon apparently irrelevant details connected with military and naval affairs, the *Nippon* lapses into a characteristic diatribe about the necessity of preferring the *Samurai* spirit to the mercantile spirit, and dismisses the currency problem in that fashion.

Public opinion, writes the *Fiji Shimpō*, was for a time undecided about this question of the standards, but of late the majority have undoubtedly ranged themselves on the side of gold, and the Government being unanimously in favour of the yellow metal it may be taken for granted the change will be effected. The general reason assigned is that the civilized world has definitely pronounced in favour of gold as the standard of value. All the great countries of the world use that metal and have come to regard silver as merely subsidiary to gold. To hold by the silver standard under such circumstances is to stand apart from the sphere of the recognised financial authorities, and to employ an inferior medium of exchange. Such reasoning is, of course, somewhat vague. If the subject be examined more minutely, other arguments are found to exist. For many years Japan has been favoured by chance. She has been using a money that constantly depreciated with regard not only to commodities but also to the money of Western nations, and the consequence is that, on the one hand, the cost of her labour has been decreasing relatively and the price commanded by its productions increasing. She has prospered greatly by that happy chance. But the benefits derived from it had about reached their maximum when the war with China broke out, and she now finds herself confronted by two difficulties. The first is that she has to find large sums for purposes of national armament and commercial expansion, but is shut out from supplies of cheap capital on account of her silver standard. The second is that the Occident is beginning to talk seriously of reverting to bimetalism. Should that contingency occur, and should the gold-price of silver appreciate to any great extent, Japan would find herself

terribly handicapped, and her material progress would be seriously checked. Her wisest course is to safeguard herself against that evil by boldly adopting the gold standard and fixing silver at its present ratio. This argument seems to be diametrically opposed to the view of those that advocate the adoption of gold because silver is no longer the metal of civilized nations, but both contentions make equally for the abandonment of silver monometallism. Many people imagine that the adoption of the gold standard will be followed by a large influx of foreign capital, that the rate of interest will fall, that the price of public securities will rise, and that a time of general prosperity will ensue. Doubtless that view finds many supporters in the Diet, and will help to pass the Bill. The *Fiji* then goes on to state its own opinions. The gist of them is that, theoretically, it does not advocate the use of gold alone, or silver alone, or both in combination. History shows that sometimes the one is more advantageous; sometimes the other, and sometimes the two together. But it is beyond question that Japan has benefited immensely by using silver, and the *Fiji* does not attach the smallest importance to the argument that silver is a discredited metal, or that a nation employing it takes low financial rank. It thinks that the longer Japan can preserve her present system, the better equipped she will be for industrial competition with other nations. There is as yet no certainty of a return to bimetalism in the West, and it would seem that no hasty step is yet called for on Japan's part. But the *Fiji* writes in a half-hearted way. It evidently regards the adoption of the gold standard as a foregone conclusion, and refrains from any resolute attempt to oppose it.

FAREWELL DINNER TO BARON D'ANETHAN.

On the evening of the 2nd instant, the members of the Tokyo Club entertained the Belgian Representative, Baron d'Anethan, at a farewell dinner. His Excellency being about to proceed to Europe on leave of absence. Sixty of the members were present, among them being all the Foreign *Chefs de Mission*, with the exception of the German and Italian Representatives, who were unavoidably prevented from attending; practically the whole staff of the Foreign Legations; many Japanese—officials of high standing and private gentlemen—and a contingent of varying magnitude from almost every nationality included among the foreign residents of Japan. It would have been difficult to bring together a more representative gathering, or one whose composition bore more marked testimony to the universality of the esteem and affection entertained for the departing guest.

After the health of the Emperor of Japan had been drunk, Mr. G. Lowther, Vice-President of the Club, rose and said:

GENTLEMEN,—I have a very pleasant duty to perform in proposing the health of our guest of the evening, Baron d'Anethan, the Belgian Minister, who is departing for Europe on leave of absence, and in the very few words I have to say, I intend to make use of my own, the English language, a language of which our guest has such a complete command. It is indeed hardly necessary for me to say anything. The numbers that have gathered here to-night and the various nationalities they represent are sufficient proofs that our guest has been fully appreciated—appreciated not only by his own nationals but by all the foreigners in the

East, and by all those of the country the hospitality of which we here enjoy. You are probably most of you aware that this is not the first time that Baron d'Anethan leaves Japan. He was here as a Secretary some years ago; it is not necessary for me to say how many years; for I was not here at the time. He, no doubt, left the country then with a halo of popularity around him, but I have much doubt whether the halo of popularity which surrounded him then, as a young man, was greater than the halo of popularity which surrounds him now that he leaves Japan in the prime of life. Speaking as a junior member of the Diplomatic Corps, I am bound to say, and in this I am sure I shall carry all those in the same position with me, that we have always met at his hands with the greatest kindness and consideration. Speaking as a member of this Club, and here again I am convinced that I shall meet with no denial, I say that in him we have found a genial companion and a good friend. It may not be unknown to you that during the past two years Baron d'Anethan went through a somewhat severe and long illness, of which he even now sometimes feels the effects, and this has indeed partially prompted his journey to Europe. In wishing him good-bye to-night, we can not do better than add our heartiest wishes for his prompt and complete recovery. If it should please his King and Government to direct that he should return here, I am sure we shall all endeavour to receive him with the same cordiality with which we have tried to entertain him to-night. If, however, it should please his King and Government to send him to another post, we can only hope that the change may mean a step on the ladder of official promotion which will eventually land him in the highest post of the Diplomatic career of his country. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of our guest, Baron d'Anethan.

Baron d'Anethan, who, on rising, received an ovation said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—If I venture to speak in English the few words that I have to say to you, it is not because I am not fully sensible of my deficiencies in that language. I should be glad to enjoy the same advantage as our Vice-President and to speak to you in my own tongue, but, imperfect as my knowledge of English is, I think that I can manage to tell you how much, how very much, I appreciate the cordial and kind farewell you have given me this evening. Gentlemen, truly when I see how many of you have assembled here to-night to bid me good-bye, and when I note the enthusiasm with which you have drunk my health, and, above all, the genuine heartiness of your response to Mr. Lowther's kind hopes for my speedy return, I feel that it has not fallen to my lot hitherto, and that it can scarcely fall to my lot hereafter, to have such solid cause for happiness and gratitude. Looking round this table, I see represented here members of every nationality among whom I have the honour and privilege to number friends and acquaintances, and if anything could enhance the value of the good feeling evinced towards me by your manner of entertaining me, it would be the universal character of this gathering. What gives me special satisfaction is to see so many Japanese among you, official as well as private. I am not a club man. We old men—or, rather, as your Vice President put it, we men in the prime of life—who have the advantage of being married—well, gentlemen, there are domestic relations in our case that prevent us from being unconditionally club men. But I thoroughly appreciate the value of a club, and it has been a keen source of satisfaction to me to frequent this club, not alone for the sake of the delightful society I have found here, but also because I see the immense benefits conferred by such an institution in a city like Tokyo. Those benefits are illustrated this evening, in the number of different nationalities represented here, and in the numerous attendance of our Japanese friends. Within these walls Japanese and Westerners cement acquaintanceship and friendship far more intimate than could be otherwise brought about, and I do not hesitate to say that the oftener we can here meet the people of this charming country, the more truly shall we understand each other and the kindlier will be our relations. I assure you that the pleasure you have conferred on me by this most undeserved demonstration is deepened and enhanced by the evidence thus afforded of the growth of such relations. Gentlemen, nothing but good should be spoken, they say, of the dead. A man who takes leave of his friends probably receives at their hands a degree of tolerance and consideration that might not be extended to him if he were continuing among them. But if your exceeding kindness suggests that I am, in one sense, to be numbered with the defunct, it never-

theless inspires me to hope that I shall survive in your memories. It is true, as your Vice-President has said, that this is not my first leave-taking of Japan. I am almost an old resident, and I can honestly say that the longer I have lived here, the longer I have desired to live here. I love Japan, and it is my cherished hope that I may come back again. When I do, gentlemen, I hope that you—do not be alarmed. I am not going to ask you for another dinner—I hope that you will welcome me with something of the cordiality that you are showing towards me this evening. I thank you heartily for that cordiality. I thank you for this demonstration of which any man might justly be proud, which I reckon as the happiest experience of my life, and I drink to the health of this friendship-making institution and of its Vice-President, Mr. Lowther. This speech was received with rounds of applause.

ECONOMIC TOPICS.

The Government has decided to change the mode of subsidizing the Nippon Railway and the Tanko Railway. Instead of determining the rate of subsidy after the profit and loss account has been made up, the Government now intends to estimate the amount of guarantee in advance. The Nippon Railway has acquiesced in the Government's request, but negotiations with the other Railway Company have not yet been brought to a conclusion. The Nippon Railway is receiving a Government subsidy,—or rather its profits are guaranteed by the Government—for the 4th and 5th sections, the former for six years more and the latter for a little over nine years. According to the present agreement, the guarantee will aggregate about 2½ million yen. In consideration of this benefit, however, the Company has to put up with a good deal of official interference. For instance, the receipted accounts must be presented for each section, the salaries of experts and other employés, the cost of plant and so forth, must strictly conform with the standards set for Government Railways. Naturally, these restrictions have evoked constant complaints from the officers of the Company, who are of opinion that the railway would pay much better if the subsidy was withdrawn altogether. According to the new system of guaranteeing profits, the Government will save, and the Company lose, about 600,000 yen. But the Company was quite willing to sacrifice that sum, if it could divest itself of official interference. However, continues the *Fiji*, from which we are quoting, the Company appears to have undertaken a sacrifice without receiving reparation in any shape. For so long as the original agreement remains unaltered, the Government will be entitled to interfere with the Company. The latter does not appear to have asked the Government to amend or annul the original agreement when it assented to the new proposals.

Similar inconvenience accompanies the Government's guarantee of the profits of the Tanko Railway Company. It is therefore confidently believed that the Company will consent to the Government's proposal to reduce the guarantee, and thereby effect a loosening of the leading-strings. The point was alluded to in the House of Representatives, when the Budget was under discussion. The Diet's and the Government's idea is to cut down the bounty to 160,000 yen, whereas, according to the original terms of the contract, the Company was to receive about 240,000 yen.

A big iron foundry scheme is on the

tapis. The chief projector is Mr. Amenomiya Keijiro, who acquired notoriety in connection with the Water-pipe Scandal Case. He owns an iron mine in Iwate Ken, and this has induced him to start an iron foundry of his own on a large scale. The total potential yield of iron ores in Japan is estimated at 150 million tons, so that there is an abundant supply of raw material for extensive iron-works. The Government Iron Foundry is too limited in scope to deal with the matter satisfactorily, for it is not expected that large results can be obtained by a foundry with only a capital of four million yen. Mr. Amenomiya and other owners of iron mines think that a big foundry with, say, 27 million yen capital, ought to pay. Such an extensive private enterprise must obtain Government aid, and the projectors have resolved to ask the Government to guarantee profits of 6 per cent. They have already drawn up a circular earnestly enlisting support in influential quarters. The members of the House of Representatives elected from Iwate, Akita, Aomori, Yamagata, and Niigata, where iron mines are situated, have secretly decided to ask the House to endorse the project. The Liberals and the National Unionists are favourably inclined to the scheme, while members of the *Shimpo-to* representing constituencies in the Sanyo and Sanin districts favour it, those districts producing a large quantity of sand iron. Therefore, should the matter be put before the House, it would most probably pass. What attitude the Upper House will assume cannot be predicted with any certainty. On the side of the Government, Count Matsukata and Viscount Nomura are said to approve the scheme. One difficulty is the want of competent experts to undertake the superintendence of the work. There is only one expert now in Japan who could undertake the task, Professor Noro, but he is in prison on a charge of bribery in connection with the Water-pipe Scandal.

EARNEST STUDENTS.

Innumerable incidents of earnest studentship are recorded in Oriental annals: the lad that tied a dagger under his chin to keep himself from nodding; the boy that deciphered his Analects by the light of the moon reflected from the snow; the youth that practised caligraphy by the aid of glow-worms, and any number of men that nearly starved themselves to death for the purpose of saving money to buy books. The students of the Royal English School in Sôul have added another instance to the list. They have decided to do without tiffin in order to procure an English teacher and a gymnasium. It appears that the lads were already in the habit of dispensing with a mid-day meal, and that the King, learning of the fact, decided to make them an allowance of 5 *sen* per head daily. But the boys saw in this grant only an opportunity to improve their scholastic opportunities. They held a meeting, and resolved that the money should be applied to pay some one for teaching them how to translate Chinese into English, and also to provide a gymnasium. There is promise for a nation with a rising generation of that type.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Marquis Ito's attitude towards the problem of the gold standard has been the subject of some contradictory rumours. The *Mainichi Shimbun* represents him as alleging that the adoption of gold monometallism is essential for Japan, and that the present time is eminently fitted for making the change. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* declares that it is false to attribute such views to the Marquis, and that, on the contrary, the ex-Premier has declined to pronounce any definite opinion on the subject, being persuaded that its importance is too great to permit hasty treatment, and that to change the standard without the utmost deliberation and exhaustive inquiry, would be extremely dangerous. Our contemporary adds that, on the occasion of the recent interview between Count Matsukata and Marquis Ito, the latter entered very minutely into the theories expounded by financial experts and the precedents furnished by the experience of various nations, and without committing him to any final declaration, did not hesitate to say that he was opposed to Count Matsukata's project of carrying the change into immediate effect. Count Inouye's views are given by the *Sekai-no-Nippon*. They are even more guarded than those of Marquis Ito. The Count is represented as saying that it is entirely false to include him among the strong advocates of the gold standard. He thinks that the first thing to be done is to place the national economy on a sound basis, and that, pending that consummation, currency reform of the kind indicated would be useless. The Liberal organ does not explain what is meant by "placing the national economy on a sound basis," but it quotes Count Inouye as adding that so long as things remain in their present groove—in other words, so long as the balance of trade is heavily against Japan—to give up silver and adopt a gold currency would be a hopeless undertaking. We suspect, however, that the *Sekai-no-Nippon's* interviewer did not clearly comprehend Count Inouye's statement. For it is plain that if gold were made the unit of currency, its ratio to silver being fixed at 32 to 1, then since the value of the yellow metal for purchasing purposes would be greater in Japan than in any other country, it would tend to gravitate to Japan rather than to leave it. From one point of view, indeed, the outflow of Japan's stock of specie might be increased by the change, but that argument appears to be outside the views enunciated by Count Inouye.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A RUSSIAN CARRIAGE.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 28th ultimo, the carriage of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires was returning from Ueno Park, with Mademoiselle de Speyer, a little girl of three or four, and her nurse. Near Kanda-bashi several drunken soldiers were disporting themselves. They paid no heed to the warning cries of the groom accompanying the carriage, and as it drove up, one of them lurched against the horses, or was struck by them. He immediately began to pound the horses and kick the carriage, and being resisted by the groom and coachman, he was joined by his tipsy comrades, of whom there were

four. Testimony collected by the police goes to show that two of the five inebriates were disposed to check the violence of the others, but, if that be so, their efforts were of a most helpless character, for the impression conveyed to the coachman, groom, and occupants of the carriage was that the soldiers belaboured the horses, seized the wheels of the carriage, with the apparent intention of upsetting it, and menaced the nurse and child with their fists. A crowd quickly gathered, and a woman hastened to call the police, while a man, seemingly a *finrikisha* coolie, jumped upon the steps of the carriage and protected the nurse and child, who were both painfully alarmed. The soldiers then broke off one of the carriage lanterns and threw it at the nurse, happily without injuring her. Just then a police-man arrived upon the scene, and the drunken soldiers at once turned their attention to him, handling him very roughly. Meanwhile, the carriage drove off. The little child had, of course, received a great shock, but we are glad to be able to say that she does not seem to have suffered permanently. The five soldiers were arrested. When they awoke from a drunken sleep, they were much astonished, and deeply chagrined, we are informed, to learn what they had done. Drunkenness is no excuse, however, for such conduct, and we trust that exemplary punishment will be inflicted. The incident is a disgrace to the Japanese Army and to Japanese manhood. If a little child and a helpless woman are to be exposed to cowardly outrages in the streets of the capital, the nation will be classed by foreigners in a very low grade of humanity. It is satisfactory to observe that no vernacular newspaper attempts to extenuate the conduct of the soldiers, but when we remember the extraordinary hubbub, political and journalistic, recently raised, because the German Minister touched a student in the face with his whip, we may fairly invite Japanese public men to show their sense of proportion by denouncing this incomparably greater outrage in becoming terms.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON TOBACCO.

We observe with much surprise that the import duty on tobacco is fixed at from 35 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, by the General Tariff now in the hands of the House of Representatives. Doubtless some explanation of this figure is forthcoming, for the subject is known to have received mature consideration, and the possibilities of the proposed tobacco monopoly's being rendered virtually inoperative by the imported article, are well understood. The facts are these:—When the monopoly goes into force, the tax on tobacco grown and manufactured in Japan for home consumption will be at least 100 per cent. of the original cost of the tobacco. In other words, the price of the lower grades of tobacco will be more than doubled. There are, however, several kinds of foreign tobacco that can easily be imported into Japan at prices not much higher than the prime cost of the coarser grades of the Japanese product. If the import duty on these foreign tobaccos be only 40 per cent., they will have an advantage of 60 per cent. over the Japanese tobacco with which they come into competition. It is quite plain that, with such a handicap against it, Japanese tobacco would be driven out of the market, the only alternative being the

abandonment of the monopoly. Another danger also presents itself. Japanese leaf tobacco intended for export will be exempted from the operation of the monopoly. It will not be subject to the tax imposed on tobacco destined for home consumption. What, then, will stand in the way of the Japanese leaf's being exported, manufactured abroad, and brought back to Japan to compete with the tobacco of growers and manufacturers who have not perceived that by the simple expedient of sending the stuff for a trip to China, they could avoid a tax of 60 per cent.? It appears to us that the compilers of the General Tariff have neglected to give practical effect to considerations which must surely have been patent. The difficulty might easily have been negotiated by fixing import duties on a sliding scale, so that foreign grown tobacco of the coarser grades would be so heavily taxed as to be precluded from competing with the Japanese product.

THE NEW CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES IN KOREA.

It is remarked by the vernacular press that since the Japanese Legation was established in Seoul in 1880, there have been no less than twelve changes of Representative, their names being, Hanabusa Yoshitada (April 1880); Takezoi Shinichiro (Nov. 1882); Kondo Shinjo (Aug. 1887); Kawakita Shunsuke (Dec. 1890); Kajiyama Keisuke (March 1891); Oishi Masami, Otori Keisuke, Inouye Kaoru, Miura Goro, Komura Jutarō, Hara Kei, and now, finally, Kato Masao.

Mr. Kato is a graduate of the Foreign Languages School, and was also a professor in that institution. After entering the Foreign Office, he proceeded to Italy, and subsequently to Holland, as a Legation official. He was then transferred to the Legation in St. Petersburg, where he served as Chargé d'Affaires during Baron Nishi's absence. On his return home, he received the appointment of Chief of the Bureau of Records in the Foreign Department. During the war with China, he proceeded to Fusan, in the capacity of Consul, and afterwards acted as Chargé d'Affaires in Seoul, during the absence of Mr. Hara Kei. His success in that delicate position was very marked. Mr. Kato is proficient in three foreign languages, Russian, French and English; a very useful attribute in a diplomatic official.

COUNT OKUMA'S PROGRAMME.

That Count Okuma is the central figure of the political situation may easily be gathered from the constant attacks of which he is the object in the columns of the vernacular press. Not content with criticising what he has done and what he is doing, his assailants now make capital out of the things that he is supposed to be about to do. The *Tokyo Shimbun* says that, as soon as the present session of the Diet is over, the Count intends to make extensive changes in the personnel of the Japanese Representatives abroad, replacing the present occupants of Ministerial positions by men adapted for carrying out his own policy; and further intends to devote his energies to developing the country's foreign trade. The sting of this apparently simple statement lies in the suggestion that the close of the Diet's session has to be waited for. Something is

to be done that the Diet would censure if it had the chance. Count Okuma must often feel the inconvenience of prominence.

THE GENERAL TARIFF.

The Bill submitted to the House of Representatives on the 27th ultimo, covering a draft law of general tariff, seems to call for a word of explanation. Several of the Foreign Powers, in negotiating new treaties with Japan, have negotiated also new tariffs, covering articles in which the Power concerned has a special interest; and most of the Powers that have not negotiated tariffs, enjoy the benefits obtained by the rest in consideration of the most-favoured-nation clause. But there are, of course, articles that do not appear in any of the tariffs; there are also, or there may be, Powers that have no favoured-nation clause; and, finally, there are Powers that have, as yet, no treaties with Japan. To meet these last three classes of cases the enactment of a general tariff is necessary, and that is what the Diet has been invited to do. The general tariff does not in any way affect rates already conventionally fixed. It has nothing to do, in fact, with conventional tariffs.

NEW MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Baron Hayashi Kaoru, at present accredited as Minister to China, and now on leave in Japan, was appointed Minister to Russia on Thursday. Baron Nishi Tokujiro, the present Minister to Russia, has retired.

COUNT OKUMA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On February 25th, Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed the House of Representatives as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is my intention at this time to reply to the interpellations of Mr. Suzuki Jubi and others, and Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, etc., respecting the understanding between Japan and Russia; and the Korean railway, and other cognate subjects respectively. With regard to the understanding with Russia, I will to-day make public the Protocol entered into between Marshal Yamagata, our Special Ambassador, and the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs at Moscow, and also the Memorandum concluded at Seoul by the Japanese and Russian Representatives. It is important, however, that I should in the first place briefly explain the necessity for such an agreement. I propose, therefore, at the outset to describe succinctly the modern diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea; then to give the reasons why the agreement between Japan and Russia was unavoidable, and finally, after making public the two engagements,* I will reply to the questions propounded. Though much of what I have to say is, of course, familiar to you, I shall deal with the subject in historical sequence, touching first upon the course of diplomacy between Japan and Korea.

First, immediately upon the inauguration of the Meiji era, notice was given to Korea, but as the Korea Government had up to that time had no diplomatic relations, except the intercourse with Japan at Fusan and the trade with China at Wiju, she never accepted this notice of the Restoration. A similar announcement was frequently despatched but as often that Government failed to accept it. Our Government sent officials to Fusan to expostulate, but with no better success. Seven or eight uneventful years intervened and then relations between Japan and Korea were most unexpectedly established owing to the firing of a Korean coast fort in Kanghwa Bay upon a Japanese man-of-war. In conse-

quence of that attack, Counts Kuroda and Inouye were, in 1876, despatched to Korea as Plenipotentiaries to demand an explanation and to conclude, at the same time, a treaty of friendship between the two countries. It was a very complicated matter; but, the Korean Government, recognizing the general tendency of the world, was no longer in a position to refuse diplomatic relations, and a treaty was happily peacefully signed between Japan and Korea. Later, in 1882, arose the Seoul disturbance, followed by another in 1884. The latter was one of serious moment, for if it had not been adjusted, it might have caused complications between Japan and China. Fortunately, however, it was amicably settled by the agreement of Seoul between Japan and Korea and the Treaty of Tientsin between Japan and China. After that, came the domestic disturbances in 1894, on account of which both Japan and China sent forces to Korea, and unhappily a collision between them led eventually to the war which extended over 1894 and 1895. The conflict, happily, was brought to a peaceful issue, but immediately upon the conclusion of the Treaty of Bakau unexpectedly arose the Liaotung question, in which the Governments of Russia, Germany, and France intervened in connection with the cession of that Province. Although this gave rise at the time to a great deal of discussion throughout the Empire, the Japanese Government, firmly believing the object of the three Powers to be the maintenance of the peace in the Orient, retroceded Liaotung in conformity with their advice.

What was the effect upon the state of Korea? Japan having entered upon the struggle in alliance with Korea and having acquired territory in consequence of her victory, the King and people of Korea, were deeply touched by the chivalrous action of Japan, and they were highly elated to think that their country had happily become a truly independent Power. The retrocession of Liaotung created doubts in the Korean mind. The condition of Korea had in the meantime undergone a slight change, and unfortunately in October, 1895, there occurred a disturbance at Seoul. That was followed by another in February, 1896; and consequently the sentiments of Japan and Russia in regard to their relations in Korea were less impaired. The situation was disquieting; and it was, I am assured, to allay apprehensions that the necessity arose for an understanding between Japan and Russia. But, as is well known to those gentlemen here who are familiar with Korean history, Korea, being surrounded by great Powers, secures peace by relying upon a stronger neighbour. Korea always maintains her position by her confidence in the power of a great nation; and hence since her diplomatic relations were established, changes in this respect have frequently taken place. Next, when foreign intercourse was inaugurated, His Majesty the King of Korea was still young and the kingdom was governed by a Regency. Following the opening of the country for the first time, there were, as everywhere else, demands, on the one hand, for the closing of the ports and the expulsion of foreigners and, on the other, for the opening of the ports, and subsequently dissensions arose between the conservative and progressive parties. Again, as is frequently seen in the history of China and Korea, a collision took place between the Queen's entourage and the Royal family, which, by affecting the international relations of the country, brought various parties into activity. Then came into existence the Jidaito Party, to be followed by various other combinations such as the pro-Chinese, the pro-Japanese, the pro-Russian, and the pro-American parties. His Majesty, the reigning King of Korea, is not a man of ordinary parts nor is he in any way cruel: but, as is frequently found in Chinese and Korean history, the King, being obstructed or overpowered by the Queen's followers, or by other members of the Royal family, or by his eunuchs, has caused a great many persons to suffer death within the last thirty years. For fear is supposed to grow as the list of persons put to death is lengthened. The mutual suspicions harboured by different members of the Royal family led, I believe, to the

disturbances of October, 1895, and February 1896. This is most deplorable, and certain parties in Korea appear, in consequence, to have felt that the influence of Japan was injurious to their country's interests. It is to be regretted that such misguided people should have attempted to alienate the good will of Japan, and so expel Japanese residents. No differences have ever existed between Japan and Russia; but there have been many things in the conduct of domestic parties—the pro-Japanese, pro-Russian, and pro-American—which have tended to injure the amicable feelings of the two countries. Hence, the necessity for adopting measures to compose distrust and to prevent misunderstandings between Japan and Russia. The Moscow protocol, which was the result of this necessity, was concluded by Marshal Yamagata and the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. I will now read the protocol signed at Moscow:—

PROTOCOL.

Marshal the Marquis Yamagata, Ambassador Extraordinary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the Secretary of State Prince Lobanow Rostovsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, having exchanged their views on the situation in Korea, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. I.—The Japanese and Russian Governments, with the object of remedying the financial embarrassment of Korea, will advise the Korean Government to suppress all useless expenditures and to establish an equilibrium between the disbursements and revenue. If, in consequence of reforms, deemed indispensable, it becomes necessary to have recourse to foreign loans, the two Governments shall lend, by common accord, their support to Korea.

Art. II.—The Japanese and Russian Governments shall leave to Korea, in so far as the financial and economic conditions of that country will permit, the creation and maintenance of indigenous armed forces and police in sufficient proportions to maintain internal order without foreign aid.

Art. III.—With a view to facilitate communication with Korea, the Japanese Government shall continue to administer telegraphic lines actually held in their hands. It is reserved to Russia to construct a telegraph line from Seoul to her frontiers. These different lines can be purchased by the Korean Government as soon as they shall have the means to do so.

Art. IV.—In case the above expressed principles should require a more precise and detailed definition or if subsequently other points should arise upon which it may be necessary to concert, the Representatives of the two Governments shall be charged to amicably come to an understanding.

Done at Moscow 9th June, 1896.
28th May, 1896.

(Signed) YAMAGATA.
LOBANOW.

The following is the Memorandum which was concluded at Seoul:—

MEMORANDUM.

The Representatives of Russia and Japan at Seoul, having conferred under identical instructions from their respective Governments, have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. While leaving the matter of His Majesty the King of Korea's return to the Palace entirely to his own discretion and judgment, the Representatives of Russia and Japan will friendly advise His Majesty to return to that place when no doubt concerning his safety there could be entertained.

The Japanese Representative, on his part, gives the assurance that the most complete and effective measures will be taken for the control of Japanese *soshi*.

2. The present Cabinet Ministers have been appointed by His Majesty at his own free will and most of them have held Ministerial or other high offices during the last two years and are known to be liberal and moderate men.

The two Representatives will always aim at recommending to His Majesty to appoint liberal and moderate men as Ministers and to show clemency to his subjects.

3. The Representative of Russia quite agrees

with the Representative of Japan, that in the present state of affairs in Korea, it may be necessary to have Japanese guards stationed at some places for the protection of the Japanese telegraph line between Fusan and Seoul, and that these guards, now consisting of three companies of soldiers, should be withdrawn as soon as possible and replaced by gendarmes, who will be distributed as follows: Fifty men at Taku, fifty men at Ka-heung, and ten each at ten intermediate posts between Fusan and Seoul. This distribution may be liable to some changes, but the total number of the gendarme force shall never exceed two hundred men, who will afterwards gradually be withdrawn from such places where peace and order have been restored by the Korean Government.

4. For the protection of the Japanese settlements at Seoul and the open ports against possible attacks by the Korean populace, two companies of Japanese troops may be stationed at Seoul, one company at Fusan, and one at Gensan, each company not to exceed two hundred men. These troops will be quartered near the settlements and shall be withdrawn as soon as no apprehensions of such attacks could be entertained.

For the protection of the Russian Legation and Consulates the Russian Government may also keep guards not exceeding the number of Japanese troops at those places, and which will be withdrawn as soon as tranquillity in the interior is completely restored.

J. KOMURA,
Representative of Japan.

J. WARBUR,
Representative of Russia.

This is the Seoul Memorandum. Neither the Protocol nor the Memorandum limits or impairs in the least the independence of Korea. Russia and Japan are completely in accord regarding the maintenance of the independence of the Peninsular Kingdom, and therefore both Powers, I am certain, will hail with delight the restoration of order and the advancement of civilization in Korea. The disturbances and discontent in Korea are daily diminishing, and riots have also been suppressed. The feelings of the Korean officials and people towards Japanese are also improving. Whereas, at one time, Japanese could not travel or trade outside Seoul, Fusan, Jinzen, and Gensan, they are now welcomed throughout the eight provinces of the Kingdom. At Pihyong-yang, which was at one time entirely deserted by Japanese, they can now trade in safety. They also carry on their business as far north as Wiju on the Yalu, the river which marks the Chinese boundary. The hostility that existed formerly between the Japanese merchants and others in Korea on the one hand, and the Koreans on the other, has most unexpectedly disappeared and been replaced by friendlier sentiments. The trade of the two countries is undisturbed and has a tendency to increase; and in the same manner, the relations between the two Governments are also very cordial. The suspicions of His Majesty the King of Korea have also been dispelled. In November last, when His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu Yorihito visited Seoul in his capacity of a naval officer, His Korean Majesty, though then living at the Russian Legation, went to his palace and received him with the heartiest expression of welcome and goodwill. This is sufficient to indicate the great change that has taken place in the King's sentiments towards Japan. It is also a proof of the intimate relations of the two countries that His Majesty, upon hearing of the demise of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager lately, expressed the deepest sympathy, and immediately despatched an Ambassador to attend the funeral and at the same time ordered Court mourning. This not only shows the great intimacy existing between the sovereigns, but it indicates the good relations between their respective subjects. The kindly sentiments and cordial feelings which characterize the intercourse between Korea and Japan will, I am sure, be regarded with great satisfaction by the Russian Government, because the actual present situation is a realization of what that Government has been aiming at.

Thus the dark cloud which hung over the Orient has now entirely disappeared. This is a matter of high congratulation, and at this auspicious moment it gives me the greatest pleasure to make public to you the understandings between Japan and Russia. I will now reply to the interpellations. As to Art. I. of Mr. Suzuki's enquiries, there is no need to reply to it, as I have laid before you the Russo-Japanese agreements. Respecting Art. II., that is, the despatch of military officers to Seoul and the training of Korean troops, it is a fact, but as I have just now read you, this has no connection whatever with the Russo-Japanese undertaking. I must, however, add a few words in this connection. Russian officers appear to have been sent at the request of the King of Korea, and no diplomatic question is involved in it. As to Art. III., respecting the alleged loan of three million yen by the Russo-Chinese Bank on the recommendation of the Russian representative at Seoul, it is not true, though there is no doubt that there was such a proposal. The matter was also broached by the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*, but it has not yet been consummated. If Korea should borrow this money from a third country, that fact would of course more or less affect the friendly and financial relations of Japan and Russia with Korea. Accordingly the Japanese Government intends not to fail to promote in every way the convenience of Korea. As the matter is thus made clear, there is no need to reply to Arts. IV. and V., of the interpellation.

Next, I will reply to the questions put by Mr. Inouye and others. In my reply to the question regarding the Seoul Fusan Railway, to the effect that it could not be undertaken single-handed by a Power, my language was not clear enough or else the reporter did not quite understand me. I deem it necessary, therefore, that I should here explain my meaning fully. A matter of international concern like this cannot be settled by a power single-handed; if it could be, I should have settled it. There is Korea to take into account, and it is possible in international affairs that a third Power might be interested under certain circumstances. Such was my statement at the time. The condition of Korea was, as I have already said, such that the various party intrigues, coupled with the King's apprehensions, made it impossible for His Majesty to remain in his Palace, consequently matters like the railway question cannot be settled so hurriedly. As it is apparent that there is no intention to renounce an undertaking once concluded, you will wait for a short while. The time will come when the Korean Government will surely fulfil its engagements. I have, in the meantime, the pleasure to announce to you the happy tidings, which I believe you doubtless already know from the papers, that His Majesty the King of Korea had returned to his palace and the new Cabinet appears to be a very strong one, but I am without details, as I have not received any later reports. If the King feels secure and a strong Cabinet is maintained, this engagement is sure to be fulfilled. I do not fear Korea neither do I condemn her. In the fulfilment of this engagement, there is nothing requiring us to defer to another country; and there need not be the least hesitation in claiming our just rights. But we cannot, taking advantage of others' difficulties, rely on the strong and oppress the weak. That is impossible in view of our national reputation. But the time (for the fulfilment of the engagement) will soon come; I am confident it will not be long.

The *Kobe Chronicle* translates the following from a local contemporary:—On Sunday evening last a pickpocket, travelling by the train due at Nishinomiya at 5.40, leaped from the carriage and was run over and killed by the train near Mukogawa bridge. It appears that the pickpocket had attempted to steal a hand-bag carried by a fellow-passenger, who had fallen asleep after the train left Kan-zaki. They were the only occupants of the carriage. The attempt aroused the sleeper, and his light fingered companion jumped through a window but fell against the train and was killed. The handbag contained a gold smoking pipe, watch, and 20 yen in cash.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

A telegram received on the 28th ultimo in Tokyo, and published elsewhere in our columns, shows that the difficulties of the European situation have not yet been absolutely disposed of, though all fear of a general outbreak of hostilities may be said to be over. The Great Powers are agreed that Turkey and Greece shall not fight, and that the Cretan Christians shall henceforth manage their own affairs without Mussulman interference. There is an apprehension that Greece may decline to accept this fiat, her ambition to annex Crete being very keen, and the excitement of her people very great. It would be most lamentable if force had to be employed by the Great Powers to be coerced her. The British nation would find it exceedingly distasteful to have to take a hand in such a task. Yet, after all, Greece is not upholding the cause of freedom. If administrative autonomy be assured to the people of Crete, they ought to be satisfied, and though the world might sympathise with Greece's desire to include in her dominions the land of Mount Ida and of Minos, it would scarcely endorse the idea of a war simply to gratify that ambition. This Cretan question has long troubled Europe. After the conquest of the island by the Turks in the middle of the seventeenth century—a conquest made memorable by the twenty years' siege of Candia—the unfortunate inhabitants suffered, during a period of many years, cruel violence and oppression at the hands of the janissaries. Thus the spirit of revolt was always present, and when (1821) the revolution broke out in continental Greece, the Cretans rose and wrested the whole country from the Mahometans and Turks, who, however, took refuge in the towns and there defied all the efforts of the insurgents to reduce them. This was the first occasion of interference on the part of the Great Powers (France, Russia, and England). They transferred the island to the rule of Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt. Nineteen years later, Crete was again placed under Turkish dominion, and has remained under it until now. But the Cretans have always retained a strong yearning for freedom and union with the Greek monarchy. To achieve these ends they rebelled twice (1859 and 1866), and their second attempt taxed all the resources of the Porte. This, their third revolt, has procured for them administrative autonomy, but not union with Greece, and as the control of the situation has been resumed by united Europe, it is to be hoped that neither the Athenians nor the Sfakiots will entertain the wild idea of resisting.

COINAGE LAW.

The following is a translation of the new currency law submitted by the Government to the Diet:—

Art. I.—The power of minting and issuing coins belongs to the Government.

Art. II.—A weight of 2 fuh (11.574 grs T.) of pure gold shall be the unit of coinage, which shall be called a *yen*.

Art. III.—The varieties of Coin shall be as follow:—

GOLD COINS.

Pieces of 20-*yen*; 10-*yen*, and 5-*yen*.

SILVER COINS.

Pieces of 50-*sen*; 20-*sen*, and 10-*sen*.

NICKEL COINS.

Pieces of 5-*sen*.

COPPER COINS.

Pieces of 1-*sen*, and 5-*rin*.

Art. IV.—The decimal system shall be adopted for purposes of currency calculation. The hundredth part of a *yen* shall be called a *sen*, and the tenth part of a *sen* shall be called a *rin*.

Art. V.—The composition of the Coins shall be as follows:—

GOLD COINS.

900 parts of pure gold to 100 parts of copper.

SILVER COINS.

800 parts of pure silver to 200 parts of copper.

NICKEL COINS.

250 parts of nickel to 750 parts of copper.

COPPER COINS.

950 parts of copper; 40 parts of tin, and 10 parts of zinc.

Art. VI.—The weights of the Coins shall be as follow:—

	Momme.	Grammes.
The 20 <i>yen</i> Gold piece	4.444	(16.6665)
The 10 <i>yen</i> Gold piece	2.222	(8.3333)
The 5 <i>yen</i> Gold piece	1.111	(4.1666)
The 50 <i>sen</i> Silver piece	3.5942	(13.4783)
The 20 <i>sen</i> Silver piece	1.4377	(5.3914)
The 10 <i>sen</i> Silver piece	0.7188	(2.6955)
The 5 <i>sen</i> Nickel piece	1.244	(4.6654)
The 1 <i>sen</i> Copper piece	1.9008	(7.1280)
The 5 <i>rin</i> Copper piece	0.9504	(3.5640)

Art. VII.—Gold Coins shall be legal tender to any amount. Silver Coins shall be legal tender to the amount of ten *yen*. Nickel and Copper Coins shall be legal tender to the amount of one *yen*.

Art. VIII.—The dimensions of the Coins shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. IX.—The legal remedy of fineness shall be $\frac{1000}{1000}$ in the case of Gold Coins, and $\frac{1000}{1000}$ in the case of Silver Coins.

Art. X.—The legal remedy of weight shall be as follows:—

20 *yen* GOLD COIN; 0.00864 *momme* (0.0324 grammes); or 0.83 *momme* (3.1125 grammes) in 1,000 pieces.

10-*yen* GOLD COIN; 0.00605 *momme* (0.02269 grammes); or 0.62 *momme* (2.325 grammes) in 1,000 pieces.

5-*yen* GOLD COIN; 0.00432 *momme* (0.0162 grammes); or 0.41 *momme* (1.5375 grammes) in 1,000 pieces.

In the case of SILVER COINS, the legal remedy of weight shall be 0.02592 *momme* (0.0972 grammes) for each piece; or 1.24 *momme* (4.65 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 50-*sen*; 0.83 *momme* (3.1125 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 20-*sen*; and 0.41 *momme* (1.5375 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 10-*sen*.

Art. XI.—The minimum circulating weights of the Gold coins shall be as follow:—

	Momme.	Grammes.
20 <i>yen</i> Gold Coin	4.42	(16.575)
10 <i>yen</i> Gold Coin	2.21	(8.2875)
5 <i>yen</i> Gold Coin	1.105	(4.1438)

Art. XII.—If, in consequence of friction from circulation, any of the Gold Coins fall below the minimum circulating weight, or if any of the Silver, Nickel, and Copper Coins become visibly reduced owing to the same cause, or if any Coins become inconvenient for purposes of circulation, the Government shall exchange such Coins for others of the same face values, without making any charge.

Art. XIII.—If the design upon a Coin becomes difficult to distinguish, or if it has been privately restamped, or otherwise defaced, it shall be regarded as unfit for circulation.

Art. XIV.—Should any person import gold bullion and apply to have it minted into Gold Coin, the Government shall grant the application.

Art. XV.—The Gold Coins already issued shall circulate at twice the rate of the Gold Coins issued under the provisions of this Law.

Art. XVI.—The Silver 1-*yen* Coins already issued shall be gradually exchanged for Gold Coins, according to the convenience of the

Government, at the rate of one Gold *yen* for one Silver *yen*.

Pending the completion of the exchange referred to in the last paragraph, Silver 1-*yen* Coins shall be legal tender to an unlimited extent, at the rate of one Silver *yen* for one Gold *yen*; and the suspension of their circulation shall be notified six months in advance, by Imperial Ordinance. Any of these coins not presented for exchange within a period of five full years reckoned from the day on which their circulation is suspended, shall be regarded thenceforth as bullion.

Art. XVII.—The 5 *sen* Silver Coins and the Copper Coins already issued shall continue in circulation as before.

Art. XVIII.—From the day of the promulgation of this Law, the coinage of 1 *yen* Silver pieces shall cease; but this restriction shall not apply to silver bullion entrusted to the Government for coinage prior to that day.

Art. XIX.—All previous laws or ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this Law are hereby rescinded.

Art. XX.—With the exception of Art. XVIII., this Law shall go into operation from the 1st day of the 10th month of the 30th year of *Meiji* (October 1st, 1897).

"YACHI-GUSA."

Messrs. Koike Toyonori and Oe Takayuki, the former in the capacity of Publisher and Printer, the latter, in that of editor, have begun the issue of a little monthly magazine called *Yachi-gusa*, the chief object of which is to aid foreigners desirous of studying the Japanese language. This is not the first enterprise of the kind undertaken by the same gentlemen. During the past four years, they have published a similar magazine entitled *Irairo*, but as its circulation was limited to their own friends and acquaintances, they have now decided to appeal to a wider field. *Yachi-gusa* contains sixteen pages of matter, clearly printed, and quite free from typographical errors, so far as our examination indicates. The subjects are a well chosen mixture of grave and gay. No translation is given, and scarcely any notes are appended. The reader is left to his own devices; a system which may seem to increase his initial perplexities, but must ultimately insure to his advantage. The style is not difficult, but we find a considerable mixture of the scholarly expressions that are constantly coming into conversational vogue now-a-days, as *Kaichin suru* (to state), *Keppeti* (cleanly), *Katō shakwai no yōdōsha* (low class labourers), *Kōkyō no* (public), *shiryō jutsu* (dentistry) and so forth. There are portions of lectures or essays on Japanese qualities, on Japanese cleanliness as compared with foreign, and on Japanese horticulture; and there are the first parts of the celebrated *Kachi Kachi Yama*, from Japanese folk-lore, and of a romance. Undoubtedly the regular perusal of this little book, month by month, would do much to increase the student's familiarity with Japanese, and if the authors intend to deal with subjects of current interest, the magazine will find its way into the hands of all foreigners competent to decipher the meaning of well-composed Japanese presented to them in *romaji*. We hope that Mr. Oe will continue the folk-lore pages. They carry us to the land where differences of politics, of race and of creed no longer hold men asunder, the land of childhood. We ought to add that the yearly subscription to the magazine is only 1 *yen*, and that orders may be sent to Maruzen, Nihonbashi, Sancho, No. 14, Tokyo. Here is a little excerpt, the story of the clever beggarman:—

Kojiki: "Ichi nen bakari mae ni watakushi ga kono iō ye mairimashita toki, anata sama wa watakushi ni donna sama no o furui chokki wo kudashimashita. Oku sama wa go shōchi ga animasumai ga, ano naka ni wa go yen no satsu ga ichi mai haitte imashita."

Saikun: "Oya, oya! Ma, omae sono o kaue wo kaeshi ni kita no ka e?"
Kojiki: "Iye, dō shimashite, mata chokki wo chōdai ni kimashita."

THE ADOPTION OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

THE Japanese statesmen now in power have resolved to adopt gold monometallism instead of the silver monometallism hitherto existing in this country. It is a large experiment, and since all experiments in such a field inspire uneasiness, the nation naturally shows some perturbation. Japan's case is a plain illustration of the working of the Gresham Law. When (1871) the Government of the Restoration first elaborated a currency system, gold was the standard. But it was at the same time enacted that for transactions of foreign trade at the Treaty Ports, silver *yen* might be employed, and these coins were legal tender to an unlimited extent. By and by (1878), internal taxes came to be payable in silver, and in 1883 bonds issued by the Government under the title of "unregistered *Kinsatsu* exchange bonds" took the declared form of silver securities. A year later, the Treasury began to circulate convertible notes, redeemable in silver, and when hard money payments were resumed in 1885, all talk of gold had ceased to be audible, and the Government pledged itself to exchange its note issues against silver, on presentation. Silver, in fact, had completely displaced gold, the cheaper currency driving out the dearer. But, in truth, neither silver nor gold was actually in use. The Government Mint at Osaka, during the quarter of a century included between 1871 and 1895, struck 225 million *yen* worth of coins. Great quantities of these found their way to China, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements for purposes of currency, or were exported to redress the balance of trade, so that, by the year 1896, such a thing as a silver *yen* or a gold piece was not to be seen in the hands of the people. The only hard money in daily circulation was subsidiary coins; the larger denominations (50-*sen*, 20-*sen* and 10-*sen*) of silver; the smaller, of nickel or copper. According to latest estimates, the metallic currency now in circulation consists of gold coins, to the value of (12,872,187 *yen*; silver coins to the value of 73,355,844 *yen*; and nickel and copper coins to the value of 15,551,608 *yen*. Thus, out of 225 million *yen* worth of coins struck by the Mint, 102 million *yen* worth, approximately, remain in circulation. There are also lying in the vaults of the Bank of Japan gold and silver coins aggregating 66 million *yen*. Hence it follows that Japan retains 168 million *yen* worth of the coins struck by her mint, and that 57 million *yen* worth have left the country. The people, however, have no fancy whatever for hard money. They use subsidiary coins because bank notes of smaller denominations than one *yen* do not exist, but, for the rest, they are perfectly content with paper, and will not take a gold or silver

piece if they can have a note instead. The quantity of media of exchange that they require for their various transactions is comparatively small, though it shows a steady tendency to increase in proportion to the development of business enterprise. Thus, in 1890, the paper currency in circulation averaged 3.54 *yen*, and the subsidiary coins, 0.86 *yen*, per head of the population; whereas the corresponding figures for 1896 were 5.84 *yen* and 0.95 *yen*, respectively. At present, the total currency of all kinds averages only 7½ *yen* per head, a trifling figure when compared with the rate in the United States, namely, 40 *yen* per head. Side by side with this record it is interesting to place the facts that, during the years 1895-6, the Japanese people subscribed 120 million *yen* for war expenses, and started enterprises—railways, banks, industrial, commercial, and agricultural companies—with capitals aggregating 1,280 million *yen*. In other words, currency representing 318 million *yen*—of which only 102 millions were in hard money—performed services representing 1,400 *yen*; which means that every *yen* did the duty of five, approximately, to say nothing of the ordinary work of exchange. On the whole, it would be difficult to find a nation conducting its monetary transactions with greater economy and with less recourse to the precious metals.

Such is the state of affairs that the Government proposes to alter by adopting gold monometallism. The programme is in many respects so simple as to commend itself. Every silver *yen* now in circulation is to be reckoned as one-tenth of a standard gold ten-*yen* coin, the latter being the approximate equivalent of an English sovereign. Thus the ratio between the precious metals becomes 1 to 32.34, and since the actual value of the sovereign to-day is only 9.552 *yen*, whereas the 10-*yen* piece will be worth 20s. 5½d. silver in Japan, according to the new ratio, will be 2.13 per cent. cheaper than it is at present in the markets of the Occident. The silver 1-*yen* pieces now in circulation are to be gradually withdrawn and replaced by gold coins, the ratio being as above stated. In other words, five silver *yen*, now worth 10s. 5½d. in the open market, will be exchanged for a 5-*yen* gold coin worth 10s. 2½d. The silver 1-*yen* pieces circulating in the Japanese empire aggregate 39,320,000 *yen*; the Bank of Japan holds 30,000,000 *yen* worth, and it is estimated that 10,000,000 *yen* are circulating abroad. Thus, roughly speaking 79½ million *yen* worth of these coins have to be replaced by gold. The Government does not pledge itself to any hard and fast course with regard to this operation of exchange. It is to be effected gradually, according to the convenience of the Treasury. In the meanwhile, the coins are, to be legal tender to an unlimited amount, just as they are at present. At a fitting moment,

their circulation will be suspended, six months notice being given, and within five and a half years from the date of the issue of the notice, they must be presented for exchange against gold, at the ratio mentioned above, on pain of being treated as mere bullion. It will be seen at once that the hazardous element of the system presents itself at this point. We do not propose, however, to deal here with the economical aspects of the scheme, but will confine ourselves to its mechanism. Assuming, then, that silver 1-*yen* pieces to the total value of 79½ million *yen* flow into the Treasury in exchange for gold, the next question is, what will be done with this silver. Will the Japanese Government offer it for sale in Western markets? There is no such intention, we believe. The silver subsidiary coinage already requires to be largely supplemented, and the demand for it will, of course, be still greater when the 1-*yen* coins are withdrawn. It is estimated that, within the space of about 4 years, an addition of 42 million *yen* may be made to the silver subsidiary coinage. The remainder of the 1-*yen* pieces, aggregating 37½ million will be stored in the vaults of the Bank of Japan, for gradual conversion into subsidiary coins, or for exchange against gold, should advantageous opportunities offer. With regard to the manner of putting into circulation these 42 million *yen* worth of silver subsidiary coins, the channel employed will be the 1-*yen* notes now in the hands of the public. It is to be observed that the Bill submitted to the Diet and translated elsewhere in our columns, contains no provision with reference to 1-*yen* notes, and the inference suggested is that they are to remain in circulation, performing the part of subsidiary paper, without any representative among the subsidiary coins—florin notes, in short. That is not the idea, however. They, too, are to be gradually withdrawn from circulation. The issues of them amount at present to 67 millions of convertible notes (*dakwan-ken*) and 9 millions of Treasury notes and bank notes, or 76 millions in all. Against 41½ millions of this paper the corresponding amount of silver subsidiary coins will be issued. Thus, at the end of 4 years, there would remain in circulation 34½ millions of 1-*yen* notes, and these would either be exchanged for 5-*yen* gold notes, or subsequently redeemed with subsidiary silver coins.

The coins forming the new system will be these:—

GOLD STANDARD COINS.

20-*yen* piece.....10-*yen* piece.....5-*yen* piece.

SILVER SUBSIDIARY COINS.

50 *sen* piece.....20-*sen* piece.....10-*sen* piece.

NICKEL SUBSIDIARY COINS.

5-*sen* piece.

COPPER SUBSIDIARY COINS.

1-*sen* piece.....5-*rin* piece.

The gold standard coins are to be 900

fine, and the silver subsidiary coins, 800 fine. The weights may be learned from the project of law. As for the dimensions, they are stated to be, 0.95 inches (Japanese) diameter for the 20-yen gold coin; 0.7 inches for the 10-yen, and 0.6 inches for the 5-yen. In the silver coinage, the 20-sen and 10-sen pieces will remain unchanged as to diameter, but the new 50-sen piece will be decreased in diameter from 1.04 inches to 1.02 inches. For purposes of comparison, it may not be uninteresting to place the weights of the old and new silver coins side by side:—

	Old. Monme.	New. Monme.
50-sen piece	3.32925	3.5942
20 sen piece	1.3317	1.4377
10-sen piece	0.66385	0.7188

It is understood that, during the months of July, August, and September, the mint will coin gold to the extent of 48 million yen; namely, 12 million yen worth of 10-yen pieces, and 36 million yen worth of 20-yen pieces. For the proposes of this gold coinage, there is already 20 million yen worth of bullion in the Osaka Mint, and arrangements have been made for 15 million yen worth to arrive by the middle of the present month (March). Moreover, the Bank of Japan holds 35 million yen worth. Hence the total stock of gold bullion immediately available for coinage purposes is 70 million yen.

Concerning the reserves to form the basis of the gold currency, the following figures are approximately correct:—

Gold Coins now in the Bank of Japan	YEN.
Japan	36,776,600
Gold Bullion to be received by the end of May from the Chinese Indemnity against issues of convertible notes.....	72,623,856

Total	109,400,456
Silver Coin and Bullion in the Bank of Japan	49,040,841

Grand Total..... 158,441,297

To complete these figures, we append the currency in circulation at the end of last January:—

	YEN.
Gold Coins	12,872,187.600
Silver Coins	73,355,844.943
Copper and Nickel Coins...	15,551,608.995

Total Hard Money 101,779,641.535

Treasury Notes.....	9,217,147.750
Bank Notes	16,464,289.000
Convertible Notes.....	190,519,446.000

Total Paper Money 216,200,882.750

Grand Total of Currency... 317,980,524.285

COUNT OKUMA'S EXPERIMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IT has been very interesting to watch Count OKUMA's experiment in the House of Representatives. For a moment things almost assumed the complexion of a successful issue. That Count OKUMA himself expected to succeed, must be supposed, but we doubt whether many persons equally sanguine could have been

found. Hitherto, Ministers of State, without exception, have declined to present themselves at the bar of the House for cross-examination. When they had statements to make, they said what was to be said, aiming above all things at brevity, and refusing to answer the queries of which an avalanche was generally poured upon their heads by members of the Opposition. That reserved attitude on the part of the statesmen in power was always a sore grievance to the House. Loud charges of pusillanimity were preferred against them, and they were accused, at the same time, of insulting haughtiness and of want of consideration for the Legislature. Then Count OKUMA appeared upon the scene. Not less clever as a politician than ready as a debater, he would probably have found difficulty in persuading himself to turn his back upon any discussion to which he was challenged. Moreover, his party relations had accustomed him to dealing with men *en masse*. He boldly faced the House, and abandoning the cold reserve of his predecessors, assumed the character of a parliamentary leader; employing the resources of eloquence and logic, and undertaking to reply to any questions propounded for solution. So far as direct issues were involved, he succeeded admirably. The House had to confess itself in the presence of a speaker of the highest calibre, nor could the Opposition devise any question, however irrelevant, that proved a stumbling-block to the Minister. Thus far the victory rested absolutely with Count OKUMA. He had met the House with weapons chosen by itself, and had vanquished it in fair fight. But the House had not the magnanimity to acknowledge its defeat. Magnanimity, indeed, is a quality seldom found among men acting in association. Beaten in the battle proper, the Opposition did not hesitate to resort to the tactics of petulant children. While Count OKUMA was speaking from the rostrum, a Liberal member, indifferent alike to the rules of parliamentary procedure and to the canons of common politeness, attempted to address the House. Count OKUMA resented the interruption so far as to say "*o hikaye nasai*" (pray wait). That is an expression commonly employed by the members themselves under similar circumstances. We have heard it used a dozen times without evoking the slightest protest. There is nothing to protest against. When a member occupies the rostrum and is in the act of making a speech by permission of the President, no other member has any right to interrupt him. A speech by a Minister of State is doubly fortified against such incidents, for Ministers of State enjoy the Constitutional privilege of addressing the House at any time. To interrupt them, or to refuse to hear them, is a direct violation of the Constitution. Forgetting all

this, a hot-headed Liberal at once challenged the propriety of Count OKUMA's "*o hikaye nasai*," and no sooner was this illogical and paltry frivolity flaunted before the Opposition, than they caught at it as a straw to save the situation, and insisted on introducing a motion of censure against Count OKUMA. Of course the motion was defeated, but it gave the Opposition an opportunity of losing their heads, and they proceeded to do so with all the zeal in the world. They even taunted the Minister because he left the House before a vote of censure had been taken, though His Excellency had no manner of concern with that procedure, and must have been thoroughly ashamed to witness such conduct on the part of men whom he had just been treating as responsible legislators.

The incident teaches two lessons. One is that until the House of Representatives develops some sense of its own dignity, its clamours about the unwillingness of Ministers of State to come and be baited by it, can not be taken seriously. No Minister could possibly have treated the House with greater patience and consideration than Count OKUMA displayed, yet he was grossly insulted, and not the faintest shadow of extenuation can be found for the vertigo that overtook his insulters. It can not be supposed that members of the Cabinet will again subject themselves voluntarily to an ordeal so injurious to the reputation of the House, and so painful to themselves in their capacity of statesmen desiring to respect the Diet and to see it respected.

The second lesson is one that we have often insisted on previously, namely, the great inexpediency of Ministers' appearing at all in the Japanese Diet. They have no real status there, nor is there any logical reason for their presence. Hitherto, they have always played the part of living documents—until Count OKUMA broke the record—setting forth a fixed modicum of information but declining to answer questions and refraining from taking any share in the debates. The House has been puzzled what to make of them, and its inclination to convert them into official dictionaries is not, on the whole, an extravagant outcome of a situation so anomalous. We can not recall a solitary instance of really useful results having been attained by a Minister's attendance in the Lower House. Friction or dissatisfaction has invariably been the issue.

POLITICAL TALK.

THE usual stream of gossip continues to emanate from anti-Cabinet sources. It is alleged that Mr. KONO HIRONAKA, parliamentary leader of the Liberals, recently submitted to Count KABAYAMA a proposition in the sense that if Count OKUMA were driven out of the Cabinet, he, KONO, would undertake to secure the

support of the Liberals for the Government. The *Nichi Nichi*, publishing this rumour, says nothing about the nature of Count KABAYAMA'S reply, but observes that Mr. KONO subsequently withdrew from his Party, and that, since then, his relations with Count KABAYAMA have been very close, whereas, on the contrary, symptoms of estrangement between Count OKUMA and Count KABAYAMA have begun to show themselves. The sum of all this, we take it, is that the prominence of Count OKUMA'S figure in the Cabinet renders him a natural target of attack. The bitterest enemies in the political arena are the Liberals and the Progressionists. By "Progressionists" we mean the former *Kaishin-to*. In the opening years of Japanese parliamentary institutions, the *Kaishin-to* were the life and soul of the Opposition. They led every attack against the Government, and when all other political associations consented to be placated, the Progressionists resolutely maintained their implacable attitude. Indeed, it is not too much to say that had the various elements of the Opposition continued to rally round the Progressionists, and had they adhered to the latter's destructive tactics, the Government must ultimately have been reduced to a state of helplessness, and the political parties would have remained absolute masters of the situation. But, at a critical stage, fierce animosity suddenly blazed out between the Liberals and the Progressionists. It would be difficult to trace the various sources from which embers were carried to build that fire, but that Mr. HOSHI TORU set the torch to the tinder, is matter of history. Next to the war with China that event was the most signal in the story of constitutional politics. It meant that the Government, instead of being confronted by an overwhelming solidarity of enemies, was enabled to fold its arms, and, from defending itself against hopeless odds, could turn to the much more comfortable spectacle of an internecine contest among its foes. It meant, also, that unless the breach in the ranks of the Opposition were closed, one of the contending sections must vote with the Cabinet. That is precisely what happened, and from supporting the Cabinet for the sake of opposing the Progressionists, the Liberals ultimately passed to supporting the Cabinet for its own sake and for the sake of its measures. Their dilemma now is that they can not revert to their old attitude of antagonism merely because the *personnel* of the Cabinet has changed, since there has been no change of measures or principles. That is where Counts MATSUKATA and OKUMA have displayed their shrewdness. They have stepped into the groove prepared by their predecessors, the only difference between the policy of the two Cabinets being that, the men now in power are disposed to travel faster than

the men they have displaced; and seeing that the direction towards which they travel is exactly the direction always taken by the Liberals, the latter are confronted by the dilemma of either developing conservative tendencies, or submitting to something very like self-effacement. It seems to us that this situation might always have been anticipated. It is the inevitable outcome of the artificiality of the differences hitherto holding Japanese politicians apart. At no time could any party—if we except the insignificant little coterie under the leadership of Viscount TORIO, who called themselves Conservatives (*Hoshu-to*)—at no time could any party elaborate a programme varying intelligibly from the programme of another party. All were in absolute unison with regard to cardinal principles. All wanted party cabinets. All wanted a fuller measure of free speech. All wanted to extend the franchise. All wanted to reduce administrative expenditures. All wanted to increase the Army and Navy. And every one of these things, with, perhaps, trifling variations of degree, was desired by the Government also, the sole exception being party cabinets. But party cabinets are now a foregone conclusion. From the moment that the *Meiji* statesmen stepped down into the arena and joined hands with a body of their political assailants, the doctrine of responsibility to the SOVEREIGN alone and independence of the Diet, lost its vitality. What is there now to fight about? There is no war cry that can be translated into language commonly comprehensible. No tangible embers of antagonism smoulder except the ashes of the old fire that once burned so vividly between the Liberals and the *Kaishin-to*, whose leader was Count OKUMA. It is hard for the Liberals to support a Cabinet including Count OKUMA. It is equally hard, probably harder, for them to oppose a Cabinet whose platform is their own from point to point. Impaled on the horns of that dilemma, they have naturally suffered some disintegration. If somebody would provide them with a tocsin that they could sound without awakening echoes of inconsistency, they might close their ranks for a fresh onset. But nobody seems disposed to save the situation; neither Marquis ITO, not Baron ITO, not Count ITAGAKI. Choshu and Satsuma have been too long in the same camp to take up arms against each other for the gratification of party enmities. The upshot of it all is that Japanese politicians having exhausted the potentialities of personal differentiation, must now set about the building of platforms out of intelligible principles. No other sources of difference can survive the test of practice. The country is apparently on the eve of a new political era. If there be any vertebrate conservatism anywhere, we shall presently see it raise its head.

PRESS LAW AMENDMENTS.

WHEN our English local contemporaries complained, time and again, that submission to Japanese jurisdiction would bring them under a press law by which the Minister of Home Affairs was vested with competence to arbitrarily suspend or suppress a journal, we repeatedly pointed out that the apprehension was chimerical, inasmuch as the objectionable provisions of the Japanese press law would certainly be amended or rescinded long before the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction. Apparently our forecast is on the verge of being fulfilled. Indeed, it might have been partially fulfilled long ago had the advocates of reform shown themselves more practical, for very material amendments, that would have received the Government's endorsement, were wrecked in their passage through the Diet owing to the Lower House's obstinacy in refusing to entertain any compromise proposed by the Upper. Rather than take half a loaf, the Representatives preferred to go altogether without bread. However, the end that they have long sought to achieve seems to be now in sight. The Cabinet laid before the House an amended draft of press law, the power of suspension, hitherto unlimited, being reduced to a period of one week, and it being further provided that, in every case, the incriminated matter must be specified; a rule the absence of which from the existing Law enables the Administration to suspend or suppress without even informing a newspaper of its exact offence. But the Special Committee entrusted by the House with the duty of examining and reporting upon the Government's Bill, recommended changes amounting to a radical metamorphosis. They proposed to transfer the control of the press virtually from the Administration to the Judiciary, their suggestion being that suspension should be possible only in connexion with an action at law, and that its effect should be limited to the particular issue or issues containing the incriminated matter, as well as to the subsequent publication of similar matter, pending the verdict of the Law Court. In other words, should the Authorities deem that a journal or periodical contains writing prejudicial to public peace or morality, or calculated to impair the dignity of the Court, to subvert the political system, or to derange the laws of the realm, a public prosecution must be instituted against it, and pending the result of the prosecution, the sale and distribution of the offending issue may be suspended, or the issue may be temporarily seized. Suppression by Administrative order becomes, of course, impossible, but, on the other hand, the Law Courts are to be vested with power to suppress; a power never previously possessed by them. Such are the amendments proposed by the Special Com-

mittee, and the Lower House has adopted them *en bloc*. Moreover, the Government has practically agreed to accept them, provided that they pass both Houses. Hence everything now depends on the action of the Peers. In all previous sessions they have shown themselves conservative toward the Press Law, and we hesitate to conclude that they will suddenly perform a *volte-face* simply because the Cabinet of the day has shown itself heroically liberal.

It is hard, very hard, to think that the time has come to dispense with the Administration's power of suspension. That it ought to be modified, we have little doubt. Justice rebels at the notion that suspension should be possible without any clear indication of the offence committed. To this patent objection the Japanese Authorities have always replied that suspension is intended to be preventive rather than punitive: in other words, that a publication is suspended when its writings, if continued in the same strain, would be likely to prejudice public peace and good order. But surely the power of drawing such a fine deduction is too vague to entrust to any official. The incriminated matter ought to be distinctly pointed out, and a maximum term of suspension should be fixed. Beyond those modifications we can not think it safe to go. It is true that several Japanese journals have reached a stage far above the need of Administrative supervision. But many others seem to be still without any adequate sense of dignity or responsibility, and, what is worse, public opinion does not arraign them. Their hysterical pettinesses and delirious agitations would quickly discredit them in any community possessing a matured appreciation of the standard by which public writers should be judged. But the Japanese nation does not yet understand what it has a right to expect from the press, and since public opinion imposes no adequate restraints, the removal of those hitherto imposed by the Administration seems a hazardous experiment. Nothing is easier than to grant liberties, but to withdraw them when they have lapsed into licences is a different undertaking.

THE NEW CURRENCY SCHEME.

WE explained, in a previous article, the mechanism of the new system of coinage proposed by the Japanese Government. In so far as concerns the unit of value chosen, the principles on which the choice has been made do not commend themselves to intelligent reflection. One of Japan's chief objects in adopting gold monometallism is to bring herself into close touch with the gold-using countries of the world. To pursue that end logically, she ought to select a unit of value exactly equivalent to the unit most widely

recognised in those countries. The English sovereign is incomparably the most widely recognised among circulating coins. It is received by all civilized nations at a discount representing merely the cost of exchange. Japan's wisest course, we think, would have been to make her 10-yen piece of the same intrinsic value as the sovereign. She has not done so. She has made it contain 115.7426 grains of pure gold, its intrinsic value thus being 5½ pence greater than the intrinsic value of the sovereign. There are no foreign coins that correspond precisely with the Japanese gold coins. Her 10-yen piece will be equivalent to 4.985 American gold dollars. Thus, she is about to adopt a system involving very complicated calculations for exchange purposes. Of course, there is this to be said, namely, that by choosing such a unit the disturbance caused in her existing system is reduced to a minimum, since her old gold coins will continue to circulate without any change, except that their face value in terms of the new unit will be doubled, the old 5-yen piece becoming the equivalent of the new 10-yen piece, and so forth. But since it is her intention to gradually re-cast all these old coins, the additional effort of adopting a unit that may be called practically the unit of Europe would surely have been worth making.

Since the definite announcement of Japan's probable adherence to gold monometallism, gold has begun to appreciate. That was to be foreseen. The demand for silver having been reduced by the closing of the mints of yet another country to silver coinage, and the demand for gold having been increased by the adhesion of yet another nation to the gold-using society of States, it is inevitable that the divergence between the prices of the two metals in terms of each other should be intensified. Doubtless it was in anticipation of such a result that Japanese financiers fixed the silver price of the gold yen at two shillings and twenty-three-fortieths of a penny, whereas the price then ruling in the market was two shillings and forty-five-fortieths of a penny. They left a margin of twenty-two-fortieths. Already a portion of that margin has disappeared. The sterling value of the yen, at this moment (4th instant) is quoted at two shillings and thirty-five-fortieths of a penny. A further drop of three-tenths of a penny will bring silver to the ratio chosen by Japan, namely 1 to 32.34. Will the descent stop there, and if it does not, how will Japan fare *en route* to her new system? These are questions of the greatest importance. It will be seen at once that if the projected system were fully established, no embarrassment need be anticipated. The ratio fixed by Japanese financiers is intended simply to connect their subsidiary silver coins with their standard gold coins.

Great Britain's silver money is connected with her gold by a ratio which fictitiously enhances the gold-price of the silver to the extent of more than a hundred per cent. Yet her currency system works smoothly, and she is never invaded by a deluge of silver. Japan would fare similarly were her arrangements for the new system completed. Even though silver fell to twenty pence an ounce in the markets of the world, while rated nominally at about 30 pence in the markets of Japan, there would be no avenue for it to flow to this country, displacing gold, any more than there is now an avenue for it to flow to the United Kingdom, where its value for purposes of subsidiary coinage is 66 pence an ounce against a world value of 31 pence. In some quarters the Japanese Government is charged with presumptuously undertaking to fix a ratio concerning which the ablest financiers of the Occident confess themselves perplexed. Did she attempt to introduce bimetallism, linking the two metals by an invariable ratio, she would certainly be open to that accusation. But she is not adopting bimetallism. She is adopting gold monometallism, and being under the necessity of connecting her subsidiary coins with her gold standard coins, she chooses a ratio in close proximity to that actually ruling in the London market. The mechanics of the system are not to be reproached. The point is, can she ever reach her goal? Two serious obstacles lie in her path, her 1-yen silver coins and her 1-yen bank-notes. It is estimated that the silver 1-yen pieces now circulating in Japan aggregate 39 million yen, and that 10 millions are in use in China and the Straits Settlements. As for 1-yen bank-notes the issues amount to 76 million yen worth. These coins and notes have to be exchanged for gold before the new system is fully established. It is true that the Government does not pledge itself to any method of exchange. The operation is to be effected gradually according to the convenience of the Treasury. But there is a limit of time. At a date to be hereafter fixed, with six months' notice, 1-yen silver coins and notes will cease to be legal tender, and within 5½ years from the issue of the notification suspending their free circulation, they must be presented for exchange against gold, or treated as mere bullion. Now suppose that gold appreciates largely within that period of 5½ years. Suppose that it appreciates 28 per cent., so that the sterling value of the silver yen falls to 1s. 6d. Such a conjuncture is quite possible, for, since 1890, the appreciation of gold in terms of silver has been over 35 per cent. Every silver yen bearing the stamp of the Japanese Government, and every 1-yen note the convertibility of which is guaranteed by the Japanese Treasury, would then be presented for exchange against gold, and the loss in-

curred by Japan in connexion with 125 million *yen* of silver and paper 1-*yen* pieces and notes, would be 31½ million *yen*, or over three millions sterling. That is a grave risk. Why it is to be deliberality incurred, we do not apprehend. It seems to us that the simpler and safer plan would have been to relegate the silver 1-*yen* pieces and the 1-*yen* notes to the rank of subsidiary money. A subsidiary token of larger denomination than the 50-*sen* coin seems to be wanted. The 1-*yen* coins and 1-*yen* notes would have been a convenient addition; they would have practically played the rôle that the florin plays in the English system. Japan can not afford to impair her credit in the eyes of the world, and certainly people in Europe and America will shake their heads over the risk that she runs in pledging herself to redeem, within 5½ years, 125 million *yen* worth of silver at the fixed price of 30 pence an ounce, when the gold price of silver in London may not be more than 20 pence or even 15 pence.

It is not necessary, however, to dwell upon that side of the problem, for, as we understand, Japan's change to gold monometallism is dictated chiefly by the conviction that silver has reached virtually its lowest point, and that its sterling price may be expected to appreciate largely within the next few years. Her financiers would probably decline to reckon the chances of precisely the opposite contingency. They are fully sensible of the great advantages that their country's industry and commerce have derived from the employment of a currency constantly depreciating in terms of the currency of the markets where they sell their commodities. But they think that they have drunk to the depths of that well of prosperity, and that the time has now come to guard themselves against the upward swing of the silver pendulum. In short, they have been made rich by silver that cheapened steadily in terms of gold, and now, thinking that the Occident inclines towards bimetalism, they want to be made richer by gold that cheapens steadily in terms of silver. It has been said that the Japan is the pet child of fortune. If this new experiment succeeds, who can deny her right to the title?

There is also the secondary—is it not, perhaps, the primary?—motive that Japan's financiers want to place her within reach of the stores of cheap capital awaiting investment in the Occident. They believe that were their public securities changed to a gold basis, Western capitalists would purchase them eagerly. Probably they are right. Japanese £10 consols paying five per cent. interest ought to sell easily for £12, or even £13, in London, were the conditions of the investment satisfactory. It is here that Japan will find the disadvantage of her heroic method of dealing with her public

debts. Her programme is to discharge her whole indebtedness by the year 1939. Under such circumstances her consols will scarcely be regarded as a comfortable investment. A holder is liable to have his money thrown back upon his hands at any moment, and must have it thrown back within 42 years. If Japan would behave like other nations in this matter; if she would proceed deliberately instead of indulging in financial fireworks, the investments she offers would commend themselves better to Western capitalists.

One point must be at once apparent. It is that if Japan's statesmen believe in the imminence of a general bimetallic movement and the consequent depreciation of gold, then to obtain foreign capital by means of a gold loan, without any change of the country's currency system, would be a most profitable speculation. To that Counts MATSUKATA and OKUMA would doubtless reply that although the burden of such a debt might diminish steadily in proportion to the depreciation of gold, the diminution would not bear comparison with the great impairment that the people's ability to pay must suffer were they condemned to the use of an appreciating currency.

It is held in some quarters that by adopting a ratio of 32.34 to 1, Japan is guilty of repudiation in so far as her public securities are concerned. She has pledged herself to redeem those securities in silver, and she now announces her resolve to redeem them in gold at a rate fixed by herself; a rate that may prove to be much lower than the gold-price of silver at the time of redemption. There is no blinking that phase of the question. If, as Japanese financiers are understood to anticipate, silver, owing to rehabilitation, appropriates largely within the next ten or fifteen years, foreigners that invested in Japanese consols previously to the adoption of gold monometallism, will have a great many complaints to make.

Cheap silver has been of immense benefit to Japan. Were she now about to abandon its advantages in deference to a romantic fancy for the nobler metal; or for the sake of entering the financial comity of European nations; or for the sake of obtaining access to Western capital, a long sermon might be preached on her economical folly. But since she professes to be taking this step in order to escape the misfortunes of appreciating silver and in order to benefit by the blessings of depreciating gold, all that economical aspect of the problem is excluded from the argument, and the question turns simply upon the soundness or unsoundness of her forecast. She is embarking upon a vast speculation. We trust that her idea may prove to be an inspiration, not a vertigo.

IMPERIAL DIET.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.05 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Determination of the time for the Budget Committee's Examination of a Supplementary Budget of Revenue and Expenditures for the 29th Fiscal Year (sent up from Lower House).
- 2.—Determination of time for the Budget Committee's Examination of a Supplementary Budget of Special Revenue and Expenditures for the 29th Fiscal Year (sent up from Lower House).
- 3.—The same with regard to a Supplementary Budget of General Revenue and Expenditures for the 29th Fiscal Year (sent up from Lower House).
- 4.—Government Bill for dealing with Unreclaimed Lands in Hokkaido.
- 5.—Government Bill for entrusting to a Private Company the construction of a Railway included in the Hokkaido Railway Scheme.
- 6.—First Reading of a Bill for a Treasury Grant to a Public Library.

Mr. Kubota Yuzuru presented a Question with reference to the organization of the Education Council. He complained that the present membership of the Council was quite insufficient; that the scope of its inquiries was too narrow; and that its proceedings ought not to be private.

On the motion of Viscount Tani, Chairman of the Budget Committee, it was decided that the Committee should conclude its examination of the three Supplementary Budgets so as to present its reports on the 27th instant.

The Government Delegate explained the Bill relating to Unreclaimed Lands in Hokkaido. The object of the Bill was to supplement the present law so as to bring it into accord with the altered circumstances of Hokkaido. The law provided only for the sale of unreclaimed land, and fixed the rate at 1 *yen* per 1,000 *tsubo*. But in order to promote the development of the island, grants of land must be made without payment. Power to make such grants, and the limits within which they might be made, would be established by the proposed law. There were three million *cho* (7½ million acres) of land awaiting reclamation in Hokkaido, and the statistics of 1894 showed that only 47,000 *cho* (117,000 acres) had hitherto been reclaimed.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee. The Government Delegate, explaining the Bill with reference to a Hokkaido Railway, said that the line in question was from Hakodate to Otaru, 150 miles; a road of unquestionable importance. The Government, though fully sensible of the necessity for this line, did not see its way to undertake its construction, so numerous were the enterprises already devolving upon the State. Fortunately, two or three private companies had applied for permission to build the line, and the Government now sought the Diet's consent to entrusting the work to the most solid of the companies. He reminded the House that the development of Hokkaido was now progressing by increments of 40 or 50 per cent. annually.

Viscount Tani opposed the Bill. He considered that if the work were worth a Company's while to undertake, it should be worth the Government's while. They all knew that an interval of 5 or 6 years must elapse before such a railway began to pay fair dividends on the capital invested, and he doubted whether a Japanese Company was in a position to face a project of that kind. He doubted, also, whether this additional avenue for the outflow of specie should be opened at present, and whether the finances of the country permitted the fixing of so much floating capital.

The Government Delegate replied that the prosperity of Ishikari and its vicinity was chiefly due to the influence of railways, and that a similar result might confidently be anticipated from the proposed line. In answer to a question from Baron Ozaki Saburo, he said that there was no question of guaranteeing interest, and that the company applying for a charter was genuinely solid. The period of construction was 4 years, and the cost was estimated at 8 million *yen*.

The Bill was entrusted to the Special Committee already appointed to report upon the Bill relating to Unreclaimed Land in Hokkaido.

Professor Toyama, introducing the Bill with reference to a Grant-in-Aid of a Public Library, said that a Representation in favour of the principle of the Bill had already been made by the House, but as the Government had not acted upon it, he now brought forward a draft of law to expedite matters. He dwelt on the importance of a public library for educational purposes, and explained that in every civilized country of the Occident such institutions received State aid.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee.

The House was counted out after the mid-day recess, and the President announced that the next meeting would take place on the 1st of March.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.10 p.m. the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Continuation of the First Reading of Press Amendment Bills (three in number).
- 2.—First Reading of a Bonded Warehouse Bill (official).
- 3.—First Reading of a Project of Law (official) relating to Rates of Custom Duties.

The proceedings commenced with an explanation of a question presented by Mr. Tanaka Shozo (*Shimpo-to*) and 102 other introducers or supporters, the subject being the mineral poison alleged to emanate from the Ashio Copper mine, owned by Mr. Furukawa Ichibei.

Mr. Tanaka's speech occupied fully two hours. He enumerated various evils engendered by the mineral poison; alleged that 33,000 *cho* (82,500 acres) of farms had been devastated and the food and drinking water of 100,000 people poisoned; that one *tan* (a quarter of an acre) of arable land, formerly worth 200 *yen* or so, had been reduced in value to only 1 or 2 *yen*; and that the annual output of copper from the mine, namely, 2 million *yen*, could not be compared with the evils accompanying its extraction. He further observed that this was the fifth question introduced on the subject since the 24th year of *Meiji*, and that the Government stood convicted of criminal negligence in not promptly attending to the matter.

When Mr. Tanaka concluded, Count Okuma, who had been seated on the ministerial bench for about half an hour, entered the rostrum, and said that he purposed explaining the questions put by Messrs. Suzuki Jubi and Inouye Kakugoro. The Count's speech did not impress our reporter as up to the high level he attained on the previous occasion. His voice, moreover, was rather low, and a member sitting on a back seat had to ask him to speak in a higher tone.

His Excellency first alluded to the Russo-Japanese Convention concluded by the Representatives of the two Powers at Moscow last year, and also to the memorandum signed in the same year by the Representatives stationed in Seoul. He reviewed the relations between Japan and Korea, going back for that purpose to the time when Korea traded with Japan alone at Fusan, and with China at Wiju, all other places being closed to the outer world. When the Restoration was effected in Japan, the latter asked Korea to conclude a Treaty of Commerce, but the proposal was rejected. His Excellency then proceeded to show how, in the 8th year of *Meiji* (1875) Japanese warships cruising along the Coast of Korea (at the island of Kokwa) were fired upon from the Korean forts; how that had led to the despatch of Counts Kuroda and Inouye to Korea to demand a satisfactory explanation; how, in the 15th and 17th years of *Meiji* (1882 and 1884), disturbances had broken out in Seoul, and how, on the latter occasion, war was thought imminent between Japan and China. A similar disturbance, occurring ten years later, had culminated in the War between the two empires, and the intervention of three European Powers had obliged Japan to retrocede the Liaotung Peninsula, after obtaining it from China. The relations between Japan and Korea had been cordial at that time; in fact, a treaty of alliance had been concluded between the two. The *emute* that broke out in Seoul in the Fall of 1895 had considerably effected those relations, as well as the relations between Japan and Russia, so that it had been thought

necessary to support the independence of Korea conjointly with the Great Northern Power. The Count then read the Convention and Memorandum, at the same time thanking Mr. Suzuki for presenting the Question that had enabled the Foreign Office to publish the document:—

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Ambassador Extraordinary of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Prince Lobanoff, Foreign Minister of Russia, having exchanged the ideas entertained by them on the affairs of Korea, have decided to conclude an agreement in the following terms:—

Art. I.—With a view to relieving the financial difficulties of Korea, the two Governments of Japan and Russia will advise the Korean Government to retrench any and every superfluous expenditure, and to endeavour to establish a balance between outlay and income. If, as a result of essential official reforms, it be deemed necessary for Korea to have recourse to a foreign loan, the two Governments of Japan and Russia, by mutual concert, will extend help to Korea.

Art. II.—So far as Korea's finances and economy permit, the two Governments of Japan and Russia shall leave Korea to organize by means of her own nationals and without recourse to foreign aid, such a force of military and police as shall be deemed sufficient for preserving order within her dominions, and shall also leave her to maintain them.

Art. III.—With a view to facilitate communications with Korea, the Japanese Government will have control of the telegraphs now actually owned by it. Russia shall have a right to construct telegraphs between Seoul and her own frontiers.

So soon as Korea is in a position to purchase the above lines of telegraph, she shall be entitled to do so.

Art. IV.—If it be deemed advisable that a more detailed or exact explanation should be formulated on the above points, or, if other matters requiring conference present themselves subsequently, Representatives of the two Powers shall be accredited to negotiate in a spirit of friendship.

Done at Moscow on the 28th (9th) of June, 1896.
(Signed) MARQUIS YAMAGATA.
PRINCE LOBANOFF.

MEMORANDUM.

The Representatives of Japan and Russia stationed in Seoul, having conferred together, in accordance with identical instructions from their respective Governments, have arrived at the following agreement:—

1.—Although the Korean King's return to his Palace shall be left to his own free will, the Representatives of the two Powers, should they deem that no apprehension need be entertained as to His Majesty's safety in spite of such return, shall advise the King to remove to his Palace.

At the same time, the Representative of Japan shall pledge himself to adopt strict measures for the control of Japanese *Soshi*.

2.—The Ministers of the Korean Cabinet now in power have been appointed by His Majesty's own choice. Most of them have filled, during the two years, Ministerial or other distinguished positions, and are known to be men of liberal and moderate views. The Representatives of the two Powers shall always make it their object to advise the King to appoint men of liberal and moderate views as Ministers of State, and to regard the people with magnanimity.

3.—The Representative of Russia holds views entirely identical with those of the Representative of Japan on the following points:—

Judging by the present condition of Korea, it is necessary that, in order to protect the Japanese lines of telegraph between Fusan and Seoul, Japanese guards should be stationed at certain places. But the telegraph guards now organized with three companies of troops, should be withdrawn as quietly as possible, and gendarmes should be employed in their stead. These gendarmes shall be stationed as follows: 50 men at Tai-ku; 50 at Ka-heng; and 10 at each of the 10 stations between Fusan and Seoul. The mode of distribution may be modified, but the total number of gendarmes must not exceed 200. Moreover, these gendarmes shall be gradually withdrawn, hereafter, from places at which peace has been restored.

4.—To provide against the contingency of Japanese settlements in Seoul and the Treaty Ports being assailed by Koreans, and to protect them, two companies of Japanese troops, may be stationed in Seoul, and one company at Fusan and Gensan. The numerical strength of one company must not exceed 200 men. The troops shall be stationed in the vicinity of each settlement, and shall be withdrawn so soon as the danger of attack is over. To protect the Russian Legation and Consulates,

the Russian Government also may station guards at the above places, their numerical strength not exceeding that of the Japanese troops. The foregoing guards shall be withdrawn so soon as peace is entirely restored in the interior of Korea.

Done at Seoul, May 14th, 1896.

(Signed) • KOMURA JUTARO,
WABBER.

The Count next explained categorically the points raised by Mr. Suzuki in his question. He admitted that Russian officers were drilling Korean soldiers. But that was in deference to the Korean King's request and had no relation to diplomacy. As to the point whether Korea had sought to borrow a sum of 3 million *yen* from the Russo-Chinese Bank, His Excellency explained that this was merely a rumour, not based upon facts. The other points required no elucidation, being explained by the convention and memorandum just read.

In answer to questions from Mr. Suzuki, the Count said that he did not think the occasion suitable for discussing the matter of the drilling of Korean troops by Russian officers. Such a discussion would not be wise, whether considered from the standpoint of Japan's diplomacy and the speaker's policy, or in deference to his predecessor and to Marshal Yamagata. As for the Palace to which the king had removed from the Russian Legation a few days previously, it was not situated in close proximity to the Russian Legation but was separated from it by some distance. Further, the recent arrival of 80 Russian blue-jackets, with a piece of ordnance, in Seoul, had been solely for the purpose of relieving the troops already on guard there.

Mr. Komuro Juko (Liberal) wished to ask four questions, namely, did Count Okuma still adhere to his declaration that Korean independence must be supported by Japan alone; had the Foreign Office opened negotiations with the Korean Government about the peculiar passage that appeared in the judgment lately pronounced on the Koreans who plotted to bring about the King's return to the own Palace; had suitable steps been taken about the recent murder of a Japanese subject in the vicinity of Seoul; and, lastly, what measure had the Government adopted with reference to international courtesy in connexion with the mourning for the late Empress Dowager?

The Count replied that so long as an understanding existed between Japan and Russia in connection with the maintenance of Korean independence, no objection need be entertained though the task were undertaken conjointly with Russia, or even with other Powers. As to the two next points, negotiations were being conducted with the Korean Government. The last point being a delicate affair involving the Court of Japan and the Courts of other Powers, the Count preferred not to discuss it.

Messrs. Shigeoka Kungoro (Liberal), Motoda Hajime (Unionist), and Komatsu Sansei (Liberal) addressed one question after another to the Count, and the latter, with remarkable patience, replied to each of the queries, though some were quite irrelevant.

While Count Okuma was answering Mr. Komatsu's question, another Liberal, sought permission to speak. The Count, in a somewhat loud voice, told the member to desist (*ohikaye nasai*). Thereupon a tumult arose. Several Opposition members sprang to their feet, and clamoured to know whether a Minister of State had the right to enjoin a member to keep silence. They claimed that the Count had exceeded his power. On the other hand, several pro-Government members declared that it was not wrong for the Count to tell a member to desist while he himself was speaking with the permission of the President. The same thing was frequently done by the members themselves.

Mr. Suzuki Jubi (Liberal) wished to introduce an urgency motion in the sense that the Order of the Day be altered, so that the House might consider whether the Count had used improper words in speaking from the rostrum that day. The motion that the order be changed was approved by a majority, but the proposal to censure the Count's language was rejected by a vote of 122 to 83. The Count had left the

chamber some minutes previously, though loudly challenged by Opposition members to remain in his place.

The Bill standing first on the Order was taken and Mr. Kudo Kokan (*Shimpo-to*) in his capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported the result of the Committee's deliberations. The House, however, decided to postpone the debate on the Bill until the next day, and rose at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House was occupied with Committee work only.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.25 p.m., the Order of the Day being the same as that of the previous day.

Mr. Kudo Kokan, in the capacity of Chairman of the Press Amendment Bills Committee, briefly explained that considerable pains had been taken by the Committee in connexion with Art. XXIII. of the Government's Amended Press Law Bill, the purport of the Article being that the competent authorities might provisionally suspend the issue of an offending journal for a period not exceeding one week, or of an offending periodical for a time corresponding to three successive issues. The Committee decided that this article should be altered so as to read that the sale and distribution of an offending paper might be stopped, and the number containing the objectionable matter seized; and also that, in case of a law-suit being instituted against a journal or periodical, the publication of any matter cognate with that forming the subject of prosecution, might be suspended, pending the judicial decision. Three delegates had been appointed from among the Committee, and on the above basis of compromise, negotiations had been opened with the Government. The latter desired to press its own proposals on this particular point, but was induced to promise that, if the amendments suggested by the Committee were adopted by the two Houses, the Government would not necessarily raise any objection. As to the probability of the Upper House's opposing the amendments proposed by the Committee, Mr. Kudo thought that there was reason to hope for the best, inasmuch as several leading members of the House of Peers, when they served as senators of the now defunct *Genro-in*, had urged the Government to amend the Press Law in force at the time in a sense very similar to that now suggested by the Committee.

A representation forwarded by these Senators to the Government was then read, at the request of Mr. Kudo, by a Secretary of the House.

Mr. Motoda Hajime moved that as the three Bills relating to the amendment of the Press Law stood separately on the Order of the Day, namely the Official Bill, the Minoura Bill, and the Motoda Bill, the Order should be changed, so that the two private Bills might be debated at the same time with the Official Bill. The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Kudo Kokan observed that the Committee had taken the Official Bill as a basis for amendment, and that, as a natural consequence, the two private Bills had been disregarded.

Mr. Motoda (Unionist) said that, although the fate of the Bill introduced by him and his supporters was a foregone conclusion, he could not persuade himself not to speak in defence of the measure, especially as it had been handed somewhat hastily to the Special Committee, the introducers having no opportunity to recommend it to the House's attention. He spoke forcibly in its defence, displaying great eloquence. He pointed out that his Bill was essentially an improvement on the amendments which would have passed the Diet last year, but for the conflict of views between the managers of the two Houses. Though perfectly ready to appreciate and acknowledge the considerable progress that several Japanese journals had made, he asserted that the general tone of the press did not warrant the complete abolition of the power of suspen-

sion. To keep the press under proper control suspension for a period not exceeding three days was manifestly necessary. When the time arrived that a real editor and a real publisher were ready on their own responsibility to pen and publish an article or essay, then this safeguard of suspension might be taken away, but recourse to it must be considered unavoidable for the present. He argued at some length to show that the amendment proposed by the Government would subject the press to greater restraints and dangers than the law now in force, inasmuch as the Government proposed to employ suppression in several cases where suspension was now deemed sufficient. Moreover, his long experiences at the bar convinced him that whenever the Authorities prosecuted a journal before a Law Court, the latter, in nine cases out of every ten, would endorse the Government's views and pronounce a verdict unfavourable to the journal. Under such a system, the press would be exposed to serious perils. By way of demonstrating this point, he declared that a glaring inconsistency had been manifested between the treatment extended to the original magazine, the *Twenty-sixth Century*, and that extended to the new periodical of the same name. The former had been prosecuted by the Home Minister on a charge of having sought to bring officials into contempt, the incriminated article being quite harmless. Still a conviction had been obtained simply because the Home Minister was the prosecutor. The new *Twenty-sixth Century* had written in a far stronger tone against the Minister of the Household, but had escaped with impunity, simply because it had not been prosecuted. Further, he could not understand the apparently lukewarm attitude assumed by the Government towards its own Bill. Though it expressed a desire to have its measure adopted by the House, it pledged itself at the same time not to object to the Committee's amendments if they succeeded in obtaining the approval of the Diet. Yet, there was one irreconcilable discrepancy between the two: the Government's Bill contained a clause empowering suspension for a period not exceeding one week, but the amendments abolished suspension altogether. The Government's action in this matter was perfectly unintelligible. Finally, the speaker avowed himself pained to find that a special passage for protecting the dignity of the Imperial Court had been newly inserted in the Government's Bill and approved by the Committee. Such a provision was not only superfluous, but also insulting to the loyalty of the nation.

Mr. Koizuka Ryu (*Shimpo-to*) could not understand why Mr. Motoda deemed it necessary to retain a clause providing for three days' suspension. The existence of such a provision would not improve the tone of the press any more than the abolition of suspension would impair it. The tone of the press depended entirely upon the quality of public opinion. He regarded Mr. Motoda's Bill as more dangerous than the Government Amendments, inasmuch as it proposed that in the event of a newspaper being suspended more than three times within a space of six months, it should be liable to suppression. In former times it was nothing uncommon for a newspaper to be suspended twice a month, so that, if the Motoda Bill were suffered to pass, the press would have the Damoclean sword of suppression perpetually hanging over its head.

Mr. Motoda rebutted this charge by pointing that the Government's amended law authorized suppression even for one offence, and, therefore, without any warning.

The discussion between Messrs. Motoda and Koizuka was conducted in a manner quite regardless of the principles of discipline and order. While Mr. Motoda was refuting his antagonist's charges, the latter would rise in his place, and without obtaining the permission of the President, would proceed to speak in a loud voice, causing a general tumult in the House. It seemed as if Mr. Koizuka (Progressionist) acted purposely in such an irregular manner so as, if possible, to provoke Mr. Motoda into uttering some protest,

in the nature of "silence" (*damare*), or "desist" (*hikaye*), which would have served as an object lesson to defend Count Okuma's utterance on the previous day. Be that as it may, Mr. Motoda spoke steadily on, though his words were rendered inaudible by the general confusion in the House.

Several amendments of the Committee's recommendations were proposed, but all were rejected by the House.

One of these amendments seemed well advised. It came from Mr. Komatsu Sancho (Liberal). He pointed out that the provisions of Art. 30 of the Committee's draft were lacking in clearness, inasmuch as they simply laid down that a publisher and an editor should be liable to a fine of from 20 to 500 *yen* in the event of violating the order of suspension referred to in Art. XXIII. It did not seem clear whether the fine was to be refunded, should a Court of Law declare the suspension unwarranted. He thought that the article should be re-drafted, so as to provide for the imposition of the fine only in the event of the suspension's being confirmed by a law court.

Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Koizuka. He argued that the confiscation of the plant used for publishing an offending article would prove a penalty often unjust and even ineffective, seeing while some newspapers owned their own plant, others had their printing done at shops belonging to people unconnected with the journal. Was a newspaper office of the first kind to incur the double penalty of having its plant confiscated simply because it happened to own it? Such an unfair provision should be expunged.

Mr. Komuchi Chijyo (Government Delegate) replied that plant not owned by a paper could not be confiscated, but if it were so owned, then it must be liable to confiscation.

Mr. Kudo Kokan also explained that Mr. Koizuka's objection was irrelevant. Was not a costly *Massamune* blade, if used for committing a murder, confiscated just as surely as a mere kitchen knife employed for a similar purpose?

The closure having been put and carried, the Committee's amendments were voted by a large majority, the Second and Third Readings of the Bill being dispensed with.

AMENDED PRESS LAW BILL, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

N.B.—(The portions in brackets are from the Press Law now in force. The portions in italics are the amendments.)

Art. XIX.—[It shall be competent for the Minister of Home Affairs to suspend or suppress a daily journal or periodical if it be deemed to contain matter prejudicial to public peace and good order, or injurious to public morality.]

RESCINDED.

Art. XX.—[In the event of the suppression or suspension of a daily journal or periodical, it shall be competent for the Minister of Home Affairs to prohibit the sale and distribution of such journal or periodical.]

RESCINDED.

Art. XXI.—*Should it be deemed that the contents of a daily journal or periodical published abroad, are prejudicial to public peace and good order or injurious to public morality, it shall be competent for the Minister of Home Affairs to prohibit the sale and distribution of such journal or periodical within the Japanese realm, and to seize the offending number or numbers of the said journal or periodical.*

Art. XXII.—*The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of War, and the Minister of the Navy, shall be competent to prohibit the publication of matters relating to [the movements of troops or War-ships, or to strategical secrets] diplomacy or to the Army or the Navy.*

Art. XXIII.—In the event of a public prosecution's being instituted with reference to matter published in a daily journal or a periodical, it shall be competent for the Public Prosecutor to temporarily seize the issue or issues containing the incriminated matter, and the Court of Law, according to the nature of the offence, may confiscate the publications seized.

Amended as follows.

In the event of a public prosecution's being instituted in connexion with Articles XXII., XXXI., or XXXII., it shall be competent for the Minister of Home Affairs or the Minister of Colonization to suspend the sale and distribution of the number or numbers containing the incriminated matter; to

temporarily seize such number or numbers and of suspend the publication of any article or note of similar import in a subsequent number of the same journal or periodical pending the decision of the Law Court. Further it shall be competent for a Law Court, according to the nature of the offence, to suppress the issue of a daily journal or periodical that has been guilty of any of the offences, or violated the prohibitory injunction, referred to in Articles, XXII., XXXI., or XXXII.

Art. XXX.—In the event of violation of the order of suspension specified in Art. XXIII., the publisher and editor shall be liable to a fine of from 20 to 500 yen.

Art. XXXI.—Should a daily journal or a periodical publish matter calculated to impair the dignity of the Imperial Court or to subvert the political system, or to derange the laws of the realm, the publisher, editor and printer shall be liable to minor confinement of not less than 2 months and not more than 2 years, together with a fine of not less than 50 yen and more than 300 yen. Further, the plant used in the publication of the incriminated matter shall be confiscated.

Art. XXXII.—Should a daily newspaper or a periodical publish matter calculated to disturb public peace and good order or to injure public morality, the publisher and editor shall be liable to minor confinement for not less than one month and not more than six months, or to a fine of from 20 yen to 300 yen.

The numbers of Articles XXXIV., XXXV., XXXVI. and XXXVII. in the present Press Law are changed to XXXIII., XXXIV., XXXV., and XXXVI., respectively.

The Bonded Ware-houses Bill, the General Tariff Bill, and the others on the Order, were all entrusted to Special Committees, to be nominated by the President.

PROJECT OF LAW RELATING TO BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The Bill is subdivided into 4 chapters, namely, general provisions, Government Bonded Warehouses, Private Bonded Warehouses, and lastly punitive provisions. The first chapter provides that a Bonded Warehouse is a place where goods not yet finally imported may be stored; that the maximum period of storing shall be one year, after the expiration of which import duties must be paid; that commodities to be stored shall be determined by the Minister of the Department having the control of such matters, and so forth.

Chapter II. provides that a certificate bearing the name of the person storing commodities shall be issued for all commodities stored in a Bonded Warehouse; that this certificate shall be transferable if endorsed by the storer; that, in the event of a lawsuit occurring about bonded goods, an extension of the period of bonding may be granted; that, in the event of delivery not being taken of bonded goods on the expiration of the period of bonding, the officials in charge of the Bonded Warehouse shall issue a notification, and if no application be received within six months from the date of issuing the notification, the goods shall be put up to auction and any sum that remains after subtracting from the proceeds import duties, storage dues, auction expenses and so forth, shall be handed to the owner of the goods. There are also provisions relating to goods liable to decay or to any other form of injury from storing.

Chapter III. provides that the owner of a private Bonded Warehouse shall be held responsible for import duties payable on goods deposited therein, and for any loss or diminution of the goods stored; that as security for the payment of import duties leviable on such goods, the owner must deposit either cash or Government Bonds; and that the owner must not store goods of his own.

The punitive chapter provides that any violation of the Law shall be punished by the imposition of a fine ranging from 2 to 20 yen, or 3 to 30 yen, or 5 to 50 yen according to the gravity of the offence. The Law is to go into effect from May 1st, 1897.

PROJECT OF LAW RELATING TO THE GENERAL TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Art. I.—Goods imported from abroad, that belong to the First Category given in the appended list, shall be liable to import duties as specified therein. Goods belonging to the Second Category shall be exempt from duties; and the importation of those belonging to the Third Category is forbidden.

Art. II.—The dutiable value of commodities shall be calculated by adding to their original price at the place of purchase, produce, or manufacture, all expenses incurred until the commodities arrived at a port of import.

Art. III.—Of commodities given in the appended list those for which a specific duty is considered more convenient than *ad valorem* duty may be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

The specific duty mentioned in the preceding clause shall be determined by computing the average price for the previous 6 months, and applying to that price the rate given in the list.

Art. IV.—In the case of goods to which two or more rates of duty are applicable, the highest rate shall be imposed.

Art. V.—The following articles shall be exempted from duty:—

1. Goods for use in the Imperial Household.
2. Arms, powder, and explosives imported by the Imperial Army or Navy.
3. Vessels of the Imperial Navy.
4. Goods for use in the households of Foreign Representatives accredited to Japan.
5. Decorations, medals.
6. Written records and other documents.
7. Samples of commodities sent as specimens.
8. Personal effects (of a traveller).
9. Commodities for permanent display in official or public museums.
10. Goods of domestic production, re-imported within 5 years and retaining the same nature and form as at the time of the original export. Tobacco and liquors are, however, excepted.

11. Articles that were sent abroad for repair, and are re-imported.

Goods coming under 7, 8, and 9, shall be confined to those judged by the Customs Authorities as falling properly within the sphere of the prescribed exemptions. For goods coming under 11, the date of re-importation shall be determined at the time of export.

Art. VI.—The following articles shall be exempted from import duties, provided they are to be exported abroad within 6 months from the date of import, and provided that a sum corresponding to the import duty shall be deposited either in cash or by hypothecation of a valid security.

1. Those temporarily imported for repair.
2. Those temporarily imported for purposes of scientific investigation or for the use of travellers.
3. Those temporarily imported by way of experiment.
4. Those temporarily imported as specimens for merchants, manufacturers, or agents.
5. Those temporarily imported for use in theatrical or other public performances.

Art. VII.—In case that any amendment of the appended list be deemed necessary, the change shall be notified at least 6 months previously to the date of carrying it into effect.

APPENDIX.

Art. VIII.—The date of putting this Law into operation shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

RATES OF DUTIES.

- I.—Arms, clocks, scientific and mechanical instruments and machines; from 5 to 25 per cent.
 - II.—Food-stuffs and liquors; from 10 to 25 per cent.
 - III.—Clothing and appurtenances; from 20 to 30 per cent.
 - IV.—Medical stuffs, chemicals, &c.; from 10 to 40 per cent.
 - V.—Dye stuffs, paints, &c.; from 10 to 15 per cent.
 - VI.—Glass and glass ware; from 5 to 25 per cent.
 - VII.—Grains and seeds; 5 per cent.
 - VIII.—Horns, tusks, skins, leather, tortoise shell; from 5 to 25 per cent.
 - IX.—Metals and metallic wares; 5 to 35 per cent.
 - X.—Oils and wax; 10 to 15 per cent.
 - XI.—Paper and stationery; 15 to 35 per cent.
 - XII.—Sugar; 5 to 25 per cent.
 - XIII.—A. Cotton fabrics and yarns; 10 to 15 per cent.
B. Wool and woollen fabrics; 10 to 15 per cent.
C. Silk and silk fabrics; 15 to 25 per cent.
D. Hemp and hempen fabrics; 10 to 15 per cent.
E. Blankets, carpets, caoutchouc fabrics, mosquito net, &c.; 15 to 25 per cent.
 - X.—Tobacco; 35 to 40 per cent.
 - XI.—Liquors; 25 to 40 per cent.
 - XII.—Miscellaneous goods; 5 to 35 per cent.
- (Here follow lists of goods exempted from import duties, and goods the import of which is forbidden.)

The House rose at 4.30 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 1ST.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10 a.m., the Order of the Day being—

- 1.—Report by Count Matsuura, Chief of the Petitions Committee.
- 2.—Report of the Budget Committee on the Supplementary Budget No. 5 of Revenue and Expenditures for the 29th year of Meiji.
- 3.—Report of the Budget Committee on a Supplementary Budget of Special Revenue and Expenditure for the 29th year of Meiji.
- 4.—Report of the Budget Committee on a Supplementary Budget of General Revenue and Expenditure for the 29th year of Meiji (Supplementary Budget No. 6).
- 5.—First Reading of a Bill for amending the Railway Construction Law.
- 6.—First Reading of a Bill for adjusting Pension Bonds.
- 7.—First Reading of a Bill for adjusting Family Pensions and Pensions granted as Rewards.
- 8.—Representation with regard to the Preservation of Ancient Tombs and Cemeteries.
- 9.—Petition relating to the Restoration of Pensions, &c.
- 10.—Petition for amending the Business Tax Law.
- 11.—Petition for repairing the River Shōnai.
- 12.—Petitions relating to the development of Fodder and Manure Grounds for Cattle.
- 13.—Petition for making Shimonoseki a Port of Import and Export.
- 14.—Petitions for extending the System of City Administration to Hakodate.
- 15.—Petition relating to the establishment of Regulations for the control of Insurance Business.
- 16.—Petition relating to the establishment of Regulations for the Amalgamation of Commercial Companies.

Various reports having been read, the Order of the Day was taken.

Mr. Umayahara, as substitute for Count Matsuura, Chief of the Petitions Committee, reported that the petitions received by the Committee up to the 26th ultimo numbered 290 and that three lists of them had been prepared for submission to the House. In the first list, six petitions referred to the restoration of pensions; four, to the amendment of the Business Tax Law; one to the repair of the river Shōnai; one to the opening of Shimonoseki; one to the extension of the system of City Administration to Hakodate. The petitions on the second list were of similar purport, and among those on the third, was one for the opening of Aomori to foreign trade, and one for the opening of Moxu.

Viscount Tani, Chairman of the Budget Committee, stated that the Supplementary Budgets standing second, third, and fourth on the Order, being very simple, he proposed to include the three in one report.

Supplementary Budget No. 5 provided for aid from the Treasury in consequence of extraordinary damages sustained last year through floods and earthquakes. Budget No. 3 covered an appropriation from the Treasury for the Central Relief Fund; and Supplementary Budget No. 6 contained an appropriation for the Home Department, for the prevention of an epidemic among oxen. The Committee had recognised the prime importance of these three Budgets, and had decided in favour of them.

Mr. Kubota explained that Budget No. 5 provided for a subsidy from the Treasury on account of engineering expenses for the reconstruction of embankments in the sequel of last year's floods and earthquakes. The disasters of last year had not been confined to embankments, but extended also to common schools, in the cases of Aomori, Akita, and Iwate Prefectures, and it being impossible to rebuild these schools by means of the local taxes alone, a petition had been presented for aid from the Treasury. But as no statement was contained in the Budget with regard to common schools, an inquiry had been addressed by him to the Government Delegate at the conference of the Committee. He had failed, however, to obtain an answer, on account of the absence of the Government Delegate for the Educational Department, and he now asked to receive a reply.

Mr. Kiba, Government Delegate, answered that the common schools in Akita and Iwate Prefectures had indeed sustained damage from an earthquake, and that the damage having been especially considerable in Iwate, the Governor of that Prefecture, convoking the Prefectural Assembly, had submitted a proposal to grant a sum out of the local taxes. The matter had, however, been set aside for reconsideration, on account of the investigations being incomplete. Subsequently, aid to the

extent of 30,000 *yen* from the Treasury had been asked for by Iwate Prefecture, but as the principle involved in making such a grant was in itself of a most important nature, requiring grave consideration, while no surplus existed in the Treasury at the time, the application could not be complied with. Investigation made by the Home Department, however, had led to the decision that no aid should be given, the local taxes being quite sufficient for the purpose.

This Budget, as well as those standing third and fourth on the Order, were then passed unanimously.

The Bill standing fifth on the Order was taken. It provided for the construction of a branch line from Matsumoto, on the Nagoya-Gifu road, *via* Takayama, to Toyama, for the purpose of connecting the Central and Hokuriku Roads.

Mr. Matsumoto, Government Delegate, having explained the Bill, it was handed to a Special Committee.

The sixth and seventh Bills were similarly handed over without questions.

Professor Toyama explained the Representation standing eighth on the Order. Its purpose was to provide that the State should undertake the duty of restoring and conserving the sepulchres of the nation's illustrious dead. He wished to say a word about what were described in the memorial as "faithful subjects, personages of high merit to the State, and other persons of meritorious deeds." The terms "persons of meritorious deeds" might convey only a vague impression, but would be better understood in the form of learned men as well as artists, who had rendered meritorious services to the State. The reason why he had introduced this Representation was that, during a journey through the provinces of Yamato, Kawachi, and Yamashiro, from the middle of July to the middle of September, he had visited more than 110 cemeteries and tombs, and had found a most lamentable and regrettable state of affairs. For example, the tomb of Minamoto no Yoshiie at the temple of Tshoji, in Furuichi, Kawachi, and the tomb of Junan Kinoshita, the celebrated scholar, which stands to the north of Omori, were worn almost beyond recognition. The latter stood close beside the kitchen of a common cooking-house. It was a characteristic of the Japanese nation to venerate ancestors, and he failed to see how such sights could be passed without deep regret. No investigation had yet been made as to the best method of preserving such tombs, but the obvious necessity of undertaking something on their behalf had induced him to introduce the Representation now before the House.

Baron Osawa enquired what limitation of time would be put to the operation of the measure. Was it contemplated that all tombs, no matter how antique, were to become objects of national care? He expressed his unwillingness to support the proposal unless the details of the plan were made clear. As to the remark that the custom of the Japanese is to venerate their forefathers, he observed that, if such were the case, the custom might be best perpetuated by leaving these things to the discretion of individuals rather than by inviting Government interference. Again, what should be the standard for recognising "merit"? In the explanatory statements accompanying the Representation, it was mentioned that the fundamental duty of the State had not been discharged towards the spirits of those that had rendered high services to this country. He was at a loss to understand why the preservation of ancient tombs should be considered as constituting part of the State's duty.

Professor Toyama did not answer these objections in detail. He based his reply on the general grounds of morality, and provoked an irrelevant criticism from Mr. Yasuba.

Baron Komatsu enquired whether new tombs also were to be repaired and preserved. The Representation made no distinction between old and new.

To this question Professor Toyama replied that the Representation was intended to apply to comparatively modern tombs as well as to old.

Mr. Kubota observed that the criticisms evoked by the measure virtually indicated its rejection by the House, and consequently any amendments that might be made would probably be futile. Yet, as he had given a pledge to Professor Toyama, he wished to propose some changes in the Representation; the chief of them being the insertion of the words, "Men of great learning or erudition," in addition to the words, "Personages of high merit and faithful subjects." His motive was that greater importance should be attached in such a matter to learning than to political merit or loyal deeds.

Baron Suyematsu said that he proposed to place the part of Otani Gyobu, and deliver a lecture in support of the Representation. The custom of venerating ancestors was exceedingly important. It had a direct bearing on the decline or prosperity of a State and on the progress of civilization. Any great reformation of national administration, however, seemed to create a tendency to discredit this graceful idea, a fact that had been illustrated by the story of the Restoration in Japan, and, indeed, might be gathered from the history of many nations of the world. Yet, in the most civilized countries, reverence for the memory of the illustrious dead always re-asserted itself. Did not Shakespeare's tomb receive the homage of incense and flowers to the present day? The laws of the realm as well as regulations included in the system of Local Administration, contained provisions for the preservation of historical objects. None the less it was a fact that even those who possessed pension bonds to the value of more than a million *yen*, had, in some cases, neglected to pay proper attention to the tombs of their ancestors. It was conceivable that the pressure of domestic business might have prevented them from taking sufficient steps in that direction, yet the failure was a matter of astonishment. For his own part, he could not but feel admiration and sympathy when a man of practical learning like Professor Toyama introduced such a subject to the notice of the House.

Baron Date asked Baron Suyematsu whether it was really a matter of his own observation that ancestral cemeteries had been neglected by nobles of high rank having hereditary property worth more than a million *yen*.

Baron Suyematsu did not attempt to make any detailed reply.

Mr. Matsuoka declared himself a supporter of the Representation, but regretted to see that Mr. Kubota, another advocate, had been discouraged by the criticisms that the measure had evoked. The scope of the representation did not extend to tombs of great scholars and artists, whose descendants were in a position to undertake the duty of preservation to-day. Neither did it extend to those of personages like the Tokugawa, whose representatives, being in possession of pension bonds worth a million *yen*, were able to construct splendid tombs for their ancestors. The State was under no obligation to do anything for such families. Aid should be given exclusively on account of the tombs of persons whose posterity had become extinct, or fallen into a condition of extreme poverty, though their ancestors could be proved to have rendered illustrious services to the nation. The subject, however, had assumed a somewhat perplexing aspect, for if reason appeared on one side, unreason faced them on another. He therefore proposed that a Committee of nine should be chosen to thoroughly investigate the matter.

Mr. Tanaka thought that the problem of investigation by means of documents, might prove very difficult, and that researches would be more effective were a Committee appointed for investigating the tombs *in situ*. The inaccuracy of Japanese history showed itself vividly in such matters; for example, no less than three sepulchres were confidently shown as the burial place of Ono-no-Komachi.

The House voted to hand the Representation to a Special Committee. The Petitions, from the 12th to the 19th on the Order, were adopted without opposition.

The House then rose.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House did not meet.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2ND.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House did not meet.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.25 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Government Bill relating to Amendment of the Law of Public Meeting and Political Association. (Report of Special Committee.)
- 2.—Bill relating to the collection of Fees for Shooting Licences (Report of Special Committee).
- 3.—First Reading of a Government Bill relating to an Amendment of Law No. 23 of the 27th year of Meiji.
- 4.—Continuation of the First Reading of a private Bill for amending the Law of Public Meeting and Political Association.
- 5.—First Reading of a Bill for amending the Law of the Houses.

The President reported that the Government had introduced a Bill for the Amendment of the Coinage Law.

The Order of the Day having been changed, with the consent of the Government Delegate, Mr. Kudo, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that the Committee had decided to reject Mr. Minoura's Bill and to introduce alterations in the Government's Bill for amending the Law of Public Meeting and Political Association.

Mr. Terahara, Government Delegate, opposed the Committee's alterations. He said that, as meetings in the open air were generally held not for the purpose of delivering political lectures, but as a means of making a demonstration, a difficulty would arise in preserving the peace in such cases; that the alteration permitting students of all government and public schools to attend political lecture meetings would tend to impair the progress of sound education; and that Government approval could not be given to a measure entailing any political association to be organized and to conduct its business without duly registering its members, as such a state of affairs would be entirely contrary to the general laws of political associations.

Mr. Kudo replied that the spirit of the Committee's amendment was to forbid political discussions in schools, but not to adopt any preventive measures in other cases, namely, such as when students attended to listen to debates in the Diet. He asked whether the Government desired to prohibit even the latter proceeding.

Mr. Makino, Vice-Minister of Education, expressed a wish that the Bill should be preserved in its original form, as the Government desired to keep common schools beyond the range of politics and religion, with a view to the unprejudiced development of literature and art.

Mr. Minoura's Bill having been dropped, the second reading of the Committee's amended Bill, namely, the Government Bill, was voted.

Mr. Inaba, Chairman of the Special Committee, reported in favour of the Bill for altering the system of paying Fees for Shooting Licences. The Committee considered that the proposed amendment—*i.e.* making payment by means of stamps—would be much more convenient than the present system.

The Bill was passed through all its readings without dissent.

The Bill embodying amendments in Law No. 23 of the 22nd year of Meiji, related to travelling expenses for the Army.

Mr. Nakamura, Government Delegate, explained that, although, according to the Law at present in force, provision is made for non-commissioned officers, nothing is provided in the case of officers of the rank of General and other military dignitaries. Serious inconvenience must inevitably occur in the event of war or an emergency in defraying the travelling expenses of these officers. It was consequently proposed that the terms non-commissioned officers and soldiers be changed to *Gunjin* (any person in the service of the Army), and that the amended Law be applicable to military reviews, not to times of war alone, as heretofore.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee. The amendments proposed in the Law of the Houses (promulgated by Law No. 2 in the 22nd year of Meiji), were as follow:—

The following note to be added to Art. 1:—

Note.—A special meeting of the Diet shall be exempt from this provision.

Art. III.—The President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives, after being elected by the House shall report the fact to the Emperor for His Majesty's sanction. The Chief Secretary is to act as Chairman until such sanction is obtained for the election of President and Vice-President.

Art. XV.—(to be entirely cancelled).

Art. XXV.—Each House, by its own decision or on the demand of Government, may appoint a Committee to sit during the period when the Diet is not in session, and may cause it to investigate bills and other necessary matters.

The note to the Second clause of Art. XXVI., is changed as follows:—Note.—When other subjects of debate of an urgent nature are introduced, an alteration may be made in the subjects by the decision of the House, provided that, in such case, notice be given to the Government.

Art. XXVIII.—No project of law shall be put to the vote without undergoing investigation at the hands of a Committee.

Note.—This provision is not applicable when a special demand is made by the Government, or when a special decision is arrived at by the House.

The first clause of Art. XXXIII., is altered as follows:—Suspension of the session shall not exceed fifteen days.

Art. XL.—In case a budget is presented by the Government to the House of Representatives, the Budget Committee shall complete its investigation within twenty days from the receipt of the same, and shall present a report to the House.

Art. XLI.—(Cancelled).

With regard to the above, Mr. Takada explained that the amendments were intended to extend the rights of the Diet.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee. The House rose at 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3RD. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1 p.m., the Order of the Day being as follows:—

- 1.—Government Undertakings Finance Law Amendment Bill. Continuation of First Reading
- 2.—Coinage Bill.
- 3.—Special Finance Bill with reference to Capital for adjusting the Coinage.
- 4.—Bill relating to Amendments of Regulations for Convertible Notes.
- 5.—Bill for amending Notification No. 14 of the 18th year of Meiji.
- 6.—Bill for rescinding Notification No. 35 of the 12th year of Meiji.
- 7.—A Project of Law embodying amendments of the Local Government Systems for Cities and Prefectures.

The President reported that three bills had been presented by the Government, viz., a Supplementary General Budget for the 30th Fiscal year of Meiji, a Supplementary Special Budget for the 30th Fiscal year of Meiji, and a Budget of items not included in the General Budget.

Mr. Komuro introduced the following Question:—"Is the Matsukata Cabinet organized to bring the constitutional system to perfection or to subvert it entirely?" He urged that Count Matsukata, when formerly Minister President, had, by interference in the general elections, caused the death of many persons, the burning of houses, and the staining of several places with blood, and had committed atrocities familiar to all. Bitter resentment on account of these things still lingered in Mr. Komuro's bosom, and he did not hesitate to say that he could never forget the cruelties perpetrated by the Count, the horrible scenes of the time having become photographed on his mind. Had the Count repented of his former wickedness and determined upon carrying on a virtuous administration compatible with the constitution, then he might have been forgiven and Mr. Komuro might not be ashamed to support him. But what was known of the present Cabinet consisted chiefly in "outrages" committed by the force of power; in the so-called "purchase" of members of Parliament, or in secret union with influential merchants. It was rumoured that, in the inmost chambers of tea-houses near Shimabashi, some of the members had sold their fidelity for official positions and some for money. The brilliant conquest achieved by the country's arms in the 27th and 28th years of Meiji had, the speaker believed, been an outcome of the constitutional proceedings on the part of Japan. But now with infinite

regret it had to be declared that the fame and honour of the Constitution were levelled with the ground through the depravity of the Cabinet. The Coinage Bill had been submitted to the House on the 1st of March, yet some ten days previously an enormous profit had been gained in Osaka by virtue of this projected Bill. The prominent merchants of to-day might appropriately be called "ruffians in frockcoats," or "thieves in tall hats."

Mr. Kudo said that Mr. Komuro's speech about the so-called "purchase" of members of Parliament was too serious to be disregarded. It virtually fixed a stigma upon the sanctity of the House. If, indeed, Mr. Komuro's strictures were founded upon facts, they were inevitable. But he wished to know precisely the names of such representatives, and also for what sums they had been bought.

Mr. Komuro retorted that he was under no obligation to make replies to a question propounded with regard to another question.

Mr. Kudo then moved that Mr. Komuro be handed over to the Disciplinary Committee.

Much commotion ensued.

Mr. Inouye Kakugoro inquired why Mr. Komuro should be punished.

Mr. Kudo replied that he deserved to be punished for slandering the House.

Mr. Inouye asked whether Mr. Kudo proposed to hand over to the Disciplinary Committee the thirty supporters of Mr. Komuro's Question?

Mr. Kudo replied that the blame rested primarily with Mr. Komuro as the proposer.

Mr. Inouye argued against Mr. Kudo's motion on the ground that Mr. Komuro had advanced his statements merely in the form of a question based on a rumour as to the "purchase" of members.

Mr. Kudo grew still more excited, and insisted on pressing his motion. Cries and exclamations were heard on all sides and the tumult threatened to involve the whole House.

Mr. Kudo's motion, having been put to the vote, was defeated.

At this stage Count Matsukata, Minister of Finance, ascended the rostrum, and made a speech lasting for an hour and twenty minutes, with reference to the change in the system of coinage, and to the introduction of the Coinage Law.

Mr. Kurihara considered that the question of coinage bore a close relation to the financial system of the State and to the economic principles of the nation. He desired to propound two questions, and he trusted that candid and clear replies would be given. One question was, what necessity existed for putting into operation the project of coinage law under discussion. Another question referred to Art. XVI. of the Law. The Coinage System of the Empire ought, no doubt, to be placed on a substantial basis, in view of the changes perceptible in similar systems throughout the world. Whatever might be said as to the necessity of the speedy adoption of the gold standard, the majority of the House must be of the opinion that whether gold or silver be the standard, gold should be provided to such an amount as to suffice for a reserve. The problem was one that demanded the gravest and most minute consideration, and even supposing that the Financial Committee had given it full attention, the people at large must have time to examine it at leisure. An attempt to place such a momentous problem before the Diet after brief examination amounted to a violation of the constitutional system, and must be denounced as most improper. He had been informed that, owing to the difficulty of adjusting the finances after the war, the Government had endeavoured to raise a foreign loan in the London market, but that, as a satisfactory result could not be obtained on account of Japan's silver currency, the adoption of the gold standard had been resorted to. If such were the case, the Government would do better to issue a gold loan. Did the Government really contemplate subverting this important question to the convenience of temporary financial adjustment? Moreover, the Formosan expenditures would not fall short of ten millions of yen for several years to come. Was it not possible that the

prospect of such large outlays had led to the introduction of the Bill now before the House? At the recent conference of the Budget Committee, a question had been asked as to the future source for obtaining money, Count Matsukata, Minister of Finance, had replied that he was revolving a scheme which would relieve the situation. Was that scheme the project of Law now under discussion? The Minister had told them in his speech that he proposed to take steps for dealing with the silver 1-yen pieces, as speedily as possible. It seemed to Mr. Kurihara that if measures for that purpose were delayed, Japan must become bimetallic.

Mr. Obata asked whether this coinage question had been referred to the Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Societies in various parts of the Empire.

Mr. Taguchi intimated that he opposed the Bill, but wished first to know how the Government proposed to deal with any Public Loan Bonds that had passed into the hands of foreigners, in case of the gold standard's being adopted. The Bonds, would certainly rise in price, and their holders might object to have them redeemed at the price fixed by the Government.

Mr. Tajiri (Government Delegate) replied that Mr. Taguchi's anxiety was groundless, inasmuch as the Bonds were sold subject to that condition.

The Bill standing first on the Order was passed without any objection.

The President announced that the Bills from the second to the sixth on the Order would be taken together.

With regard to the Coinage Bill and its correlated Bills, Mr. Kimura asked what amount of gold and silver bullion was in the Treasury, and what amount of coined gold was deposited in the London Bank.

Mr. Matsuo (Government Delegate) replied that the total amount deposited in the London Bank had been 202,460,000 yen, of which a sum of over 48,270,000 yen had to be kept in the Bank to make payments during the 29th, 30th, and 31st years of Meiji, thus leaving a balance of over 154,190,000 yen. Of the latter amount, the gold stood at over 79,620,000 yen and the silver at some 20,020,000 yen; while some 40 millions had already been paid in drafts; twenty millions had come to Japan, and another twenty millions were on their way out. The remainder, according to present intention, would be shipped for Japan by May. The reserves in the Bank of Japan were:—Gold bullion, 36,770,000 yen; gold coins, 22,900,000 yen; silver bullion and so forth, 158,440,000 yen.

The Government Delegate, in reply to Mr. Yoshimoto's question, said that one yen was counted as two according to the Coinage Law now in contemplation.

The Bills were submitted to a Committee of twenty-seven members for investigation.

The Bill standing last on the Order was deferred for discussion in connexion with the Bill for amending the systems of District Local Administration.

The House rose at 4.30 p.m.

CUTTING A POLICEMAN.

About 1 a.m. on Wednesday, a burglar broke into a house occupied by Mr. Nagai Seitaro, at No. 38, Setagaya, Ebara-gun. He was armed with a drawn sword. The occupants hearing a noise raised an alarm and the man fled. Mr. Hagai at once informed the Shimogawa Police of the affair, and they telephoned to all the police-stations in the vicinity that the would be burglar should be detained if seen. In the meanwhile, a suspicious-looking fellow was observed passing through Midori-mura in Ebara-gun. A policeman in plain clothes noticed him and called out for the man to stop. Instantly the tuffian drew a sword and cut the policeman on the forehead. Then he took to his heels. The fellow has not yet been caught.

KOREAN NEWS.

A Christian periodical has been started in Korea under the supervision of the Rev. H. Y. Appenzeller and the Rev. H. B. Hulbert. It is called the *Chosan Christo In Hyobo*; is printed in *Inmun*, and will appear weekly.

A company has been organized in Söul for the purpose of undertaking the tanning enterprise. Hitherto Korean hides have been exported to Japan and tanned there, but there is no apparent reason why the manufacturing process should not be performed in Söul. The leather turned out at the new tannery is said to be good.

One is not prepared to hear of highwaymen plying their trade in the districts between Söul and Chemulpo. Korea is sufficiently disturbed in the interior, but travellers passing from Söul to Chemulpo ought to be safe. On the 31st of January, however, a band of twenty robbers, said to have come from Whanghai province, attacked a Japanese subject near Orikel, the half-way village between Söul and Chemulpo, wounded him severely, and stole from him \$30, as well as his watch, blankets, &c. The people of the village seem to have shown great promptitude and sympathy in rescuing the unfortunate man.

The removal of the King of Korea to the Kyengpok Palace was not accomplished too soon. Numbers of memorialists had begun to present themselves in Söul, urging His Majesty's return. They behaved in an orderly manner, confining their demonstrations to patient sitting at the entrance of the street leading to the Russian Legation, and dispersing readily when ordered by the King to do so.

The Korean Council of State has recommended that reductions of land tax, aggregating a hundred and thirty-four thousand *yen*, be made in the thirteen provinces, in consideration of calamities that befel the farmers during the past year, and the King has approved the recommendation.

The people of Korea seem to be singularly gullible. Anybody sufficiently daring to call himself a governmental deputy appears to be able to collect taxes and raise forced loans. The latest instance is a man named Ye, who, claiming to be an agent of the Royal Household Department, went to the districts of Yeson and Dusan, and carried matters with a high hand. In the pretended capacity of overseer of markets, he made the merchants raise and lower the price of rice to suit his own convenience, and as simulated local superintendent of trade, he forced the innkeepers to pay him a commission for the privilege of conducting their business. The wonderful thing about such frauds is that their perpetrators must anticipate early exposure. They can not possibly expect to escape with their illegal gains. Their sole idea seems to be a short life and a merry.

A Chinese representative, Mr. Tong, has arrived in Söul for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce with Korea.

In an edict published on the 11th of February, the King of Korea says, "We would have returned already (to the new place) if we could." His Majesty gives no explanation why "We could not."

Here is a disappointment:—

The Minister of Education requested the different Departments to appoint the graduates of the Confucian School to good positions in the Departments. The War Office replied that the Dep't. does not need such men in the service as the Confucian knowledge is of very little use. Therefore, the Department regrets to say that it is impossible to appoint the recommended persons in the Dep't.

H.M.S. second-class cruiser *Iphigenia*, which was built at Glasgow by contract in 1891-92, under the Naval Defence Act, was commissioned at Portsmouth on 19th inst. by Captain Horatio N. Dudding for service on the China Station, where she will relieve her sister cruiser *Arcturion*, Captain Robert L. Groome, which returns to England to pay off. The *Arcturion* was commissioned at Devonport on Jan. 16, 1894, for service on the Mediterranean Station, but was transferred to the China Squadron during the Chino-Japanese War.

MONTHLY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the Customs Returns for January, showing the foreign trade of the Empire for the month:—

	1895.	1896.
Exports	7,742,962.350	11,816,712.020
Imports	14,272,188.440	13,321,222.780
Total exports and imports	22,015,150.790	25,137,934.800
Excess of imports		1,472,510.760
Exports	163,380.937	310,378.980
Imports	18,817.134	
Miscellaneous		
Total	501,577.501	

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
China	2,584,163.170	3,725,310.310	6,309,473.480
Hongkong	314,438.040	890,410.470	1,204,848.510
Korea	349,034.810	1,356,346.310	1,705,381.120
British India	3,486.750	20,394.250	23,881.000
Russian Asia			
Annam & other French India	7,944.380	30,512.380	38,456.760
Philippine Islands	15,000.410	8,341.480	23,341.890
Siam	610.680	3,578.190	4,188.870
Great Britain	1,377,430.573	4,034,889.682	5,412,320.255
France	2,151,215.301	5,910,600.301	8,061,815.602
Germany	358,166.270	988,819.430	1,346,985.700
Switzerland	35,257.600	149,879.950	185,137.550
Italy	113,497.210	10,117.210	123,614.420
Belgium	30,881.430	843,131.040	874,012.470
Austria	30,607.983	4,974.800	35,582.783
Russia	2,470.970	3,658.710	6,129.680
Spain	2,386.500	4,104.280	6,490.780
Sweden and Norway	909.000	20,667.780	21,576.780
Holland	193,150.000	1,005.680	194,155.680
Portugal	6,123.000	7,045.580	13,168.580
Turkey		384.180	384.180
Denmark	18.000	1,110.580	1,128.580
United States of America			
Canada and other British America	9,495.463.880	7,865,855.470	17,361,319.350
Australia	64,681.040	768.480	65,449.520
Hawaii	293,984.640	20,884.440	314,869.080
Other Countries	71,449.30	831.100	72,280.400
Total	21,596,753.050	13,391,222.780	34,987,975.830

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
Yokohama	1,503,788.680	4,449,945.430	5,953,734.110
Kobe	4,038,770.170	7,419,713.050	11,458,483.220
Osaka	94,915.570	403,879.580	500,795.150
Nagasaki	316,380.170	2,208,772.340	2,525,152.510
Niigata	37,718.800	140.520	37,859.320
Shimonoseki	423,024.550	1,285.380	424,309.930
Moji	6,184.500	133,066.950	139,251.450
Karatsu	86,007.500	378.000	86,385.500
Kuchinotsu	268,355.500	68,189.050	336,544.550
Idzumi	94,915.570	18,107.770	113,023.340
Shiomi	1,207.140	4,505.460	5,712.600
Sasana	589,210	2,877.120	3,466.330
Sakai		5,303.130	5,303.130
Muroan		264.000	264.000
Otaru	16,181.500		16,181.500
Specie and Bullion { Exports	1,509,000.000		1,509,000.000
{ Imports		10,160,261.830	10,160,261.830

Total	11,669,261.830
Excess of imports	8,651,261.830
By Japanese Merchants { Exports	3,010,438.700
{ Imports	4,142,403.290
Imported by Government	22,372.220

THE KING OF KOREA RETURNS TO HIS OWN PALACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Söul, Feb. 20, 1897.

The King of Korea is in his own Palace once more. On the 20th inst., amid the universal rejoicing of his people, His Majesty left the Russian Legation, where he had been safely domiciled for one year and nine days. He went in at the back gate, and passed out by the front. He went in a closely covered chair; he passed out publicly. He went into the Legation at about seven—the early morning—he left it at one in the afternoon. He slipped out from the Palace by one gate and the Crown Prince by another a year ago; to-day, on their departure from their temporary home, they observed the usual rules, even to the extent of sending the two empty chairs in advance.

The day was beautiful, one of those delightful winter days so common in Korea. The special guard that had been drilling for this event for some months, was drawn up along the street leading from the Legation to the Palace. It should be remembered that the King did not return to the Palace in the Northern part of the city, but to the new one—Kyeng-won—in the western part of the city, in the immediate vicinity of H.B.M.'s Consulate grounds; the other Legations, American, Russian, and French being a little further to the

west though on the same ridge, while the German Consulate is on the south ridge. Without trying to be facetious, one may say that His Majesty is now well backed by the Western Powers: or some one may be unkind enough to suggest that he has taken his position at the feet of the West.

A single file of soldiers guarded each side of the street. No one was allowed to enter. There was a great desire on the part of the populace to show their sympathy with the return to the Palace, as well as their loyalty to their King, but this was not permitted, doubtless because the street was too narrow. But the people would come, even the women with cloaks over their heads insisted on coming. The German Consulate and Pai Chai College grounds, from which a good view could be obtained, were crowded with people; the city wall likewise had a goodly crowd of sight-seers.

The boys of the Pai Chai School, about one hundred and fifty strong, felt that some special demonstration of patriotism was necessary. They went in a body to the street and succeeded in receiving permission to give three cheers for their king and to strew flowers in his way. The cheers were given with enthusiasm, and no doubt the formal demonstration was pleasing to His Majesty.

The King is in his own Palace once more. The people seem very happy. The demonstrations to-day were not prompted by mere curiosity. Put your ear to the heart of the people and you will find that it beats with a warmth and loyalty that must be most pleasing to their sovereign.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GERMAN MINISTER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

In view of recent events in Greece, the following translation will be of interest:—Shortly after the frightful massacre at Constantinople, the German Minister, Baron von Saurma-Jelisch, consented to be interviewed by Herr Alberti, a representative of the *Berliner Lokalanseiger*. The Minister said he was glad that, for once, someone had come from Berlin to study the situation on the spot, especially at a time when so many false reports were in circulation. Recently, a Russian paper had stated that, during the massacre, every Legation granted protection to the Armenians except the German. This, the Minister said, was the purest invention. He gave admittance to and succoured about thirty Armenians, among whom were clergymen and women. After correcting some other misstatements, the Minister proceeded to give his views on the situation and the present status of the so-called Oriental Question. I do not believe, said Baron von Saurma-Jelisch, that fresh scenes of horror need be feared in the near future. The Turks are apparently somewhat frightened at their deeds and the united and determined attitude of the Powers has resulted in cooling down their Asiatic hot-heads. There were, of course, limits beyond which the Powers could not proceed. One can not deny that there was some cause for the procedure of the Turks, though none for the manner in which they proceeded. I regard the demands of the Armenians as neither justifiable nor feasible. They are, after all, a nation belonging to Turkey, the same as others, and are subjects of the Sultan. What they have a right to claim, religious liberty and freedom of trade, they possess already to the fullest extent. No one disturbs them in their religious exercises, and in business they do exceptionally well. It can not be denied, however, that their inconsiderate ways, and their impudence in trade dealings have produced much bad blood among the Turks, whom they have plundered for centuries. They are usurers and dishonest. The Armenians that threw the bombs are desperadoes, reckless characters, that will dare the utmost. They demand for themselves autonomy, want to play a political rôle, and are determined that if the political reins of Turkey are not put in their hands, after they have monopolized everything commercial, and if Europe will not help them to

satisfy their demands—and Europe never can—they will bring ruin upon all Christians and Europeans residing in Turkey. That the Sultan should take measures against public rebels, is his right as long as he is recognized as the ruler of the country. The Furks were only wrong in the manner in which they overthrew the rebellion. They proceeded against all Armenians without distinction, when in fact there is perhaps but one rebel among a thousand Armenians. The leaders are mostly ambitious young fellows, who, while studying in Geneva, were infected by anarchistic ideas. I do not speak of Asia Minor, for where two such radically different races are compelled to live side by side, there is no possibility of preventing friction. But I assert that the overwhelming majority of the Armenians in Constantinople wish for peace and order, and have nothing in common with the bomb-throwers. To destroy all on account of a few guilty persons can not be permitted. Among the victims that fell in August, there were, at the most, only ten guilty. Turkey sees now whither she is going by such procedure. The whole world was frightened; the well-to-do Armenians left Constantinople *en masse*; hundreds of business-houses are closed; capital is withdrawn; business is at a standstill; the city is desolate. Constantinople is approaching a commercial crisis. Such a state of things can not be tolerated, and I have most emphatically represented this matter to the Sultan. He may uphold his power, but by proper means, and it is his duty to care that only guilty persons are punished. In the next revolt—which is sure to come—the cudgel men will not again appear; the Sultan has promised to employ only police and regular troops hereafter, and only against really guilty folks will measures be taken. In the recent massacre shocking barbarities were perpetrated. This will not happen again. The Sultan has given his word of honour. This, of course, was about all we were able to accomplish. To interfere diplomatically with the internal affairs of the State, is next to impossible. For the rest, most all is true that has been said with regard to Turkish mismanagement. In Turkey there is neither order nor justice. There is no control over the receipts and expenditures of the Government, and if one goes to law he is compelled to bribe the judge. The Turks suffer under these conditions, and Europeans suffer just as well as Armenians. These are Asiatic conditions as they obtain in Turkey, and whoever lives here has to reckon with them. With regard to the personal safety of the Europeans, there is not the smallest cause for apprehension; at least not as long as we do not proceed too severely against the Sultan. Turkey will do her utmost for the safety of Europeans, for the Sultan knows too well that if a European were wronged by a hair, all would be at an end with him: the catastrophe would come. Europe, on the other hand, knows that if the Sultan and his Government are once seriously threatened, all Europeans living in Turkey would become victims of Turkish fury. There would be a butchery without a parallel in history. The Sultan is still a power that has to be respected; the police and troops obey him unconditionally. All this suggests to the Powers the wisdom of proceeding with caution and distinctness.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Delegates from the Press Amendment Bills' Committee, now before the House of Representatives, waited on Counts Matsukata and Kabayama and Viscount Takashima seeking consent to the Committee's suggestion to strike out the suspension clause from the amended Bills. It is said that these Ministers, or rather the Cabinet as a whole, were apparently determined to adhere to their original notion. The negotiations for the abolition of the suspension clause were therefore likely to be brought to a standstill owing to the irreconcilable antagonism between the Government and the political parties, for the *Shimpo-to* and Liberals alike recommended its abolition. But a *via media* was ingeniously

devised by Mr. Komuro, one of the Committee, who proposed that instead of striking out the suspension clause, a special clause should be inserted providing for the suspension of the continuation of any article deemed prejudicial by the authorities. This concession is regarded favourably by the Government, so it is confidently believed that the latter will also concede a step and agree to the proposal abolition of the suspension clause.

Details are given in the vernacular press of the reason for dissolving the Shanghai Spinning Company. The meeting was held at Osaka on the 16th inst., with the express intention of arriving at some definite conclusion in the matter, the many meetings held since the latter part of last year having resulted in nothing. When, after a prolonged discussion for and against the project, a vote was taken, it was found that out of 190 voters, no less than 115 were against continuing business, and it was finally decided to dissolve the concern. Ten commissioners were next elected to wind-up the business, and a sum of 1,500 *yen* was voted as remuneration. Their principal business will be to sell the land and plant in Shanghai. The former, it is believed, can be sold at a price that will repay the Company, and the latter at about 15 per cent. discount. A loss of about 190,000 *yen* is expected.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. WARD, R.M.L.I.

From Hongkong papers just to hand, we gather some particulars of the death of Captain John Harry Ward, R.M.L.I., of H.M.S. *Grafton*, who shot himself through the mouth in his cabin on the 22nd Feb. At the inquest, held in Hongkong, Commander A. W. Hewitt said that he was in his cabin on the star-board side of the ship when he heard a rifle shot. Continuing, he said—I was struck by a few splinters of wood and saw the shot come through the after bulkhead. I immediately went to the next cabin and found the deceased in his bunk, severely wounded in the head. The rifle was lying alongside of him. He was barefooted. He appeared to have pulled the trigger with his toe; one leg was half up. I immediately sent for the doctor, and reported the occurrence to my captain. Deceased was captain of the R.M.L.I. He was in hospital when appointed to the *Grafton*, and he joined us in August last year. He was formerly in H.M.S. *Edgar*. By the captain's orders I immediately had the door closed, and a sentry placed on it. The deceased arrived on board about eleven a.m. on the 22nd inst. He was placed under arrest about a quarter of an hour afterwards having broken his leave. At the same time his razors were removed from his cabin by the Doctor's orders. He had gone ashore at some period the previous day: what time I cannot tell. I have reason to believe he was in serious pecuniary difficulties. He was never under arrest before on board the ship. I made inquiry, and heard he had been last seen by an officer of the *Grafton* about 12.20 outside of the Club. I should say the deceased was not of sober habits.

The following letter, in Captain Ward's handwriting was produced:—

"To the detachment, Royal Marines, H.M.S. *Grafton*.

"Goodbye all! I am leaving this world through no fault of my own. Good luck to you all. J. H. WARD.

"Mind you fire decent volleys over my grave or I shall rise up and extra parade you!"

After further evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide by shooting through the head whilst in a state of mental aberration."

Signor Riccardo Aurth, of Florence, has commenced the bust of the Queen, which he has been commissioned by a committee of Italian residents in London to prepare as the gift to Her Majesty upon the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth year of her reign. The modelling of it will be finished by Feb. 20th, when it will be handed over to an Italian foundry to be cast in bronze. It is said that the bust will first be exhibited at the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition.

A LONG-DESIRED REFORM.

We are informed by the Mitsui Ginko that from the 1st of this month, the *rin* digit will no longer be used in their system of accounts. This step will greatly simplify matters. Clerks in Japanese banks and mercantile offices have always been unnecessarily hampered in balancing their accounts by having to reckon in the three decimals of a *yen*. Often a mistake of one *rin* has taken a whole day to put right, and in this way much valuable time has been lost and important work delayed. The *rin*—the tenth part of the hundredth part of a *yen*—is of such comparatively little value that it is really not worth the time and trouble now spent in calculating it. The Mitsui Ginko have held strong views on this subject for some time past, and have now decided to abolish the use of *rin* altogether. They have drawn up the following rules for the convenience of customers:—

1. In accounts of deposits, loans, and overdrafts, the *rin* will be struck out; but when remitting money and in dealing with Government accounts, exceptions to this rule will be made.
2. Any *rin* resulting from interest on deposits and loans, will be taken as one *sen* in the former, and struck out in the latter. In any cheques bearing a *rin*, the Bank will agree to pay one *sen* per *rin*, when issued; and in collecting cheques the *rin* digit will be treated as one *sen*.

Notice of this change has been given to the Bank's customers, who have all agreed to the conditions.

EASTERN JAPAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

On Saturday evening a dinner was given at the Sanomoto, Otamachi, Yokohama, by the Eastern Japan Trading Company, Limited, in Japanese style, to representatives of the banking, mercantile, and shipping interests in Yokohama. Several foreigners were present and among the influential Japanese were the following, Messrs. Yamakawa Chonosuke, Mori Kenjo, Honjo Kyohiko, Okubo Shosaku, Saito Matsuo, Nishiyama Junkyu, Hayashi Tamio, Okoshi Terisato, Nagai Rihai, and others.

Mr. Otani Konosuke, President of the Company, welcomed the guests in a short speech, and dinner was served immediately afterwards. During the course of the proceedings, Mr. Otani Kohiei gave a complimentary address, in which he said that he hoped success would attend the venture. It was the first trading association of its kind in Yokohama where Occidental and Japanese capital was amalgamated, and where Japanese and Occidentals were concerned in the management.

Mr. Otani Kohiei also delivered a short speech. He said that he was greatly pleased at seeing his son at the head of the concern, the shareholders having elected him to the Presidency, and he asked the help of all present for him. He was a young man who had but just left college, and as such required all the good advice and assistance that experienced business-men could give him. He (the speaker) augured well for the success of the undertaking when so many of the influential leaders in the commercial life of Yokohama gathered to celebrate its inauguration.

Mr. Kobayashi Beika returned thanks on behalf of the President. He expressed the pleasure that it gave Mr. Otani Konosuke to see such a large gathering that evening. The Company had been started to undertake trade with foreign countries on foreign lines, and with foreign direction in some respects. They hoped to maintain cordial and friendly relations with all the foreign firms trading in Yokohama, for they had not started with any intention of cutting behind, cutting below, or cutting into the trade of the foreigners resident in Japan. They simply wished to work with the foreign merchants in promoting the trade of the port and of the country, and in so doing to enhance the prosperity of the Empire of Japan.—(Loud cheers.)

The gathering broke up shortly before 11 o'clock after a most enjoyable evening.

The Admiralty have ordered that the sloop *Algerine* and *Phanix*, at Devonport, are to be commissioned on Feb. 11 for service on the China Station. They will each have a complement of 106 officers and men. They are to relieve the *Linnet* and *Swift*, both obsolete vessels, which have been on the China Station upwards of thirteen years.

YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club was held in Keil's Building on Friday evening, the President, Mr. J. P. Mollison, in the Chair. There were present, Messrs. F. E. White, K. F. Crawford, A. B. Walford, C. M. Duff, F. S. Moise, G. C. Murray, H. V. Dickinson, J. E. Moss, K. van R. Smith, H. S. Goddard, E. H. Irwin, E. Mendelson, H. Goddard, F. H. Tanner, E. Flint Kilby, B. Hyde Pearson, H. May, G. McGowan, H. J. Sharp, W. V. Showler, L. H. Abel, H. A. Poole, W. Goddard, W. R. Matheson, M. L. Ellis, W. Tucker, E. Adet, F. W. McWilliams, F. L. Elliott, W. S. Stone, D. F. Blake, G. H. Bain, G. J. H. Schurr, R. C. K. Johnson, C. Moss, L. Eylon, J. Keane, and Kay Smith.

The CHAIRMAN said that he did not propose to read the report, as it had been in the hands of members for a few days, but if some one present would move its adoption he would then be ready and willing to answer any questions that might be asked about the accounts.

Mr. SHOWLER proposed and Mr. TUCKER seconded the adoption of the report and accounts.

The CHAIRMAN—I have only a few remarks to make in regard to the accounts. You will all have noticed that there is a considerable debit balance brought down this year, a most unusual thing for the Y.C. and A.C. But nearly all of this is due to the building of the new fence, that cost about \$600, and we may therefore consider that as a pretty good asset. The Pavement is in very good order and will not require extensive repair this year: the bicycle track, as you know, has been improved by the erection of two banks and the widening of the third corner. This I hope will prove useful to the new element that has entered the Club, and I think it will be some time before such an expense will be again incurred. We have also a large stock of ribbons and sashes, a good \$100 worth of them, and of course this will return to the Club. Our membership has increased and seems likely to go on increasing, and I think that we may look forward to the future with every confidence.

Messrs. SHOWLER and ELLIS having been appointed scrutineers, the election for President took place. It resulted in the re-election of Mr. James Pender Mollison, the announcement being greeted with hearty applause.

Mr. MOLLISON, in returning thanks for the renewed expression of the members confidence, said that he would do all that lay in his power to forward the interests of the Y.C. and A.C.—(Applause.) In regard to the Vice-President and Captain of Cricket, Mr. Walford did not offer himself for re-election on this occasion. The Committee regretted this, and he felt sure that the members would also; but Mr. Walford had quite made up his mind in the matter. He, however, suggested that Mr. Duff would make a good successor. Unfortunately, Mr. Duff's difficulty of hearing might militate against him; still as Captain of Cricket on the ground he (the Chairman) felt sure that Mr. Duff would make a capital man.—(Hear, hear.)

While the ballot was being taken, the CHAIRMAN presented to Mr. G. C. Murray the Kirin Cup for the best batting average of the past year.

Mr. MURRAY, whose rising was a signal for applause, said—Mr. Chairman, you have taken me by surprise. This is a thing which I have never done before, and I don't suppose I shall do it again.—(Laughter and applause, and a voice—"What, at your time of life!" at which there was renewed laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN announced that the result of the ballot was that Mr. Duff had been elected Vice-President and Captain of Cricket.—(Applause.)—He had no doubt that he would make a very able Captain in the field, and as in the autumn they would be entertaining Kobe on their ground, and Shanghai too, if they could possibly get some China players across, there was every necessity for having so good a man and a cricketer.—(Applause.)

Mr. DUFF—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think I heard my name mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency and Captain of Cricket. I thank you for the honour you have done me, but I would remind you that I am afflicted with deafness and for that reason am not a very suitable man for the position. Still, if you think that this does not matter, and you wish me to take the position, I shall only be too pleased to do all I can: I will do the best I can for you.—(Hear, hear, and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN next announced that a committee of seven had to be elected, the positions of Secre-

tary, Treasurer, Ground, Baseball, Cricket, Athletics, and Football men, being selected by the Committee themselves. He regretted that Mr. Kilby, owing to pressure of work, and Mr. Crawford, who, unfortunately for the Club, but fortunate for himself, was going home, were unable to serve again. Mr. Walford, however, though he resigned the Vice-Presidency would be willing to serve on the Committee. It had been suggested that Mr. Owen, if elected on the Committee, would take the post of Secretary, while Mr. Walford, if elected, would take over the Treasurer-ship.

The Committee elected were—Messrs. F. E. White, B. Hyde Pearson, A. B. Walford, E. Owen, L. H. Abel, G. Bain, and E. J. Libeaud. There was a tie between Libeaud and F. H. Tanner, but the latter retired in favour of the former. This concluded the business of the meeting.

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN.—Your Committee present herewith the report and accounts for the Season 1896-1897.

THE GROUND did not show the improvement that had been looked for at the beginning of the Season, but picked up as usual during the latter half.

As the nature of the soil, and the weed called grass, made it so difficult for the Ground Committee to procure good wickets, matting was used for the first time both on the match and practise pitches, and was found to be a great success, especially with regard to the latter, which were positively dangerous before the matting was put down. More money than usual having been expended on the ground, the Committee are hopeful of good results.

CRICKET.—The Season of 1896 may be considered a very satisfactory one. In consequence of an increase in the number of playing members and of the longer stay in port of many naval cricketers, there were more matches than have ever before been recorded.

The Interport match was played at Kobe and the Club suffered defeat, but unfortunately the XI. available on that occasion was hardly representative.

In the Autumn some of our members joined with Kobe in forming a team to visit Shanghai, where they met with a hearty welcome. The weather was more favourable for indoor amusements than for cricket, but after rather a prolonged stay the team reported three matches played, of which the first was drawn, the second was lost, and the third was won.

The Kirin Challenge Cup for the highest batting average goes to Murray, whose average is 31.75. There was some high individual scoring during the season but the century was only once passed, and that by Crawford, who made 118 not out in a scratch match. In calculating the average the matches played at Shanghai have been included though they were not played for the Club.

It is hoped that in the coming season more attention will be paid to bowling and fielding.

FOOTBALL.—A revival of interest, and a successful season with regard to this branch of sport have to be reported.

Thanks to players from H.M. ships *Archer* and *Undaunted*, and also to the amount of young blood, a couple of games have been played almost every week. Two Rugby Games against the fleet were played early in the season, the Navy, by their combined play proving the stronger on both occasions. It must be added, however, that years have passed since Rugby was played in Yokohama, and the second game proved that Yokohama with more practise could soon hold their own.

Association.—Nine matches have been played against ships in port, resulting in the Y. C. & A. C. winning five, drawing one, and losing three.

The Interport Match was played on 20th February in about six inches of snow and resulted in a rather unexpected easy win for the Y. C. & A. C. by four goals to nil.

ATHLETICS & CYCLING.—A Spring Meeting was held on 9th May and an Autumn Meeting on 7th November, and at both the various events were well contested. The times are only moderate and could probably be improved if competitors would take more time in training for those events best suited to their powers. The Committee have done away with the old system of an all round entry fee, which used to swell the list of entries, by many who never intended to compete. The Bicycle Races have been fairly well contested, but at the Spring Meeting especially, the cyclists entered were very few in number. These races, beside adding a very popular feature to our meeting, give an opportunity of longer times between the other events, which materially assists in arranging a workable programme. The attendance of the general public has been large, and gate money satisfactory. The Committee have to thank Mr. A. H. Dare for the handsome Challenge Cup presented for the mile running Flat Race, and other members who so kindly presented prizes, and they have not this year asked for special subscriptions from members towards the Prize Fund. Two corners are now banked for Bicycles, and a third improved so that the Track is now probably as safe as it can be made for Cyclists.

BASEBALL.—Ten games of baseball were played during the season, of which the Club won five.

The game on July 4th, a combination team of Y. C. & A. C. and the U.S.S. "Olympia" versus the Tokyo Higher School, who had already twice defeated the

Club, attracted much attention. Mr. H. W. Denison, of Tokyo, having kindly offered a beautiful Silver Cup to be competed for. After a hard struggle the combination team won by a score of 14 to 12.

The first interport match of baseball was played at Kobe. The K. R. & A. Club, however, won the first two games, thus winning the series.

The Committee hope the interport match with Kobe may become an annual event.

LAWN TENNIS.—The Silver Challenge Cup was won this year by G. C. Murray, who defeated W. F. Page in the Final. No other handicaps took place, but the Courts were in good condition and largely used both by ordinary and visiting members.

Of the retiring Committee, Messrs. Walford, Kilby, and Crawford do not offer themselves for re-election.

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE Y. C. & A. C.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS—SEASON 1896-97.

Jan. 31st, 1896.	
To Balance brought forward...	\$ 395.22
To Entrance Fees	270.00
To Entrance Fees Bicycle Race	67.55
To Subscriptions 1st Half of Season	985.00
To Subscriptions 2nd Half of Season	1,045.00
To Subscriptions Tokyo Members	30.00
To Subscriptions Visitors and Fleet	150.00
	5,210.00
To Gear Account:—	
Sales of Bats, Tennis Balls, &c.	56.50
To Athletic Meeting:—	
Entrance Fees and Subscriptions	424.00
Jan. 31st, 1897.	
To Balance—Amount overdrawn at Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	660.30
	\$4,096.08
EXPENDITURE.	
By Working Expenses:—	
Wages to Momban & Coolies, Weeding, Turfing, Water Rates, and Sundries	\$2,378.30
Building Fence	530.00
Erecting Bicycle Banks	233.00
	\$3,141.30
By Match Expenses	231.74
By Gear Account:—	
Purchase of Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Baseball Gear, &c.	690.95
By Fire Insurance	41.59
By Ground Rent	308.00
By Athletic Meeting	350.98
	\$4,096.08
Jan. 31st, 1896.	
By Balance brought forward	\$ 669.30

L. H. ABELL, Hon. Treasurer.

G. C. MURRAY, } Auditors.
FANCY A. AHOIA, }

BRETT & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Report and Statement of Accounts to be presented to the shareholders at the ninth semi-annual General Meeting, to be held at No. 60, Main Street, Yokohama, on Wednesday, March 10th 1897.

The statement of assets and liabilities for half year ending 31st December, 1896, accompanies this report.

Business for the half-year has been satisfactory.

As stock is only taken at end of the year no statement of profit and loss is presented to you.

You will observe that 6 more debentures have been redeemed, leaving balance of Yen 12,400.00.

JHO. H. BOAG, Managing Director.

Yokohama, March 1st, 1897.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

CAPITAL.	
2,800 shares (fully paid up) \$10 per share.	\$28,000.00
Less in hands of Company	5,000.00
	\$23,000.00
DEBENTURES.	
225 Debentures at \$100	22,500.00
Sundry Creditors—	
Amounts owing	300.98
	\$22,800.98
ASSETS.	
Stock—	
Goods account Balance, 31/12/96	15,877.06
Aerated Water Stock	2,376.73
Goodwill—	
Value of Goodwill as per Prospectus of the Company, 30th June, 1896	\$1,300.00
Written off 30/6/96	5,500.00
	3,000.00
Plant, Furniture and Fixtures—	
Store and Godown Furniture and Fixtures	3,377.12
Aerated Water Plant and Fixtures	2,000.00
	4,377.12
Cash—	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	160.49
Cash in hand	277.49
	337.98
Sundry—	
Sales Ledger	2,235.05
Consignments	346.37
Aerated Water Ledger	385.67
Kelly and Walsh, Hongkong	80.00
S. Maw, Son and Thompson	30.08
	2,996.17
Fire Insurance—	
Premium for year ending 31/12/97	241.34
Working Account—	
Balance 31/12/96	3,453.91
Profit and Loss—	
Balance at Debit	3,096.34
5 per cent. Dividend 30/6/96	2,150.00
	\$33,000.98

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held in the City Hall, Hongkong, on the 13th inst. Mr. A. McConachie presided:—

Mr. T. JACKSON read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN read the annual report, and proceeded:—Gentlemen, the Directors are glad to meet you again with a very favourable report for the last half-year. We propose to pay what has now become the usual dividend of £1.5/ per share, and place five lacs of dollars to the Reserve Fund. At the last meeting, I advised you that we had sold £188,000 of our holdings of Consols, the profit on which, say £25,582.16/3, is included in the account now submitted. Our holdings of Consols remain at £500,000 standing at £95. Our other investments both in sterling and rupees stand in our books at very favourable rates. I am glad to say that we have a large portion of the profit upon the Loans we recently participated in still unappropriated; some will go to enrich future Profit and Loss accounts, and will help us to maintain a steady dividend of £1.5/ per share in bad times as well as in good ones—that is the goal we are aiming at, and we are confident of realizing it.—(Applause.)

Margins and profits of every kind are not what they formerly were in Eastern Banking. We cannot see that the future will bring us any relief in this respect. It is therefore sound policy to husband our resources, and in building up our Reserve as we are doing we are accomplishing two desirable ends, firstly improving (if that be possible) the credit of the Bank, and secondly rendering it all the easier in future half-years to place before you satisfactory reports.—(Applause.) In my speech at the last meeting I alluded to the large amount of Sterling that was then deposited with us in London in currency account belonging to the Chinese Government. Our London current accounts then aggregated £6,315,097. A considerable amount of said funds has since been withdrawn, reducing the Sterling current accounts to £3,886,364 on the 31st December. A corresponding reduction has taken place in our Cash balance, say \$25,765,782 on the 31st December as against \$52,409,687 on the 30th June 1896. Our Fixed Deposits in Gold are less by £144,000 than they were six months ago, being £2,626,307 against £2,770,788. Bills Receivable on the 31st December aggregated \$80,217,513 as against \$71,727,698 the previous half-year. The dearthness of money in Europe during the half-year brought a good deal of business to the Eastern Banks, and our funds were fully and profitably employed during most of the time. So much for the past. As for the future we look forward hopefully, and although there are more Banks in the field than there formerly were, there is no doubt that the volume of the Eastern trade is steadily increasing, and the tendency is to go on in the same direction.—(Applause.) The deplorable famine in India and outbreak of plague there are interfering very much with business in that great dependency; let us hope that the efforts now so freely and so generously being made will be crowned with success, and that the dark clouds will soon pass by.—(Applause.) In conclusion, we hope that the year entered upon will be equal to any of its predecessors, and while we are fortunate enough to have our management conducted with the zeal and ability which so signally characterise our Chief Manager and his Staff we may look forward with every confidence to the future.—(Applause.) Before moving the adoption of the report and passing of the accounts, I shall be glad to answer any questions shareholders may wish to put.

No questions having been asked, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and passing of the accounts.

Mr. E. S. WHEELER said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding the proposal. You have expressed the pleasure it gives the Directors to meet with such a report; it is even more pleasant for us as shareholders to receive so good an account and to agree to your proposal as to the division of the profit, and this especially so as you tell us that the account does not include a large portion of the profit on the loans recently issued by the Bank which will augment future profits, and thus assist in the maintenance of a steady dividend. It is especially satisfactory to hear of your confidence of attaining a position which will enable the dividend to be maintained alike in bad years and in good; nothing will do more to maintain the Bank in its present proud position, and nothing

is more likely to result in the gradual and permanent enlargement of the dividend. You have referred to the increased competition in the Bank's business; that is a complaint we are all suffering from, but we may look forward to increased trade compensating for the increased competition. At any rate, I think we may have every confidence that the Hongkong Bank, with its numerous and influential supporters, its growing resources, and its able management—both here and at the numerous branches—will in the future as in the past, not only hold its own, but enjoy the lion's share of the trade of the Far East and long continue to be the leading bank.—(Applause.) With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to second the adoption of the report and statement of accounts for the past half-year.—(Applause.) Carried unanimously.

Mr. RAY proposed the re-election of Mr. N. A. Siebs and Hon. J. J. Bell-Ing on the Board of Directors, and the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. C. Beermann, in room of Mr. J. Kramer, who resigned on leaving the Colony, and of Mr. R. L. Richardson, as Directors.

Mr. J. H. LEWIS—I beg to second Mr. Ray's proposition. Carried.

Mr. P. SACHS proposed the re-election of Messrs. F. Henderson and C. S. Sharp as auditors. Mr. G. STEWART seconded.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be issued on Monday morning.—*China Mail.*

SHROVE TUESDAY.

It has come round once again, but where are the feelings with which we greeted it thirty years ago in dear old England? Dead, all dead, and not even mourned! We let it pass almost unnoticed here. I suppose even the little ones give no thought to it. Yet at that time we held our own little carnival by the seaside in Yorkshire, and a merry day it was for the whole town.

A whole holiday for everybody! One of the few week days of the year when all the shops were shut. During the forenoon, the streets were comparatively quiet, as quiet as on Sunday. You might catch a glimpse of children hurrying to the various schools to put in an appearance only—waiting to be presented with a ball each—and then rushing home again triumphantly, for this was the day when every child, no matter how poor, had at least one ball given to it. It was rumoured that some children managed to attend more than one school that day, but that could hardly be true. Making those balls provided welcome work for many nimble fingers. One of the sights of the quiet town in the early morning was the women delivering the balls—carried in large clothes-baskets. How heavy those baskets appeared to be, and no wonder, for, as the children well knew, if a stitch of the patchwork ball gave way, the sand stuffing oozed out rapidly.

Then at eleven o'clock the Church bell was tolled. No thought of Divine service filled our heads, no thought of any call to be shaven before the holy season of Lent. [Had not some holy saint won dispensation for our town if we did but assemble on the sands in the afternoon instead?] But with shrieks of "The Pancake bell!" "The Pancake bell!" we left our play and hurried indoors to watch the preparations.

O the pancakes of those days! So light and so nice, and only once a year! How good they did taste! What triumph next day in recording the number eaten to one's envious school-fellows! With what scorn we brought home the news that So-and-so's mother actually cut pancakes into quarters, and he or she had only eaten three quarters to our five or six whole ones! Then the frying of those same delicacies. Two or three fires and frying pans ready to begin at the first stroke of the pancake-bell (for nearly everybody dined at noon on that day), and then what joy we children had in watching the rising piles! With what nervous eagerness the pancakes were tossed, for no woman could hope for a bridegroom within the year unless she could toss at least one without breaking it, whereas she might most certainly expect him to appear speedily if she were successful with all of them. And we crowded round, and watched the flushed faces, huzzaying the successes and jeering at the failures as only children can. Then there was the annual discussion about using snow instead of eggs; never satisfactorily settled, for the snow so rarely allowed itself to be in good condition for being subjected to such an indignity. Neither was it ever decided which was the best accompaniment. But when we sat down at last and enjoyed the dainty morsels, and talked of others eating sugar with oranges, lemons, or even beer

with their pancakes, we children always maintained that there could be nothing more suitable than the delicious golden treacle which we had ourselves. Was there any other course at that banquet? I suppose there must have been, but memory utterly fails at that point, and imagination can picture nothing worthy of either preceding or following those delightful pancakes. But although we still looked lovingly and longingly at the decreasing pile, we were soon impatient to be off to the sands to see the revelry there, and to show off our nice ball.

The sun rarely shone on that cold grey day, but it never rained. Generally the tide was sufficiently far down to allow plenty of room for the crowds that assembled, but occasionally it was so high that the jostling was terrible and more than half the fun was spoilt. There were plenty of stalls of the usual description, and a lively trade was done with the youngsters in the balls, oranges, nuts, treacle-sticks, and ginger-beer. Of course the old woman was there with her peppermint rock. How calmly she could sit in the midst of the crowd!

Gradually the sands filled. Whole families, from father to baby-in-arms, came tramping down. All the children of the place, even the workhouse and charity children, mustered strongly. The little fishie-lads came in crowds, especially when the tide was high, for many a kind-hearted man bought oranges and threw them along the sands or towards the sea to be scrambled for. There were loving couples to be seen too, but they generally wandered away over the rocks, for the rough element largely prevailed and they might be sensitive. All the servant-girls appeared with their beaux, each decked with bright ribbon or button-hole, and soon the fun was fast and furious. There were marvellous games with the balls (even paterfamilias showing his skill in the number he could keep in the air at once), and there were other amusements of all kinds, but the game of the day to witness was kiss-in-the-ring. The sands far and near were covered with rings of people, some not allowing kissing, and some only allowing it when playing with their friends, but as a rule the play was left to the lower classes and to the children who played it though with evident enjoyment, the more select young men and maidens looking on with patronising and curious though often longing glances.

What a crowd of onlookers there was! Poor, little, shivering well-dressed mortals clutching their one nice ball; elderly ladies daintily picking their way over the sands; elderly and young men benevolently or quizzically putting up their eye-glasses; placid-looking individuals; flustered-looking matrons; anxious mothers with their broods—all, all there to see and, as much as in them lay, to join in the fun. "Ball-day comes but once a year!" was the cry, both when a young man stole a kiss, and when the old man at one of the stalls found trade dull. "Sold again, sold again, to a lady worth five hundred a year!" he would yell as a poor, timid, better-dressed little girl ventured to buy a halfpenny treacle-stick.

There was no drinking except of ginger beer, the public houses were far away, and genuine mirth prevailed, but when the short winter afternoon was drawing to a close, a good deal of horse-play would begin, and then we had to come away reluctantly. Excited young men intent on breaking sand-filled balls on some young woman's neck, were not nice to encounter, nor was it pleasant to be knocked down over a child with a wet treacle-stick. But we had had a very happy time, and still had our best leather balls, and went to bed that night tired out but sighing: "A whole year before ball-day comes again!" M.L.O.

MISSING HEIRS AND KINDRED IN 1896.

Mr. Sidney D. Preston writes us from 27, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., as follows:—In the course of a year some thousands of advertisements appear in the "Agony" columns of the Press, inquiring for missing heirs, legatees, and others. These notices, which are often of a most romantic character, have a peculiar fascination even for people who have no "expectations." A few jottings on the more important cases for 1896 may, therefore, interest your readers.

Vacant successions await the heirs of Edith Harrison, widow of F. Bockel, and her children, who were found dead near Brussels, supposed to have been murdered; and considerable property is due to the next-of-kin of John Leddy, formerly of Cavan, and late of San Francisco. Miss Kate Norris, of Dublin, deceased in 1894, is supposed to have died without any relations; and the heirs of Miss Margaret Middlemiss, of Musselburgh, are missing. H. J. Masters, of Hull, last heard of in 1884, has become entitled to funds through the death of

his parents; the brothers of Nasmyth Morrison, who died in India in 1846, are sought; also the descendants of Rowland Cowper, who died in London in 1823. The residue of the estate of Mrs. Isabel Fyffe, formerly of Bombay, deceased in 1873, had in the absence of heirs, fallen to her Majesty the Queen; and the "non-nisamut" children of his late Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal are inquired for. The descendants of Dr. Joy Adolphus, of Germany, are entitled to a share in the estate of a London merchant, who died nearly 200 years ago; and £7,000 has become due to the next-of-kin of Mary Hendry, who was living in 1777. T. J. Hull, who left England for Australia in 1864, is entitled to freehold property; the children of Caroline Day, who died at Leamington in 1874, are sought; and legacies are due to the brother and sister of Mary J. Caldwell, who went to America in 1856.

The proceeds of the sale of a freehold estate in Cheshire await James Kirkley, who left England in 1873; the sons of Donald M' Rae of Gravesend, who died in 1851, are wanted; and Francis Lucas, of Plymouth, who went to sea many years ago, is a missing legatee. News is wanted of William Lingford, on whose arm is tattooed a skull and crossbones, and who left for America in 1885; and the children of Adolphus Oram, who died in an infirmary in 1881, are missing. William Jeffery, of Fulkestone, last heard of in 1874, and Jermina Jeffery, who disappeared 30 years ago, are both inquired for; while A. R. Reeve, decorative painter, said to have gone to America in 1889, is entitled to £900. J. L. White, of Chichester, who left England in 1870, is also entitled to funds, and J. C. Golden, who in 1881 was in the employment of a baker, may share in the residuary estate of a lady recently deceased. Mary A. Charlesworth, of York in 1874, is interested in the estate of her father; and it is again notified that £3,526 is due to the unknown heirs of John Renny, who died abroad. Information is wanted of James Blair, who, on a voyage from Leith to London, fell overboard; and particulars are required as to securities belonging to a clergyman drowned in the wreck of the *Drummond Castle*. Claimants may benefit to extent of upwards of £9,000, arising from the estate of Commodore Michael Stackpole, of Limerick, who died in 1846; the children of Harriet E. Gow, deceased in Liverpool in 1873, are wanted; also the descendants of Thomas Jeffray, who died *en route* from India nearly 100 years ago. The sons of William Platt, who died at Winkfield, Berks, in 1853, are called for; and R. S. Capon, who left England in 1883, is interested in a legacy of £1,000. Other missing beneficiaries include Eliza Ballantine, who went to Australia 25 years ago; Agnes A. Russell, or Bradshaw, of Glasgow in 1852; William Bellow, formerly of Northam, North Devon; Thomas Dowie, of Tasmania 40 years ago; and A. L. Oldfield, last heard of at Sydney.

Many persons are enquired for by the Courts of Chancery. These include J. B. Crabtree, who left Yorkshire in 1873; James Kearns, who emigrated to New York prior to 1848; G. T. Sandy, last seen at Manchester in 1882; David, Henry, and Peter Lawson, of Nova Scotia in 1847; Henry A. Morgan, last heard of in South Africa in 1889; T. E. Horseman, who went to Australia in 1844; the next-of-kin of W. D. Overton, of Swindon, Gloucestershire; W. N. Cornock, of Birmingham, last seen in 1884; the next-of-kin of T. H. Hake, of King's Lynn, who died in 1845; L. W. Boode, said to have died in Demarara in 1839, and J. T. Boode, probably deceased in Germany in 1848.

The next-of-kin or representatives are sought of John Lowe, of Boston, Lincolnshire, who died in 1782; Miss Sophia Cullett, of London in 1765; Charles Gore, of London in 1797; John Collis, who died in Limerick in 1846; Henry Bridge, of Manchester, deceased in 1873; James Brander, late British Vice-Consul at Lisbon in 1829; W. F. Preston, of Rolleston, who died in 1881; Major General D. Ballingall who retired in 1816; and D.A.N., who was transported to Sydney in 1838.

In addition to the foregoing, representatives of shareholders in the West New Jersey Society, on whose stock no dividends have been paid since 1692, are again sought; the Treasury Solicitor has advertised for next-of-kin in several cases in which intestates' estates have fallen to the Crown in the absence of heirs; several lists of Colonial intestates, who have left funds for their unknown kindred are issued; claimants are sought to unclaimed Chancery Deposits in Jamaica; and large rewards are offered for missing wills, birth, marriage and death certificates.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, February 27th.

The Marquis of Salisbury declared, in the House of Lords, on the 25th of February, that the Powers had virtually agreed upon the following points:—

1. That administrative autonomy be established in Crete, which will, however, remain nominally a portion of the Turkish Empire.

2. That if Turkey or Greece refuse to withdraw its troops from the island of Crete, the Powers will impose their decision by force.

It is generally believed that Turkey will submit to these conditions, but as Greece entertains the ambition of annexing the island, and as the Greeks are much excited, it is doubtful whether the Government at Athens will accept the joint demands of the Powers.

London, February 28.

On February 21st, the Cretans outside Canea began to fire on the town, which was occupied by the Turks, and though the Admirals of the European Squadrons issued injunctions against such procedure, the Cretans refused to desist. Thereupon, the men-of-war of Great Britain, Russia, and Germany opened fire upon the insurgents, but the war-ships of the other Great Powers did not participate in the bombardment, their positions not being favourable. On the following day, Mr. Balfour spoke in the House of Commons substantially in favour of resolute activity for the maintenance of peace, and the French and German Ministers for Foreign Affairs also spoke in similar terms in their respective parliaments. It is now said that autonomy will be granted to Crete, the Great Powers having finally arrived at a decision in that sense. In order, however, to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, the island will be transformed into a privileged province, and thus a connecting link between the two will be secured. It is generally believed that the acute stage of the affair has now passed over.

Paris, March 1.

The Powers having decided on granting autonomy to Crete on the basis of full equality of rights for Mussulmans and Christians, will probably send, on March 2, a Joint Note to the Greek Government announcing the above decision.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "KOBE CHRONICLE."]

Nagasaki, March 1, 5.30 p.m.

A Reuter's telegram states that the European Powers have assumed a joint control over Crete, and guarantee that the island shall not revert to Turkey.

(FROM THE "JAPAN GAZETTE.")

London, March 1st.

Russia, Austria, and Germany are urging that a peremptory note should be sent to Greece threatening forcible measures. The other Powers are equally desirous to see the policy of the concert of Europe promptly executed, but desire to approach Greece in a more moderate manner.

March 2nd.

It is understood that a collective note from the Powers giving Greece four days to evacuate Crete will be presented to-morrow. In the meantime hostilities between the Cretans and Turks have been resumed.

Latest advices from the India show that the plague is decreasing.

March 3rd.

The Powers have sent a collective note to Constantinople identical with a note to Athens declaring Crete autonomous under the suzerainty of Turkey and demanding that the Greek forces shall evacuate the island within six days.

March 4th.

The Powers will not hesitate to adopt coercive measures to enforce the evacuation of Crete, but it is generally expected that Greece will refuse to comply.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, Feb. 23.

The Powers have bombarded the insurgent camp at Canea owing to the insurgents' refusal to stop the fusillade.

Seventy shells were fired. The British fired first, and the cannonade lasted twenty-five minutes.

A German cruiser fired melinite shells. The insurgents fled.

Feb. 24.

There was a scene in the House of Commons when the Hon. G. N. Curzon, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, confirmed the news of the bombardment at Canea. The Unionists cheered and the Opposition hooted. Mr. Labouchere, supported by the whole Opposition, moved the adjournment of the debate to discuss the matter.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, defended the bombardment, and stated that unanimous action of the Powers was essential to prevent a European war.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt protested against using British shells against Cretan Greeks. The motion was defeated.

M. Hanotaux, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has stated that Great Britain suggested the forcing of the Dardanelles, and the seizing of the Sultan, but that the Powers refused, and that Great Britain then adhered to the French proposal that the Ambassadors at Constantinople should collaborate in urging reforms.

He stated also that Crete would never return to direct Turkish administration, but that it would be necessary to check Greece in order to avert a European war.

Pilgrimage to Mecca from the whole of India has been stopped.

The British have captured Benin city.

Feb. 25.

The Hon. G. N. Curzon has denied the statement of M. Hanotaux to the effect that Great Britain had suggested forcing the Dardanelles and seizing the Sultan.

(FROM THE NATIVE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

Peking, February 25.

The Imperial Government have decided to order four more armoured cruisers, two fast cruisers, and several torpedo destroyers, English type. This is owing to the great increase made recently in the navy of her neighbours. China will not order any large vessels of over 10,000 tons as she has neither harbours nor docks suitable for them. The programme for some years to come will be to order vessels of 8,000 tons, or so. The retrenchments made at the Palaces of the Emperor, Empress, and Empress-Dowager are to be devoted towards strengthening the new navy. There are indications of H.E. Li Hung-chang coming into fuller power soon, but there are still a great many attempts made to undermine his newly acquired influence over the Emperor. The Empress-Dowager is still Li's greatest champion and she is assisted in this by Prince Kung.

(FROM THE "DIARIO DE MANILA.")

January 26.

The Spanish troops have had several victories over the rebels in Cuba. The rebels are being beaten every day.

Spain has joined officially the Congress of Hygiene convoked by Italy to adopt measures providing against the introduction of the bubonic plague.

Public opinion in Spain awaits without impatience the early triumph of her arms in Cavie.

In Marseilles 20 suspicious cases have been registered.

(FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS.)

Bakan, March 4.

Marshal Marquis Yamagata is expected to arrive here to-morrow from Kumamoto *via* Miike.

Tsu, March 4.

The Japanese man-of-war *Naniwa* left here for Taketoyo to-day.

Otsu, March 4.

A student of the Normal School has succumbed to small-pox. The school is closed for five days from to-day.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 289.

WHITE. BLACK.
1-K to K 2 1-K to Kt 6
2-Q to Q 2 2-K to B 5
3-Q to Q 3, mate if 2-K to R 5

3-Q to Kt 4, mate.
Correct answers from W.H.S., W.d.H., Undaunted, J. J. Hazeland, and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 290.

WHITE. BLACK.
1-R to Q 3 1-B takes R
2-Q to R sq., mate 1-R takes R
3-Kt to B 6, mate 1-K to Q 4
2-Q takes R, mate 1-Q to Q 4
2-R to K 3, mate etc., etc.

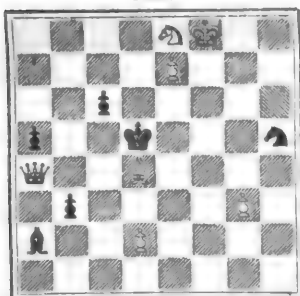
Correct answers from W.H.S., Undaunted, and Omega.

W.d.H.—Thanks for your letter with problem, it shall have attention and appear at an early date. Glad to see some Kobe names among our solvers once more and hope you will keep it up.

PROBLEM No. 293.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

BLACK.

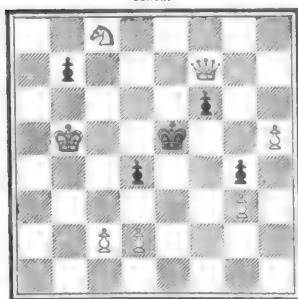


White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 294.

By A. C. CHALLENGER.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLVERS FOR 1896

The following is the list of solvers for last year. Our old friend J.D. is again at the head of the poll, let us hope that, when he gets firmly rooted among the new surroundings at Moji, he will again favour us with his weekly note.

The figures against each name, give the number of correct answers furnished to the problems published in this column from 1st January to 31st December, 1896.

J.D.	62	Kr.	6
W.H.S.	55	Sigma	5
W.d.H.	53	T.Mcl.	4
Shogi	52	N.E.	4
W.D.C.	51	F.G.	3
Omega	39	Oiso	2
E.J.K.	22	W.B.	2
Digamma	16	J.W.E.	1
XX.	11	A. L. Jordan	1

STEINITZ-LASKER.

We continue the publication of the games from last week:—

GAME No. 667.
(FOURTEENTH GAME).

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. Lasker.	BLACK. Steinitz.
1-P to K 4	1-P to K 4
2-Kt to KB 3	2-Kt to QB 3
3-B to Kt 5	3-P to QR 3
4-B takes Kt	4-Q P takes B
5-Kt to B 3	5-P to B 3
6-P to Q 4	6-P takes P
7-Q takes P	7-B to Q 3
8-B to K 3	8-Kt to K 2
9-Kt to Q 2	9-P to QB 4
10-Q to Q 3	10-P to Q Kt 4
11-Q to R 2	11-P to B 5
12-Q to R 5 ch.	12-P to Kt 3
13-Q to R 6	13-K to B 2
14-P to B 4	14-Q to B sq.
15-Q to R 4	15-Kt to B 3
16-Kt to Q 5	16-P to B 4
17-Q to B 6 ch.	17-K to Kt sq.
18-Q takes Q ch.	18-B takes Q
19-Kt takes P	19-R to Kt sq.
20-Castles QR	20-K to B 2
21-Kt to B 3	21-P to R 3
22-P to K 5	22-B to K 2
23-Kt to Q 5	23-B to Q sq.
24-P to KR 4	24-R to Kt sq.
25-K R to K sq.	25-B to K 3
26-B to B 5	26-P to Kt 5
27-Kt to K 3	27-R to Kt 4
28-B to Q 6	28-P to B 6
29-P to Q Kt 3	29-P to QR 4
30-R to Q 3	30-P to R 5
31-Kt to Q 4	31-Kt takes Kt
32-R takes Kt	32-B takes R P
33-R to K 2	33-P takes P
34-B P takes P	34-B to K 2
35-Kt to B 2	35-P to Kt 4
36-B takes B	36-K takes B
37-Kt takes P	37-P takes P
38-Kt to B 6 ch.	38-K to B 2
39-R takes P	39-R to K Kt 5
40-R to Q 4	40-P to R 4
41-Kt to Q 8 ch.	41-K to K 2
42-Kt takes B	42-K takes Kt
43-R to Q 6 ch.	43-K to K 2
44-R to RR 6	44-R to K 5
45-R to KB 2	45-R (Kt 4) takes P
46-R takes R P	46-K to K 3
47-R to R 6 ch.	47-K to Q 4
48-R to KB 6	48-K to Q 5
49-R to Q 6 ch.	49-K to B 4
50-R to Q 8	50-R to K 7
51-R to B 3	51-R takes R P
52-R takes P ch.	52-K to Kt 5
53-R to B 2	53-R takes R ch.
54-K takes R	54-R to K 7 ch.
55-R to Q 2	55-R to K 5
56-R to B 2	56-R to Kt 5
57-K to Kt 2	57-R to K 5
58-P to Kt 3	58-R to K 4
59-R to B 4 ch.	59-K to Kt 4
60-Kt to R 3	60-R to Q 4
61-R to B 3	61-K to R 4
62-P to Kt 4 ch.	62-K to Kt 4
63-K to Kt 3	63-K to Kt 3
64-K to B 4	64-K to B 3
65-R to Kt 3	65-R to K 4
66-P to Kt 5 ch.	66-K to Kt 3
67-K to Q 4	67-R to K 5 ch.
68-K to Q 5	68-R to K sq.
69-K to Q 6	69-R to K 8
70-R to KB 3	70-K takes P
71-R takes P ch.	71-K to B 5
72-P to Kt 4	72-Resigns.

GAME No. 668.

(FIFTEENTH GAME).

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE. Steinitz.	BLACK. Lasker.
1-P to Q 4	1-P to Q 4
2-P to QB 4	2-P to R 3
3-Kt to QB 3	3-Kt to KB 3
4-B to Kt 5	4-B to K 2
5-P to K 3	5-Castles
6-Q to Kt 3	6-P takes P
7-B takes P	7-P to B 4

8-P takes P	8-K Kt to Q 2
9-B takes B	9-Q takes B
10-Kt to B 3	10-R takes P
11-Q to B 2	11-Kt to B 3
12-P to QR 3	12-P to Q Kt 3
13-Castles	13-B to Kt 2
14-K R to Q sq.	14-Q R to B sq.
15-Q to K 2	15-K R to Q sq.
16-R takes R ch.	16-R takes R
17-R to Q sq.	17-P to KR 3
18-Q to B 2	18-Kt to Q 2
19-B to K 2	19-Kt (Q 2) to K 4
20-Kt takes Kt	20-Kt takes Kt
21-Q to R 4	21-R takes R ch.
22-Q takes R	22-Q to Kt 4
23-P to K Kt 3	23-Q to K 2
24-Q to Q 4	24-R to Q 2
25-Kt to Kt 5	25-B to R 3
26-Kt to B 3	26-P to K 4
27-Q to Q sq.	27-B takes B
28-Q takes B	28-Q to Q 3
29-Q to B 4	29-Kt to B 4
30-P to Q Kt 4	30-Kt to K 3
31-Kt to Q 5	31-Kt to Kt 4
32-K to Kt 2	32-K to R sq.
33-Q to B 8 ch.	

Drawn.

GAME No. 669.

RUY LOPEZ.

Notes by GUNSBORO.

Game played in the tournament between Marco and Dr. Tarasch.

WHITE. Marco.	BLACK. Tarasch.
1-P to K 4	1-P to K 4
2-Kt to KB 3	2-Kt to QB 3
3-B to Kt 5	3-Kt to Q 2 (a)
4-Kt takes Kt	4-P takes Kt
5-P to Q 3	5-B to B 4
6-Castles	6-P to QB 3
7-B to QB 4	7-Kt to B 3 (b)
8-P to R 5 (c)	8-Kt to Kt sq.
9-Q to Kt 4	9-K to B sq.
10-Q to B 3	10-Q to K sq.
11-B to B 4	11-P to Q 4 (d)
12-P takes P e. p.	12-Kt to B 3
13-Kt to Q 2	13-B to K Kt 5
14-Q to Kt 3	14-Q to Q 2 (e)
15-Kt to K 4	15-Kt takes Kt
16-P takes Kt	16-P to KR 4
17-P to KR 3	17-B to K 3
18-B takes B	18-Q takes B
19-P to K 5	19-R to K sq.
20-Q R to Q sq.	20-Q takes R P (f)
21-B to Kt 5	21-Q to Q 4
22-P to KB 4	22-B to Kt 3
23-B to K 7 ch.	23-K to Kt sq.
24-P to B 5	24-B to Q sq.
25-P to B 6	25-P to K Kt 3
26-K R to K sq.	26-Q to K 3 (g)
27-B takes B	27-R takes B
28-R takes P	28-K to R 2
29-Q to Kt 5	29-K to Kt sq. (h)
30-R to K 3	30-K to B sq.
31-P to Q 7 (i)	31-R takes P
32-R takes R	32-Q takes R
33-R to Q 3	33-Q to B 2
34-Q to Q 2	34-K to K sq.
35-P to R 4	35-R to R 2
36-R to Q 6	36-Q to B sq.
37-Q to R 5	37-P to R 3
38-P to B 4	38-R to R sq.
39-Q to B 5 (k)	39-Q to B 2
40-P to K 5	40-Resigns.

(a) An impatient move, with not much to recommend it except that it leads to irre. ular play.

(b) Cannot be done. The alternative is P to Q 5.

(c) White takes admirable advantage of the opportunity which Black has given him. This and the subsequent moves are played vigorously and with good judgment.

(d) Black is getting very cramped. He therefore decided to sacrifice a pawn in order to gain a little freedom.

(e) To avoid the rooks; for the same reason B to K 3 was not feasible, as R to K sq. would have followed.

(f) There is never any time for such moves. Black should have played K to Kt sq., if possible, to establish a connection between his two rooks.

(g) Forced, as White threatened a complete break-up by P to K 6.

(h) There is nothing better; for if K R to K sq., White wins by R to K 4.

(i) A very effective move. Black has no option; he must take the pawn, as White threatens it to Q 6, followed by P to K 4.

(k) Threatening B takes P. This and the next moves are decisive.

GAME No. 670.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

Notes by GUNSBORO.

Game played in the City of London Chess Club Championship tournament between Mr. C. J. Woon and Mr. N. W. Van Lennep.

WHITE. Mr. Woon.	BLACK. Mr. Van Lennep.
1-P to K 4	1-P to K 4
2-Kt to KB 3	2-Kt to QB 3
3-P to Q 4	3-P takes P
4-Kt takes P	4-B to B 4

5—B to K 3
6—P to Q B 3
7—B to K 2 (a)
8—P takes P (b)
9—Castles
10—P takes B
11—B to B 4 (c)
12—B to K 3
13—R to B 4
14—R takes Kt
15—K to B sq. (f)
16—Q takes B
17—Kt to Q 2
18—Q takes B
19—K to Kt sq.
20—B takes P ch.
21—Q to B 4 ch.
22—Q to B 4 ch.
23—Q takes Q
24—Kt to B 3

and wins.

(a) We think B to O B 3 the strongest continuation here. We do not think much of the opening generally.
(b) The usual move is B to B 3, but that leads to White having an isolated pawn on the Q file after exchanges take place. Mr. Woon, who often adopts this opening, must have succeeded at some time or other in this doubtful move, otherwise he would probably not have adopted it against such a strong player.
(c) This move explains matters. By giving up the pawn White hopes to gain an attack, in which Q to R 5 enters largely in his calculation.
(d) An object-lesson. Black is not too eager, but exercises discretion. In protecting his K P, the pawn cannot escape him.
(e) Very nice play.
(f) Forced by Black's excellent tactics; for if, 15—K to R sq. B takes R, and the queen cannot retreat owing to Q to K 8.
(g) Black's conduct of the game has led to very interesting developments. If 17—Kt to R 5, R to K 5; 18—Q to Kt 3, R to B 5 ch.; 19—Kt to B 5, Q to Q 6 ch.; 20—K to R sq., R to K 8 ch., and mates.

ENGLAND VERSUS AMERICA.

We have had no cable-news as to the result of this match which was fixed for 12-13 Feb. Perhaps the next steamer from San Francisco will tell us something.

PROBLEM NO. 287.

Peccavi! Some 'cute quidnuncs of Tokyo have bowled us out, and have found a flaw in the solution we gave of this problem last week. We apologise and print the correct one below.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—Q to R sq. 1—Q takes R
2—Q to R 8 2—Q takes Q
3—R to R 3, mate if 2—K to R 7
3—Q takes Q, mate 1—P to K 4
2—R (B 3) to R 3 2—Q takes R ch.
3—R takes Q, mate 1—B to B 2
2—R takes P (B 2) 2—Anything
3—Mate accordingly.

Our Tokyo critics (Shogi and W.D.C.) did not send in the correct answer themselves, so they cannot score, except negatively by nullifying the points given to W.H.S. and Omega in our column of 27th February.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 6th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Mar. 13th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Tuesday, Mar. 9th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Mar. 9th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Mar. 15th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed. day, Mar. 17th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Mar. 18th.

* Perse left Kobe on March 3rd. † Deris left San Francisco on February 29th. ‡ Ernest Simon (with French mail) left Shanghai on March 4th. § China left San Francisco via Honolulu on March 4th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 6th.
For Europe, via Shanghai		
For America	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Mar. 7th.
For Victoria, B.C.	per N. P. Co.	Tuesday, Mar. 9th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 13th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 13th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Mar. 15th.
For Europe, via		
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Mar. 18th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Mar. 18th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Samaritan, British ship, 1,997, I. Dexter, 27th February.—Middlesbro' 20th September, Coke and Pig Iron.—Sale & Co.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 27th February.—Kobe 26th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Iranian, British ship, 2,797, Chief Mate A. Watt, 28th February.—New York 2nd October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Melbourne, French steamer, 3,400, Duchateau, 28th February.—Marseilles 17th January, Hongkong 15th February, Shanghai 23rd, and Kobe 27th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 28th February.—Yokkaichi 27th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wm. Law, British ship, 1,631, Abbott, 28th February.—Middlesbro' 17th October, Coke and Pig Iron.—To Order.
Sadie Turple, British schooner, 56, A. S. Crane, 1st March.—Victoria, B.C., 5th January, Sealing Gear.—Captain.
St. Lawrence, American schooner, 40, S. L. Calder, 1st March.—Seattle, Wash., 29th December, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 1st March.—Bonin Islands, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Hamada, 1st March.—Hakodate 27th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 2nd March.—Kobe 1st March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,339, Dickens, 2nd March.—London via ports, and Kobe 1st March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 2nd March.—Yokkaichi 1st March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 2nd March.—Nagasaki 28th February, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,881, W. S. Thomson, 3rd March.—Takao and Taiwanfoo, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,827, W. Brady, 3rd March.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 2nd March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,193, Kubota, 3rd March.—Moioran 28th February, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kwanon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 3rd March.—Otaru via ports, 28th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 3rd March.—Kobe 2nd March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenartney, British steamer, 1,943, J. W. Gregor, 4th March.—London via ports, and Kobe 2nd March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Irene, German steamer, 2,145, Schneider, 4th March.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong 24th February, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Yamamoto, 4th March.—Mojji 1st March, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 4th March.—San Francisco 13th February, via Honolulu 20th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 1,872, Evans, 4th March.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 3rd March, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 4th March.—Yokkaichi 3rd March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 4th March.—Kobe 3rd March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 5th March.—Kobe 4th March, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, J. Nirei, 5th March.—Shanghai via ports, 27th February, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Inman Sealby, 5th March.—Hongkong via ports, 23rd February, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Yamamoto, 5th March.—Otaru via ports, 1st March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,109, W. Giese, 27th February.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 27th February.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Panton, 27th February.—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Ping Suey, British steamer, 1,982, D. Davis, 27th

February.—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Suda, 28th February.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 28th February.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Prince Robert, Norwegian ship, 2,654, Christian Hansen, 28th February.—Victoria, B.C., Ballast.—Captain.

Maria Rickmers, German steamer, 3,140, E. Berg, 1st March.—Hamburg via ports, General.—M. Raspe & Co.

Nastor, British steamer, 1,658, Asquith, 1st March.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 1st March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 1st March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kubo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Shibuya, 1st March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Archer (6), British cruiser, Captain C. Long, 2nd March.—Oshima.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 2nd March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Java, British steamer, 2,733, J. Chellew, 3rd March.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,031, G. Shimazu, 3rd March.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 3rd March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 3rd March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pointer, American schooner, 40, R. B. Bardsley, 4th March.—North Pacific Ocean, Sealing Gear.—H. J. Snow.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Hamada, 4th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Genkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 873, I. Motegi, 4th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Silver Fleece, American schooner, 74, T. R. Thompson, 4th March.—North Pacific Ocean, Sealing Gear.—John Kernan.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 1,872, Evans, 4th March.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Bering, Russian barkentine, 377, Ringvall, 5th March.—San Francisco, General.—Walsh, Hall & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 5th March.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,827, Brady, 5th March.—Seattle, Wash., via Honolulu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 5th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 5th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Melbourne*, from Marseilles via ports.—Messrs. Karl Bohr, Enrique Ortiz, W. Bennett, Gerald Oddie, Miss V. Troyano, Messrs. Duval, K. Smith, A. Cheong, Luiz Bellingardi, Palyart, T. Kiene, Okoshi, J. T. Fullerton, Bieber, Newcomer, and Lin Choo Long in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mr. R. S. Miller, Mrs. Miller and maid, Mr. Geo. B. Ransom, U.S.N., Mrs. Ransom and son, Mr. M. Baird, Mr. S. Riwalds, Mr. Riggs, Mr. D. Kobayashi, Mr. Geo. Wele, Miss G. M. Wilcox, Miss E. M. Brown, Mr. Jas. A. Wilder, Mr. Thos. Williams, Mr. G. C. Ellis, Mr. Chas. de W. Brownell, Mr. S. Mitsumura, and Mr. G. Nakagawa in cabin. For Shanghai.—Rev. V. C. Hart, Mrs. Hart, Miss Hart, Miss L. A. Brooks, Dr. Maud Killam, and Mr. C. Wurnbach in cabin. For Hongkong.—Miss E. L. Lambe and Mr. T. A. Lloyd in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai via ports.—Lieut. Mori, Lieut. Fujimoto, Lieut. Hideshima, Mr. W. K. Samoiloff, Mrs. Ikeda, Messrs. Wm. W. Greene, G. Keeble, Wong, K. Tose, C. Yamamoto, and T. Fukunishi in cabin; 39 Japanese and 6 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss C. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cummings, Mrs. J. B. Bemis, Mrs. Gorham, Miss Gorham, Mr. R. J. L. Wright, Mr. de Ryke, Mr. L. L. Bailey, Mrs. E. T. Pollock, Mrs. S. A. Marsh, Mr. Wilkin, Mr. Fuji, Mr. E. F. Sweeney, and Mr. A. B. Gray in cabin. For San Francisco:—Colonel and Mrs. Kessler, Mr. A. Schellhas, Dr. Mary Gale, Mrs. J. Buchanan, Mr. W. E. Roberts, Mr. L. A. Taylor, Mr. E. S. Hermensen, and Mr. U. G. Gragum in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Messrs. C. F. Johnson, Wilson, Tokmakoff, F. L. Turner, A. J. Wilkin, Kochen, H. P. Devlin, Meyer and native servant, Hermann, and P. M. Papanian in cabin; one Indian and 4 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. M. Taguchi, Mrs. S. Ewata, Mrs. Y. Makino, Mr. Y. Koga, Mr. A. Goto, Captain Y. Kawara, Constructor Y. Shirai, Mr. Wm. Barrie, Mr. S. Ikeda, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yanagiya, Mrs. T. Shimadzu, Mr. G. C. Fullerton, Mrs. Z. Leonard, Mr. A. Adams, Mr. Chiu Lea Dim, Mr. S. Stout, and Mr. George Rose in cabin; 81 passengers, 5 of which were Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Fava*, for London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Flood, infant and amah, Miss G. M. Wilcox, Miss E. M. Brown, Dr. H. M. Hare, Mrs. W. A. Thornton, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. G. B. Ransom, U.S.N., Mrs. G. B. Ransom and child, Mr. L. Bellingardi, Captain E. W. Haswell, and Miss E. L. Cummings in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 449 bales; Waste Silk, 195 bales.

Per British steamer *Monmouthshire*, for Portland, Oregon:—Silk for New York, 378 bales.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Peking*, Captain J. T. Smith, reports:—Left San Francisco the 13th February at 2.44 p.m.; arrived at Honolulu the 20th at 1.17 a.m. Left Honolulu the 21st at 1.13 a.m.; had fine weather.

The British steamer *Coptic*, Captain I. Sealby, reports:—Left Hongkong the 23rd February and arrived at Shanghai the 27th. Left Shanghai the 28th and arrived at Nagasaki the 1st March. Left Nagasaki the 2nd and arrived at Kobe the 4th. Left Kobe the 4th and arrived at Yokohama the 5th March; smooth passage throughout.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Enquiry is fair and dealers willing to go on at late rates; but Importers cannot accept, as exchange drops and Manchester rises. There are signs of buyers coming round partially to holders ideas. Yarn—Small business for the above reasons. Shirtings—Dealers are well supplied at present, and will not follow the market up. Fancies and Woollens—Dull without change so far.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds, 39 inches	\$2.40 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.70 to 3.15
1. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateen Black, 39 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawn, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENIS.

Flannel—	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches best	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches Medium	0.30 to 0.32 1/2
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches Common	0.25 to 0.27 1/2
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloth—Pilot, 51 1/2 58 inches	0.15 to 0.50
Cloth—President, 51 1/2 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloth—Union, 51 1/2 56 inches	0.50 to 0.85
Wankala—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 yds	0.90 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

Nos. 16 to 24, Singles	\$17.50 to 39.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Singles	40.00 to 41.00
Nos. 38 to 42, Singles	44.00 to 45.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	43.00 to 44.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	48.00 to 49.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	61.00 to 62.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain	75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2/100, Plain	99.00 to 100.00
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	72.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	86.00 to 90.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	119.00 to 122.00

RAW COTTON.

American Middling	\$22.00 to —
Indian Broach	20.00 to —
Chinese	21.00 to 21.50

METALS.

No great demand, and prices are nominally unchanged, with the exception of Pig, which is depressed by large arrivals.

Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.70 to 3.80
Flat Bars, 1 1/2 inch	3.90 to 4.00
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.70 to 4.00
Iron Plates, assorted	3.80 to 4.00
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 5.00
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Fin Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.80 to 1.85

KEROSENE.

Supplies of Chester to the tune of 170,000 cases have come in, and the spot value has dropped to our quotations given below. The drop in Exchange has put some backbone into holders, and prices are firm at the close.

American	\$2.00 to 2.05
Russian	1.95 to 2.00
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Fair business and prices have hardened for Manila or China sorts. Takao—A cargo has come in per steamer *Maduff* (about 60,000 piculs) but no sales reported. White—Steady business, without great sales, at late rates.

Brown Takao	\$4.00 to 4.10
Brown Manila	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daitong	3.70 to 3.80
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.60
White Java and Penang	6.70 to 6.80
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Good business for both hemispheres; holders are pushing up their quotations as exchange declines. Native looms are also demanding the medium and lower grades. Stock down to 9,500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	\$78.00 to 785
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	760 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	760 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den.	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den.	680 to 685
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 24, 14/18 deniers	645 to 650
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	630 to 640
Kekedas—Extra	700 to 710
Kekedas—No. 1	680 to 690
Kekedas—No. 14	670 to 675
Kekedas—No. 2	660 to 665
Kekedas—No. 24	650 to 655

WASTE SILK.

Very small demand and prices weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	90 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Best	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	95 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	85 to 90
Noshi—Shinsu, Best	65 to 70
Noshi—Shinsu, Good	55 to 60
Noshi—Bushu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushu, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	90 to 95
Noshi—Joshu, Good	65 to 70
Noshi—Joshu, Fair	55 to 60
Kibiso—Filature, Best	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	80 to 85
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	20 to 22 1/2

TEA.

About 100 piculs "Medium" settled. The rest is silence.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Nom.
Choice	Nom.
Finest	Nom.
Fine	Nom.
Good Medium	\$20 to \$21
Medium	18 to 19
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	14 1/2 to 15

EXCHANGE.

The bottom has again dropped out of exchange and it looks as though a "record" fall will have to be chronicled.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2 to 1 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2 to 1 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2 to 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2 to 1 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2 to 1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.60 1/2 to 1
— Private 4 months' sight	2.64 1/2 to 1
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 % p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 % d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	166 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	175
On America—Bank Bills on demand	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.11 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.15
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[MESSRS. BISSET & URE'S CORRECTED LIST.]
LOCAL SHARES.

Yokohama, March 1st.

Business has to be reported in Ind-Chinas for delivery at the end of June at \$50. In local shares, Japan Breweries have again changed hands at \$305, Club Hotels at \$67.50 and Langfeldts at \$195. Grand Hotels are still enquired for at \$195. Oriental Hotels at \$140, whilst Iron Works might be secured at \$135.

Yokohama, March 3rd.

Raub Mines have been fully enquired for at \$12.50. Our re-Jay's wire quotes H. & S. Banks 173 per cent; Hongkong Lands \$76 1/2; China Fires \$108; H. & W. Docks 24 per cent; H. & K. Wharfs \$58. All these stocks are wanted at these quotations. The following are offering:—H. C. & M. Steamboats at \$35 1/2; Punjoms at \$10 1/2; Hongkong Fires at \$400.

In Local Stocks, Japan Breweries have again been placed at \$305 and Langfeldts at \$195.

Yokohama, March 4th.

The following quotations have been wired to us from Hongkong:—H. & S. Banks 174 per cent. Buyers; Hongkong Lands \$76.50 Buyers; China Fires \$108.50 Buyers; H. & W. Docks 24 1/2 per cent. Sales; H. & K. Wharf \$58 Buyers; Douglas \$61 Steady; H. C. & M. Steamboats \$35 Sales; Punjom Mines \$11 Sellers; Raub Mines \$12 Buyers; Hongkong Fires \$395 Steady; National Banks \$25 Sellers; Indo-Chinas \$47 Steady; Straits \$28 Buyers; Unions \$235 Steady, and China Traders \$80 Sellers.

Yokohama, March 5th.

Latest mail advices from Hongkong, bearing dates up to the 24th ultimo, report the following changes in the share market:—Unions have weakened to \$235, after sales at \$237.50. Hongkong Fires have further improved and \$397.50 has been paid for shares. H. C. & M. Steamboats have been in very strong demand, closing with buyers at \$34. H. & W. Docks have risen considerably and after sales at 230 per cent, premium, up to 239 per cent, has been paid. Bells' Asbestos have strengthened from \$7 to \$8.

In the Shanghai market the following changes have to be noted:—S. C. Farnham's have risen from Tls. 155 to Tls. 187.50; Yangtzes from \$157.50 to \$158.50; Perak Sugars from Tls. 25 to Tls. 25.50; Shanghai Gas from Tls. 218 to Tls. 220; Shanghai Sumatras from Tls. 155 to Tls. 161.50, and Langkats from Tls. 480 to Tls. 510.

The General Managers have received the following reply by wire to an enquiry regarding the prospects of the Oliver Mines, "Have struck Eureka Reef at a depth of 200 feet; prospects are encouraging; removing Balmoral Company battery alongside Olivers. The mill will work night and day."

Regarding the issue of new capital by the Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited, our Shanghai Agents reports as follows:—At the succeeding extraordinary general meeting a resolution was passed increasing the Capital by the issue of 6,000 new shares of Tls.50 each, which will be offered at 40 per cent. premium to the Shareholders in the proportion of 3 new shares for every existing ten shares held by them, such new shares to rank for dividend from 1st July next.

No change to report in local stocks. Grand Hotels continue to be enquired for and a few Langfeldts are offering at \$195.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, March 5th

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	100.00
Redemption Loan Bonds	100.00
New Public Loan Bonds	95.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	95.00
Naval Loan Bonds	100.00
War Loan Bonds	100.00
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	100.00
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Yokohama Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 50	100.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 50	100.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kawagoya Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Chikun Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Soho Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Selwa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Iominato Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	100.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	100.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spin. Co., new—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Hokkaido Hemp Manuf. Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Shingawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	100.00
Nippon Ginza—paid up yen 50	100.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	100.00
Third National Bank—paid up yen 50	100.00



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June, 1896.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 11.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, MARCH 13TH, 1897.

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西曆三月十三日

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAR. 13TH, 1897.

BIRTHS.

On March 7th, at Sendai, the wife of Rev. JAMES CHAPPELL, of a Son.
On the 10th inst., the wife of W. S. STONE, of Yokohama, of a Son.

DEATH.

At Stroud Green, London, on 11th instant, THOMAS MACMILLAN, Senior. (By telegraph.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. YANO FUMIO is the new Japanese Minister to China.

Kobe's Fire Brigade starts a new year with yen 760.12 to the good.

THE Emperor of China has sanctioned the Imperial Bank of China.

DURING February the Kanagawa Kencho issued 111 passports to foreigners.

MILITARY manoeuvres will take place in Shidzuoka Ken at an early date.

THE Nagasaki Rice and Grain Exchange have lately been allowed to deal in kerosene.

RUMOUR says that Mr. Matsumoto, President of the Railway Bureau, will resign at an early date.

THE Taipeh Joint-stock Rice and Grain Exchange, which has a capital of yen 50,000;

and the Taipeh Electric Light Company, backed by a capital of yen 150,000, were licensed on Saturday.

A HEAVY gale and storm, about March 4th, blocked the telegraphic lines in the South of England.

MESSRS. G. D. RÖNING and A. J. Raymond have joined the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

THE officials of the No-Ko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Bank) will be appointed at the end of this month.

MR. KURIMOTO JOUN, founder of the Yokosuka dockyard, died of diphtheria on the 6th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m.

MR. JUSTICE MOWAT and Mrs. Mowat arrived at Shanghai by the O. & O. liner *Gaelic* the Sunday before last.

MR. FRANK MAY, the well-known ex-Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, died in London on February 8th.

AT the rising of the Imperial Diet, Count Kabayama, Minister of Home Affairs, will convene a conference of local Governors.

BARON NISHI TORUJIRO, late Minister to Russia, who resigned the post on account of ill-health, will be appointed a Privy Councillor.

BARON HAYASHI, the new Minister to Russia, will leave Yokohama for Russia on the 21st inst. by the French steamer *Ernest Simons*.

THE *Ryojun Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will be submitted to Government inspection under the Navigation Encouragement Law.

MR. FURUKAWA, owner of the Ashio Copper Mine, is endeavouring to buy up all the land devastated by the outflows from the copper mine.

A PROPOSAL to grant yen 1,750,000 as a Government subsidy to the Central Tea Business Association, will be submitted to the Diet shortly.

THE Lower House of the Diet passed, on the 11th inst., the new Coinage and Currency Bills through their first, second, and third readings.

A HOUSE of Correction organized by Mr. Miyoshi Taizo, ex-President of the Court of Cassation, will be opened at Miyoshicho, Kyobashi, shortly.

A PETITION asking for improvements in Kobe anchorage was presented to both Houses of the Diet on Thursday, by some representatives from Kobe.

A TELEGRAM received by the Authorities reports that Mr. Oshima, an expert of the Japanese Iron Foundry, and staff, will return home about July.

LAST year Japan's imports of gold exceeded those of the previous year by 10,000,000 yen: her imports of silver fell off by about 1,000,000 yen.

THE *Kanagawa Maru*, the new N.Y.K. boat, brought out yen 60,000 in gold bars, from England. This gold is part of the Chinese Indemnity.

SIR J. BATES THURSTON, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fiji Islands, and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, is dead.

THE Admirals of the squadrons of the Powers in the Levant have prepared a plan to coerce Greece by blockading the Greek ports and the Cretan coast.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by the Authorities, we learn that Japanese one-yen silver

pieces to the value of yen 8,623,700, are now in circulation abroad, out of which yen 8,000,000 are in Singapore.

BOMBAY is almost a city of silence nowadays, owing to the plague's ravages, and the consequent desertion of a large portion of the native population.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR has announced in the House of Commons that the celebration day of Queen Victoria's sixty year's reign will be a national holiday.

BARON SHIRANE, late Minister of Communications, now in the Hospital of the Imperial University, is reported to be progressing toward convalescence.

MR. NAKANO, Governor of Kanagawa Ken, inspected the works of the Dock Company, Yokohama, on Friday, and expressed his satisfaction with the progress made.

ONE British subject has taken out a patent in Japan, one German subject has registered a design; and 800 of the two nationalities have applied to register trade-marks.

MR. FUJII, President of the Correspondence Bureau in the Foreign Office, will send in his resignation of that post, as he has been appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* in Brazil.

THE British Naval Programme for this year allows for the building of fourteen new ships including four battle-ships, and increases the personnel of the Navy by six thousand men.

A REUTER'S telegram states that Greece has sent a reply to the Collective Note of the Powers, refusing to evacuate Crete. Hostilities have been resumed and further trouble is expected.

SPEAKING in the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury said that the Powers agreed with the British proposals except as regards the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete. The Right Hon. G. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the union of Crete with Greece was impossible in the face of the present attitude of the Powers.

THIS has been a comparatively busy week, all things considered. The rise in the price of raw cotton and the further fall in exchange has caused buyers to come down a little in their ideas and some good transactions have consequently resulted in Manchester goods. Yarns have advanced all round, but chiefly in 2-fold gassed, and 2/42 plain. Forward business is bright for Shirtings, and a few spot sales are recorded. Turkey Reds are moving to a small extent, but Woollens are without life. Kerosene is again without any noticeable movement, buyers holding off in the hope that early arrivals will depress the market. At present it looks as if this desire will not be speedily realised. Arrivals have exceeded sales in Brown Sugars and quotations are the turn lower. Takao sorts are neglected, but whites have been fairly active at stronger rates. Metals have seen considerable sales, but in view of the steadily appreciating prices at home, importers fear that they must put up quotations to realise any profit from the trade. There is some enquiry for futures but the offers are beneath notice. A very big business has to be recorded in the principal staple of export, though higher prices have had to be paid. The principal part of the buying has been for New York, and settlements of 2,500 piculs are notched. Stock is now down to 7,500 piculs. More has been done in Waste than for some time past, 1,500 piculs being settled. Exchange is very weak.

**SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR
PRESS DURING THE WEEK
ENDED MARCH 6TH.**

No financial measure previously undertaken in Japan—not excepting the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1886, and all the drastic steps of currency restriction and so forth preliminary to that event—has ever seemed so important to the nation as the adoption of gold monometallism, now contemplated by the Government. That inference may be drawn from the copious writing of the vernacular press on the subject. Another inference, also, might have been drawn at first from the same writing, namely, that the people in general, so far, at any rate, as the newspapers might be supposed to represent them, had not studied the matter very profoundly, or formed a very clear idea of its significance. With the exception of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* articles, nothing at the outset indicated historical research or financial acumen. The journalistic world appeared to have been more or less taken by surprise. The *Fiji Shimpō*, to which we should have looked for light and leading in such a crisis, showed exasperating nonchalance. Its liberal attitude towards all questions commands admiration, but there are occasions when opinions, however grey and neutral under ordinary circumstances, ought to assume at least opal tints. It looks too like drifting with the tide when a prominent newspaper says that really it has no *penchant* for either silver monometallism, or gold monometallism, or gold and silver bimetalism, but is ready to endorse whichever of the three experience indicates. Yet to the *Fiji Shimpō* belongs the credit of having stated in clear and forcible terms the only weighty argument in favour of the proposed change; namely, that Japan believes the Occident to be on the verge of rehabilitating silver, and that, foreseeing the disastrous effects of working with an appreciating currency, she desires to fix silver at its present point for the purposes of her own monetary system. That view of the world's financial condition has, at any rate, the merit of being intelligible, and if Japanese financiers really entertain such a conception, and are sufficiently persuaded of its justice to make it the basis of practical action, we should be compelled to admire their courage whatever we might think of their judgment. The *Fiji Shimpō* may be said to be the sole journalistic exponent of that phase of the problem, and it lends to it, at the same time, the great weight of its advocacy.

We have already reproduced the gist of articles from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, in which that journal strongly traverses the idea of introducing such a far-reaching change without maturer consideration and fuller investigation. In other articles of the same series it declares that official preparations alone are not sufficient when the adoption of a new monetary standard is in question: the people also have their preparations to make. It is, therefore, manifestly precipitate that the programme should be sprung upon the nation with only seven months' notice. The Government stands in the position of having secretly matured a design that touches the pocket of every Japanese subject, and then published it with startling suddenness. Were the Authorities genuinely solicitous for the people's prosperity, they would hardly have allowed themselves to be carried away by such a vertigo merely for the sake of achieving a temporary success. Turning to history, our contemporary notes that other Powers proceeded with incomparably greater deliberation. In Germany's case, for example, currency reform was essential to her very existence as a united empire, inasmuch as she found herself with no less than seven different kinds of gold coin and sixty-six of silver. She therefore set about the task immediately after her war with France, which brought into her exchequer five thousand millions of francs. Yet she proceeded with due deliberation, announcing, by a law promulgated in 1871, her intention of adopting

the gold standard, and putting that intention into force by a law promulgated in 1873. Nevertheless, despite the great resources at her command, and despite the prudence and ability shown by her financiers, she encountered immense difficulties in carrying out the change. Russia is another case in point. For years she has been collecting vast stores of gold, and preparing to resume specie payments on a gold basis, yet, after full reflection and by the advice of her creditor country, France, she has temporarily abandoned her intention. The fact is that she recognises, not merely the vast magnitude of such a step, but also the great impulse that her own export trade derives from cheap silver. Japanese statesmen, however, propose to force this big change down the nation's throat at seven months' notice. They take no note of the fact that the balance of trade is already against the country to the extent of fifty or sixty millions annually, and that, by adopting the gold standard, the export trade will certainly receive a check and the import trade an impetus. They say, too, that the indemnity obtained from China constitutes a reserve sufficient for the purposes of the measure. That is not true. The indemnity is already appropriated. In a very few years it will all be spent upon the expansion of the empire's armaments, upon Formosa, and upon other projects already voted by the Diet. Whence, then, will Japan obtain a supply of gold to maintain her new monometallism? Again, the financial history of the past two decades shows gold steadily appreciating and silver depreciating. It shows, also, that every gold-using country has been overtaken by a period of depression, whereas every silver-using country has basked in the sunshine of prosperity. Japan is now to pass from the ranks of the latter to those of the former. Her economical experience, since she emerged upon the stage of international competition, has been small. Her progress is only in its initial stage. If she has been fairly fortunate hitherto, she owes much of that fortune to the aid of silver. Is it not a mistake on the part of the Government to discard the silver crutch that has supported her halting steps and to expose her to the risks of a disastrous fall? This change, if it is ever to be made, ought to be postponed for several years.

In another article the same journal illustrates the unsettled state of public opinion by quoting the diverse views that prevail on the subject. Some hold, it says, that silver is destined to depreciate more and more in terms of gold, and that it is fatal for a nation to employ monetary tokens the purchasing power of which is always getting less. Others maintain that silver will be rehabilitated; that it will consequently appreciate in value, and that the country will suffer unless it pins the metal to the position now occupied by it *vis-à-vis* gold. Others, again, are confident that the ratio between the precious metals has reached a steady point, and that the time for adopting gold has, therefore, arrived. Yet others say that Japan has suffered seriously by the depreciation of silver, and that she ought to pull her feet out of the sinking quagmire as quickly as possible. And others declare that she has benefited immensely by cheap silver, but that she can not hope to go on benefiting by it. Such views can not possibly be reconciled. People obviously do not know what to think. The Government, although confronted by the fact that the ratio between gold and silver has varied as much as 40 per cent. within the past seven years, proposes to take the ratio of the past few months as an index for all time. Moreover, official financiers talk of gold monometallism as a means of preventing fluctuations in the prices of commodities. But careful statisticians show that the prices of commodities in terms of gold have varied more than their prices in terms of silver. Is it rational, in the face of such a demonstration, to expect that by adopting gold Japan will be able to count on uniform prices? The *Nichi Nichi* has much more in the same strain, but our space does not permit further quotation. The articles show a grasp of the

subject and a cogency of reasoning that are often lacking in the utterances of the vernacular journals.

But though these criticisms of the superficial and perfunctory character of the vernacular journals' writings about a topic so overwhelmingly vital, must have occurred to any one perusing their early utterances, nothing of the kind can be laid to the charge of their articles during the week under review. These show much familiarity with the profounder aspects of the problem, and indicate a degree of research and knowledge that inspire confidence in the nation's ultimate capacity to choose the safe route. Their tone, too, is moderate, nor do we find any traces of the polemical warmth and over-verbose language that too often disfigure the columns of Japanese newspapers.

In an article published at a later date than those summarized above, the *Fiji Shimpō* shows that maturer reflection has convinced it of the extreme peril of pushing forward this change with the haste that marks the present programme. It notes that the opinion of the public at large has not been sounded: that leading financiers and business men outside the ranks of officialdom have not been consulted: that the views of foreign economists have not been sought; that, in fact, the scheme owes its conception to the statesman now in power, and has not had the advantage of being carefully considered by the nation which has such a vital interest in it. The *Fiji* finds that precipitancy very wonderful, especially having regard to the fact that the question of rehabilitating silver now occupies the attention of the Western world, and forms the subject of keen discussion by the greatest financiers and economists of the era. This adoption of gold monometallism is of not less importance than engaging in a great foreign war. It differs altogether from budgets or other projects of law submitted to the Diet. Mistakes in estimates of revenue and expenditure may be corrected. A defective law may be rescinded. But a monetary standard once adopted can not be altered without encountering difficulties almost insuperable. If the experiment succeeds, it has a lasting effect upon the country's prosperity and reputation; if it fails, the outcome is something like ruin and disgrace. The question is essentially national. It belongs in no respect to the sphere of party politics. Yet the members of the *Shimpō* seem to be disposed to endorse the Coinage Law from point to point, merely because it emanates from the present Cabinet; and the Liberals seem to oppose it for the very same reason. The *Fiji* makes a powerful appeal to the patriotism of party leaders. It reminds them of the zeal and assiduity that they bring to bear upon questions so incomparably petty that they do not deserve to be mentioned in the same breath, with a change of the standard, and it conjures them not to let this immensely important Bill pass just as if it were an insignificant project of every-day law or ordinary regulations. In short, the *Fiji* now counsels delay, supporting its appeal by powerful arguments and vivid language.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* publishes a statement of views by Mr. Oishi Masami, an ardent advocate of gold monometallism. Mr. Oishi—doubtless familiar to our readers as the Japanese Representative who showed himself a practical exponent of the "strong foreign policy" in Korea—has three reasons for the faith that is in him. The first is that the civilized world has turned its eyes irrevocably to gold. All the great nations of the West are goldites. It is vain to talk of advocates of bimetalism: They may be very learned men with great facility for economic discussion. But their views are merely of academical interest. They are swimming against the tide of the time, and must go under eventually. The second reason is that Japan, having entered the arena of nations, must be prepared for the consequences, and one of those consequences is that she may be called upon hereafter—Mr. Oishi imparts

much vagueness to this "hereafter"—to engage in a life-or-death struggle with some big Power. Unless she has access to the stores of capital lying idle in the West, she can not hope to support the strain of that crisis, and so long as her currency is on a silver basis, she can not have such access. The third reason is that history is imperious: no nation can gainsay it. History shows that the course of currency reform is towards gold. From the age of cowries and pebbles to the age of iron; from the age of iron to the age of copper; from the age of copper to the age of nickel; from the age of nickel to the age of silver; from the age of silver to the age of gold. That is the order clearly indicated by history. Japan can not exempt herself from it without excluding herself, at the same time, from the march of civilization. Mr. Olshi says much more, but the gist of his arguments may be gathered from this epitome.

The *Chuo Shimbun* devotes itself chiefly to insisting upon the great disadvantages always incidental to changing a national system of currency. It alleges that Holland and Belgium suffered severely by making such a change, and that Germany would never have made it had she not been led away by the sudden acquisition of a huge store of gold, and had not her destinies been directed by a statesman without any profound economical knowledge, who imagined that one of the sources of England's prosperity was her employment of gold monometallism. Englishmen themselves recognise Germany's error, and recognise also the sufferings that have been inflicted on their own nation by the demonetization of silver. Yet their sound financial instincts deter them from making any change. Mr. Arthur Balfour, when not in office, is an advocate of bimetalism; but, as a Cabinet Minister, he is strictly conservative. The *Chuo* goes on to insist that it is a mistake to speak of the depreciation of silver; that the purchasing power of the white metal has not decreased; that what has happened is the appreciation of gold; that Japan has benefited immensely by her silver currency; that all foreigners engaged in trade with her, are opposed to her adoption of gold monometallism; that she will be killing her prosperity if she adopts the programme of the Matsukata Cabinet; and that the gold standard has nothing to recommend it except the monetary relief it may bring to the country's finances by tapping the stores of Occidental capital.

We need not follow the other journals in this discussion. The *Sekai no Nippon* and the *Meiji Shimbun* both oppose the measure vigorously. In short, the whole of the Opposition press is arrayed against the Government, and the pro-Cabinet newspapers are silent on the subject during the week under review, except the *Hochi Shimbun*, whose arguments have already been reproduced in our columns.

The Sanyo Railway is the subject of a leading article in the *Fiji Shimpo*. It appears that the principal shareholders of this road are very anxious to establish direct connection with Osaka. At present their terminus at one end is Kobe, and from thence the line runs to Hiroshima. But, of course, Osaka being the commercial centre of Japan, the Sanyo Railway's prospects would be immensely brightened were its road extended to that city. The directors are agitating in that sense, their contention being that the line now connecting Osaka and Kobe is quite insufficient for the immense traffic between the two places: that there is plenty of room for a second road, and that the public would benefit greatly by the addition. The *Fiji* regards that plea as unreal. It notes that the State line is about to be doubled, and that the speed of the trains as well as the number of services will be increased, so that the line can easily do twice the work it does at present. Such being the case, to say that there is need of a separate road is a mere pretext. The directors of the Sanyo Company would be better advised if they honestly stated that direct communication with Osaka

is essential in the interests of their line, as it undoubtedly is; and if they boldly asked the Government to sell to them the present Kobe-Osaka railway. It is true that the question of State ownership of railways or private ownership is not yet solved in Japan, and that the Government would probably hesitate to sell a line so important under such circumstances. But that need not prove a genuine obstacle. The deed of sale might contain a clause providing for the repurchase of the line by the State, should the policy of Government ownership be finally adopted. As to the fact that the earnings of the line constitute an important item of public revenue, the *Fiji* dismisses that consideration by observing that its force depends entirely on the terms of sale. Ten years have elapsed since the construction of the Sanyo Railway was commenced, yet it has been carried only as far as Hiroshima. Undoubtedly its continuation to Bakan (Shimonoseki) would greatly conduce to the interests of the nation. But the prospects of the extension are not sufficiently tempting, and there is no telling when the line will be completed. The *Fiji* recommends that the Government should sell the Osaka-Kobe line to the Company on the condition that the latter complete the Hiroshima-Bakan extension within a fixed and reasonable time.

The Government recently presented to the House of Representatives a Bill providing for the construction of a railway from Kanagawa to Hachioji. On the 3rd instant, the House accepted an amendment proposed by the Special Committee charged with the duty of examining and reporting upon this bill, the amendment being that the line should run from Tokyo to Hachioji. That action on the part of the House is interpreted by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. The line from Kanagawa to Hachioji was planned simply for the purpose of connecting the Chuo Railway and the Tokaido Railway, and its construction would not have been permanently advisable except on the hypothesis that the State acquired the Koku Railway. The directors of the Koku Railway, however, expect that when their line is pushed from Hachioji to Nagoya, its value will be immensely enhanced, and with such a prospect in sight they will ask a very large figure if the Government proposes to buy their line. Foreseeing that conjuncture, the House changed the route to Tokyo-Hachioji. The change had a further object; namely, the concentration of the lines entering the capital at a point in the immediate vicinity of the new harbour which must be built sooner or later in Tokyo Bay. The *Yomiuri* has a good deal to say about the harbour; about the lines converging on it, and about the best means of establishing communication between the capital and the surrounding provinces; but the gist of it all is that the scheme of providing Tokyo with a harbour is again upon the tapis, and may perhaps become an established fact before long.

Several other subjects are discussed—as the procedure of the police; the state of political parties; the Japanese-Russian Convention, and so forth—but we must defer reference to them.

DEPARTURE OF THE BELGIAN MINISTER FROM TOKYO.

The Belgian Representative and Madame la Baronne d'Anethan had a splendid "send off" when they started from Tokyo on the afternoon of the 5th. The station was literally crowded. Owing to an important Cabinet Council the Ministers of State were unable to attend, but they sent representatives, and for the rest, everybody that is anybody assembled to bid farewell to the much liked Minister and his wife. Every Department of State was *en evidence*, as well, of course, as the whole Foreign Corps Diplomatique. It was a species of ovation. Madame la

Baronne was loaded with beautiful flowers, and the parting cheer as the train moved out of the station was of the lustiest and heartiest description.

ARMED DEMONSTRATION IN TOKYO.

On Wednesday morning, about 400 farmers from Tochigi and Gumma Prefectures, armed with bamboo spears and other weapons, assembled in front of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Tokyo, and insisted upon having an interview with the Minister. The leaders in this unseemly disturbance stated that they had assembled for the purpose of informing the Minister of the true state of affairs in and around the Ashio Copper Mine, and the devastation the mine is causing to cultivable land in its vicinity, and along the banks of the Ashio river. The farmers did not attack the buildings of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, or do harm to any of the officials, but great excitement prevailed for some time and matters looked very dangerous owing to the size of the mob. Policemen from every quarter of the capital were called to the spot by telephone, and eventually they succeeded in dispersing the crowd. It is said that a large number of farmers are on their way to the capital from the agricultural districts of Gumma Prefecture, and when they arrive there will be fully 1,000 in Tokyo. It is feared that the excited agriculturists will make further attempts at demonstration, as they feel their grievances acutely.

JAPANESE TEA IN SIBERIA.

Mr. Katoku Kenzo, who was sent some time ago to Siberia by the Tea Industry Corporation for the purpose of inspecting business prospects there, lately returned to Japan. He says that in Siberia Japanese tea is less popular than Chinese, and gives several reasons for this state of affairs. In the first place, cheap, bad tea is exported to Siberia from Nagasaki, Kobe, etc. Secondly, most of the teas exported by Japanese merchants are inferior to the Chinese. It is useless to expect to supersede Chinese teas by a cheap and nasty article. Much of the tea in demand by military officers, civilians, and merchants is sold from 70 copecks to one rouble per pound, Russian. So Russians do not mind paying a good price for a good article. In the third place, the Japanese custom is to sell new teas within one year of manufacture, consequently they have a bitter taste, and easily spoil. Mr. Katoku recommends radical reforms in the tea trade if Japanese merchants desire to supersede Chinese tea in Siberia.

REWARDS TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Primary school-teachers who have been in the employ of their respective schools for five years, are entitled, under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance, No. 2, to additional allowances of fifteen per cent. of their present salaries. In Tokyo 550 teachers out of the 3,000 engaged in the capital, are already entitled to these grants, and within the next two years, the number will be doubled. Owing to the meagre stipends that primary school-teachers receive, it has resulted that good men have not offered themselves for the positions, while others have simply held them for a short time, using a teacher's position as a mere stepping-stone to some more remunerative post. Naturally, changes in a school's staff have been very frequent, much to the detriment of scholars and education generally. It is thought that the new system will lead to a better state of things: and that teachers will devote their lives to the calling, or at least remain at the different schools for longer periods. Even now the rates of pay are most inadequate, and before long Japanese educationists will have to face the position seriously if the standard of primary education is to be maintained.

CURRENT FINANCIAL TOPICS.

The Treasury recently took advantage of the discretionary power vested in it by law to make purchases of its own securities. During the month of December last, it bought in five-per-cent. Pension Bonds to the total amount of six hundred thousand *yen*, the price paid being 99 *yen*, and the face value 100 *yen*. In the course of the same month, it acquired a hundred thousand *yen* worth of five-per-cent. War Bonds, at 98.50 *yen*. In January, another purchase of five-per-cent. Pension Bonds was made, to the extent of a hundred thousand *yen*, the price paid being 99 *yen*. During February, yet another operation in the same kind of Pension Bonds is reported, namely, a purchase of 52,800 *yen* worth at 99 *yen*; and, finally, in March, five-per-cent. Naval Loan Bonds were bought, to the amount of 1,914,000 *yen*, at 99.90 *yen*. To show that these purchases were well advised, and also to furnish some indication of the effect produced upon the stock market by the prospect of gold monometallism's being adopted, we give figures bearing on the prices of various securities:—

	Market Price Feb. 5th.	Market Price March 5th.
Five-per-cent. Consols (100 <i>yen</i>).....	99.20	100.10
Five-per-cent. War Bonds (100 <i>yen</i>).....	99.20	100.10
Five-per-cent. Naval Bonds (—).....	98.50	100.00
Five-per-cent. Railway Bonds (—).....	98.00	99.50
Five-per-cent. Pension Bonds (—).....	98.00	99.00

Count Matsukata's speech in the House of Representatives, on the occasion of introducing the new Coinage Bill, lasted eighty minutes. It was by far the longest address ever delivered by a Minister of State in the Diet. Count Okuma's two speeches during the present session stand next in point of length. Hitherto, Cabinet Ministers have studied brevity before everything. Probably that is one of the reasons why the House of Representatives always feels dissatisfied with the statesmen in power: it imagines that they treat it with almost contemptuous curtness. The statesmen, on their side, are only now beginning to recognise that the audience actually listening to them within the four walls of the Diet is a mere fraction of the audience to which they really speak. From the rostrum of the House they address not only the whole Japanese nation, but also whatever outside nations take any interest in Japanese affairs. It would be advantageous if they utilized these occasions more earnestly. Count Matsukata's speech is a historical document. It is an *exposé* of the motives that have induced the Cabinet over which he presides to take a step of the gravest moment. His Excellency evidently appreciated the situation. He carefully avoided every effort to be ornate or rhetorical, and confined himself to a succinct and lucidly marshalled statement of facts. That method is thoroughly congenial to him.

The brevity affected by Ministers of State in the Diet is most to be regretted, perhaps, in connection with the Budget. It is not too much to say that the Japanese people are conspicuously ignorant of the state of their national finances. The method of compiling the Budget is not happy. To arrive at any intelligent perception of its contents one must take pencil and paper, and perform long and laborious calculations. Even when that is done, there remains the difficulty that the settled accounts of the previous year are not forthcoming, and cannot be studied

until some two years have elapsed. It does not appear to have occurred to Ministers of Finance that the public would be grateful for a clear explanation of the main features of the Budget, and that the system of accounts adopted in Japan offers a unique opportunity for parliamentary statements such as British financiers are wont to make. There is reason to doubt whether even the members of the Diet themselves thoroughly understand what they are doing when they vote the Estimates. The Committee system has a tendency to educate a perfunctory mood. A Bill having been entrusted to a Special Committee, the House relies almost implicitly on the latter's investigations, and generally accepts its report as conclusive. One result of this is that the discussions are, for the most part, shallow and jejune; another, that the proceedings of the Diet, as printed in the *Official Gazette*, convey to the nation a very meagre perception of the real nature and significance of the measure enacted.

It is worth notice that while the shares of companies have risen largely since the adoption of gold monometallism came upon the *tapis*, Government securities have not shown such a strong upward tendency. In the case of shares, an appreciation of 10 or 15 per cent. is recorded in some instances, whereas Consols, War Bonds and so forth, though they too have risen, do not appear to be keenly sought after, and can easily be purchased at their face value, or a little over. The explanation of that is probably to be sought in the fact that great uncertainty exists about the Government's national-debt policy. It is anticipated that when the currency is placed on a gold basis, the Treasury will take advantage of any marked application of its securities to effect conversion from five per cent. to four, or even three and a half. With such a programme in sight, people naturally refrain from investing in securities that may be thrown back upon their hands any moment at face value. The shares of companies, banks, and so forth, are different matters. They pay handsome interest, and if they were gold investments, foreign capitalists, it is supposed, would snap at them eagerly. We doubt it. Foreign capitalists will not be disposed to put their money into enterprises over which they themselves exercise no kind of supervision. Two things are pretty certain. The first is that if the Government wants to place its securities abroad, it must make some public statement as to the details of redemption. Buying Japanese Consols, War Bonds, or Railway Bonds at present is too obscure a business. The rate of interest that these securities pay will tempt investors rather than speculators, and investors want to know something definite about the prospect of redemption or conversion. The second point is that, if a Japanese company desires to see its shares purchased by foreigners, it will have to translate its accounts into English or French, and admit foreigners to its board of directors or auditors. No other method of winning foreign confidence suggests itself, and until confidence is won, capital will be shy.

Possibly some of our readers may not have clearly appreciated the change made in the dates of paying interest on certain securities under the provisions of a law that recently passed the Diet, and was promulgated over the Imperial Sign Man-

ual on the 24th of February. The securities affected are these:—

Railway Bonds, issued by authority of Law No. 4, in the year 1892.
Public Undertakings Bonds, issued by authority of Law No. 59, in the year 1896.
Hokkaido Railway Bonds, issued by authority of Law No. 93, in the year 1896.

Hitherto the interest on these Bonds, in common with that on all Government securities, was paid in January and June. Henceforth, it will be paid in March and September.

An interesting table is given by the *Hochi Shimbun* showing the amount of currency, *per capita*, circulating in Japan during the 7 years ended in 1896. These are the figures.

Year.	Standard Coins and notes per head.	Subsidiary Coins per head.	Total Currency per head.
1890.....	3.540	0.864	4.404
1891.....	3.789	0.822	4.615
1892.....	3.972	0.833	4.805
1893.....	4.301	0.845	5.146
1894.....	4.738	0.869	5.607
1895.....	5.452	0.911	6.363
1896.....	5.842	0.950	6.792

The following is a clear statement of the metallic reserve, on the strength of which the adoption of gold monometallism is contemplated:—

	Yen.
Gold coins and bullion now in the vaults of the Bank of Japan ...	36,700,000
To be received from the Government by the end of May (<i>i.e.</i> from the Indemnity)	99,500,000
Total gold reserve	136,340,000

Silver coins and bullion now in the vaults of the Bank of Japan ... 22,090,000

Grand Total..... 158,430,000

The convertible notes now in circulation aggregate 181,980,000 *yen*. Hence they exceed the above reserve of the precious metals by only 23,550,000 *yen*. It is evident that, under such circumstances, a considerable addition of convertible notes may be made, should the occasion arise.

Count Matsukata stated in his speech delivered on the 2nd instant in the House of Representatives, that, up to January of the present year, Japanese 1-*yen* coins had been exported to the extent of 112 million *yen*. This calculation seems to be based on the facts, first, that the total coinage of silver *yen* at the Osaka Mint has been a little over 160 million *yen*; secondly, that the quantity of these coins estimated to be now circulating in Japan, is 30,520,000 *yen*—how such an accurate estimate is formed, we do not perceive—and thirdly, that the 1-*yen* coins lying in the vaults of the Bank of Japan amount to 19,233,866 *yen*. Reports from Japanese Consuls state that about 8 million *yen* worth of these coins are circulating in Singapore; some seventy thousand *yen* at Tientsin; two or three thousand *yen* at Chefoo, and none at any other place. Hence it is conjectured that the greater part of the coins exported have gone to the melting pot. Some may be circulating in the interior of China, but they are probably "chopped" by this time. All this must be more or less conjectural, but probably it is sufficiently close to the truth. If so, the danger of 1-*yen* coins being presented in large quantities for exchange against gold, after the adoption of the gold standard, need not be considered serious. The question of

1-yen notes being presented for exchange against gold notes is another matter, however. The issues of paper of this denomination aggregate 76 million yen, and no regulation hitherto published stands in the way of the Treasury's being called on to exchange them for gold coin. On the contrary, two Bills, now before the House of Representatives, provide that convertible notes and Government bank notes shall be exchangeable for gold coin from the 1st of October next, and if, before that date, or at any time subsequent to it, the silver price of gold falls below the figure at which it is assessed by the Japanese Government for the purposes of the new coinage, we see no reason why all the country's paper issues should not be piled into the Treasury in exchange for gold coin.

In connexion with the question of public securities, we may take the opportunity of referring to a point that recently afforded us some amusement and surprise. A statement made in these columns, to the effect that the first railway bonds issued by the Japanese Government were purchasable by foreigners, elicited a flat contradiction from the *Japan Gazette*. So confident was our contemporary of having discovered us in error, that it published two or three challenges inciting us to establish our statement or confess our blunder. Considering that reference to the Nakasendo Railway Bond Regulations, issued on December 28th, 1883, was alone necessary to prove the correctness of our assertion, we took no further notice of the matter. Having now had occasion, however, to turn up the Kinsatsu Loan Bonds Regulations, issued on the same day as the Nakasendo Loan Bond Regulations, we shall quote the 3rd Article of the latter, for the *Japan Gazette's* information:—

Art. III.—These Public Loan Bonds shall not bear the names of the owners, and shall be of three denominations, namely 100 yen, 500 yen, and 1,000 yen.

It is unnecessary, we presume, to say that bonds which do not bear the names of their holders may be held by any one—Dick, Otto, Leonardo, Jacques, Jonathan, or Pedro. They are on exactly the same footing in that respect as bank-notes or consols. The editor of the *Japan Gazette* was not in this country in 1884. Had he been, he might, perhaps, have read a leading article published by the *Japan Mail* on January 5th of that year, which said "there is to be no restriction with regard to the nationality of the purchasers of the Bonds." That there was no restriction we can attest, for in the happy days, just eleven years ago, when Nakasendo Bonds could be purchased for 80 yen, we had the pleasure of buying some. Any foreigner can buy them to-day, if he pleases—not for 80 yen, however!—and since the day of their issue, transactions in them have been as innocent of distinction of nationality as transactions in ordinary bank-notes.

With reference to the change of standard projected by the Matsukata Cabinet, we have sometimes wondered whether the statesmen now in power have read, and, if they have read, whether they have been influenced by, Professor Jevon's words, written more than a quarter of a century ago:—"The gold standard has thus made great progress, and it will probably continue to progress. When the United States

return to specie payments, they will certainly adopt gold; and Canada, whose currency can hardly be classed at all at present, must do the same. The Latin nations, having once abandoned the double standard in practice, are not likely to return to it; and Austria must follow. An extensive monetary change is hardly to be expected in Russia. * * * * Hence we arrive, it seems to me, at a broad, deep distinction. The highly civilized or advancing nations of Western Europe and North America, including, also, the rising States of Australia, and some of the better second-rate States, such as Egypt, Brazil and Japan, will have the gold standard. The silver standard, on the other hand, will probably long be maintained throughout the Russian Empire, and most parts of the vast continent of Asia; also in some parts of Africa and possibly in Mexico." If Professor Jevons were alive to-day, he might be gratified at the testimony that events are bearing to his prescience, but would he be as certain now as he was then of the soundness of his judgment?

Since we are in the way of quoting, we desire to recommend to the notice of the Japanese Cabinet what Professor Walker wrote, in 1878, about the demonetization of silver by the United States in 1873:—"The measure certainly was not preceded by that thorough discussion, or accomplished with that general consent of the popular intelligence and will, which are desirable when changes in fundamental policy are to be made in a free country."

Count Matsukata's speech in connexion with the new Coinage Bill, shows that he expects the introduction of the gold standard to act as a steadier of the prices of commodities. We wonder whether His Excellency has studied Sauerbeck's latest figures, showing the fluctuations in the prices of forty-five staples during the fourteen-year period 1878 to 1896. The average of the eleven years ended in 1877 being taken as 100, Mr. Sauerbeck finds that the index numbers for the fourteen years following were:—

1878	111	1888	70	1893	68
1879	83	1889	72	1894	63
1880	83	1890	72	1895	62
1886	69	1891	72	1896	61
1887	68	1892	68		

These are figures deduced from the statistics of gold-using countries. Do they indicate any encouraging degree of stability?

We have been asked various questions by correspondents about the method of arriving at the ratio between gold and silver in the proposed new coinage system of Japan; about the ratio itself, and, generally, about the arithmetic of the scheme. It may be as well, therefore, to set down the figures *ab initio*. The five-yen gold piece in the old system weighed 2.2221 *momme*, of which 10 per cent. was alloy (copper). Hence the actual weight of pure gold in the coin was 2 *momme*, and the actual weight of pure gold in the 1-yen gold unit was 0.4 *momme*, or 4 *fun*. As we are dealing now with ratios, which are independent of the metrical system employed, it is unnecessary to convert these Japanese weights into their English or French equivalents. Now the old 1-yen silver piece—i.e. the 1-yen silver coin now actually in circulation—weighs 7.18848 *momme*, and being of the same fineness (900) as the gold 5-yen piece, the actual weight of pure silver contained in it is 6.46992 *momme*. If we

divide this latter figure by the weight of pure gold—i.e. 0.4 *momme*—contained in the gold 1-yen unit, the quotient is 16.1748, and we find that the ratio of gold to silver in the old coinage is 1 to 16.1748. Now the new gold 1-yen unit is to be one half of the intrinsic value of the old gold 1-yen. Therefore, the weight of pure gold in the new gold coin is 0.2 *momme*, or 2 *fun*, as stated in the Coinage Law now before the House of Representatives. This new unit is to be equal to one silver yen, containing the same quantity of pure silver as before. Hence, to obtain the ratio between the precious metals in the new system, we have to divide 6.46992 *momme* (the weight of pure silver in the 1-yen piece) by 0.2 *momme* (the weight of pure gold in the new 1-yen unit). The quotient is 32.3496. Hence the ratio in the new system is 1 to 32.3496. In other words, silver in the new system has exactly one-half of the gold-price that it had—nominally—in the old system.

All this is simple enough, but there remains one perplexing point about the new system. The Coinage Law now before the House of Representatives, provides that the new silver coins—which are all subsidiary, namely, the 50-sen piece, the 20-sen piece, and the 10-sen piece—shall be of 800 fineness. That being the case, and the ratio between the precious metals in the new system being 1 to 32.3496, it follows that four-fifths of the weight of the 50-sen silver piece is 3.213496 *momme*; and therefore the full weight of the piece should be 4.0437 *momme*. But in the Coinage Bill the weight of this coin is put at 3.5942 *momme*, or exactly one-half of the weight (7.18848 *momme*) of the old 1-yen piece, of which the fineness is 900. It would appear, therefore, that the 50-sen piece in the new system does not conform with the provisions of the Law: its fineness is not 800 but 900. The weights of the 20-sen and 10-sen pieces are correctly given as precisely equal to the weights of the corresponding pieces in the old system, because the fineness of the latter is 800. The weight of the 50-sen piece alone is to us inexplicable. Either the drafters of the new law have made a mistake in their arithmetic; or else the fifth article, which provides that the silver coins shall contain 800 parts of pure silver to 200 parts of copper, is not intended to apply to the 50-sen silver piece.

Apropos this subject, we may note that the alloy entering into the composition of a coin is never taken into account when computing the intrinsic value of the coin. In exchange calculations the pure metals alone determine the values. Seyd notes that the value of the copper used to alloy standard gold is less than $\frac{1}{11000}$; and that of the copper used to alloy standard silver, less than $\frac{1}{11}$. Commenting on this, Walker says:—"Not even if the largest amount of standard gold or silver were to be estimated for, would the copper be reckoned; that is, with 750 shillings we should not add one shilling for the value of the copper contained; with 11,000 sovereigns, we should not add one sovereign on a similar account."

With regard to the Bill—supplementary to the new Coinage Law—which provides that the working profits of the Mint shall be set aside as a capital fund for the redemption of 1-yen silver coins and other coins unsuited for circulation, it may interest our readers to know that the profits of the Mint from 1875, when it was fairly

in working order, until 1896, a period of 22 years, aggregated 11,693,337 *yen*, or something over half a million of *yen* annually. The greatest profit was in the fiscal year 1885-6, when, in consequence of the resumption of specie payments, large quantities of silver were coined. The figure for that year was 1,459,102 *yen*. If gold monometallism be adopted, the Mint will doubtless be very busy for a time.

THE DIET, THE BUDGET, AND THE COINAGE BILL.

It is not at all probable that the Budget will meet with any serious opposition in its passage through the House of Peers. There is undoubtedly an inclination on the part of some of the members to effect a radical change, certain supporters of that view being either genuinely convinced that the country has been launched upon a course of excessive expenditure, or merely desirous of embarrassing the present Cabinet; while others desire to assert the Upper House's independence in financial matters, and to demonstrate that the lead given by the Representatives, need not always be slavishly followed by the Peers. If it were possible for these malcontents to find some reinforcement of their views in a particular item of expenditure, they might develop a formidable opposition. But their practical consensus does not extend beyond a general conviction that 30 million *yen* ought to be retrenched, somehow or other. When they come to discuss the details of the reduction, agreement is said to be as difficult to them as though they had no common basis whatever. Further, even supposing that the advocates of retrenchment carry their views by a majority vote in the Budget Committee, it does not at all follow that the House will endorse their report. A minority report also will be presented, and as the Government's supporters constitute a plurality in the House, there can not be much doubt about the result. Only 12 working days remain in the session, and the Upper House would, under any circumstances, hesitate, at this late stage, to challenge the Representatives to a conflict which would inevitably end in the Budget's not coming into existence at all. We believe, therefore, that the Budget will emerge completely unchanged from the hands of the Upper House.

The Special Committee of the House of Representatives devoted only 5 days to the examination and discussion of the new Coinage Law. They received it on the evening of the 3rd instant, and they returned it to the President of the House on the 9th, during which interval there were 5 working days—including the 9th. The mere fact that a measure of such overwhelming importance received such brief consideration makes us hope that the Bill will encounter, in its progress through the Houses, some obstacle sufficiently formidable to prevent its becoming law this session, and in order that the nation may have leisure for at least one look before it leaps. Various amendments were proposed in Committee; namely, that the weight of the gold unit should be changed; that 1-*yen* and 25-*sen* silver pieces should form part of the currency; that the ratio should be fixed at 1 to 25; and that the circulation of the present 1-*yen* coins should cease from the day

of the new Law's going into operation, a year being allowed thereafter for their exchange, at the expiration of which time, any still remaining out should be treated as bullion. These alterations were all negatived. Finally, a member moved that the Bill be rejected altogether, and the Committee divided on that proposition, when 9 were found in favour of it and 15 against. Yesterday, the Committee's Report was presented to the House, and the Debate commenced. At the outset an urgency motion was introduced in the sense that the Second Reading should be deferred until next session, the Bill being meanwhile entrusted to a Continuing Committee for mature examination. The motion was defeated, from which fact it may be inferred that the Bill will pass the Lower House. Yesterday, the debate evoked some powerful speeches, and the House rose without coming to any decision. It seems to us that if ever an occasion existed, or is likely to exist, eminently calling for the services of a Continuing Committee, the present is such an occasion. The House can not possibly debate a subject of the kind with any semblance of exhaustiveness in eight or ten hours; and besides, an interval ought certainly to be allowed for the commercial and manufacturing communities to formulate their views. It is permissible to hope, however, that the conservatism of the House of Peers will save the situation. The Bill can not reach the Upper House before Friday, at soonest. There will then remain eleven working days in the session, and if the House of Peers consents to deal with a problem so momentous in that brief interval, we shall be surprised. Indeed, we have from the first found it difficult to believe that this Law would pass the Diet during the present session.

ADDRESS TO THE THRONE IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

The malcontents in the House of Peers have shot their bolt and missed the mark. They made the effort under the leadership of Viscount Tani, who, like the unbiassed Irishman, is "agin all governments." Viscount Tani is President of the Budget Committee in the Upper House. The plan originally entertained by him and his fellow-thinkers was to induce a majority of the Committee to report in favour of reducing by 30 million *yen* the proposed expenditures for military and naval expansion. But that programme would not work. The general principle of reduction found advocates, but the particular directions in which reduction should be effected, could not be agreed upon. It was therefore resolved to introduce an Address to the Throne, which is, of course, the most significant form of procedure open to the House. Yesterday (11th instant), Viscount Tani and 47 other members introduced the Address:—

Your Imperial Majesty's servants of the House of Peers respectfully submit:

In the Message addressed by Your Majesty to the Imperial Diet at the commencement of last session, Your Majesty said that the preservation of peace and tranquillity; the development of the nation's resources; the gradual perfecting of the country's defences; the repair of the injuries suffered by war, and the organization of the essentials for the protection of the realm, were the objects to be achieved.

With all reverence we venture to think that although, for the purpose of maintaining peace and tranquillity, the national defences can not for a moment be neglected, yet the due

administration of State affairs demands equal attention; especially the administration of finance, which lies at the root of a country's prosperity, and affects even the solidity of the national defences themselves and of the military preparations.

The various States of the West, lying in close propinquity to each other, find themselves confronted by conditions that dictate the necessity of arming. Nevertheless, the expenditures incurred by them on that account, do not exceed one-third of their total public outlays, and are never allowed to interfere with the progress of civil affairs.

The completion of the defences of our country has long been a subject of consideration. The remains of the indemnity obtained in the war, the proceeds of new taxes, the funds obtained by a national loan are all to be devoted, it would seem, to the increase of armaments; only the comparatively small residue being applied to the spread of education, the development of material resources, the opening of facilities of communication, and administrative purposes in general.

It cannot be said that these so-called *post-bellum* undertakings are not occasionally at variance with the Imperial intention as to preservation of peace and tranquillity and development of the nation's resources. To bring the country's defences gradually to a state of perfection; to repair the injuries suffered by war; to organize the essentials for the protection of the realm—these things are not at present difficult to achieve. What calls for close attention is that the due proportion between civil and military matters should not be lost. The national debt is already considerable when compared with the resources of the nation. A large addition is now to be made to it in order to meet the needs of the Treasury. Is it not to be feared that the strength of the country may be exhausted before the national defences are completed? The responsibility for such a result would not rest with the Cabinet Ministers alone. We, Your Majesty's Servants, would have to bear our share of it.

Most humbly do we pray that Your Majesty warn the Ministers of State to change this over-hasty increase of the national armaments; to devise means for promoting the people's industries; to place the country's finances on a sound basis, and to restore contentment to the public mind. And Your Majesty's Servants will ever pray, &c.

This Address the House refused to adopt by 82 votes to 69. What seems to us remarkable is, not that it was rejected, but that it found 69 supporters. To stand as chief sponsor for such a proposal in the present temper of the nation, requires great moral courage, and that 69 members of the House of Peers should vote for it, indicates the growth of a wholesome spirit of moderation.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE CARRIAGE OF THE RUSSIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

We learn that the regrettable incident, on the 28th ultimo, when some drunken soldiers attacked a carriage containing Mademoiselle de Speyer and her nurse, has been satisfactorily terminated. Colonel Kumagaye, the officer commanding the Twentieth Regiment of Artillery, to which the riotous men belong, has formally apologized to Mr. de Speyer, and has informed him that it has been decided to try the men by Court-martial, and that they will be severely punished. His Majesty the Emperor has also expressed very strong condemnation of the action of these soldiers, and desired that an exemplary penalty should be inflicted. The Empress, too, has taken a most graceful and gracious action. On the morning of the 4th, Her Majesty despatched Viscountess Takakura, a principal Lady in Waiting, and three Maids of Honour, to the Russian Legation, to convey a message of sympathy and regret to Monsieur and Madame de Speyer, and to present to little Mademoiselle de Speyer, a number of very beautiful toys. The truculent artillerymen and the regiment to which they belong will view this affair with greatly

increased chagrin when they learn that it has caused distress and solicitude to the Emperor and Empress.

While sincerely sympathising with Mr. de Speyer, and complimenting him upon the tact and moderation displayed by him in connexion with this disgraceful incident, we are disposed to hope that it may inure to the benefit of others. Several complaints have reached us lately about the proceedings of soldiers and students in Tokyo. It is even stated that foreign ladies can not go about the streets of the capital safely on Saturday afternoon or Sunday, and that the patience of foreign gentlemen is sometimes dangerously tried. This incident of the Russian carriage may, perhaps, serve to convey a useful lesson. If it could be made known to the garrison generally that rude behaviour towards a foreigner not only disgraces their cloth, but also causes pain to the Emperor himself, the evil would soon be corrected. Nor ought there to be any difficulty on the part of the educational authorities in dealing with the same question among the rising generation. We ourselves recently saw a student kick a foreign lady, and we have incontrovertible evidence that another lad spat in a lady's face. Such miserably unmanly and savage acts can not be denounced in too strong terms. The first impulse of every lad, supposing him gifted with the most ordinary feelings of courtesy and chivalry, should be to defend and assist a lady. It is true that the attitude of the stronger sex towards the weak has always been governed in Japan by canons quite inconsistent with Western ideas, and it is also true that Japanese men and youths regard the average foreign lady as shockingly deficient in the qualities of modest self-effacement and gentle deference that are held to be essential traits of femininity in Japan. But in setting up his own type to the exclusion of all others, a Japanese merely displays ignorance and narrow-mindedness. He forgets that his own women constantly violate rules of modesty deemed essential in the Occident, and he would be bitterly indignant if foreigners, deducing from such conduct the inferences that it must suggest in Europe or America, were to shape their attitude accordingly. If the Japanese student understood Occidental women, he would quickly appreciate them as splendid types of humanity, not faultless indeed, not able to free themselves from the slavery of fashions as frivolous as they are extravagant, or to eschew the pursuit of their own fortunes along routes that often diverge considerably from the standards of conservative morality, but yet approaching as nearly as it is possible to approach to the ideal help-meet, the perfect complement of a man's life, the mother and parent of grand children. If the Japanese student is too callow, too prejudiced, to understand these things, he can at least perceive the chivalrous courtesy that his own women always receive at the hands of educated foreigners, and he can see the justice of returning like for like. Speaking as people genuinely solicitous for Japan's fair fame, we strongly urge the educational authorities to take up this matter, and to contrive that school-boys shall learn how little value attaches to suavity of manners as compared with courtesy of conduct, and how miserably unpatriotic is the youth that fixes a stigma upon his nation for the sake of asserting his own capacity for rudeness.

THE ROKUMEIKAN.

It is alleged that the Nobles find no use for the Rokumeikan. They purchased it a few years ago from the Household Department and it has remained a white elephant upon their hands. During the period immediately succeeding the purchase, they employed it to good purpose, the spacious suite of chambers—including the ball room—on the upper floor being constantly devoted to entertainments of various kinds. But the earthquake in June, 1893, which threw down the porch, killing two horses and a driver, seems to have shaken the building so much that, without extensive repairs, it could not be safely used to accommodate large numbers of people. The Nobles accordingly constructed, within the same enclosure, a pretty building in pure Japanese style, which seems to suffice them for all the purposes of a club, and rumour says that they are now talking of selling the Rokumeikan, but whether the idea is to dispose of the building with a view to its removal, or whether the purchaser would be permitted to use it as business premises, we have no intelligence. If the former, the price realized would be a mere bagatelle; if the latter, then the land on which the building stands and in its immediate vicinity would have to be sold at the same time. The Nobles appear to have no use for the land. They do not even take the trouble to keep it swept and garnished. It does seem a pity that such a fine building, situated so conveniently, should be suffered to play the rôle of the deserted house. These evidences of shifting purpose are becoming too common in Tokyo. Most prominent of all is the fine assemblage of buildings formerly occupied by the Engineering College. For years have they have stood, virtually unemployed. The name "Imperial Museum" has been given to them, but with the realities of a museum they have never been made acquainted, neither is there any prospect that they ever will be. Such remnants of the era of confusion and uncertainty through which Japan passed in her assimilation of foreign systems are, perhaps, inevitable. But they are eye-sores, all the same.

In connexion with this matter, we venture to advise the members of the Tokyo Lawn Tennis Club to seriously consider the feasibility of purchasing the turf of the Rokumeikan ground and transferring it to some site more secure from official interruptions. If the Rokumeikan is to be sold, the space hitherto used as a tennis lawn will certainly be appropriated for building purposes. Under any circumstances, the turf is evidently not required by the Nobles Club. The Nobles might object to have the lawn stripped, but we do not see why they should. It is not visible from the rooms of their new premises, and, under any circumstances, it would not be more unsightly than the deserted and partially diapidated building of which it now forms an appropriate adjunct. If the turf be acquired, and moved with proper precautions, the Lawn Tennis Club can have a new ground ready for play by the end of June. If turf for the purpose be procured from a nursery garden, the ground can not possibly be fit for play before October.

THE NEW COINAGE.

The following Bills have been submitted to the House of Representatives, supplementing the Coinage Bill, of which we have already published a translation:—

BILL FOR AMENDING THE CONVERTIBLE NOTES REGULATIONS OF THE 17TH YEAR OF "MEIJI" (1884).

Art. I.—The words "silver coin" contained in the 1st Article shall be changed to "gold coin."

Art. II.—The following note shall be added to the first clause of the second article:—

Provided that the silver coin and silver bullion shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole Redemption Reserve.

Art. III.—The words "gold and silver coin" in the 7th Article shall be changed to "gold coin."

This Law shall go into force from the 1st day of the 10th month of the 30th year of Meiji (October 1st, 1897).

NOTE.—The amended article reads thus:—

Art. I.—Convertible bank-notes shall be issued by the Nippon Ginko, in accordance with Art. XIV. of the Charter of that Bank. These Bank notes shall be exchangeable for gold coins.

Art. II.—The Bank of Japan shall form a suitable reserve of silver coin to be applied to the redemption of its convertible silver bank-notes. Provided that silver coins and bullion shall not constitute more than one-fourth of the total exchange reserve.

Art. VII.—When gold coin is presented for exchange for bank-notes, the exchange shall be made without charge.

BILL FOR AMENDING NOTIFICATION NO. 14 OF THE 18TH YEAR OF MEIJI (1885).

The words "silver coin" shall be replaced by "gold coin" in Notification No. 14 of the 18th year of Meiji (1885).

NOTE.—The Notification, as amended, runs thus:—

"It is hereby notified that the paper currency issued by the Government will be gradually exchanged for gold coins, on and after October 1897, and that the paper currency thus exchanged shall be destroyed."

BILL EMBODYING A SPECIAL FINANCE LAW RELATING TO CAPITAL FOR REGULATING THE COINAGE.

Art. I.—For the purpose of redeeming *1-yen* silver coins, and other coins unsuited for circulation, a Coinage Adjustment Capital Fund shall be formed, and the incomes and outgoings of this Fund shall be entered in a special account distinct from the general financial accounts.

Art. II.—From the 30th year of Meiji onwards, the working profits shown in the Special Account of the Osaka Mint shall be applied to the purposes of the above Fund.

Art. III.—Sales of bullion resulting from *1-yen* silver coins and other coins unsuited for circulation, after their withdrawal and exchange, may be effected by unrestricted agreement (*i.e.* independently of the Law of Finance).

Art. IV.—Should any surplus appear in the above Fund after the final balancing of the Special Account of the Fund each fiscal year, such surplus shall be added to the Capital.

Art. V.—The Government shall prepare, and submit to the Diet, every year a Budget showing the incomes and outgoings in the Special Account of the Coinage Adjustment Capital Fund.

Art. VI.—Regulations relating to the income and expenditure of the Coinage Adjustment Capital Fund shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

BILL FOR ABOLISHING NOTIFICATION NO. 35 OF THE 12TH YEAR OF MEIJI (1879).

Notification No. 35 of the 18th year of Meiji is hereby rescinded.

NOTE.—The Notification in question provides for the circulation of silver *yen* and trade dollars at equal values. The coin referred to as the "trade dollar" weighs 7.176 *monme* and contains 90 per cent. of pure silver to 10 per cent. of copper. It has hitherto been received in payment of Customs duties and in settlement of all accounts payable by foreigners to public offices.

The Uraga Dock Company recently presented a petition to the Kanagawa Kencho for permission to deposit dredgings outside the harbour limits at Uraga. The fishermen of the locality fear that this will cause them great losses, and have sent representatives to Kanagawa Kencho, to ask that the petition be not granted.—*Asahi Shimbun*.

NOTES ON NEWS.

The last official act of the Belgian Minister before leaving Tokyo was to present to Count Okuma, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, conferred by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in consideration of the conclusion of the Revised Treaty between Japan and Belgium. The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Komura, was, at the same, nominated a Grand Officer of the Order; Mr. Nakada, a Commander; Mr. Mitsuhashi, an Officer; and Mr. Ichiki, a Chevalier.

"Under new Treaties, which take effect in 1898," writes Consul-General McIvor, "it will be possible for foreigners to acquire an interest in properties outside the concessions, but it is not known what taxes will be levied or what licences charged." Surely the Consul-General might have been a little less circumspect in his statement. Any one desirous of obtaining information about taxes in Japan, can have no difficulty in doing so. The whole story has been published with the greatest minuteness and accuracy.

If there is any future for the tea industry in Japan—a question answered in the negative by many pessimists—we imagine that the best hope lies in the introduction of systems such as those employed in India; namely, amalgamation of small plantations, and application of uniform and scientific processes on a large scale. The tea industry is one of the fields where great improvements would be quickly effected were foreign capitalists and experts able to exercise a free hand. Everything in Japan is on a petty, divided scale. Genuine and general progress is scarcely possible under the circumstances.

Truly the methods of mourning in Japan are beyond the comprehension of the average foreigner. The prohibition against music is still observed so punctiliously in the Imperial Household that, although more than two months have elapsed since the death of the Empress Dowager, the Imperial Band is still forbidden to play. Not even practice is permitted. How long will this last? If the veto be removed at the end of the second fifty-days' period of mourning, the Band will not have suffered very much; but if the men have to lay aside their instruments for a whole year, they will need a further interval of some weeks before they can "appear in public." There are limits to everything—except Japanese mourning.

Some persons seem to be still puzzled about the value of the new Japanese gold *yen*. Yet the calculation is easy enough. The *yen* contains 2 *fun* of pure gold; consequently the 10-*yen* piece contains 20 *fun*, or 2 *momme*. Now, according to the most accurate tables, the *momme* is equal to 57.8713 grains Troy. Thus the weight of pure gold in the new 10-*yen* piece will be 115.7426 grains, and since the weight of pure gold in the sovereign is 113.0012 grains, the 10-*yen* piece is 2.7414 grains heavier—in respect of pure gold—than the sovereign. Pure gold is worth £4.4s. 11½ per ounce of 480 grains, and it follows that the 10-*yen* piece will be 5½ pence—omitting fractions of a farthing—better than the sovereign. The one-*yen* piece will consequently have the value of 2 shillings and $\frac{2}{10}$ of a penny; or two shillings and a half-penny, approximately.

THE INSURRECTION IN MANILA.

We observe that the sensational correspondent is again at work. He informs the *Hongkong Telegraph* that "the advance upon Cavite has evidently been repulsed with heavy loss to the invaders, as for three days and nights after the advance of the Spanish Army, boats were constantly arriving at Manila with wounded soldiers." That was certainly a strange inference to draw from the facts stated. No one imagined, we presume, that the campaign against Cavite would be conducted without loss to the Spaniards. If they sent their wounded back to Manila, that was an inevitable incident, conveying no suggestion whatever of defeat. At the very time when this correspondent was penning his sinister statements, telegrams coming direct from the Commandant in Manila to the Spanish Legation in Tokyo were appearing in the columns of this journal. They showed that the Spanish advance had been entirely successful, and that the first part of the plan of campaign against Cavite had been carried out without a hitch, the Spanish troops proving themselves brave and enduring, and the strategy of the Captain-General being evidently well conceived and thorough. From a telegram which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that the second part has now commenced, and that Salikan has been taken after a sharp struggle, the Spanish loss in killed and wounded being 10 and 30, respectively. We gather, from the comparatively deliberate nature of the proceedings, that the Captain-General has determined to incur no risks avoidable by careful preparation.

CHINESE NEWS.

There is talk of the construction of a short local railway at Hangchow. It will connect the foreign settlement at Kungchen bridge with the market town at the mouth of the Chien-t'ang river.

The Taotai of Shanghai has taken a liberal step. At the instance of Sir Nicholas Hannen he has issued a notification prohibiting Chinese publishers and booksellers from reprinting the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge. Speaking in the abstract, it is a pity that the Society on whose account the prohibition was issued does not bear some other name.

"A telegram from Peking of the 26th of February," says the *North-China Daily News*, "mentions that the Russian railway through Manchuria will be shortly begun, and that surveys have already been made and approved for a continuation of a branch line into Korea *via* Possiet Bay, many influential Koreans living in Russian territory having sent the requisite petitions to the Governor-General of Siberia. The Russian 5-foot gauge is to be maintained in Manchuria, though the Chinese is the same as the English standard gauge, 4-feet 8½ inches."

We take the following from the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

The following figures in round numbers comprise the gross revenue of China for the year 1896, or, more strictly speaking, for the 22nd year of the reign of Kuang Hsi (14th February, 1896, to 1st February, 1897, inclusive), as presented in the annual report of the Board of Revenue to his Majesty, the Emperor, towards the close of the last Chinese year. The totals are given under various Heads of Revenue, and these annual re-

ports are now regularly required by the Board of Revenue in accordance with the scheme of reform and retrenchment inaugurated not long ago by H.I.M. the Empress Dowager:—

Total revenue derived from the Imperial Maritime Customs	Tls. 15,500,000
Total revenue derived from the land and grain taxes	10,800,000
Total revenue derived from the Salt Gabelle	12,200,000
Total revenue derived from ordinary taxes on home produce	2,600,000
Total revenue derived from likin ..	13,400,000
Total revenue derived from licences on tea, pawnshops, and salt monopolists	3,500,000
Total revenue derived from duty on miscellaneous articles of consumption and use	15,300,000

Deduct cost of transport, leakage, and waste

Total gross revenue as reported ... 72,750,000

From Hsichuang, a town 30 miles south of Ichou-fu, comes news that a native Christian has had his eyes jabbed out by some roughs, whose weapon was a chopstick with a bunch of needles tied on the end of it; and that Mr. Faberg, of the German Catholic Mission, was attacked by a band of the same ruffians, and narrowly escaped severe treatment.

"Svastika" contributes to the *N.-C. Daily News* the following:—

O Reuter, friend Reuter, it cannot be true!
What's this about Crete that your telegram tells,

The squadrons of Europe, according to you,
Bombard the insurgents with melinite shells?

Confess, dear deceiver, it's one of your sells.
Britannia a sheep! why it's not in the breed.

She one of a flock? Meekly follow the bells?
You've blundered, my boy. We don't follow, we lead.

The Concert of Europe? Oh fiddle! pool-pool!
To go with the ruck? To be guided by yells?

To learn from another the right thing to do?
Be cowed by a bogey and fanciful spells?

Is Britain a land that mere menace compels,
To dance to a foreigner's piping? Indeed,

I doubt if in Britons the faculty dwells.
You've blundered, my boy. We don't follow, we lead.

My Lord, when your plan was to force a way
way through,

Spite Turk and spite Sultan, fort-girt Dardanelles;

To show the ensanguined Assassin who's who;
To put fear of God in the proud infidels;

Your instinct was true, the spirit that swells
In Englishmen born would have backed you at need.

But now you have strayed from the path by
some sells.

You've blundered, my boy. We don't follow; we lead.

The Briton, if fickle in many things else,
Obsequious "ratting" ne'er took for his creed;
No arrogance daunts him, no bugaboo quells,
You've blundered, my boy. We don't follow, we lead.

NOTES FROM SHANGHAI AND THE NORTH.

The Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, Mr. R. M. Campbell, in a speech recently made on the occasion of his retirement from the Committee, recalled the facts of the Whasang massacre, and noted that not a single Chinese official had been punished on account of that terrible affair, and that every British official who was stationed in or near Foochow at the time has been transferred to another post. No inference is to be drawn from the removal of the British officials, but Mr. Campbell thinks that the average Chinaman will draw an

inference. Is the average Chinaman quite so clever as all that?

A sad accident is reported from Foochow. Mr. Werner Krohn, of Messrs. Siemessen and Krohn, who is described as "one of the most genial and popular residents of Foochow," stumbled on the deck of his houseboat, on a dark night when the river was in flood, and falling into the water, was swept away. The body had not been recovered at the date of latest advices, though the river had been dragged for a week.

An attempt on the part of a French citizen to exploit the petroleum wells of Szechuan has ended badly. The enterprising Frenchman could not, of course, proceed in his own name. He therefore assumed the character of an expert in the employ of two expectant officials. The latter, alleging that they had organized a Chinese syndicate, with several hundred thousand taels of capital, obtained leave from the Viceroy at Nanking to prosecute their enterprise. But when they visited the region of the well, the local officials caused them to be arrested, on the pretext that they had no money whatever of their own, and were working with the capital of the foreigner alone. It appears that orders had been issued through Chang, the Customs Taotai of Chungking, to the effect that natives must not combine their capital or work with foreigners for any enterprise whatever in the interior of China. One of the arrested men committed suicide, probably foreseeing torture, and the other is now confined in Cheng-tu. The Viceroy Lu has recommended that he be cashiered, by way of preliminary. Meantime, the foreigner has proceeded to Pekin to complain. He claims 75,000 Tls. for breach of contract. The French Consul, Mr. Haas, has gone to Cheng-tu to settle matters. China is a wonderful country. Under what provision of the treaties can a Chinaman be forbidden to combine with a foreigner for the purposes of industrial enterprise in the interior?

The Mukden correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* reports that men's minds are much disturbed by rumours. Yesterday, Russia was said to have planted flags along the railway route eastward to Kirin, and to have warned the holders of the land that they must either give it up on fair terms, or hold it on onerous conditions; to-day, Japan and Russia are declared to be at war, with varying fortunes.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF MR. MCKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

That the President-elect fully recognises the gravity of the financial situation in America is indicated not only by the caution he has exercised in selecting his Secretary of the Treasury, but also by his appointment of a leading authority in economic science to what is commonly considered the principal office in the Cabinet. While Mr. Sherman's ability to conduct the foreign transactions of the Government is conceded on all sides, it is significant that his studies have been chiefly directed to monetary questions, and that his most important public services have been connected with the national finances. His experience will be of the highest value to the new Administration, and his co-operation in the proposed measures of reform will be accepted with

especial confidence by prudent conservatives who have as yet no acquaintance with the Chicago banker's methods, and little knowledge of his qualifications for the tasks assigned him. The actual control of the Treasury will, however, be in Secretary Gage's hands, and in view of the difficult problems awaiting him, and the magnitude of the interests dependent upon their satisfactory solution, efforts have already been made to elicit his opinion with regard to the country's immediate necessities, and to the remedial treatment which he proposes to apply. To the inquiries of a number of prominent journalists Mr. Gage has responded with perhaps more directness and frankness than would ordinarily be expected from a man in his responsible position. His declarations may be taken as a forecast of certain lines of policy which he will endeavour to pursue during his term of office, and should command attention not only in the United States, but in all nations the fiscal conditions of which are unsettled, and the governments of which are contemplating a departure from their established system.

These are the statements which Mr. Gage has offered for publication:—

Our whole monetary system is the resultant of makeshift legislation and unscientific compromises. It is time that reform began.

In my own opinion the greenbacks should be permanently retired. The silver purchased under the Sherman act should be gradually sold and the Treasury notes redeemed and cancelled. Some well guarded system of bank-note circulation, broader and more elastic than the present national bank act provides, should be inaugurated.

Such bank notes should be redeemable at a central place and be redeemable in gold only.

Silver certificates, which form nearly one-fifth of the circulating medium of the United States, are dangerous. By their use a volume of inferior money has found an abnormal use. They are the most perplexing feature in the much-involved problem of our national finance.

There is no reason why the Government should act as warehouseman for either gold or silver. Such a function is outside its proper limit of action.

But we are faced by a condition. The enormous amount of \$500,000,000 of silver represented by \$338,000,000 in silver certificates, added to the \$150,000,000 purchased by the Government under the Sherman act, constitutes a standing menace to every business interest.

To sum up, the defects of our present currency system are:—

1. Confusing heterogeneity which needs simplification.
2. The greenback controverts the principle of paper money, viz: that every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value.
3. The Treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation—the creation of a debt for the purchase on a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser has no use; it lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral.
4. The national bank note nearly conforms to the true principle of paper money, but the unreasonable requirements for security paralyze its efficiency and operate to destroy its elasticity.
5. The silver certificate encourages the use of silver to a larger extent than is consistent with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

Would a national commission help to promote reform?

There is reason to hope that it would be of great service in that direction. Such a commission if rightly elected would throw a flood of light upon these involved questions. The information it might gather would be of immense value to all our people and would guide us to wise legislation.

Emotion and sentiment are not safe guides in matters of science. A clear apprehension of true principles will lead to correct action.

Reaction will be slow, but it is coming, and it will be of long duration.

Through our heterogeneous system the public mind has seemingly lost the power to discriminate between real things and the shadows or signs of things. It is necessary that disguises be pulled aside and that real facts appear.

There is in truth only one real money—metallic coin. It may be composed of gold or silver; it

might be of something else, but it is not. Greenbacks, Treasury notes, and national bank notes, are but promises to pay. In the nature of things they can be nothing more. They pass as money, perform the functions of money often more conveniently than money itself.

Because of this, confusion comes, and we are led astray. Seeing that the greenback is uttered by the Government, that it has by the legal-tender quality imparted to it the power to pay debts, and that it circulates with all the power of money, discrimination ceases, we call it money; and the idea that government can create money by its sanction or fiat becomes rooted in the mind.

The distinctions just pointed out are, however, fundamental distinctions. They should be taught in the schools. They are simple and easy to be understood even by a child.

While the silver dollar is real money, its power to exchange for other things is more than doubled by an artificial value imparted to it through the law which gives it power equal to the dollar in gold to pay customs dues.

Having an equal in this direction, and the quantity being limited, it has equal value in all directions; but the difference between the metallic value of the silver dollar and this arbitrary value lies in the realm of credit.

COUNT MATSUKATA'S SPEECH.

Count Matsukata, speaking in the House of Representatives on the 2nd instant, said:—

Before stating the reasons for introducing alterations in the Coinage Regulations, I wish to say one word on my own behalf. I have heard from my place in this House the question put by Mr. Komuro, but I shall not reply until the Question reaches me in due form. Nevertheless, I say now that I regard his statements as unfit to have been uttered in this honourable House.

I now turn to the alterations that I ask to have made in the Coinage Regulations. It is hardly necessary to say that the nature of the coinage system bears a close relation to the interests of the country and to the welfare of the people, in so far as its economic aspects are concerned. Therefore, in discussing my proposed alteration of the system, the fullest attention as well as the most minute investigations are unquestionably required. I desire to bespeak your attention to the statement I am now about to lay before you with regard to the system of coinage in our country.

Omitting all records that go back to ancient times, it may be asserted that the establishment of a general system of coinage in Japan dates from the *Keicho* era (1596-1614), when a mint was opened by the Tokugawa Government, and gold and silver coins were struck for general circulation, the media of exchange thus assuming a fixed and definite form. The system then inaugurated was bimetallic, with subsidiary coins of silver and copper. Later on, the re-coining of gold and silver became frequent, and the quality of the metal deteriorated, so that the coinage was debased. Moreover, the relative values of gold and silver underwent fluctuations owing to various causes. Ultimately, in the *Ansei* era (1854-9), when the first Treaty with a Foreign Power was signed, the ratio between the precious metals had become so anomalous, as compared with the ratio existing in foreign countries, that a given weight of gold could be purchased for eight times the corresponding weight in silver, whereas fifteen or sixteen times the weight had to be given in Western countries. Commerce with the outer world having been suddenly commenced under such conditions, a large exodus of gold was the inevitable result, and although the Tokugawa Government took steps to change the coinage and to raise the value of gold in terms of silver, with the object of preventing the efflux of the yellow metal to foreign countries, yet, as the measures were adopted after undue procrastination and partook of the character of mere expedients to tide over the emergency of the moment, no appreciable effect was produced. In the beginning of the *Meiji* era, the Government revised the system of coinage, and upon the basis of conclusions found by investigating all the best

systems prevailing among other nations, and examining the precedents furnished by Japan herself, new coins were minted of perfectly uniform character and purity, and the gold standard having been adopted, the disorganised state of the currency was effectually corrected, and the export of gold and silver ceased. Still, the overwhelming amount of business that had to be transacted at the time of the new Government's inauguration; the confusion accompanying the belligerent measures that had to be taken, and the empty state of the Treasury, resulted in an over-issue of inconvertible paper, which virtually led once more to the export of the precious metals. It was in January of the 1st year of *Meiji* (1867), that the Government determined to have recourse to a fiat currency, the financial embarrassment being then very serious. The notes thus issued were known as *Daijokwan satsu*, and they were to remain in circulation for a period of thirteen years, being inconvertible in the interim. Subsequently, *Mimbusho satsu* (Home Department notes) and other currency of various denominations were issued to a considerable amount. But despite the growing volume of paper currency put into circulation by the Government, the notes did not depreciate, their amount not being in excess of the business requirements of the time. They circulated for some years at par with hard money. Still, being inconvertible notes, they could not fail to gradually affect the country's foreign trade, stimulating the exodus of genuine coins. Besides, the revision of the National Bank Regulations in the 9th year of *Meiji* (1876) confirmed the inconvertibility of the paper currency by deferring the period of redemption, and the volume then circulating reached thirty or forty millions of *yen*. Owing to these facts depreciation gradually set in, and was accompanied by the results always observable in such cases,—export of the precious metals, excess of imports in the foreign trade, rise in the prices of commodities and in the rate of interest, and finally, decline in the quotations for public loan bonds. Moreover, habits of luxurious living become prevalent; a spirit of speculation sprang up, and, in short, the economics of the country fell into a disorganised and dangerous condition. The Government now began to feel serious anxiety about the state of affairs. It elaborated a resolute programme of financial adjustment, and adopted earnest measures to put it into practice. In the 14th year of *Meiji* (1881), steps were taken to organise the Specie Bank, in order to afford facilities for the circulation of money in the channels of foreign trade; and in the 15th year (1882), further efforts were made to promote the circulation of money at home by the establishment of the Nippon Ginko, while a revision of the National Bank Regulations, and the promulgation of Regulations for the issue of Bank Notes redeemable with silver, were further steps all forming part of the general scheme for placing the fiat currency on a hard-money basis. Moreover, all reserves of paper currency were collected into the Treasury; bonds were issued for the purpose of withdrawing notes; the reserves were increased by curtailing administrative expenditures; any surplus of annual revenue was devoted to the redemption of paper, and specie was collected so as to increase the fund available for resuming hard-money payments. Fortunately the discretion exercised and the schemes elaborated by the Government were rewarded with conspicuous success. The redemption of specie payments was effected in the 19th year of *Meiji* (1886); the paper currency, which had suffered a depreciation of 70 per cent. as compared with silver, was restored to its original value, and circulated at par with silver and all the incidents connected with fiat paper were finally terminated. With regard to coins, however, it is to be observed that the amount then circulating in the interior was exceedingly small; and since the scope of the employment of the one-*yen* trade dollar had been extended by Notification No. 12 in May of the 11th year of *Meiji* (1878), the gold-standard system had been disturbed, and the country had

become bimetallic in appearance. Silver, however, being used as the medium of exchange in all transactions, silver monometallism really prevailed, gold bearing a mere name, and gold coins taking no part in the currency. On the other hand, from the 6th year of *Meiji* (1873), the gold-price of silver had gradually fallen, and it thenceforth continued to fall, until the value of the white metal in terms of gold is only one half of what it used to be. Nor is depreciation the only remarkable phenomenon that silver presents; the fluctuations in its value have also been unlimited.

This great divergence in the relative values of gold and silver seems to have had its origin chiefly in the varying production of the two metals. Of late the silver produced in the world has reached an enormous amount. The production of the year before last was 170,000,000 ounces, and that of last year 200,000,000 ounces; a figure three times as great as that recorded twenty years ago. Side by side with this large increase of the world's stock of silver, the production of gold amounted to only 9,000,000 ounces the year before last, and 10,000,000 ounces last year, a quantity not more than double of that produced twenty years ago. These figures I take from statistics compiled by the Superintendent of the Coinage Bureau of the United States. This extraordinary difference in the production of gold and silver must have produced a corresponding divergence in the relative value of the two metals. Twenty years ago gold and silver were connected by the ratio of one to fifteen, but now that ratio has changed to about one to thirty. It is consequently plain that the relative value of the metals is not determined by the amount of their production only, but that it is influenced by other artificial factors. Yet, viewed from the standpoint of production alone, the divergence is exceedingly remarkable.

The change in the ratio connecting the two metals having been so great, countries that adopted bimetalism or the silver standard found themselves seriously embarrassed, and in view of the danger connected with the continued use of the white metal, nation after nation resorted to gold monometallism, or, suspending the free coinage of silver though nominally permitting bimetalism, became, in fact, a gold-standard country. Among the changes made in their systems of coinage by various nations, that adopted by Germany claims attention as among the most important. Although the political union of the various states of Germany had been effected, no steps were taken to place the coinage on a uniform basis, and we learn from the programme originally elaborated for reforming the currency, that seven different systems of coinage existed in the German Empire at the time, most of them having the silver thaler as the standard. Different calculations had to be made in every locality, and indescribable inconvenience was experienced in fiscal and commercial affairs. The problem of establishing a uniform system was then taken up, and, in 1871, namely, the 4th year of *Meiji*, a notification was issued providing for the coinage of gold. Fortunately at that time the war with France had resulted in the acquisition of the enormous sum of 1,395,000,000 thalers by Germany. Gold monometallism became an accomplished fact in July of the 6th year of *Meiji*, 1873, 340,000,000 thalers of the indemnity being appropriated for minting gold coins, and steps being also taken to obtain gold by the gradual sale of silver. Subsequently, however, owing to the depreciation of silver, these sales were suspended for a time, about the 11th year of *Meiji* (1879). This amendment of her coinage system by Germany was attended by the most remarkable fluctuations ever experienced in the relative values of gold and silver, and established a precedent for other countries to discard silver and adopt gold. Simultaneously with the introduction of gold monometallism in Germany, a similar step was taken by Norway and Sweden. Moreover, France set limits to the receipt of silver by her mints. In the following year (1880) France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and other countries formed a union, mutually pledging

themselves to restrict the amount of silver coined during three years, subsidiary coins being, of course, excepted. In the 8th year of *Meiji* (1875) Holland made gold her sole legal tender, suspending the coinage of silver, and, among the States of the Latin Union, Switzerland abolished the coinage of silver. In the following year, a similar course was adopted by Belgium and France. Other countries, also, as Spain and Russia, stopped the free coinage of silver, and the United States of North America fixed a low limit to the legal-tender capacity of the white metal. Thus the revision of her coinage system in Germany may be said to have had the effect of producing a panic in the various countries of Europe and America, which thenceforth essayed to hinder the exodus of gold and the ingress of silver. The white metal having been thus discarded on all sides, its gold-price depreciated largely, in spite of earnest efforts made by silver-possessing as well as silver-producing countries to bolster it up. As regards the United States of America, steps were taken to restore the capacity of legal tender to silver by the Bland Bill of the 11th year of *Meiji* (1878), but in the 13th year (1885) the coinage of silver was again suspended. Under the provisions of the Sherman Bill in the 23rd year of *Meiji* (1890), the amount of silver purchased monthly by the Treasury was increased; the principle of bimetalism found favour and other schemes of various kinds were resorted to. But none of them having proved successful, the normal condition of gold appreciation and silver depreciation was subjected to no further interference. In the 25th year of *Meiji* (1892), Austro-Hungary, with a fine display of resolution, issued Gold Loan Bonds to the amount of 183,456,000 thalers, and having struck new gold coins with the metal thus obtained, adopted gold monometallism.

In the 26th year of *Meiji* (1893), India, famous for the production of silver, also stopped the free coinage of that metal, and appraising the rupee at a fixed sterling value, declared that the coin should be legal at the rate of one shilling and four pence. Russia also suspended the coinage of silver, directing her efforts to the purchasing of that metal in both domestic and foreign markets, while the United States, on their side, totally abolished the regulations for the official purchase of silver. More recently, among the countries of South America, Chili became a gold-using State in the 28th year of *Meiji* (1894), and Costa Rica adopted the gold standard last year. In the United States of North America where silver bears a specially important relation to the interest of the people, the theory of gold monometallism having gained public support, the general condition of the world seems to indicate a tendency to use gold in preference to silver.

Independently of the fact that the various countries of Europe and America have adopted the gold standard, so many measures are adopted to obtain gold that the demand for it has greatly increased, and, further, the taste of various nations having turned in a marked measure to the yellow metal, a considerable quantity is now used in art manufactures. It is also hoarded by some persons who regard it as permanently secure against depreciation. All these circumstances have swelled the demand for gold. With regard to silver, however, the reverse is the case. Not only has the demand for it for coinage purposes decreased steadily, but also its employment in art manufactures, and the tendency to hoard it, have not increased in proportion to the growth of the supply. Various uncivilized countries which were expected to prove absorbents of silver, and to increase the demand for that metal, have not justified these expectations. The supply of gold is hardly sufficient to meet the demand, while, on the other hand, the supply of silver is always in excess of the demand. Such being the case, the appreciation of gold and the depreciation of silver are inevitable consequences. In view of the extraordinary fluctuations in the value of silver, which are destined to inflict much injury on a silver-using country like Japan, the Government, by Imperial

Ordinance issued in October, of the 26th year of *Meiji* (1893) appointed a Commission to investigate the various systems of coinage. The principal points submitted for investigation by the Commission were:—

1. The cause of the recent fluctuation in the relative values of gold and silver, and the general results of that fluctuation.

2. The effects produced in the economy of Japan by the fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold.

3. Whether the recent fluctuations in the relative values of gold and silver indicate a necessity to introduce alterations in the system of coinage now in operation in Japan; and if they do indicate such necessity, what system should be adopted, and what measures should be taken to adopt it. The Commission began its work in October of the same year, and after twenty-two months' of zealous assiduity, completed its investigations in July of the 28th year of *Meiji* (1895). According to the Report of the Commission it appeared that, after various discussions, the detailed account of which may be omitted here, being accessible in the Report itself, a decision was arrived at in favour of adopting the gold standard system, six of the members voting in that sense against two who alone approved bimetalism. In short, the almost unanimous views of the Commission were in favour of altering the present system and adopting the gold standard. But to introduce gold monometallism the difficulty in making sufficient provision of gold for the purpose presented large dimensions at the time; and, moreover, the prices of commodities having risen considerably, the country enjoyed temporary prosperity. Hence the decision of the Commission could not be carried into effect. The affair of the 27th and 28th years (1894-5) and its sequel, the Shimonoseki Treaty, resulted in the acquirement of an indemnity of two hundred million taels from China, with an additional thirty millions by way of compensation for the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula.

As these sums were to be procured by China's raising gold loans in the markets of Europe, it was stipulated, as a matter of mutual convenience, that Japan should receive the money in English gold coin. The gold coin thus received up to the end of last year amounted to over 22,400,000 pounds, and by appropriating this the Nippon Ginko's gold reserve is expected shortly to reach the sum of 109,000,000 *yen*. Of that total, over 36,700,000 *yen* is actually lodged in the Bank's vaults, and a sum of over 72,600,000 *yen*, which is shown in the accounts as having been borrowed by the Government from the Bank, has to be paid back in gold by the Government. Further, there is a prospect of obtaining reserves of silver to the amount of more than 49,000,000 *yen*, and this, added to the gold, will form an aggregate reserve of 158,000,000 *yen*, which is more than half of the total paper currency of 200,000,000 *yen*. Under these circumstances, it may be assumed that the provision of the precious metals necessary for introducing gold monometallism, on account of which no little anxiety was entertained, is now complete.

Now, turning to the prices of commodities in our country, we find that, after the conclusion of the affair of the 27th and 28th years (1894-5), prices rose considerably, so that serious disadvantages were inflicted upon our commerce. Statistics show that the prices of commodities last year were thirty per cent. higher on the average than in the 21st year of *Meiji* (1888), and twenty-six per cent. higher than they were immediately prior to the war. It may be useful to refer briefly here to the causes of this rise. Some are inclined to attribute the phenomenon entirely to the expansion of the currency. The volume of the currency, it is true, has expanded a little, but if the amounts sent to China, Korea, and Formosa be deducted, and due account be taken of the development of enterprise in various localities and the growth of foreign trade, there is no reason to suppose that any excess of currency is responsible for the rise of prices. What,

then, are the principal causes of the appreciation of commodities? I venture to assert that though increased demand may be one of the causes, the depreciation of silver is chiefly, if not entirely, responsible for the phenomenon. Even granting that the causes are manifold, and that they cannot be determined at once, the plain fact remains that commodities have risen extravagantly in price, and that results not a little disadvantageous have been experienced by commerce. Such a state of affairs may be considered in some degree, a natural outcome of the war, but it is certainly very remarkable that imports last year showed the extraordinary excess of 53,000,000 *yen* over exports. In consideration of the fact that a gold reserve is provided, or of the fact that commodities have abnormally appreciated, from any point of view, in truth, I am justified in inferring that a unique opportunity now presents itself for the adoption of gold monometallism. I am persuaded that you have fully understood my remarks, so I will now venture to speak of the programme to be pursued in effecting the proposed change.

In the proposed reform of the coinage system there are two principal points calling for consideration. The first is that the new gold coins are to be exactly one-half of the weight of the present coins, that is to say are to contain one half of the weight of pure gold. That is the monometallic basis prescribed in the new Coinage Regulations.

The second point is that the silver coins of the old system are to be abolished and gold coins substituted for them. The discretion that must be exercised in introducing changes into the coinage system has, for its prime object, the prevention of fluctuations in the price of commodities and the avoidance of any change in the relations of debtors and creditors, or of any increase in the burden of taxation, or any obstacles to the smooth conduct of business. The utmost attention has been paid to these points, and arrangements are to be made for the circulation of new gold coins which shall be an exact multiple of the present one-*yen* silver pieces. It is, of course, very important to consider how the intrinsic value of the gold coins should be determined. Careful consideration of the subject shows that an average of the relative values of gold and silver during several years answers the purpose. But, as I have already stated, there is great difficulty in finding the average value of silver, so liable is it to extreme fluctuations. Whatever average be assumed, it is sure to be at variance with the practical experience of the time. There is no alternative but to depend upon the latest market quotations. The fact of our country's adopting gold monometallism is sure to tend to the greater or less appreciation of gold. Thus it becomes necessary to appraise gold at a higher rate than it actually commands, so as to anticipate future fluctuations. The average ratio between gold and silver in the London market during January of this year was a little less than 1 to 32. That ratio may be raised a little, and the figures may be taken at something over 1 to 32. Then the old 1-*yen* gold piece will become double the value of the new coin, and great convenience will be attained since the old and new coins may circulate side by side. The reason why the ratio has been determined by reference to the market prices in London, instead of taking the market prices in our own country is because gold has a smaller value in Japan than abroad on account of having been withdrawn from circulation for a long time. It may be urged that this appreciation of the silver-price of gold, trifling as the increase is, will tend to enhance the prices of commodities to the extent by which the gold-price of silver is depreciated. But I do not anticipate that the consequences will be so serious as to produce any practical effect upon business. Taking these circumstances into consideration, if revision of the coinage system proceed on the above lines, I believe that no fluctuation or disorder will occur in the market for commodities, in the wages of labourers, in the relations between creditors and debtors, in the burden of

taxation, or in any other matters connected with the measure.

I have next to speak, about the method of dealing with the 1-*yen* silver coins, which have been circulating in Japan as legal tender to an unlimited amount since the 11th year of *Meiji*. In suspending the circulation of this silver a proper period must be allowed and though during that period it must suffered to circulate as before, yet it must be withdrawn from circulation at the earliest convenient date. In place of 1-*yen* silver coins, 50-*sen* pieces and those of lower denominations will be struck, and as the 1-*yen* silver notes will remain in circulation for some time, no inconvenience can possibly occur in business transactions. These notes also may be decreased in volume or dispensed with hereafter, when they cease to be of any further use for currency purposes.

I may here tell you that, simultaneously with the development of various enterprises, an increased issue of subsidiary coins will become necessary, and that the issue of such subsidiary coins in exchange for 1-*yen* silver pieces, so as keep plenty of media of exchange in circulation is virtually the means of consolidating the foundations of the new coinage system.

Although I have arranged to withdraw 1-*yen* silver coins, and to have convertible notes exchangeable against gold, yet, following the example set by the Bank Regulations of England and Holland, I have also made provision for keeping a reserve of silver, to a limited amount, as specified in the Regulations of the Nippon Bank, that it may be available in time of future need. All imperfections that I have detected in the present coinage Regulations have been eliminated.

I wish further to say a few words about the anxiety entertained by many persons on various points. The export of 1-*yen* silver coins from our country has really been considerable, the amount exported up to January of this year being 112,000,000 *yen*. It may be questioned whether silver will not be imported under the new system, and whether the exit of gold will not result. As you doubtless know, the silver that has gone out of the country has been taken chiefly to China where it is treated almost as bullion, and being greatly defaced, is rendered unfit for circulation as coin. Inquiries show that silver not thus disfigured is seldom found, except in Hongkong, Singapore, and other neighbouring countries, and as it is used in these places for all ordinary transactions, there need be little anxiety that it will be presented for exchange.

The latest information I have obtained corroborates all these facts, and nothing can be more certain than that there is little silver in circulation in those places, whereas, silver here being valued at a lower gold price proportionately than it commands elsewhere, there is no reason to expect that it will be presented for exchange.

Thus it follows that gold will not be exported, or drawn away, to any considerable extent.

With regard to the anxiety that although there is a sufficient reserve of gold now, yet a difficulty may arise in future in maintaining the present figure, I may be allowed to say that so long as our producing and exporting capacity is not promoted, the same cause for anxiety exists even with the silver standard in operation.

A retrospect of our past progressive history shows that the trade, as well as the productive industry of our country, can not fail to be developed to a state of marked prosperity.

With the exception of such an unusual year as the last, the average excess of imports from silver-using countries, since the 21st year of *Meiji*, was 10,500,000 *yen*, but the excess of exports to gold-using countries being over 11,000,000 *yen*, the balance shows a sum which we may look to receive in gold. If we may hope to progress in that degree then we need not entertain any fear. Moreover, as Japan is closely connected by her geographical position with gold-producing countries, such as Australia and California, and since gold is annually exported to us from China and Korea, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the yellow metal if we but take the trouble to do so. Anxiety is also felt by some as to our foreign commerce. It is true

that the trade of our country seems to have progressed, to a certain extent, in consequence of the depreciation of silver, until the rise of wages and the appreciation of commodities has become extremely remarkable. Of late years, Japan's foreign commerce has made considerable strides. But that cannot be attributed to the depreciation of silver alone. Facilities of transport and communication, combined with the progress of education, must have been the principal cause of the development. When the prices of commodities rise so extravagantly as they have now done, not only do we fail to reap any benefit from the depreciation of silver, but we are likely to be overwhelmed with injury from that cause.

The change of our standard to gold may not handicap us sensibly in competing with other gold countries for the trade of a silver-using nation like the Chinese, for we continue to enjoy the advantages of proximity to the Oriental markets and of cheapness of all sorts of labour.

It is feared by some that should the gold price of silver fall hereafter, considerable embarrassment will be felt in connexion with China's silk and tea, with which we have to compete in the markets of gold countries. Such embarrassment, if it be felt at all, will be only temporary, and will be amply compensated by the benefits resulting from gold monometallism, which guarantee us against fluctuations in the rate of exchange. Similar doubts were inspired at the time of altering the system of coinage in India, but the Committee appointed to investigate the matter reported confidently that the change had not worked in the manner feared.

Any alteration in the system of coinage has evoked various criticism in all countries, and is regarded as a step for which unanimous approval can never be expected. The opposition commonly encountered by reformers has generally no basis except people's inclination to maintain what they have already, and to cavil at any alteration. I have repeatedly shown that fluctuations so acute as those to which the gold-price of silver is subject are fatal to the healthy growth of our commerce.

The next strongest opposition comes from those that advocate the adoption of bimetalism. That tendency prevails among learned men in Europe and America, and also among persons engaged in Oriental trade. The problem is, in itself, very difficult to solve with a view to the practical enforcement of bimetalism. The principle of bimetalism amounts, in fact, to the simultaneous or optional use of gold and silver, and can not possibly be asserted in practice by the independent strength of a single country. Here I must say a word about the International Coinage Conference. It was convened several times with a view to the rehabilitation of silver and to re-introduce the system of bimetalism, but it laboured were quite unfruitful. The latest conference was held in the 25th year of Meiji (1892) at the suggestion of America, in the city of Brussels, and representatives from twenty countries were present. This assembly, however, was closed without coming to any decision. Later on, namely, in the year before last, a suggestion for holding an International Conference with regard to coinage emanated from various states of Europe and America, but no practical result has been attained up to the present day. England, which is financially the most influential among the Powers of Europe, having revised her system of Indian coinage in the year following the International Conference, there is little ground for anticipating the international adoption of bimetalism. Even supposing that the States on the West form a union for the purpose, and that bimetalism be introduced, the adoption of gold monometallism on our own part will present no obstacle. In short, the system of bimetalism can not be carried into effect without the safeguard of international agreement, and since there is great difficulty in effecting such agreement, it would be most unwise to defer such an important reform as that now engaging our attention merely on the chance of the bimetallic problem's having solved. From all

these circumstances it will be seen that no anxiety need be felt or opposition organized with respect to the present question.

I will now lay before you some of the advantages accruing from revision of the coinage system, as well as the necessity of revision. The chief economic advantage we may expect to gain is that we shall avoid fluctuations in the prices of the commodities. The adoption of the gold system, can not fail to lessen such fluctuations, so that the anomaly of constant ups and downs in the price of commodities may eventually be avoided. Great appreciation of price may produce a temporary state of prosperity in the market, but as materials and wages must be gradually influenced by the anomaly, the final issue must be not only injury to production but the decrease of exports. On the other hand, any sudden fall of the price of commodities is sure to inflict loss on the commercial community, and to impair the circulation of money. These abuses and injuries, however, are inseparable from the silver system, and cannot be avoided except by recourse to gold monometallism.

The second profit that we may hope to derive from the gold standard is an increase of exports. A gold system secures convenience of trade with foreign countries having a similar system, and prevents fluctuations in the price of commodities. Hence productive power is developed, and the export trade is promoted. Another advantage is that fluctuations in exchange are obviated. A silver country like Japan suffers so considerably from the depreciation of silver in gold countries, that its trade is almost crippled owing to constantly shifting rates of exchange. This evil can at once be removed by the adoption of the gold standard. Finally, comes the question of access to larger stores of capital. The progress we have made in Western civilization has imposed upon us the necessity of holding close communication with the markets of the world. But we are separated from Occidental nations at present in the matter of monetary circulation. That inconvenience will be removed by bringing our coinage system into uniformity with theirs, and considerable facilities will be gained for the circulation of money and with respect to financial affairs generally. Still the question of the monetary standard is of such great economic importance that it ought not to be decided on the basis of financial convenience alone.

In deciding to introduce gold monometallism, the history of our country since the Keicho era, as well as domestic and foreign conditions have been taken into account, with the view of consolidating the basis of our coinage and promoting the healthy development of the national economy. An established opinion exists among various nations with respect to this very question. Austria has solved the problem even by the issue of a foreign loan, and though there is more or less controversy about the desirability of bimetalism, that is an academical matter at present, whereas the question that we have to deal with is essentially practical. The gold that we now possess, if left to itself, will soon be absorbed by other nations, and it will be extremely difficult to recover it again. We have now a rare opportunity for laying in a stock of gold, and resolute steps in that sense seem desirable. Any delay must be attended with financial anxiety and not a little injury. I hope the question will be promptly investigated and approved, as it is of vital moment to the State.

At the fourth meeting of the Higher Council of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, held on the 6th inst., the special Committee's report on the proposed currency reform was adopted with some minor alterations. The subject of encouraging the direct export of silk and tea by Japanese merchants was then debated. It was thought that grants-in-aid should be given to merchants engaged in these businesses. The grants should take the form of bounties for improvements in cocoon-reeling, finishing, etc.; while in regard to tea Japanese exporters should have every aid extended them, especially as tea-growers in Ceylon, Assam, and India generally, are pushing their way energetically into the markets of America.

A GARLAND OF VERSE.

"IN THE FIRE-LIGHT."

When alone in your darkened chamber
You gaze in the embers' glow,
Can you discern in the firelight
Sweet scenes of long ago?
And oh! that Time would stay his feet
Beside those days of yore,
That waken memories sad and sweet,
And bring them back once more!
When the ruddy firelight flickers
On the wall—on an empty chair—
Do you ever long for a far-off hand
To linger upon your hair?
The distant sound of a sweet-toned bell,
Or a soft and plaintive strain,
Will seem like an echo from the past—
And bring it back again!
In the cheery, mellow firelight
Let us dream of the long gone-by,
It makes us glad, and it makes us sad—
And we know not the reason why!—
The future yet is darkly veiled,
And the present—cannot stay:
But the dear, dead days and their memories
Sweet,
We hold in our hearts for aye!

F.V.H.

"A JAPANESE LOVE SONG."

Spring.

The Maple leaves are bursting, Love,
The sweet green buds are young:
My soul for thine is thirsting, Love,
Ah! linger not, but come!
Come forth! and deck thy coal-black hair,
With pins of quaint design:
And round thee tie an "obi" fair:
And let, me call thee mine!
Yes! loved one, 'neath the Maple trees,
We'll sit and sip our tea,
For tender as the young Spring leaves
Is my young love for thee!

Autumn.

The Maple leaves are crimson, Love!
Vermillion—yellow—red.
I'll hasten forth and bring some, Love!
To deck thy glossy head:
Then linger not, but come my love,
And join me in my quest.
We'll wander through the Maple grove
And on their bright leaves rest.
I'll clasp thee to my beating heart,
I'll press thee close to me;
For crimson as the Maples art,
So burns my love for thee!

"FOUR SEASONS."

Two children played beneath the Maple-tree;—
A maid and youth: they laughed melodiously.
The leaves were painted by the tender Spring;
The maid was fair, the boy reigned as her King!
Two lovers sat beneath the Maple-tree:
His lips kissed her sweet eyes most wistfully:
'Twas Summer time; the tree was wondrous fair,
The sunbeams glinted through it on her hair.
Two sad souls strolled beneath the Maple-tree;
The years had lined their faces ruthlessly:
Athwart the leaves the Autumn winds blew chill,
As hand in hand, they wandered down Life's hill.
Two corpses laid beneath the Maple-tree:
Dark Death had kissed them both regretfully.
They sank asleep, rocked by the wintry air:
The branches of the Maple-tree were bare.

EM D'A.

The *Kanagawa Maru*, the new N.Y.K. steamer which arrived at Kobe on Sunday, brought five cases of gold bars from England consigned to the Shokin Ginko. Each case is worth about 60,000 yen. This gold is, of course, a part of the Indemnity.

THE COINAGE BILL IN THE DIET.

ON Thursday the House of Representatives passed the new Coinage Bill through its three Readings with speed savouring strongly of temerity. Mr. TAGUCHI UKICHI, editor of the *Keisai Zasshi* (Economist), who throughout the debate and in all the controversy that preceded it, showed sound financial instincts and a clear perception of the question, moved that the Bill be rejected, but the motion was defeated by 151 votes to 96. The House, having thus taken the bit in its teeth, if the metaphor be permitted, galloped away without further restraint: voted to carry the Bill to a Second Reading; voted to proceed with the Second Reading at once, a course seldom pursued where measures of any gravity are at stake; voted the Second Reading, practically without debate; voted to take the Third Reading at once; voted the Third Reading by acclaim; and then gleefully forwarded the Bill to the Peers, having compressed its total legislative labours into eight days and its debate into eight hours. This country has often displayed great crispness and airiness in dealing with big problems over which other nations cudgel slow brains through long intervals, but we doubt whether it will ever beat the record now achieved. A legislative assembly that finds eight days sufficient to consider, and eight hours sufficient to discuss, a change from silver monometallism to gold monometallism, when all the rest of the civilized world is seething with perplexity, and has for years been seething with perplexity over this very problem, may fairly claim to be endowed with electric genius. There is an alternative hypothesis, but we leave to other critics the pleasure of stating it, preferring, for our own part, to conclude that the members who voted for the Bill on the memorable 11th of March, and swept it through its three Readings on a torrent of enthusiasm, had devoted to the previous study of the question time and research of which the eight-day-eight-hour business was but an infinitesimally small fraction.

We had supposed that the object of this measure was to secure to the country the advantage so highly appraised by all mercantile communities; the advantage of selling in a rising market and buying in a falling. Not owing to any deliberate choice of her own but because of happy accident, Japan has hitherto enjoyed that advantage. It was said at first that she fully appreciated it, but that, anticipating the rehabilitation of silver and its consequent appreciation in terms of gold, she had resolved to turn to the metal which seemed likely to befriend her in the future as silver had done in the past. There is no indication of any such forecast in the speech delivered by the Minister of State for Finance before the House of Representatives. His Excellency had only two arguments to

advance in support of his proposal for the adoption of gold monometallism. One was that by recourse to a gold standard, fluctuations in the prices of commodities and in international exchange would be prevented; the other, that by joining the comity of gold monometallic states, Japan would gain access to their accumulations of cheap capital. As to the former point, statistics had disclosed to the Minister a general rise of prices in Japan, to the extent of from twenty to thirty per cent., since the war with China. His Excellency attributed the rise chiefly to the depreciation of silver, and expressed fears lest the phenomenon, if left unchecked, must ultimately exclude Japanese products from foreign markets. What is this depreciation of silver to which Count MATSUKATA alluded? When the battle of Phung-do was fought, the sterling value of the silver *yen* was 2s. $\frac{7}{8}$ d. When the Minister introduced his gold monometallic programme to the House of Representatives, the sterling value of the silver *yen* was 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. In two years and eight months the difference in the sterling value of the *yen* had been $\frac{5}{8}$ of a penny, or less than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. And it had been a difference of appreciation. Its effect upon commodities should have been to pull down their prices. Yet in that paltry factor of depreciation, Count MATSUKATA found a factor responsible for an appreciation of from 20 to 30 per cent. In the spring of 1895, Japan emerged from a brilliantly successful war. Great sums of money had been distributed among the people; tens upon tens of thousand of the lower orders found themselves suddenly placed in the possession of amounts which, in their eyes, constituted opulence; simultaneously, an immense spur was given to enterprise of all kinds; vast demands were made upon the labour market, already depleted by direct and indirect military necessities; speculation rose to fever heat. That prices, under such circumstances, should ascend by leaps and bounds, was perfectly natural. They had done so in all other countries under similar circumstances. And in all other countries they had subsequently recovered their normal level by processes equally natural. No reason for heroic measures existed in Japan's case. Most nations, were they invited deliberately to adopt a system of currency the avowed object of which was to depress prices, would scoff at the idea. Merchants and manufacturers do not want falling prices. Their test of good times is an upward tendency in prices all round. It can never be said, at all events, that Japan went into this business with closed eyes. She knows what gold monometallism has signified in the case of European countries. Her statesmen openly avow the knowledge, and frankly declare that one of their chief reasons for turning to gold is precisely the reason that now disposes European countries to turn away from it. The latter complain that gold

monometallism pulls down prices. Japan wants it because it pulls down prices. Perhaps we ought to applaud the courage that impels her to administer to herself such bitter medicine in order to cure a complaint from which any Occidental people would be only too glad to suffer. But we can not yet regard concrete affairs from such a height of fine abstraction. We see no warrant for Japan's action, and we can only hope that the fault lies with our own blindness.

STRIKE AT THE SENDAI SECOND HIGHER SCHOOL.

INFORMATION has reached us to the effect that a serious disturbance has taken place in the Second Higher School, Sendai, resulting in a general strike among the students. The following is the account of the affair published in the Sendai papers. On Saturday last, the third year Engineering Class, of which Mr. TACHIYARA is the head, absented themselves in a body, on the ground that they had a grievance which they wished to see redressed. On inquiry it was found that the class had taken umbrage at the action of the Director in expelling from the school one of their fellow-students, called UYENO OTOKICHI. The alleged reason for this dismissal was certain information supplied privately by a policeman, to the effect that this student had been engaged in shady transactions. It was afterwards found that the student had been falsely accused, and that in order to deceive the police, his name had been made use of by the real culprit. This disclosure was followed by UYENO's reinstatement in the school. But no sooner had the facts become known to the members of his class, than they determined upon a general uprising against the Director. On Saturday last, it was noticed by the teachers that the students were all very much excited about something, and it subsequently transpired that the matter had been taken up by all the second and third year men, and that each of the classes had appointed two delegates with full power to consult with their fellow-students and to decide on the action to be taken by the classes. On Sunday, at a meeting of delegates, it was decided that the action of the Director was of a nature to destroy their confidence in him; that a man who would give credence to the slander of a policeman was not fit to occupy the post of Director of the school; that they therefore demanded his removal, and that, pending that event, they and the students whom they represented should absent themselves from class. They further agreed that in the event of the action taken by them as delegates leading to their dismissal from the school, the members of all the classes they represented should leave the school in a body. Accordingly, on Monday morning, the teachers assembled at the school to find

nothing but empty benches, the first year men having apparently followed the lead of the senior students. It is reported that Mr. TACHIYARA, the head of the class in which the commotion commenced, has resigned his position and returned to Tokyo, and that the Director and Sub-Director have both gone to Tokyo.

It is a year ago this month since the students of the same school demanded in a body that Mr. CARRUTHERS should be dismissed from the institution. A similar commotion had previously ended in the discontinuance of the services of Mr. SHARP. It seems to be established all over Japan that it is quite impossible for school authorities to retain the services of any teacher, native or foreign, who is thoroughly unpopular among the students. There is no hiding the fact that to a considerable extent the great educational establishments of this country are run by the students, and what is more important, it is done with the cognisance, if not the consent, of a number of the teachers. A teacher of a large school being asked not long ago, whether democratic Government in schools did not seem to him as oppressive as that of the Girondins at the time of the French Revolution, replied, "the absence of the guillotine is the only difference."

The strikes so frequently reported are to be traced to various sources, some of which are not taken into consideration by foreigners when discussing the subject. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that in the Mombusho Higher Schools a large number of the students are grown-up men. They read the newspapers with keen interest every day. They have their favourites among political leaders. They grow as excited over political changes as though their whole future were involved in them. Among these students there is no topic more popular than that of the right of the people to be represented; of the governed to take a part in government. Works like a MILL'S Essay on "Liberty" are used as class books, so that long before the students leave school, their minds are permeated with all manner of advanced notions on political subjects. Discussion of political questions, though forbidden in Government schools, is carried on incessantly outside the class-room. Moreover, a full expression of opinion on subjects connected with the management of schools is, to a large extent, encouraged by the teachers; and connected with not a few high class schools there exist magazines practically under the complete control of the students, who find in their pages ample opportunity for ventilating their views on almost any subject they please. However strange all this may appear to outsiders, it does not appear that the Japanese teacher, as a rule, sees any objection to students figuring thus early in political and literary arenas.

We all know that an average Japanese at 20 is more advanced than most Occidentals at that age. The boyhood, taking the term as we understand it, of the Japanese lasts a very few years. A lad of 15 in this country who is attending a good school, will be found to have a surprisingly intimate knowledge of things in which no persuasion could induce an English boy to take a lively interest. Not a few teachers hold that the frequent commotions in Government schools are an unavoidable concomitant of the time of transition in which we live. The wine of the new ideas with which students heads are filled is too strong for the vessels that contain it. "These things will cure themselves," says one. "Do not err in the direction of crushing all the spirit out of students. Their extreme activity, the interest they take in the management of the institutions they attend, is no bad sign after all." That is one view of the matter. It is impossible for us to obtain official information as to the Sendai affair, but if rightly reported, it looks very serious, as the students undoubtedly have a grievance. One is inclined to ask why great private schools like the Semmon-gakko and the Keiogijiku run so smoothly compared with Government schools. We cannot recall that any serious disturbance has taken place at Mr. FUKUZAWA'S school. It is to be hoped that the Higher Educational Council lately called into existence will discuss subjects of this kind. There is truth as well as antiquity in the saying that when things go wrong both the parties concerned are to blame. It is often only a question of degree. Very possibly in the present case all the real facts are not yet before us. Hence it would be premature to arrive at a definite opinion on the matter.

CHINA'S RE-ARMAMENT.

CHINA'S beginnings of re-armament are ridiculed in Tientsin. Not because of their smallness. It is true that when an empire of vast dimensions and great potential wealth, having lost its whole effective navy, sets about providing itself with a new one by ordering two second-class cruisers and a few torpedo-boats there is a sensible want of proportion between the need and the effort. But that is not the feature criticized in Tientsin. It is that China should think of having a navy at all. Her wisest course, say her critics, is to rely on her weakness and on the mutual jealousies of the Powers that hunger to make a meal of her. Each is so anxious to get the first and the biggest mouthful, and so fearful lest another should succeed in being ahead at the feast, that all are reduced to a state of inaction. So long as that mood lasts, China is safe. Why should she waste money on a navy? Moreover, even if she had ships, of what use would they be to her? She lacks the men to man them and the officers to handle them.

Such is the advice given to her by disinterested friends. Very fine advice, no doubt. It reminds us vividly of the sententious judgments that used to be presented to Japan by gentlemen on three-legged stools a few years ago, when she, too, was so silly as to follow the example of all Western States by getting ready for war in order to preserve peace. The lesson of the recent fight in the East must have been very obscure to men that argue in such a strain. What saved Pekin was nothing more or less than the fact that China possessed two line-of-battle ships of nearly 8,000 tons displacement, whereas Japan's biggest vessels were second-class cruisers, little more than half of that size. Had there been no *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen* in the Gulf of Pechili, Japan would never have made that long détour to Fenghwan and Haicheng, by way of preliminary to attacking Port Arthur. Her objective point from the outset would have been Shan-hai-kwan, and she would have dictated terms of peace from Pekin before the close of 1894. But she dared not essay the tasks of guarding a long line of maritime communications and convoying flotillas of transports with a fleet of second-class cruisers, sloops, and gunboats, in the face of an enemy that possessed two line-of-battle ships. That pair of armour-clads changed the whole complexion of the contest. Suppose, now, that China, following Japan's example, furnished herself with six battle-ships, ranging from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand tons, and six first-class cruisers of over nine thousand tons, not to speak of second-class cruisers and torpedo vessels. Can any one pretend to think that the big empire's position among the nations would not be materially altered by such a provision of fighting material? With a squadron of twelve really formidable vessels to be eliminated before any descent could be safely made upon her shores, China might feel confident that no European Power would molest her lightly. As to her having neither men nor officers, there is nothing to warrant the assertion. Her sailors fought well in the Yalu battle; quite well enough, at all events, to prove that they are made of good stuff, and that they only want a fair show—tolerable leading, honest ammunition, and plenty of it. If China will not put her hand into her own pocket, or into some one else's pocket—where she can find plenty of money, whatever pessimists say—if she continues to palter with her responsibilities, disregards her necessities, and lies down in the dust to be kicked by any Power that can disentangle its foot for the effort, she certainly may not expect exemption from the historical fate of all that rely on their own helplessness and on the forbearance of their neighbours. There is one Power in the world that desires, above all others, to see the integ-

city of China preserved. That Power is England. We venture to assert that were English statesmen consulted, their unqualified advice to China would be, "arm." The blow that a country can strike on its own account is the only blow that it can hope to see struck in time of stress and peril. China is to be censured, not because she has ordered two cruisers, but because she has not ordered twenty. Her integrity is not worth a year's purchase if she trusts to the debilitating effect of international jealousies. When it suits the convenience of some Great Power to absorb a slice of her territory, means to placate the rivalry of the rest will not be wanting.

IMPERIAL DIET.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.15 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Leave of absence for Prince Tokugawa.
- 2.—Bill relating to the Regulations for Irrigation Guilds as prescribed by the Local Government Systems for Cities, Towns, and Districts, and also the General Regulations for Local Education.
- 3.—Bill for amending Law No. 92 of the 27th year of Meiji (sent up from the Lower House).
- 4.—A project of Law relating to the collection of Taxes in Oshima Gun, Osumi Province, Kagoshima Prefecture, and the various islands in Kawanabe Gun, Satsuma.
- 5.—Press Law Amendment Bill (sent up from the Lower House).

The President reported that the Bills passed by the House on the 1st inst., were Supplementary General Budgets Nos. 5 and 6, for the 29th Fiscal year of Meiji, and Supplementary Special Account General Budget No. 3, for the 29th year of Meiji, and that the Petitions for the restoration of Pensions, &c., together with other seven documents had been forwarded to the Government with the views of the House expressed thereon.

The first item on the Order was passed without objection.

The second Bill on the Order read as follows:—

- 1.—All rules shall be rescinded which require the sanction of the Emperor with regard to the Regulations for Cities, Towns, and Districts, as provided in the System of Local Administration.
- 2.—The power of permission and sanction belonging to a Minister of State with regard to the Regulations for Irrigation Guilds and also General Rules for Local Education as provided in the System of Local Administration, may be vested in the Local Governor.

With regard to the above Bill, Mr. Takiguchi remarked that despite the fact that the sanction of a responsible Department had to be obtained in most cases, according to the Local System of Administration, in the event of levying more than one-seventh of the land tax for local purposes, the adoption of the present Bill would be likely to involve serious abuses, as the power of levying the tax was to be vested in the local governor. The only barrier now existing to the reckless imposition of the tax would be removed, and the abuse of a levy beyond the limit might occur. The progress of prosperity in Japan was destined to increase the expenditures of the State, and the revenue could be increased only by means of the land tax. Therefore any local levy beyond the fixed limit must be avoided by all means. According to the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee, it seemed that permission could easily be obtained from a responsible Department for an extra levy to a certain extent. That was very strange, seeing that such procedure would violate the limit of one-seventh, and the law would cease to have any effect whatever.

Mr. Misaki (Government Delegate), explained that as the law did not permit the collection of more than two-sevenths or three-sevenths of the Land Tax, for local purposes, except in cases of extraordinary calamity, when the limit might

be exceeded to the extent of three-sevenths and a half, beyond which no sanction could be obtained from the Ministers of Home Affairs and Finance, no anxiety need be entertained about abuses suggested by Mr. Takiguchi.

Mr. Matsuoka stated that the reason of permitting a levy over and above two-thirds of the Land Tax, was to enable the Local Government to defray the ordinary expenditures, but that no discretion was to be given regarding engineering expenses. He further pointed out that the Local Government was to be entrusted with the duty of enforcing the arrears of local expenses for Towns and Districts, and with preparing the notifications to be issued; measures which would confer great convenience both on the Government and on the people.

Viscount Tani remarked that unnecessary expansion of the machinery of Local Administration, and the consequent augmentation of expenditures, were due chiefly to the defective superintendence on the part of the Central Government, and that the lack of promptitude and punctuality in all transactions at local offices must be ascribed to the inexperience of the functionaries, some of whom, up to a few days prior to their appointment, had been zealous agitators on behalf of a certain political party. The Imperial Sanction required by the Local Government System with regard to the collection of Local Land Tax was practically a safeguard for ensuring that due supervision should be exercised. The Bill under discussion seemed to have been presented by the Home Department, not because the Department deemed the local system of administration sufficiently developed to entitle local officials to be entrusted with the exclusive management of Land Tax affairs, but because the Department had no experience in the management of such affairs. The Bill should be rejected, until the appointment of local governors not liable to be influenced or moved by the leaders of a political party.

The Bill was rejected.

The Bills standing third and fourth on the Order were passed as sent up from the Lower House.

With regard to the Bill standing fifth on the Order, namely, the Press Law Amendment Bill, Mr. Kanimuchi, Government Delegate, explained that the changes made in the original bill by the Special Committee in the House of Representatives after elaborate scrutiny and close investigation, were that the power of suspending a journal for a week should be replaced by the suspension of the incriminated matter only. The Government had introduced the Bill with full conviction that the limitations contemplated by it were proper, still no objection would be raised if the changes suggested by the Committee of the Lower House were passed, for it appeared that the provisions of the revised Law would enable the authorities to attain the object contemplated by the Press Law.

Major-General Kodama observed that the Criminal Code provided for "Offences against the Imperial House," whereas the present Bill contains the phrase, "to impair the dignity of the Imperial House." He wished to know why terms different from those of the Criminal Code were employed, and why the punishment was made lighter than that provided in the Code.

Mr. Kanmuchi replied that the Bill referred to cases not falling within the category of offences against the Imperial House referred to in the Criminal Code, and that all offences coming under that category should of course be treated in accordance with the Criminal Code.

Major-General Kodama asked what was meant by "social order."

The Government Delegate replied that as the terms "injurious to public peace," or "injurious to public tranquillity and good order" were too wide, they had been changed in the present Bill so as to refer to social order, in which no element of politics was involved; as, for instance, the act of instigating labourers to strike.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee of nine, nominated by the President.

The session was adjourned until the 8th inst., and the House rose at 12.55 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.20 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Government Bill for amending the Law of Public Meeting and Political Association. Second Reading.
- 2.—Bill relating to the amendment of the Local System of Administration for Gun. Continuation of the First Reading.
- 3.—Bill for amending the Local Government System for Cities and Prefectures. Continuation of First Reading.
- 4.—Bill for adopting special measures with regard to the Local Land Tax to be levied in the localities devastated by inundations. Continuation of First Reading.
- 5.—Bill for making alterations in the boundary line between Chiba and Ibaraki prefectures. Continuation of First Reading.
- 6.—Bill for altering the boundaries between Hiroshima and Okayama prefectures and also those of certain Gun in the latter prefecture. First Reading.
- 7.—Bill for amending the limits of Gun in Saitama prefecture. First Reading.
- 8.—Agriculture Encouragement Bill. First Reading.
- 9.—Bill for amending the Law of taxation for brewing sake. First Reading.
- 10.—Bill relating to the Amendment of the Law of Taxation for brewing sake for domestic use.
- 11.—A Project of Law embodying amendments in the Private Railway Construction Law.
- 12.—Bill for cancelling some provisions in the Law relating to Registration Fees.
- 13.—Railway Construction Law Amendment Bill.

With regard to the first Bill on the Order, Mr. Tanizawa Ryuzo urged that the last clause of Art. II., as revised by the Committee, should be restored in the sense of the existing Law, and that Art. III. be changed, so as to necessitate the obtaining of police sanction, instead of merely giving notice to the police and obtaining their acknowledgment of the notice.

Being questioned by the President as to the exact revisions that he proposed, he replied that he desired to have Art. II. restored to the terms of the existing Law, and the "Receipt of the Police Authorities" in Art. III., changed to "police sanction." Articles IV. and V. he would leave as they were now, and the "Political Association" specified in Art. XVIII. should be required to provide a Register of its members.

The revised Articles II., III., and XVIII. were taken together as subjects of debate.

Mr. Kimura Seitaro proposed that the word "women" be added after "immature youths," in Art. V.

Articles I., II., III., and IV. were passed as amended by the Committee, Mr. Tanizawa's amendments being rejected. The insertion of the words "Students and teachers in Government and Public Schools" was rejected.

Articles from VI. to XXX. were passed as amended by the Committee.

The Bill standing second on the Order, provided that Urban or Rural Headmen be appointed by election, and that the special electoral privileges conferred on large landed proprietors (*Ojinushi*) be rescinded. The Second Reading of the Bill was voted unanimously.

The Bill standing third on the Order was passed without dissent. Its purport was simply that Cities and Prefectures be recognised as administrative divisions of the country.

With regard to the Bill standing fourth on the Order, Mr. Otake remarked that, although the Government had insisted upon the absence of any necessity to pass such a measure so long as the Land Tax Laws were in force, yet these laws having proved regrettably insufficient to meet exigencies or calamities, the adoption of special provisions relating to the Local Land Tax became essential, in view of the late disasters from earthquake and inundations.

Mr. Kokure, in view of the fact that the Bill provided for remission of the Land Tax in years of scarcity, asked whether the tax was to be remitted in every locality where famine might occur in future.

Mr. Otake replied that he had not intended any reference to future famine.

Mr. Megata, Government Delegate, explained that the Central Relief Fund Law would answer the purpose of aiding the people in times of disaster. Its efficacy had recently been proved

by the expenditure of 2,190,000 *yen* for distribution among the sufferers by inundations.

Mr. Otake contended that the outlay by the Government last year, to the extent of 2,190,000 *yen*, had been barely sufficient for the construction of temporary huts and for providing food for sufferers. It had no connexion whatever with the Land Tax.

The Bill was passed by the House.

The fifth Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee for revision.

The Bill standing sixth on the Order was vehemently opposed by Mr. Wada Hikojiro, who denounced its introducer as a man attempting to deceive another in broad daylight. The proposed change of the boundaries was utterly incompatible with the geographical position of the prefectures involved.

The Bill was rejected.

The discussion of the seventh Bill on the Order was adjourned.

With regard to the Bill standing eighth on the Order, Mr. Okuta explained that the object was to promote agriculture. Agriculture in Japan has made conspicuously little progress owing, among other causes, to the imperfection of the agricultural laws in general. No marked advance could be looked for if this industry were left to the discretion of the people alone.

Art. I.—The prime objects of this Law are to provide the means of irrigation and drainage, to construct new embankments and reservoirs; reclaim uncultivated woods, fields, marshes, and swamps, and to prevent drought and inundation; with a view to the development of agricultural industry.

Art. II.—In case that rice-fields for which scarcely any means of irrigation exist, and which are constantly liable to drought, be found to extend over several Districts, and in case a stream or river available for purposes of irrigation be found in the vicinity of such fields, the extent to which it may be used for irrigation shall be investigated; and upon an application being forwarded by the people after mutual deliberation, or upon a report from the Local Authorities, the work of leading the water for the purposes of irrigation may be undertaken with the sanction of the Minister of Home Affairs, and main channels for that purpose may be constructed.

Art. III.—If there be no suitable stream or river in the neighbourhood, so that the fields are constantly exposed to the danger of drought, the possibilities of irrigation shall be investigated by reference to the geographical position, and the work of constructing reservoirs may be undertaken, as prescribed in the preceding Article.

Art. IV.—In case that wet and dry fields exposed to injury from stagnant water, are found to cover one or several Districts, and in case it is considered that damage occurring from such a cause may be avoided by making drains for removing the water, or by constructing new embankments, the limits of such damage shall be investigated, and upon application being made by the people after conference, or upon a detailed report being forwarded by the Local Authorities, the work of drawing off the water or constructing embankments may be carried out with the sanction of the Minister of Home Affairs.

Art. V.—As regards the expenses incurred in connexion with Art. II. or Art. IV., not less than two-thirds of the same shall be borne by the people.

Art. VI.—When works undertaken as specified in Art. II. or Art. IV. have been completed, the value of the lands comprising the wet and dry fields which have been furnished with the means of irrigation, shall be revised within five years and the land tax correspondingly increased. As to the rate of such increase, it shall be on the basis of five-hundredths of the expenses incurred by Government.

NOTE.—The rate may be changed according to circumstances, but no work shall be commenced where there is no prospect of a permanent increase of taxation to the extent of three-hundredths of the Government's outlay.

Art. VII.—The share of taxes to be borne according to the value of land, as prescribed in the foregoing article, shall be determined by a District Assembly, or by an Assembly of several Districts combined, in the places where irrigation has been effected, and sanction shall be given by the Finance Department, after direct inspection of all such places by the officials. In cases where no perceptible difference is deemed to exist in respect of enhanced value, the average share of tax to be borne by each locality shall be levied on the basis of the former value of the land.

Art. VIII.—Undertakings for leading or drain-

ing water shall be limited to the construction of main channels. Branches shall be left to be constructed by individuals. Reservoirs shall in no case be constructed without embankments, and the cost of the land used for that purpose, or for water-courses, shall be borne by the people.

Art. IX.—All repairs shall be made by the people; but if repairs be neglected, the work shall be undertaken by the Government, the expenses being levied from the people.

Art. X.—In case the construction of a reservoir or an embankment, or the opening of a channel for draining off stagnant water, be considered necessary with a view to the reclamation of waste moors, fields, marshes, and swamps, the geographical position of the land to be reclaimed, as well as the prospect of success, shall be investigated, and all the works in connection therewith shall be carried out by Government upon application being made by the people. But more than two-thirds of the expenses must be borne by the latter.

Art. XI.—A proper period of "hoing" shall be allowed in the case of land reclaimed as prescribed in the foregoing article, and the value of the land shall be fixed at the end of the term, when the land tax is to be levied in accordance with the Land Tax Regulations. The amount, however, shall not fall below the profit gained at the expense of the Government.

Art. XII.—If the land specified in the foregoing Article be not reclaimed by the people within the Hoing Term, it shall be purchased by the Government at its original value in the case of land belonging to the people, or restored to Government in the case of Government land, so that it may be tilled, sold, or leased. All contracts concerning the original value of land, and also concerning the provisions of this Article, shall be settled prior to commencing the work, and a deed having been duly executed, no objection can be subsequently raised. In that case, however, the expenses specified in Art. X., shall not be returned.

Art. XIII.—All waste land required for carrying out the provisions of this Law may be appropriated in accordance with the Land appropriation Law.

Art. XIV.—The maximum expenses that may be required for the enforcement of this Law shall be one million *yen*, and the estimates as planned by the Home Department shall be included in the Engineering Expenses, and presented to the Imperial Diet.

APPENDIX.

Art. XV.—This Law shall not be applicable to Hokkaido or Formosa.

Art. XVI.—This Law shall be put into operation from the 1st of April in the 31st year of *Meiji*, (1898).

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee of nine for investigation.

The ninth and tenth Bills were taken together for discussion. These Bills provide that the amount of *sake* brewed for domestic use shall not exceed one *koku* a year, and that the licence fee shall be two *yen*.

The Bills were handed to a Committee.

The 11th, 12th, and 13th Bills were similarly treated.

The House rose at 4.50 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 8TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.30 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Leave of Absence for Marquis Shotai and Mr. Sekita.
- 2.—Government Bill relating to the Formosa Bank. First Reading.
- 3.—Bill relating to the manner of collecting shooting Licence Fees.
- 4.—Public Undertakings Finance Law Amendment Bill.
- 5.—Bill with regard to the Inspection of Sires for Stud Purposes.

The Bill standing first on the Order was passed without dissent.

With regard to the Bill standing Second on the Order, namely the Formosa Bank Bill, Mr. Soyeda, Government Delegate, explained that the necessity of organizing some machinery to facilitate the circulation of money in Formosa, simultaneously with the island's economic development, could hardly be questioned. Moreover, the conditions existing in Formosa being of a special character, affairs there ought to be managed strictly in accordance with the laws applying to Japan proper. Owing to the absence of means for facilitating the circulation of money in the new territory, the people were obliged to pay exorbitant interest on all their pecuniary transactions; and profitable enterprise had fallen, for the most part, into the hands of foreigners. The

only course for the Japanese to pursue in Formosa was to establish a bank, if they desired to promote productive industries in the island.

Mr. Murata asked whether this project would not bring other speculators into the same field. He further remarked that justice and impartiality should be strictly observed in the establishment of the Formosa Bank, and that nothing should be allowed in the nature of placing the shares in the hands of selected individuals, as had hitherto been the case in all banking enterprise.

The Government Delegate replied that not only would impartiality be guaranteed, but the Bank would be a conjoint enterprise of both Japanese and Formosans.

Mr. Obata asked the reason of unregistered notes payable at sight while convertible silver notes are in circulation.

The Delegate replied that the silver notes in question did not circulate freely, and that the issue of special bank-notes was absolutely necessary to promote the circulation of money. Questioned whether silver monometallism was to be adopted in Formosa, he replied to the effect that the circulation of subsidiary silver coins of fifty *sen* would in no way be objectionable.

Mr. Funakoshi inquired whether, if the bank-notes in question were presented for exchange against gold, the exchange could be refused. The Delegate said that it could under the provisions of the 9th Article.

A period of one week was allowed for the investigation of the Bill by a Special Committee.

With regard to the Bill standing third on the Order, Mr. Megata, Government Delegate, explained that greater convenience could be secured both to Government and people, if the Shooting License Fees were allowed to be paid in stamps.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

The fourth Bill on the Order related to a question of accounts. It was handed to a Special Committee.

Viscount Enomoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, addressed the House, with reference to the 5th Bill, as follows:—

"It is clear, without any explanation from me, that the improvement of horses is necessary, and that the inspection of sires required for stud purposes is of the greatest importance as a step toward that improvement. The Government had directed earnest efforts to obtaining first-class horses, but has not been able to accomplish its purpose in the face of the keen and ever growing demand on the part of private individuals. The present condition of affairs renders it absolutely necessary to establish a proper method of control, with a view to procuring a greater number of stud horses. It is true that horses and cattle for stud purposes were subjected to control by Imperial Ordinance in the 18th year of *Meiji*, but the methods adopted for the purpose being unsuitable, and not of uniform strictness, no satisfactory results have been attained. The Bill I have now introduced is intended to correct these defects, inasmuch as it provides that a Commission shall be established for managing the matter on really practical lines, so that the object of improving horses in general may be unmistakably promoted.

Mr. Nishimura asked why the Bill was to be enforced from the 31st year of *Meiji*. The Government Delegate replied that the delay was attributable to financial considerations.

Baron Suyematsu had been informed that in France stud horses are placed under the charge of people in the various provinces. He desired to know whether any similar method would be adopted in Japan.

Mr. Fujita, Government Delegate, admitted the justice of the comment, but said that the Government did not intend to follow the example of France.

On being asked what amount of expense would be required to carry out the proposed measure, he replied that about six thousand *yen* would suffice for the present.

Mr. Fujimura remarked that the sum of six thousand *yen* referred to outlays by the Treasury,

but from what source would the local expenses be supplied?

The Delegate answered that the six thousand *yen* would be distributed among the various localities for travelling expenses and other miscellaneous outlays, the salaries of officers being excepted.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

The House rose at 11.40 a.m.

The principal articles in the Formosa Bank Law are as follows:—

Art. I.—The Formosa Bank shall be a joint stock corporation.

Art. III.—The period of operation of the Formosa Bank shall be twenty years from the date of the permission for its establishment. The term may be prolonged should an application in that sense be forwarded with the consent of a general meeting of shareholders, and should the Government grant permission.

Art. IV.—The capital of the Formosa Bank shall be not less than five million *yen*.

Art. V.—The following business shall be undertaken by the Bank:—

1. Discounting bills and other commercial notes.
2. Remittances of money and remittances on account of goods.
3. Collecting notes for commercial companies or merchants with whom transactions are habitually conducted.
4. Issuing loans on the security of fixed or movable property and opening credits.
5. Receiving deposits of money of all descriptions, and opening credits.
6. Taking or receiving on deposit gold and silver coins, precious metals, and bonds of all descriptions.
7. The sale and purchase of bullion.
8. Agency work for other banks.

Art. IX.—The Formosa Bank is required to provide by way of security for its issues of unregistered notes payable at sight, a corresponding amount of gold and silver coins and bullion. All issues of such over and above the amount of the specie reserve, shall be subject to a tax at the rate of 5 per cent. annually.

The principal points in the Law for the inspection of sires for stud purposes, are as follow:—

1. No sire shall be allowed to be used for stud purposes unless it has been duly inspected according to Law, and unless its qualifications have been certified.
2. The certificate of qualifications shall be valid for one year.
3. Any person who employs for stud purposes a sire that has failed to obtain a qualification certificate, or a sire the certificate of which has become invalid or been suspended, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five *yen* and not more than fifty *yen*.

The amendment proposed in the Regulations for the construction of Private Railways is as follows:—

Art. XXIX.—In case passenger fares, or rates of freight, or rules for transport are to be determined or altered, the sanction of the Minister of Communications must be obtained. The third-class passenger fares and freights, however, shall not exceed the following rates:—1.5 *sen* per mile for a journey of over 8 miles; 2 *sen* per mile for a journey under 8 miles; 3 *sen* per mile for a special journey. When rates are to be increased within the limits thus prescribed, notice must be posted at least two weeks previously.

MONDAY, MARCH 8TH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.30 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Bill relating to the Inspection of Silk-worm Eggs, Continuation of First Reading.
- 2.—Railway Construction Law Amendment Bill. Continuation of First Reading.
- 3.—Bill for granting permission to a Private Railway Company for the Construction of a Railway included in the State programme.
- 4.—Bill relating to Military Travelling Expenses.
- 5.—Bill for the Control of Arms and Ammunition.
- 6.—Bill for Police Supervision.
- 7.—Bill for abolishing the Peace Preservation Regulations.
- 8.—Bill relating to the collection of National Taxes.
- 9.—Bill for adoption of special measures with regard to Taxes in the Localities visited by the recent Earthquake.
- 10.—Representation relating to the Abolition of the Law of Premonition.
- 11.—Bill for amending Law No. 4 of the 28th year of Meiji.
- 12.—Bill with regard to the control of Fertilizers.
- 13.—Representation for altering the period of the Fiscal Year.

The revisions suggested by the Committee in the first Bill on the Order are as follow:—

No silk-worm eggs shall be prepared from cocoons so feeble or thin that the weight thereof in proportion to the total standard weight of 100 does not exceed 80 in the case of Spring Cocoons, and 60 in the case of Summer and Autumn Cocoons.

Art. VII.—No silk-worm eggs not bearing a stamp attesting their quality shall be sold or exchanged in the localities where this Law is enforced.

Art. XII.—Half the amount of expenses to be incurred for the inspection of silk-worm eggs shall be borne by the Treasury, Hokkaido and Okinawa prefecture being excepted.

Art. XIV.—Any person violating Article VII. shall be liable to a fine of not less than five *yen* and not more than fifty *yen*.

With regard to the above, Mr. Higashio, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that alterations had been suggested in the Bill to the effect that one-half of the expenses should be borne by the Treasury instead of the whole being imposed upon the people, and that silk worm's eggs which were originally collected for scientific purposes should also be subjected to rigorous inspection in case they were sold.

Mr. Komatsu declared himself strongly opposed to the Bill, on the ground that it was destined to inspire excessive confidence in the powers of the law and the Government. The introducer, as well as the supporters, of the Bill seemed to be of opinion that in this matter success could be achieved only by reliance on the power of the Government, in the same way as the ignorant people of old had depended upon the grace of heaven for success in all their enterprises, especially in times of famine and drought. To attempt the development of the silk-rearing industry by the proposed law would be a serious error, and a cry of failure would surely be heard on all sides within three years after the enforcement of the law. The interference of law in men's business or occupation should be made only where freedom from error was perfectly guaranteed by scientific principles and practical experience. If the Bill was based on a mere theory of its proposer, as it would seem to be, it ought to be rejected with all possible condemnation. Some held that a cocoon formed by two silk worms was more healthy than that formed by one. In truth, the principles underlying the inspection of silk-worms were far from being settled scientifically, and it must not be forgotten that inspection touched the interests of the sericulturist to the extent of several thousands of *yen*. Could inspectors be expected to proceed honestly despite the paltry salaries they were to receive? A new and most dangerous form of disease, to be called "Inspectors," would have to be added to the list of risks attending the business.

Mr. Fujita, Government Delegate, replied that the problem of inspection had been investigated for several years, and was familiar to all concerned in the matter; and that the methods of inspection proposed were based on theory and experience.

Mr. Komatsu remarked that the silk of Japan having lost much of its reputation in the markets of Europe and America, owing to inferiority in the methods of its manufacture, measures for improvement were absolutely necessary.

The Bill was carried to its second Reading, and, after some discussion, was passed as revised by the Committee.

The Bill standing second on the Order, as amended by the Committee, provided that a railway be established between Tokyo and Nagoya through Hachioji, Kofu in Yamana-shi, and Suwa in Nagano, *via* Chikuma *gun*. Referring to this Bill, Mr. Nakano pointed out that the necessity of a line between Kanagawa and Hachioji was beyond question, in consideration of the fact that engineering expenses to the amount of twenty-seven million *yen* had been imposed upon the people for the construction of the Central Railway, and that any alteration in the original Bill would impose all the difficult enterprises on the shoulders of the Government, thus increasing the burden of the people to an enormous extent.

Mr. Takeichi urged that the Bill should be altered so as to fix the starting-point of the

Eastern Section of the Central Railway at Tokyo instead of Kanagawa.

The Bill was passed as revised by the Committee.

With respect to the third item on the Order, Mr. Mochizuki asserted the desirability of maintaining the proposed railway as a Government undertaking. Instead of leaving it to private enterprise, despite the fact that the estimates of sixty million *yen*, prescribed by law for the First Term of Construction, had already been found insufficient for the contemplated work.

Mr. Hatano expressed strong doubts as to the policy pursued by the Government with regard to railways. In the 25th year of Meiji, the Government seemed to have acted upon the policy of purchasing private railways, while, in the 27th and 28th years of Meiji, it had changed its course, probably on account of the war, and had adopted, if rumours were true, schemes for the sale of its railways. He wanted to know whether the Government had introduced the Bill really in consideration of public advantage and convenience, or whether it had been induced to present it simply because of applications having been received for permission to undertake the enterprise. In the latter case, he demanded the name of the projector and company.

Mr. Suzuki, Government Delegate, replied that the Government had no disposition to act on its own discretion, but was determined to do everything by the light of public opinion and in obedience to the tendency of the time. As regards the applicants for railway charters, permission would, of course, be given only to such as were trustworthy.

Mr. Orita urged the House to vote in favour of this line as a private enterprise.

Mr. Mochizuki stated that the proposed railway being a portion of the undertakings connected with the Central Railway, there should be no objection to entrusting it to private enterprise, especially as the length of the line was only forty miles.

The Bill was passed in its original form.

The fourth item on the Order was also passed without discussion. It was a Bill providing that with regard to travelling expenses to be paid to soldiers in the country in the event of war or emergency, an order for pre-payment may be issued to the Headmen of Cities, Towns and Districts, who will immediately cash it.

With regard to the fifth item, Mr. Terahara, Government Delegate, explained that the Law for the control of Arms and Ammunition having been established in the 5th and 17th years of Meiji, had become quite incompatible with the practical requirements of the day, and that they ought to be changed as they had special connection with the Law of Premonition.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee of eighteen, nominated by the President. It ran as follows:—

LAW FOR THE CONTROL OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Art. I.—The term "Arms" used in this Law shall mean rifles, swords, spears, and the like, and the term "Ammunition," gunpowder, percussion caps, fuses, and other substances of a combustible nature.

Art. II.—No arms and ammunition shall be manufactured or imported outside the limits defined by Special Ordinance.

Art. III.—No articles containing swords or rifles nor any arms the external form of which has been changed, shall be carried about by any person.

Art. IV.—Any gendarme or police officer may, if he deems it necessary, inspect the arms or ammunition possessed by any person.

Art. V.—All necessary rules with regard to the following items shall be established, by Ordinance:

1. The possession, manufacture, import, or cession, or use of arms and ammunition.
2. The preservation or transportation of ammunition and other methods of dealing with the same.
3. The position and construction of godowns for ammunition.

Art. VI.—The Minister of Home Affairs or the Minister of Colonization, may, if he deems it necessary for the maintenance of public peace and tranquillity, restrict or prohibit the cession, transport, or conveyance of arms and ammunition for a certain period of time and within certain limits.

Art. VII.—Any person violating Art. II. shall be liable to major imprisonment for a term of not less than two months and not more than two years, and also to a fine of not less than twenty *yen* and not more than two hundred *yen*, besides the confiscation of the articles in question.

Any person violating Articles III. or VI. shall be liable to major imprisonment for not less than one month and not more than one year, or to a fine of not less than five *yen* and not more than one hundred *yen*, and the materials found in his possession shall be confiscated.

As to the Bill standing sixth on the Order, Mr. Terahara, Government Delegate, explained that it was closely related to the Law of Premonition, but differed from it considerably in judicial spirit and scope, the existing Law being restricted to political incidents.

The Bill provided that Police Supervision should be enforced against the following persons:

1. Those who have attempted to commit murder, robbery, incendiarism, kidnapping, seizure of money or property by force or intimidation, wounding by beating, or who have instigated, or assisted, to commit such crimes, but who have been acquitted or declared innocent by a Law Court on account of insufficient evidence.

2. Those who have disturbed the occupation of others, having no fixed abode or business of their own, or who have interrupted meetings organised by other persons.

3. Those who have threatened to take away the goods of others by force.

4. Those who have unreasonably demanded pecuniary assistance from others, or wandered about as beggars.

5. Those who have been engaged in secret prostitution, or acted as pimps or panders, or used gestures to that purport.

6. Those who do not possess the means of acquiring their own subsistence, and fail to obtain any surties as to personal character.

Mr. Tanisawa remarked that the police supervision contemplated by the Bill represented a system of greater severity than that of the present Law of Premonition, as even offences of common assault would subject their perpetrators to police surveillance. He wanted to know the standard by which such a law had been framed.

The Government Delegate replied that offences of common assault, as indicated by Mr. Tanisawa, constituted only a solitary example. The Bill was intended to enforce police surveillance over persons who, though acquitted by a court of law in consequence of failure to achieve a crime, were deemed likely to repeat the attempt. The Law of Premonition dealt with actual or contemplated offences only, but the Bill under consideration was intended to control persons that attempted to interfere with the liberty of others.

Mr. Suzuki Jyubi doubted whether the punishments indicated by the Law did not fall within the limits prescribed by the Penal Code. In that case a second penalty might be inflicted for one and the same offence.

Mr. Terahara replied that the penalties to be imposed lay beyond the limits of the Penal Code.

Mr. Suzuki urged that it would be most improper to punish, at the hands of the police authorities, persons not held guilty by the Penal Code.

The seventh and tenth items on the Order were together submitted to a Special Committee.

As to the ninth Bill on the Order, Mr. Megata, Government Delegate, explained that the special measures to be adopted for the collection of taxes, as embodied in this Bill, would apply exclusively to Akita and Iwate prefectures, which had suffered considerably by the earthquake of August of the 29th year of *Meiji*.

Remarks having been made by the same Delegate as to the impossibility of applying the Central Relief Fund Law to localities devastated by earthquake, the Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee.

The 11th Bill, which provided for the cancelling of an article in the Law relating to Private Railway Companies, was similarly dealt with.

With regard to the Bill standing 12th on the Order, Mr. Nagura asked the introducer whether sardines prepared directly for manure in localities along the coast, would be subjected to the inspection of officers. Mr. Fukuda

replied that among articles of manure, sardines were seldom found to be adulterated, and that therefore they were not included in the scope of the present law.

The Bill was handed to a Committee.

Mr. Kosaka, explaining the Representation that stood thirteenth on the Order, said that, the 1st of April being fixed as the beginning of each fiscal year, according to the Law of Accounts now in operation, the session of the Imperial Diet had to be commenced in November or December and closed in March of the following year. The time so set apart, however, being the most busy period of the year, as it involved the fall and the early spring, the duration of the session fixed by the Constitution had to be contracted on account of holidays in the interim, thus causing not a little inconvenience to the Diet. The Bill was handed to a Committee of nine.

The House rose at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.15 a.m. the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Leave of Absence for Baron Shimazu.
- 2.—Bill relating to the Preservation of Old Temples and Shrines.
- 3.—Government Bill for amending the Railway Construction Law (sent-up from the Lower House).
- 4.—Bill with regard to the Law for the Prevention of Epidemics. First Reading.
- 5.—Petition with regard to the Restoration of Pensions, etc.
- 6.—Petition for granting pecuniary donations to the families of men killed in war after the 7th year of *Meiji*.
- 7.—Petition for abating the local land tax.
- 8.—Petition for constructing the Uetsu Railway in the First Term.
- 9.—Petition for appropriating a portion of the Chinese Indemnity to form a Capital Fund for Common Education.
- 10.—Petition with regard to the Preservation of Ancient Temples and Shrines.
- 11.—Petition for the delivery of Government Rice for sale.
- 12.—Petition relating to the establishment of Rules for the Control of the Sale of Adulterated Fertilizers.

Marquis Hachisuka, Minister of Education, spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen, I desire to reply to the Questions put to me by Viscount Tani and Mr. Kubota, with regard to Educational Conferences held recently. The introducers of the Question seem to be of opinion that the Imperial Ordinance issued at the end of last year with regard to Rules for convening a High Educational Conference is very imperfect. They desire to ascertain whether the Government is inclined to correct such defects, so as to bring education to a better condition. Mr. Kubota criticises the Rules as embodied in the Ordinance, and even condemns them as too narrow to be submitted for discussion by educationists at large. I, too, am inclined to believe that consultation with learned and experienced men is absolutely necessary for educational administration, but as education is of very wide scope, any attempt to procure advice from all interested in it, would surely be attended with no small difficulty, although the propounders of the Question think differently, and suggest that Superintendents of Police, and Chiefs of Prefectural Bureaux, together with all others concerned in the problem, should be assembled for the purpose of determining the policy of education so that it shall be adapted to the state of local affairs. They consider that step essential to secure progress in education. The policy of the Educational Department, however, does not extend to such wide dimensions. The Department has to be satisfied with consulting the views entertained by the Directors of Government and Public Schools, and employing them as guides in educational administration. With regard to the fact that our conference was held with closed doors, various criticisms appear to have been evoked, but I am persuaded that as the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing my enquiries only, it ought to have been conducted in private, as directed by the rules. Last year's Imperial Ordinance has not yet gone into operation. Should any inconvenient features be discovered at the time of its practical enforcement, the Government will not hesitate to make all necessary revisions, and the

utmost discretion will be exercised in the election of members of Council."

Mr. Kubota expressed himself profoundly grateful for the courtesy shown by the Minister of Education, in contrast with the perfunctoriness of the former Minister, who had given a brief reply in writing only a few days prior to the close of the session. Apart from this, however, he wanted to know whether the present scheme for the establishment of a High Educational Council was based simply on the views of the Government or on public opinion. If the Minister of Education really desired to make himself familiar with the general views of those interested in education, the plan resorted to last year would never answer the purpose. History showed plainly that no benefit could be derived in matters of education by consulting with only one class of persons.

The Minister of Education replied that he had framed the rules for the Council on the basis of public opinion.

The first item on the Order was passed without dissent.

The Project of Law relating to the Preservation of Old Temples and Shrines is to the effect that buildings and treasures of Temples and Shrines, to be preserved by aid from the Treasury, are to be selected by the Minister of Home Affairs from among those calculated to serve the purpose of historical reference, or that are of excellent construction, or have a special historical origin; that treasures kept in shrines or temples such as serve the purpose of historical reference or are calculated to contribute to the reputation of the country in consequence of the excellence of their make, may be determined by the same Minister as qualified to be considered national treasures; that buildings for whose preservation aid is given by the Treasury, and which are specified by the Home Minister, and also national treasures, must not be sold, bought, transferred, exchanged, or mortgaged, and cannot be seized for debt. Further, that the repairs of buildings or treasures shall be superintended by Local Governors under the control of the Home Minister, and that buildings and treasures whose sale, &c., are forbidden, shall be kept by the Head Priests of the respective temples or shrines under the control of the Home Minister; that the same Minister shall be invested with power to order, even compulsorily, the exhibition of national treasures at museums, in which case aid shall be given by the Treasury to the temple or shrine owning such national treasures. That the preservation fund shall be included in the Budget every year. That an overseer who steals or replaces by a substitute any national treasure under his care, or sells, exchanges, or transfers such treasure, shall be punished with minor imprisonment, that when a national treasure or a specified building placed under his care is lost, damaged, or consumed by fire owing to his negligence, he shall be made to pay a fine ranging from 50 to 500 *yen*; that when a national treasure placed in a museum suffers a similar fate through the negligence of an overseer, the Treasury shall make good the damage, should not the overseer be competent to discharge that obligation. That any one who wittingly buys, &c., a national treasure or a building specified by the Home Minister, shall come under Art. CCCXCLX, of the Criminal Code. That even private treasures may receive aid when they are deemed qualified to be considered national treasures, and when their owners exhibit them in museums; and, finally, that places of celebrated scenic beauty or of historic fame may come under the Law, though not belonging to Temples or Shrines.

With regard to this Bill, Viscount Soga in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that he had prescribed the amount to be spent, inserting it in Article XVI., despite the Government's objection, but that all the amendments had been agreed to by Government. Article XVI. would now read as follows:—

"The amount of subsidy to be defrayed out of Treasury for purposes of preservation as prescribed in this Law shall be 150,000 or 200,000 *yen* a year."

Mr. Tajiri, Government Delegate, objected to this revision, on the ground that no surplus existed in the Budget for the 30th fiscal year.

Baron Date asked whether the Government intended to intimate that it was unwilling to pay the money although it had introduced the Bill.

The Delegate replied that although the Home

Department had 50,000 *yen* to spare, no amount in excess of that sum could be defrayed.

Baron Date wanted to ascertain the sense of the words "precious things of the country," and was answered by Mr. Nakamura, Government Delegate, that they referred to excellent buildings, admirable works of art, and all other things preserved in Buddhist temples and Shinto Shrines under the name of *Ho-motsu*, which were of rare workmanship or quality.

The most prominent amendments suggested by the Committee were that the punishment of major imprisonment for a term of from two to five years should be inflicted upon any one that stole, destroyed, or made away with any of the precious articles placed under his charge; that appeal might be made from the decision of a Law Court with regard to the fines of from fifty to five hundred *yen* imposed in the event of the loss or destruction of the articles referred to.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10TH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.25, the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Coinage Bill. Continuation of First Reading.
- 2.—Bill for providing a special Fund for Coinage Adjustment.
- 3.—Bill for amending the Regulations with regard to Convertible Notes, as promulgated by Notification No. 35 of the 18th year of Meiji. Continuation of First Reading.
- 4.—Bill relating to the Amendment of Notification No. 14 of the 18th year of Meiji.
- 5.—Bill for rescinding Notification No. 35 of the 12th year of Meiji.

Mr. Motoda, in the capacity of Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported in favour of Supplementary General Budget No. 2 and also Special Budget No. 2 for the 30th fiscal year, relating to Formosan Finance.

With regard to the first item on the Order, namely, the Coinage Bill, Mr. Takekomi, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that after several conferences for the investigation of the Bill, the Committee had approved it by a majority, as it stood.

Mr. Otake Kwanichi expressed doubts as to the propriety of introducing an extraordinary change in the coinage system of the country, on the basis of an indemnity which could not be counted as an asset. It was true that Count Matsukata, Minister of Finance, had declared the opportunity now offering for a radical change of the coinage system to be such as might not be obtained more than once in a thousand years. But the speaker failed to follow that assertion. The excess of imports last year amounted to fifty-six million *yen*. If that anomaly were to continue for two or three years, the gold reserve would be exhausted, and the situation would present cause for grave anxiety.

Mr. Tajiri, Government Delegate, replied that the receipt of the indemnity from China constituted a unique opportunity for providing a gold reserve. No considerable store of gold could be amassed without the indemnity, as had been already intimated by the Minister for Finance. The excess of imports, if it continued for some years at the rate developed last year, could hardly fail to endanger the Treasury reserves. But that fact would remain the same with either the gold or the silver standard. Japan's exports had exceeded her imports during the past ten years, with the exception of last year, and the tendency was still in that direction. The augmentation of imports and the development of industrial enterprise would not be attended by immediate profits, but the advantages accruing from such a state of affairs must manifest themselves after from three to five years. Moreover, fluctuations in rates of exchange would soon disappear, and with the termination of the abnormal conditions after the late war, the country would certainly revert to its former state of increasing exports.

Mr. Otake asked whether the resources of the country would be sufficient to maintain gold monometallism. "Of course," was the reply of the Government Delegate.

Mr. Taguchi remarked that, although the Government had announced its possession of 109,000,000 *yen* in gold, yet that sum now formed the specie reserve of the Nippon Bank.

It represented outlays already made on account of the Treasury. The fact that this specie reserve was held by the Nippon Bank, resulted from its over-issue of convertible notes. It is equivalent to holding specie as security for debts contracted. The problem of a change of standard being of the greatest moment, there was no necessity to attempt its solution in these eventful years of the country's existence. Still less reason was there for such a step when it was considered that imports greatly exceeded exports in the foreign trade. The experience of the various countries of Europe showed that the adoption of gold monometallism had resulted in a considerable fall in the prices of commodities; heavy losses to the agricultural and industrial population, and disadvantage to the export trade. Japan, too, would be doomed to the same fate if she were to change her monetary standard. She would lose by adopting the gold system many of the advantages that she had hitherto secured by virtue of the silver standard. The bimetallic system had indeed failed to be adopted by the nations of Europe and America. But should the gold-price of silver appreciate to any sensible extent, then it would inevitably result that Japan's subsidiary silver coins would flow abroad: nothing could stop their exit. Further, any depreciation of silver below the ratio adopted would bring considerable losses to the people at large, in the same way as the Bank of Japan had sustained losses in the 15th year of *Meiji* (1872). Further, a Commission appointed to investigate the problem of coinage, seemed to have arrived at the conclusion that gold was liable to greater fluctuations in value than silver. Lastly, Mr. Taguchi urged that, while the proposed alteration in the coinage system must exercise immense influence on the affairs of the nation at large, the House was invited to pronounce a decision upon the momentous question within a few hours after the introduction of the Government's Bill.

Mr. Higashio understood that Mr. Taguchi had approved bimetalism at the ratio of 1 to 16 whereas Mr. Kurihara, another opponent of the Bill, had insisted upon the necessity of re-investigating the question, although avowing himself an advocate of gold monometallism. Mr. Amano, again, had expressed the opinion that the problem had not been solved so definitely as to a warrant Japan in adopting gold monometallism; whereas Mr. Ito opposed the Bill on the ground that it had been introduced into the House merely owing to the ambition, and in deference to the party policy, of the Matsukata's Cabinet. He wished to know with which of these Mr. Taguchi agreed.

Mr. Taguchi replied that the views of the Opposition were manifold, as he had already explained, but that he had never spoken in approval of the bimetallic standard or of the ratio of one to sixteen.

At this stage, the President announced that an urgency motion had been introduced to the effect that the Coinage Bills should be handed to a Continuing Committee of twenty-seven, nominated by the President, in accordance with Art. XXV. of Law of the Houses, so that a full report might be compiled and submitted by the commencement of the next session.

Mr. Arai, the introducer of the motion, addressed the House as follows:—The Coinage Bills now on the Order are problems of the greatest moment to the State, and I do not hesitate to say that the country's economy rests upon them. The results emanating from them may bear an important relation to the export trade, and to all the enterprises of the people. The difficulty of solving these problems exists not only in Japan, but among all nations of the world. The conclusion arrived at by the Committee appointed for the investigation of the Bills, as well as the information received from persons despatched to Europe and America for the same purpose, are, in some points, conflicting. We ought not to decide such an important question during this short session of the Diet. The country's interests forbid such precipitancy. It would be more judicious to defer the dis-

cussion until next session when the Continuing Committee will be able to furnish us with minute reports. We must remember that the problem under notice is closely connected with the welfare of forty millions of Japanese people.

Mr. Nakano opposed the motion on the ground that the question of coinage was not of recent origin, nor was it the invention of Japan, but it was familiar to all who gave any thought to economy. The Government's organization, many years ago, of a Committee for investigating the question, had not, of course, been a private undertaking. It had been done under the authority of an Imperial Ordinance. A number of eminent personages both in the Government and among the people collected information, and a considerable space of time had been spent in discussing the question. The House too recognised the importance of the problem, and had voted the expenses of the Committee. The result is the introduction of the present Bill. The consequences of this problem upon society would certainly be far reaching, but if it were left unsettled, the danger arising from such indifference would be incalculably greater. The question had already influenced the markets in London, and any step of procrastination on the part of the House would surely tend to confuse the policy that ought to be pursued in commercial transactions. It would be a matter of surprise if the representatives chosen by the people were not able to decide upon the merits of the question.

Mr. Soyeda, Government Delegate, asserted that the criticisms of the two monetary systems by men of erudition had already been exhausted, and that the only course for the House was to make a choice between the two. The respective arguments for the two systems could in no way be reconciled, and any vacillation on the part of the House would not only throw business men and financiers into confusion, but would also have the effect of producing fresh fluctuation in the relative values of the precious metals.

Mr. Komuro thought that the time had not yet come for deciding the question between gold and silver, and that great uncertainty must be felt in the presence of dissertations by men of immature knowledge, whose shallow conclusions could hardly fail to endanger the welfare of the country.

Mr. Ban considered that the Bill represented the gravest problem ever laid before the House since the opening of the Diet, and that nothing could be more indiscreet than to try to solve it within nine days after its presentation. Statistics showed that the production of silver exceeded that of gold, and the depreciation of the white metal in the future might be expected. But the market price of silver at the time of the election of the President of the United States might also be referred to as showing the undeterminable nature of the question. Little reliance could be placed on the statements of the Government Delegate, but fortunately facts furnished sufficient evidence for their guidance.

The President announced that the motion for postponement being of great importance, should be decided by closed ballot.

The result was as follows:—

For the motion	98
Against the motion	160
Invalid vote.....	1

The discussion of the original Bill was then resumed.

Mr. Shigeoka said:—For my own part, I believe that it is not yet time for Japan to adopt gold monometallism, and in this view I am confirmed by observing the condition of gold countries in the world. Is it not a fact that the alteration of the coinage system in Germany produced extraordinary effects upon the commercial communities of Europe? Bankruptcy, decline of agricultural industry, and other miserable results are to be noticed. The question of the standards had then been vehemently discussed by scientific as well as by practical men, until there resulted a union of States to maintain silver. I should like to see resolute steps taken at the ripe time, the indemnity being kept as a reserve fund for the future. The fact

that the development of our trade was effected by virtue of our silver system is undeniable, and such being the case, the converse must follow on the adoption of the gold standard. Although the Government alleges its ability to guarantee the safety of the reform by a reserve fund of 150,000,000 *yen*, yet that amount can hardly be expected to be maintained for ten years to come as a great part of it must be paid out to foreign countries. The Government purposes to raise a public loan to the amount of sixty millions *yen*, but everybody is convinced that the attempt will prove a failure under the circumstances now existing in Japan. From no point of view can I discern any reason why our coinage system should be changed."

Mr. Kawashima called attention to the following points:—

1. Wealth and power are the foundations of a country, and these foundations must be consolidated if Japan seeks to compete commercially and industrially with Western nations. Nothing can claim more earnest attention in this context than the problem of the coinage system. It is absolutely necessary for Japan to adopt a monetary standard uniform with that of all foreign nations with whom she is in close commercial connection. The silver coins of Japan have already lost much of their purchasing power, and the country is now vainly struggling in the arena of trade with the aid of the clumsy, old-fashioned, silver weapons, against nations armed with the most formidable weapon of later invention, gold. No hope of success can be entertained in such a campaign.

2. Competition will become still keener when mixed residence takes place in the 32nd year of *Meiji*. Facilities and conveniences must be afforded to our merchants for making preparations against wealthy aliens, whose object invariably is unscrupulous aggression both in politics and commerce. They are to be dreaded.

3. In order to consolidate the financial bases of the country, fluctuations in the relative values of gold and silver, which bear such a close relation to the nation's resources, must be removed.

4. A public loan should be raised in view of the extension of the national armaments, but as apprehension is felt that extraordinary changes will thereby be produced in the domestic markets the required funds may be obtained from abroad through the channel of individual enterprise after the revision of the coinage system. There is a great difference between raising a foreign loan and introducing foreign capital. The former is a matter not easy to accomplish, but as for the latter there will be no difficulty in selling Japanese bonds in foreign markets in proportion to the degree of the credit with which the Government is regarded.

5. Apprehension is also entertained that the alteration of the standard will increase the burden of the taxes, and will affect the relations between creditors and debtors. But embarrassments of that kind are not likely to be sudden or considerable. The gold-price of silver in the Bill having been fixed on the basis of the world's quotations of the two metals, the future depreciation of silver, should it occur, will not be so serious as to cause any extraordinary losses to the people. Hitherto exports to a silver-using country have been articles manufactured in imitation of foreign designs. There is every reason to suppose that should China progress and develop, she will adopt measures to manufacture for herself, and the profits now enjoyed by Japan will become a dream. The scheme for the Formosa Bank will create a power of competition with silver countries.

6. As regards funds to form a basis for the new system, there is fortunately a considerable amount from the indemnity, and the ratio between gold and silver having been fixed at one to thirty-two steps can easily be taken for dealing with the present silver currency. Anxiety has been felt by some lest the basis fund of 150,000,000 *yen* should speedily flow away to foreign countries, but such fears seem quite groundless. Japan has sufficient financial strength to avert any serious results from such perils.

The House rose at 5:35 p.m.

According to the latest census, the population of the Hawaiian Islands is as follows:—31,019 natives; 8,485 half-castes; 24,407 Japanese; 3,016 Chinese; 3,086 Americans; 2,250 British; 1,432 Germans; 101 French; 378 Norwegians; 15,297 Portuguese; 455 South Sea Islanders; 600 unscheduled; a total of 109,020—72,517 males and 36,503 females.—*Yiji Shimpō*.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Koh Chye, who was one of the prime movers in the recent 'rikisha strike at Singapore, has been deported from that colony.

The Japanese silk-merchants of Yokohama intend giving a garden-party to the foreign silk-merchants of Yokohama at an early date.

On Tuesday the much-decomposed body of a Japanese man was found floating near the N.Y.K. shipping-yard. The remains have not been identified.

On the 7th inst. Captain Kofuji and other persons of Kanagawa Prefecture, who took part in the China War, held a *shokonsai* fête at Shogunuma, Yokohama.

The Spanish flag was hoisted for the first time over the Spanish Consulate at Nagasaki on Saturday last. The Consulate is situated at Deshima in the old Dutch Consulate.

The *P. & T. Times* regrets to announce the death of Mrs. Kimi Tei, wife of the Japanese Consul at that port, which occurred on Thursday morning, the 11th inst. ult., at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Yano Fumio, once a leader of the Progressionist Party, and now Chief of the Bureau of Archives in the Imperial Household, has been nominated Minister to China, in succession to Baron Hayashi.

Three *sendo* were washed off a junk while endeavouring to anchor off Haneda-light, Shinagawa Bay, on the evening of the 8th inst. A gale was blowing at the time and nothing has since been heard of the men.

The authorities at Hongkong, says the *Naval & Military Record*, recommend an extension of the naval yard at a cost of £250,000, with a dry dock on the island. The plans are now in London. A further extension of the colony's boundaries on the mainland is expected.

Two large coal-lighters, while passing Honmoku-beach on Wednesday afternoon, were caught by the strong northerly wind then blowing, and in consequence one sank and the other had to lighten ship by throwing her cargo overboard.

An invitation has been received by the authorities to send delegates to the Seventh International Geological Congress, to be held at St. Petersburg in August next. The Government has asked the Diet to grant *yen* 18,000 for the purpose.

By a peculiar irony of fate, William Riley, the Irish seaman who is charged with biting off the third part of a fellow seaman's ear on board the *Iranian*, will be put on trial in H.B.M. Court on the 17th instant, St. Patrick's day. The jury were drawn on Wednesday.

Quite a serious affray occurred in the harbour on Wednesday afternoon between some coal-lighter coolies and the crew of the *Admiral Nakhimoff*. The vessel was being coaled when the quarrel arose, and operations had to be suspended for a time. Some of the Japanese were badly handled.

Mr. Miyoshi Taizo, ex-President of the Court of Appeal, has resumed practise at the Bar. He will apply the whole of his earnings to starting a School of Correction in which young convicts will receive a technical education and older ones be induced by force of example to forsake their evil ways.

His Excellency Ng Choy, the new Chinese Representative to the United States, is coming up from Hongkong on the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, en route to Washington. His suite comprises sixty persons. What a metamorphosis for a "native writer" in the Supreme Court of Hongkong!

The Kanagawa Police report that the body of Mr. Robert Paneth, an Austrian, was found on Sunday morning, hanging from the verandah posts of the Azuma-ya, Sugita. Only the other day the unfortunate man was in Yokohama bent on a fruitless quest for work, a task he had been engaged upon ever since he came out here from Europe some months ago. Despair at his ill-success seems to have driven him to his last sad act. He will

be buried in Yokohama Cemetery by order of the Consul of Austro-Hungary.

The *Yomiuri* strongly supports the proposal that Marquis Ito should represent Japan as special ambassador to England during the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee. We do not think, however, that there is much chance of the Marquis' going. If Japan sends anyone, it will be an Imperial Prince.

For his services while attending upon H.E. Li Hung-chang during his tour abroad, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, the Emperor has conferred upon Mr. Detring the rank of a brevet civil premier button—*T'oung-ting-tai*—which only two other foreigners have had the honour of receiving, namely the late General Gordon and Sir Robert Hart.

Yesterday (11th instant), the town of Utsunomiya suffered severely from a conflagration. The fire had its origin in the neighbourhood of the prefectural offices and spread thence to the railway, ultimately leaping the latter, and running down both sides. It commenced at 3 p.m., and was burning fiercely when the train from the north passed through the smoke and sparks at 4 p.m.

The Government has made another issue of War Bonds, to the amount of six hundred thousand *yen*, the minimum price of issue being 99.04 *yen* per bond of 100 *yen*. This is the 19th issue made under the authority of Notification No. 3, by the Department of Finance, in 1895. The total sum contemplated by that Notification was 10 million *yen*, and the amount now issued is 6,327,500 *yen*, leaving 3,672,500 *yen* to be still issued.

The editor of the *Kwutsugan*, an Osaka journal, which appeared for the first time on the 2nd ult., was condemned on the 3rd inst. in the Osaka District Court to imprisonment with hard labour for six weeks, and ordered to pay a fine of 15 *yen*, for having libelled Colonel Ota, the commandant of the Osaka Military Arsenal. In its first number, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, the paper published a report alleging that the officer had received 20,000 *yen* as a bribe from Messrs. Favre-Brandt, and it was for making this false accusation that the editor has now been sentenced to imprisonment.

On the evening of the 3rd instant, Mr. Amenomiya Keijiro invited some friends to the Imperial Hotel and outlined his plan for the Oriental Iron Manufacturing Company, which he wishes to start with a capital of *yen* 27,000,000. He said he had no intention of obstructing the Government's scheme of establishing a foundry with a capital of 4,000,000 *yen*, for since the late war the demand for iron had greatly increased. Last year, 11,000,000 *yen* worth of iron had been imported into the country, and the import would not be less than 20,000,000 *yen* worth in 1897. It was his intention to manufacture rails and iron plates, so greatly needed now-a-days, and he hoped the Government would give a subsidy to the company corresponding to 6 per cent. on its capital.

The poets, writes "The Linkman" to "Lady Betty" in *Truth*, have a magnificent opportunity. On Sunday (January 22nd), one of the most ancient churches in England was destroyed by fire, to wit the Church of Sts. Mary and Lawrence, at Bolsover, in Derbyshire. The church was built early in the thirteenth century. The fire was discovered at three in the morning, and at a quarter to five, the flames, which had completely gutted the interior, enveloped the old tower which contained the bells and the clock. Whilst the oak beams were crackling, the sparks were falling like a shower of gold, and as the fierce flames enveloped the doomed tower, the faithful bells, at five o'clock, chimed for the last time. Having done their duty, even at the point of death, as they had done it for centuries before, they fell with a crash. The "Bells of Bolsover" should furnish a worthy theme for the poet, for the story is almost as pathetic as that of Casablanca.

The new Editor of the English department of the *Yorodsu Choho* has lately been delivering a series of lay sermons principally directed towards England and its people, and at times it is difficult to discover at what he is driv-

ing. In his latest effusion he forsakes the style of writing immortalised by the gentle "Elia," and takes a flight into those regions of emotional English in which Emerson shone so conspicuously. The article is headed, "England's Greatness," and reads:—

Thy greatness, O England, is not thy own making. Thou hast not stored for thyself coals in Lancashire and iron in Yorkshire. Thy commodious harbours of Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton, etc., were not digged by thee. The warm wind that comes from the west, and the fruitful rain which it brings are brought to thy shores by a power that is not thy own. Thou wast placed in the centre of the land-hemisphere, and the whole world turns towards thee. It takes the whole world to make thee great. Thou art the world's mart, and thy wealth is the world's.

Then, thy Laws, Literature, and Religion—thy too are not all thy thinking. What were thy Hobbes, Austin and Blackstone had there not been Cæsar and Justinian for thee? What were thy Milton and Shakespeare had there not been Æschylus, Horace, and Virgil who unwittingly wrought for thee? What were thy Wyckliff, Knox and Wesleys, had there not been Isaiah, Daniel, and Paul, who preached for thee? Rome, Greece, Judea, Phœnicia,—all contributed their parts to make thee great. Thou art the product of ages of human labour, from Abraham and Homer downwards.

The world demands from thee a service which is thy due. Thy fleet ought to be employed, not merely to protect thy interest, but to right the world's wrong. Thy pluck and skill ought to be freely given to help the helpless, to rescue the perishing. Japan, too, comes to thee not to beg help of thee, but to claim from thee fellowship of brothers, which is thy honour to give and ours to receive. In all our strifes of onward progress, great is our need of thy arts, thy laws, thy institutions, thy literature as well. Be thou queenly,—gracious, meek, and true,—and thou wilt surely win a sister empire in the Pacific. Attest thy greatness by larger service to man.

The *Kobe Chronicle* makes the following pertinent remarks regarding a topic of much interest to foreigners:—

We have had brought to our attention another instance of the difficulties which beset foreign merchants in dealing with Japanese traders. A quantity of matting of a superior quality was ordered by a Kobe firm last November, delivery being fixed at end of March. The order was duly acknowledged, but nothing more was heard until a few days ago, when a letter was sent to the Japanese manufacturer asking about the goods and expressing a hope that they would be up to time. Then, and not till then, the foreign firm was told, with the usual expressions of regret, that the matting had not yet been put in hand, and so could not be completed by the end of March, as the weavers to whom the order had been given out refused to undertake the better quality goods because the commoner stuff was very much easier to make. Of course, if the weavers find that the commoner qualities pay them better, they can scarcely be blamed for refusing less remunerative work, but in this particular instance the foreign firm, being more concerned regarding quality than cost, offered prices over and above the market quotations, in order that there should be no difficulty on this score. The important point is, of course, that the Japanese manufacturer, though perfectly well aware that he could not execute the order to time, took no steps whatever either to warn the foreign firm or to ask that the order should be cancelled. Instead, he allowed things to drift until the time for delivery approached, and it was only in reply to an inquiry on the foreign side that he informed his customers that the goods could not be made. The manufacturer in question is not a new man, but a solid, substantial Japanese merchant, who may be taken as being above the average, and yet, as will be seen, his methods are no whit superior to those of the struggling trader who may have some excuse for not executing his contracts because of want of money. Then again, there is the question of quality. Here is a case where the manufacturer deliberately allows common and inferior goods to be made because they involve less trouble than those of superior quality. The result is that the inferior goods are sent abroad, doing immeasurable harm to the country's reputation for quality, and injuring trade where the better quality goods might quite possibly have encouraged it. It is perfectly certain that methods such as these, which unfortunately are only too general, must have a very serious effect in checking the expansion of the country's trade, and are well worth consideration by Japanese Chambers of Commerce.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL"
SIR,—A few years ago Mrs. Tel (Teru?) Sono, a Japanese lady, raised a considerable sum of money in England and America to found an institution for women in Tokyo. Can you enlighten the public as to the present status of this institution?

March 1st, 1897.

MESSRS. BRETT AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

A meeting of shareholders in Messrs. Brett and Company, Limited, was held on the premises, at No. 60, Main Street, Yokohama, on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. H. Bogg, Managing Director, presided, and was supported by Messrs. T. L. Brower, H. Z. Wheeler, G. Blundell, F. W. Thomas, E. Miller, C. H. Best, and T. Bachelor. Some little time elapsed ere a quorum was present, and then the formal business was announced by the Secretary reading the notice calling the meeting. After this the minutes of the last general meeting were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN then presented the accounts for the past half year. He said—I do not know that I have any remarks to make upon them. As you know, no definite idea can be given of the state of the company without taking stock, and this is only done at the end of the year, in June. I can only say that, as far as I can see, the business has gone on satisfactorily. Business seemed to be about the same, and the aerated water business has increased considerably.

A question having been raised about the stock account.

The CHAIRMAN said he could give no idea unless he had an inventory. The amount of stock, \$15,000, was the stock of last year, with the addition of what had been purchased this year.

Mr. BEST (Secretary) said that at the end of the last financial year the stock was brought over at \$20,000, but at the corresponding meeting last year it was taken at \$18,000.

The CHAIRMAN—We have deducted from the goods' account the total amount of the sales, in which were all the profits.

The CHAIRMAN proposed and Mr. BLUNDELL seconded, the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. MILLER was of a contrary opinion. He thought a mistake had been made in calling the figures put before them a statement of accounts; it was merely a trial balance taken off the ledger. He saw \$3,000 was put down to working account, but that was misleading because shareholders might think there was a credit to working account of \$3,000. It was nothing of the kind. He supposed those were the expenses of the year transferred to working account. That was not an asset, though it was put down as an asset. The total of \$35,000 did not represent assets, the total of assets was considerably less. They had to take off, to begin with, the \$3,000 he had spoken of; and their stock was wrong by, he should say, at least \$6,000; their goodwill was merely a nominal asset; the fire insurance premium for 1897 was not an asset, and \$5,000 on profit and loss account could not be brought in as an asset for it was money lost.

The CHAIRMAN—It is a statement of accounts. Mr. MILLER thought that it was rather a trial balance.

A discussion then arose upon the point as to whether it would not be better to present only one balance sheet a year, but on referring to the Articles of Association it was found that this could not be done unless the Articles were altered, and this would occasion some expense.

Mr. MILLER said that they must not ignore their Articles of Association. Besides, he saw that their capital was given as \$28,000, less in hand \$5,000. They had not that \$5,000 in hand; it was written off.

The CHAIRMAN—It has not been written off. Mr. MILLER—It has been written off. I have with me the balance-sheet of last year where it is said to be written off profit and loss account. This shows a credit to profit and loss account and a debit to capital of the 500 shares. There is a credit of \$5,000, and capital was reduced to \$23,000.

The CHAIRMAN—That has been done to keep within the terms of the Articles of Association.

Mr. MILLER thought that it could not be brought in again so as to put the capital of \$28,000 less \$5,000 in hand. He did not speak at the last meeting because he thought some explanation would be forthcoming, but the Chairman had cer-

tainly laid the company open to a penalty according to the Hongkong Ordinances, for having reduced capital without the necessary formalities.

The CHAIRMAN—I think we are within the Ordinances.

Mr. MILLER—We are not. We have reduced our capital.

After some further discussion on the point between the Chairman and Mr. Miller,

Mr. WHEELER said he supposed the \$5,000, in hand, stood for the 500 shares forfeited by Mr. Watson. It represented the 500 shares of stock.

Mr. MILLER said the money had been written off profit and loss account.

Mr. WHEELER asked whether there was any cash received. These shares had been retired.

Mr. MILLER said that was the same as getting the cash. They reduced their debit balance by writing off these shares; the item was taken as a profit.

The CHAIRMAN said they only owed \$23,000 to the shareholders, instead of \$28,000.

Mr. WHEELER—If that \$5,000 was lost?

The CHAIRMAN—We would owe \$28,000.

Mr. WHEELER—Was that \$5,000 put in as profit?

The CHAIRMAN said it was written off the old loss of \$6,000.

Proceeding further, Mr. Miller said his contention was this:—That the liabilities were put down as far as capital was concerned at \$28,000, less \$5,000 in hand. Now that had to be altered. The Chairman had moved the adoption of the accounts. The meeting could not accept any such accounts, because, as a matter of fact, the \$5,000 was not in hand. It was written off profit and loss account last year. Nor was the stock correct; nor were the other matters he had mentioned before. He objected to this so-called account because it was not an account. It was merely a trial balance; and as a matter of fact the Chairman had not signed it because apparently he did not believe much in it.

The CHAIRMAN said those remarks, even if meant for the Press, as he supposed they were, were very ill-timed.

Mr. MILLER—Do you, Mr. Chairman, believe the account is correct?

The CHAIRMAN said he did. He was speaking of the statement of accounts.

Mr. MILLER—You believe the statement to be correct? Then you must believe every detail of it to be correct.

The CHAIRMAN—I am speaking of the figures.

Mr. MILLER—Then we will take your figures. There is stock, \$15,000; the goodwill you cannot take in because it is merely nominal; you have plant \$4,000; cash \$330; sundry debtors \$2,000; fire insurance is no asset—

Mr. WHEELER—Let me interrupt for a moment. If the \$4,000 for goodwill was a good asset in the purchase and floating of the stock, it certainly should be so now. I do not see how you can object to it now.

Mr. MILLER—It is merely nominal.

Mr. WHEELER—In all these companies it is very much nominal. There cannot, in my opinion, be any objection to that.

Mr. MILLER—We will take the goodwill, then, at \$3,000, and our total assets are \$25,000. Against that we have liabilities to shareholders of \$23,000. That leaves us \$2,000. We have outstanding debentures and sundry debtors \$12,500, which are supposed to be covered by \$2,000, and we are therefore \$10,000 behind according to this statement, which means that nearly half the capital has gone.

Mr. WHEELER said he came there with the idea that it was only a supposititious statement, and that there could be nothing definitely known about the real affairs of the company till a statement was made in June. He came prepared to move the adoption of a merely supposititious statement.

The CHAIRMAN asked if any one would second the motion of Mr. Miller.

Mr. BROWER, who thought some of Mr. Miller's remarks were a little uncalled for, said one remark was quite correct: the statement was only a trial balance for it proved nothing one way or the other. He did not think it was worth while to pass it except as a trial balance, and if Mr. Miller would move its adoption in that sense he would second it.

Mr. MILLER then moved "that the title of this document be altered from 'statement of accounts' to 'trial balance, 31st December, 1896' and that as such it be adopted by the meeting."

Mr. BROWER seconded. The Chairman, with Mr. Blundell's leave, withdrew his motion, and Mr. Miller's motion was passed.

Finally it was resolved to call an extraordinary general meeting in June at which the Articles of Association will be revised, in the sense of only one balance-sheet per year being presented. The Chairman announced that the cost of the alteration would be between \$200 and \$300.

KOBE AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Mr. John Carey Hall, H.B.M. Consul, took the chair at the meeting of British residents held in Kobe, on Friday, to consider the best methods of celebrating the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

Mr. BAGGALLAY proposed, and Mr. ABELL seconded, the following resolution:—"That the Queen's Diamond Jubilee be celebrated by the British residents of this port in some suitable way; that the celebration take the form of an evening fête with entertainments of various kinds, illuminations, &c., as well as a special entertainment for children; and that all details be left to committees to be appointed by this meeting."

Mr. GROOM, in a short speech, proposed the following amendment, which Mr. REYNELL seconded:—"That instead of a local celebration, British subjects mark the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign by presenting the money that would thus be expended towards relieving those suffering from famine in India; further, that we telegraph our congratulations to H.M. the Queen on the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign."

Mr. DIMOCK inquired how much had been subscribed towards the Indian Famine Fund in Kobe? The CHAIRMAN said the amount according to the last advertisement was \$3,716, which he considered was a handsome subscription from Kobe, seeing that many of the firms had also contributed handsomely in Yokohama as well. Kobe had no reason to be ashamed of its subscription.—(Applause.)

For Mr. GROOM's amendment only 10 hands were held up, while for Mr. Baggallay's proposition there were 33.

The CHAIRMAN said his own opinion was entirely in favour of Mr. Baggallay's proposition. The occasion was a unique one, which as loyal British subjects they should not pass over. They were all proud of their Queen, her scatheless reputation as a woman and her constitutional career and conduct as a sovereign. The period of her reign had been a glorious one, a period of progress and prosperity for the British Empire, and in celebrating the Diamond Jubilee it would not merely be an expression of their loyalty but they would be asserting the sea-girt isle at the end of the sixty years as being still one of the great Powers of the world. Great Britain was not a military empire, but an essentially peaceful commercial, and pacific empire—(laughter)—forming a bond of union between diverse peoples in all parts of the world.

Several committees were then elected to superintend arrangements, and with them will be left the choice of day—May 24th or June 20th—for the celebration.—Condensed from the *Kobe Chronicle*.

KOBE WATER WORKS.

The Kobe Water Works were projected in the 25th year of Meiji (1892) for the purpose of supplying pure water to the city. The cost, at first fixed at yen 970,000, was afterwards increased to yen 1,150,000. In April, 1896, a charter was obtained from the Home Minister, and the Government promised a subsidy of yen 300,000. As time went on, the scheme was enlarged, arrangements being made to supply water to 250,000 persons. Then followed the remarkable rise in prices, and it accordingly became necessary to increase the estimates to yen 3,200,000. The step was decided upon by the Kobe Municipal Council in February last. The works were commenced this month.

As a first step, the raising of Loan Bonds for yen 970,000 was publicly announced in the foreign and Japanese papers. These Bonds can be held for three years, namely, during the course of the work; after that they will paid off by lottery, extending over a period of 45 years.

The plans of the work are as follows:—Water will be supplied to 250,000 people, but if the population increases to 350,000, then further extension will be possible.

The quantity of water supplied per day per individual is estimated at over 18 gallons. Though the idea is to utilize the streams of the Nunobiki, Saido, Tenwo and Karasubara, at present only the Nunobiki and Karasubara will be tapped. At the junction of these streams reservoirs will be constructed. The embankments are to be built of concrete, and filter beds are to be erected in the Settlement. In regard to fires, fire-plugs will be provided, and 1,200 gallons of water will always be at the disposal of the Brigades. When the works are completed, the rates of payment in the Settlement will be:—For 20,000 gallons per month, yen 4; over 20,000 gallons per month, a reduction of 20 sen per 1,000; when the use exceeds 100,000 gallons per month, a reduction of 12 sen will be made. Foreigners may subscribe for the loan bonds and may be registered as their holders.

THE "KANAGAWA MARU."

The *Kanagawa Maru*, the first of the new steamers ordered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Messrs. D. & W. Henderson, Meadows, Patrick, Glasgow, has arrived at Kobe, direct from Singapore. She made a good run out, says the *Kobe Herald*, to whom we are indebted for the following particulars. The *Kanagawa Maru* arrived in Kobe on the sixty-seventh day since she left Glasgow for Middlesboro. She has four pole masts and one massive funnel, and somewhat resembles the *Tosa Maru* outwardly. Her dimensions are:—Length, 463 feet; beam, 49 ft. 2 in.; depth 33 ft. 6 in. Built to the requirements of Lloyds 100 A1 class, the vessel is in every respect a fine addition to the N.Y.K.'s rapidly growing fleet. She is a twin screw steamer—both propellers are of manganese bronze—and has two sets of triple expansion engines, having cylinders of 20 in., 33 in., and 56 in., by 48 in. stroke. Steam is supplied by two large double-ended and two single-ended steel boilers, at a working pressure of 200 lbs. to the square inch. Everything in and connected with the Engine Department is of the latest type, the ship being fitted with Weir's feed-heater, pumps and evaporator, Murdoch's combination steam governor, Whitherspoon and Davies' feed filter, Baird and Thompson's patent steam ventilating system, an automatic steam ash hoist, etc., etc. Not a hitch occurred during the voyage out, everything working with the utmost smoothness from the time the ship took her departure from Glasgow to her arrival here. Designed as the *Kanagawa* is to serve as a passenger and freight steamer, there are not the numerous derricks, etc., about the deck to which we are now accustomed in the modern ocean-going steamer, but there appears to be ample provision for the rapid handling of cargo, there being no less than twelve of Clarke, Chapman & Co.'s winches on deck. The ship is fitted with Caldwell and Co.'s patent steam-steering gear, and Fastie & Co.'s hand-steering apparatus. Chadburn's telegraph gives communication between the bridges and engine-room, the poop and fore-castle, and there is a steam warping capstan on the poop. The electric light installation is from the works of Martin & Co., and is duplicated throughout, there being two sets of dynamos and engines. For making the passage of the Canal at night-time, the ship has a powerful search light of 10,000 c.p., and numerous portable cluster lights for working cargo at night.

The first-class passenger accommodation is amidships and is very comfortable, the staterooms being more than usually roomy. Under the poop are the quarters reserved for the second cabin passengers. The rooms of the officers, engineers, doctor, purser, etc., open off the alley-way in the large deck-house amidships on the promenade deck, on which deck are also the entrances to the saloon, etc. In this respect the *Kanagawa* resembles the P. & O. Company's intermediate liners. It is gratifying to note that the designers have shown no niggardliness in the amount of space allotted the men whose homes, for greater or lesser periods, have to be made on board. The ship is heated throughout by steam, and for the greater comfort of passengers in the tropics, all the air ports have Broadfoot's patent swivel scuttles. Pneumatic bells connect each room with the stewards' quarters. The ship has a large refrigerating chamber (Linde's ammonia system), and has on board now some of the fresh meat and provisions taken on board before leaving Scotland. No supplies of fresh provisions had to be procured en route. The officers speak highly of the *Kanagawa's* sea qualities. The Chief Engineer says she is one of the steadiest boats he has ever been in, scarcely rolling at all.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It is officially stated, says the *China Mail*, that General Jaramillo, who was the first to assume the offensive, stormed the Tranquero fort, near Baybay, at the point of the bayonet, on the 13th February. Two killed and five wounded were recorded on the part of the troops. The Commander General of the squadron, assisted by the maritime guerrilla of Casino Espanol, simulated to disembark on Naie, which has been shelled, as well as Bacoar. The forces of Dalahican have made a demonstration over Noveleta.

Colonel Barraquier, with his column, on Feb. 15, marched to Pamplona, which, being strongly entrenched and armed, defended the right of the Zapote river. Two thousand rebels made a stand there, but Barraquier attacked them; after a hard struggle, the troops came into possession of the

entrenchments and the town. The combat lasted about four hours. Such was the frenzy possessed by the troops that in their pursuit of the enemy they descended the Zapote, and on the right bank of the river they cut down hundreds of the rebels. The troops sustained the loss of Lieut. Ruiz and 18 regulars killed, and Capt. Barquette, Torrez and Suarez, and 43 men wounded. Lieut.-Col. Albert, with his battalion, occupy Pomplona.

General Jaramillo writes from the field of operations that the fort Bignay, situate one kilometer to the west of Baybayungan, was shelled and taken, but not before a long and prolonged fire and a charge at the point of the bayonet. The artillery had to be transported by hand, and were for thirty hours without getting water. The troops lost seven killed; Commander Noguera, Lieut. Macias of the Civil Guard, and 28 men wounded.

On the 15th at daybreak, admiral Montojo resolved to leave Cavite with the *Cebu*, *Isla de Cuba*, *Elcano*, *Leso*, *Leyte*, *Samar*, *Foto* and *Buluan*, in the direction of Ternate. Once there, the vessels took their positions, anchored near the shore, in front of the enemy's entrenchments from Ternate to Noveleta. The *cottas* were observed to be filled up with people, firing a lantaca but the moment a shower of projectiles and grenades fell over them they disappeared from that position, and several white flags were seen. The squadron simulated to disembark, all the boats full of men reaching the shore, firing all the time, protected by the guns of the men-of-war. After this success the vessels left for Paranaque, covering the line up to near Bacoar. While this was being done the Commander of the *Cristina* signalled to the *Castilla* to "follow the movements" and opened fire over the entrenchments and the town of Bacoar and the surrounding places, directing some of the shells to Imus, and caused great damage. It was observed that some of the shells fell over the place where the rebels were most crowded, and numbers of women and men were seen running away from the danger. At midnight, when it was least expected, the *Reina Cristina* projected her electric light over the town and opened fire over Bacoar; the *Castilla*, *Isla de Cuba* and some others joining in the action.

On the morning of the 16th, at 9 o'clock, the vessels took their positions as directed by the Admiral (one of the vessels entering the river of Imus), together with all the armed launches of the *Cristina* and some from the *Castilla*. The fire enveloped all the known fortifications from the Pinas to the Cavite-viejo, and it continued for two hours.

The *Comerico* correspondent writes from Paranaque on the afternoon of Feb. 15, that Pamplona and the river Zapote have been taken and the troops are occupying the opposite shore of the river as well. In the encounter the enemy lost 360 killed, and the troops 40. General Polavieja and General Galvis ascended the top of the church of Paranaque at 8 o'clock in the morning to observe the operation, but the foggy state of the weather prevented anything being seen.

THE "STRATHNEVIS."

It will be seen from the subjoined letter from Messrs. John Poole & Sons, of Lloyd's, that the underwriters have handsomely recognised the services of the Captain, officers, and others of the steamer *Strathnevis* after that vessel lost her propeller in the North Pacific:—

Lloyd's, January 16th, 1897.

Captain J. PATTIE, Dear Sir,—We have the pleasure of handing you cheque for £255 (to be divided as annexed) which has been subscribed by the underwriters as a token of their high opinion and appreciation of your, and your officers' services in endeavouring to bring your disabled steamer, *Strathnevis*, into port under very exceptional circumstances. The underwriters have retained £35 to purchase a watch for you, or any other article which you may suggest as a more enduring record of your exertions. They are also sending £30 each to the 3rd officer and the purser, who are now in China.

We are, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

JNO. POOLE & SONS.

Captain J. Pattie	£100 and £35 watch.
1st Mate, D. M. Robertson	50
2nd Mate, W. McFarlane	25
1st Engineer, J. Rose	50
2nd Engineer, A. Bell	10
3rd Engineer, L. Colter	10
4th Engineer, J. Love	10

Cheque herewith

3rd Mate, A. B. Bain

Purser, R. McDonald

Watch for Captain

Amount Subscribed ... £350

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

[From the Secretary of the General Government to the Spanish Minister in Tokyo.]

REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, March 8, 6.13 p.m.
Yesterday, the 7th instant, Salikan was captured by our forces. The loss on the side of the insurgents was heavy. Our casualties were, 10 killed and 30 wounded.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S POLICY.

Washington, March 9.
In his Inaugural Address, the President of the United States recommends the early adoption of increased Customs duties, with the view of protecting American interests and labour, and of obtaining a larger revenue. He also announces that no effort will be spared on the part of the Government to secure international bimetallism, and that, in the meanwhile, every endeavour will be made to maintain parity between gold and silver in the United States. An extraordinary session of Congress will be convened for the 15th of March.

THE CRETAN CRISIS.

London, March 8.
On March 2nd the Powers demanded that Greece should withdraw her forces from Crete within six days. Greece, however, replied politely on the 8th that the autonomy granted to Crete would not answer the purpose and that the presence of Greek troops was necessary for the pacification of the Island. The future action of the Powers is uncertain. They may resort to a pacific blockade.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "JAPAN MAIL."]
KOBE AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Kobe, March 5, 6.35 p.m.
A largely attended meeting of British residents was held at the Municipal Hall this evening in accordance with a public notice issued by J. Carey Hall, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. It was announced that St. George's Hall had been abandoned, and the meeting then decided to celebrate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee by an evening illuminated fête. In connection with the fête various entertainments will be organised, and in preference to subscribing a further amount for the Indian Famine, a special entertainment will be given for children.

[FROM THE "JAPAN GAZETTE."]
GREECE AND THE POWERS.

London, March 10th.
The Admirals of the squadrons of the Powers in the Levant have prepared a plan to coerce Greece by blockading the Greek ports and the Cretan coast.

Greece, in reply to the Collective Note of the Powers, deprecates the proposal for Cretan autonomy and urges the Powers to let the Cretans decide upon the nature of the reform of the Government.

[SPECIAL TO THE "KOBE CHRONICLE."]
HOSTILITIES RESUMED IN CRETE.

Nagasaki, March 8.
A Reuter's telegram states that Greece has sent a reply to the Collective Note of the Powers, refusing to evacuate Crete. Hostilities have been resumed and further trouble is expected.

[FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."]

London, February 27.
Lord Salisbury has sent a despatch to the Foreign Cabinets embodying the policy of the Government, namely, that Crete shall be autonomous, but shall remain a portion of the Turkish Empire, and that if Turkey and Greece refuse, when required, to withdraw their forces, the Powers will impose their decision by force. The despatch further states that Lord Salisbury believes that these proposals are in accord with the views of the Powers, and he explains that it is not necessary for the Turks to withdraw from Crete immediately, but they will have to with-

draw ultimately, all except a handful of troops as a mere indication of sovereignty.

London, March 1.
Russia, Austria, and Germany are urging that a peremptory note be sent to Greece, threatening immediate drastic measures, including the blockade of Greek ports, unless the Greek forces are withdrawn from Crete.

The other Powers, while equally desirous to see the policy of the Concert of Europe promptly executed, desire to approach Greece more moderately, so as to enable her to give way without seeming to yield to compulsion.

London, March 2.
The Right Hon. G. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House that the British Consul-General reports that Russian officers are drilling Korean troops, but this is hardly consistent with the Russian pledge.

London, March 3.
The Powers have presented a Collective Note at Constantinople identical with that presented at Athens, declaring that Crete is autonomous under the suzerainty of the Sultan, and demanding that the Greek forces shall evacuate Crete within six days.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury said that the Powers agreed with the British proposal except as regards the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete.

The Right Hon. G. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the union of Crete with Greece was impossible in the face of the present attitude of the Powers.

The Naval Programme for this year allows for the building of fourteen new ships including four battle-ships, and increases the personnel of the Navy by six thousand men.

The column sent by the Niger Company has captured Ilorin.

London, March 4.
The Collective Note appeals to the wisdom of Greece not to resist the resolutions of the Powers, who will not hesitate to take any coercive measures to enforce the evacuation of Crete. It is generally expected that Greece will refuse to comply.

London, March 5th.
The Greek Press are unanimous in urging the Government to reject the Note sent by the Powers.

The Greek Minister for War has resigned owing to the rejection of his advice to send reinforcements to Crete.

The Metropolitan of the Greek Church at Athens has wired to the Archbishop of Canterbury beseeching him to raise his voice in the name of Christ on behalf of the Cretans.

A number of Italian volunteers for Crete have arrived at Athens.

The Porte insists upon an Ottoman subject being Governor of Crete.

[FROM NATIVE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."]

Pekin, February 26.
The Emperor has sanctioned the Imperial Bank of China under the following conditions, as recommended by the Tsungli Yamén's report on H.E. Sheng Hsuan-huai's memorial on the above. Name in China to be, "Imperial Chinese Bank of International Commerce," but in Europe and America—where there will be also branch offices in the capitals of the principal Powers—the name will simply be the "Imperial Bank of China." Capital to be Tls. 5,000,000 with power to increase. Only half is required at the commencement. Of this H.E. Sheng, who is also to be President of the Board of Directors, guarantees Tls. 1,000,000 to be subscribed by shareholders in the China Merchants' and Chinese Telegraph Administration. The rest of the Board of Directors, (to be twelve in number) will guarantee another Tls. 1,000,000. The balance of Tls. 500,000 to be offered in the principal cities of the Empire and to be subscribed by Chinese only. The Head Office is to be in Shanghai, and will have at least three Managing Directors, and will be opened at the same time as the Branch Office in Peking—early next April. The Hongkong and Shanghai

Bank will be the model of the new Bank and there will be a large and responsible staff of foreigners, in the Treaty ports and foreign capitals. The Bank will be given the privilege of issuing notes, coining money, investing government deposits, and transmitting taxes from the interior to Peking. After paying interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to shareholders, a certain proportion will be paid in the shape of bonus to Directors, and staff, and to form a Reserve Fund. Of the balance, 20 per cent. will be paid as royalty to the Government in return for protection and the above privileges, and 80 per cent. divided among the shareholders. Prospectus of Bank to be published in March, and three months after that date will be allowed for people in the interior to apply for shares, and six weeks for people in Shanghai.

[FROM THE JAPANESE PAPERS.]

Nagasaki, March 10.
The Russian steamer *Baital* leaves this for Vladivostok this evening on her first trip.

Kobe, March 10.
Rear-Admiral Inouye, Commandant of the Kure Port Admiralty, came here to-day and inspected the Kawasaki Shipbuilding-yard. Tomorrow he will inspect the port.

Hiroshima, March 10.
Mr. Burton, of the Home Department, and staff called here to-day on the *Kokura Maru* en route to Formosa.

Utsunomiya, March 11.
Fire broke out at 4 o'clock this afternoon in this town and several dozen houses were destroyed.

Matsuyama, March 11.
Small-pox cases in this Prefecture up to the 10th inst. totalled 149.

Nagasaki, March 11.
The British man-of-war *Archer* has left for Hongkong.

Sapporo, March 11.
An explosion of gas occurred at the Yubari Coal Mine, Hokkaido, to-day and four persons were killed, ten others being severely injured.

Hiroshima, March 11.
The Match Factory at Ote-machi caught fire at 1 a.m. to-day and was totally destroyed.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 291.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1—B to B 8	1—K to Q 4
2—B to Q 6	2—K to R 5
3—B to B 3, mate	1—K to K 5
2—B to B 3 ch.	2—K moves
3—B to Q 6, mate	1—K to B 5
2—B to Q 6 ch.	2—K to K 5
3—B to B 3, mate.	

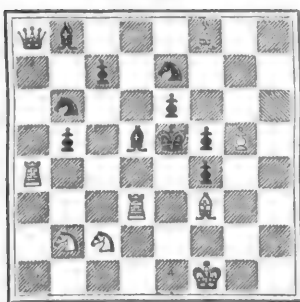
Correct answers from W.H.S., Undaunted, W.D.C., and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 292.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1—R to R 5	1—K to B 4
2—B to Q 3, mate	1—K to Q 4
2—Kt to B 6, mate	1—K to K 6
2—R to K 2, mate	1—P to Q 4
2—Q to K 5, mate	etc., etc.

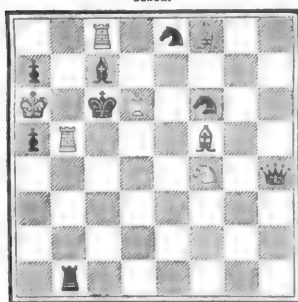
Correct answers from W.H.S., Omega, W.D.C., and Undaunted.

PROBLEM No. 295.
By G. J. WITTON, Melbourne.



White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 296.
By G. C. D., Carnoustie.



White to play and mate in two moves.

STEINITZ-LASKER MATCH (GUNSBERG)
CONCLUSION.

The play in the last game may be taken as an excellent example of Lasker's best style. He shows, as indeed every other great player has done, remarkable independence of stereotyped play in the openings. Whenever the friends of a great player seize on any particular series of moves, and because they have been successful declare those moves to constitute the only and royal road to success in that particular opening, the great man laughs in his sleeve, and on the very next occasion when he thinks it necessary he will adopt a diametrically opposite line of play and drive a coach and four through every analysis based on his own previous play. These are the noteworthy attributes of originality. Lasker did the same in the last game by not playing P to QB 4, but contenting himself with P to QB 3. We have no hesitation in saying that any original player will find twenty different ways how to treat this opening in order to embark on the middle game with a fairly even chance. This Lasker did, and with his customary caution he remained behind his lines, contenting himself with deploying his men in such a way that on both wings he should be ready to rush into his opponent's lines on a favourable opportunity presenting itself. Lasker finally won the game in an artistic way, winning the match with the final score of 10 wins, 2 losses, and 5 draws.

GAME No. 671.
(SIXTEENTH GAME).

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. E. Lasker.	BLACK. W. Steinitz.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Kt 5	3—P to Q R 3
4—B to R 4	4—P to Q 3
5—P to Q 4	5—B to Q 2
6—B to Kt 3	6—P takes P
7—Kt takes P	7—Kt to B 3
8—Kt to B 3	8—B to K 2
9—K Kt to K 2	9—Kt to Q R 4
10—Castles	10—Castles
11—P to B 3	11—R to K sq.
12—B to K 3	12—B to K B sq.
13—Q to Q 2	13—Kt takes B
14—R P takes Kt	14—B to K 3
15—Kt to B 4	15—Kt to Q 2
16—Q to R sq.	16—P to Q B 3
17—Q to B 2	17—Q to R 4
18—Q to Kt 3	18—Kt to K 4
19—R Kt to K 2	19—B to Q 2
20—Kt to Q 4	20—P to Q Kt 4

21—P to R 3	21—P to Kt 5
22—Kt to Kt sq.	22—P to Q B 4
23—Kt to K 2	23—Q to R 7
24—P to K B 4	24—Kt to B 3
25—B takes P	25—R takes P
26—Q Kt to B 3	26—P takes Kt
27—Kt takes P	27—Q takes Kt P
28—Kt takes R	28—Q takes B P
29—Kt to B 6 ch.	29—K to R sq.
30—Kt takes B	30—P takes B
31—Q to K B 3	31—R to B sq.
32—Kt to K 5	32—Kt takes Kt
33—P takes Kt	33—P to B 5
34—P takes P	34—Q takes B P
35—K to R sq.	35—P to Q R 4
36—R to Q 7	36—P to R 5
37—R takes P	37—B to Kt 5
38—R to B 4	38—Q to B 4
39—Q to Kt 4	39—B to R 6
40—R takes P	40—R to Q sq.
41—Q to B 3	41—B to Kt 7
42—R to R 8	42—Resigns.

GAME No. 672.
(SEVENTEENTH GAME).
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE. W. Steinitz.	BLACK. E. Lasker.
1—P to Q 4	1—P to Q 4
2—P to Q B 4	2—P to K 3
3—Kt to Q B 3	3—Kt to K B 3
4—B to Kt 5	4—B to K 2
5—P to K 3	5—Castles
6—Q to Kt 3	6—Q Kt to Q 2
7—Kt to B 3	7—P to B 3
8—B to Q 3	8—P takes P
9—B takes P	9—P to Kt 4
10—B to K 2	10—P to Q R 3
11—P to Q R 4	11—P to Kt 5
12—Kt to Kt sq.	12—P to B 4
13—Q Kt to Q 2	13—B to Kt 2
14—P to R 5	14—P takes P
15—P takes P	15—Kt to Q 4
16—B to K 3	16—B to Q 3
17—Kt to B 4	17—B to B 2
18—B to Kt 5	18—P to B 3
19—B to Q 2	19—Q to K 2
20—Kt to K 3	20—Q R to Kt sq.
21—B to B 4	21—R to Q sq.
22—Castles (K)	22—Kt to B sq.
23—K R to K sq.	23—Q to B 2
24—Kt to B sq.	24—K to R sq.
25—Kt to Kt 3	25—B takes Kt
26—R P takes B	26—Kt to K Kt 3
27—Q to Q 3	27—R to Q 3
28—R to K 2	28—B to B sq.
29—Kt to K sq.	29—Q to Q 2
30—Kt to B 2	30—P to K 4
31—Q R to K sq.	31—B to Kt 2
32—Q to Kt 3	32—B to B 3
33—Kt takes P	33—Kt takes Kt
34—B takes Kt	34—R takes P
35—Q to Q B 3	35—B takes P
36—K takes B	36—Q to B 3 ch.
37—R to K 4	37—R takes R
38—R takes R	38—Q takes R ch.
39—K to Kt sq.	39—Q to Kt 2
40—B to B 5	40—R to Q sq.
41—B to K 2	41—P to R 5
42—P to Q Kt 4	42—Kt to K 4
43—B to K 3	43—Kt to Q 6
44—B to Kt 6	44—R to Q B sq.
45—Q to Q 4	45—P to R 3
46—Kt to K 2	46—Kt to K 4
47—Q to Q sq.	47—R to B 6
48—Q to Q 6	48—Kt to B 6 ch.
49—Q to Kt 2	49—Q to K B 2
50—P to Kt 4	50—Q to R 7
51—B to B sq.	51—Kt to R 5 ch.
52—Kt to Kt sq.	52—R to B 8
53—B to K 3	53—Kt to B 6 ch.
54—K to Kt 2	54—R takes B
55—Q takes R P	55—R to Kt 8 ch.
56—K to R 3	56—Q to Q 4
57—Q to B 8 ch.	57—K to R 2
58—P to R 6	58—R to R 8 ch.
59—K to Kt 2	59—Kt to R 5 ch.

And White resigned the game and the match.

Altogether, Lasker and Steinitz have played 44 games against each other. Lasker's wins are in the ratio of about 3 to 1 to Steinitz's as the following analysis shows:—

	Lasker's won.	Steinitz's won.	Dr'n.
First match, United States, 1894.	10	5	4
Hastings masters's tournament, 1895	1	—	—
St. Petersburg quadrangular tournament 1895	3	1	2
Nuremberg masters' tournament 1896	1	—	—
Last match, 1897	10	2	5
	25	8	11

Commenting on the last match, Mr. Leopold Hoffer, in the "Field," says:—"Taking any of the series of games played, and comparing the styles of the two players, it will be found that in Lasker's arrangement, whether as first or second player, his forces seem animated. Every single piece has functions, and performs the task assigned to it in the general plan, which embraces the entire battlefield. The forces are arrayed in strategically favourable positions, each one ready to hand when and where wanted. The opposing forces have no cohesion, whilst the absence of a general plan is felt. There are isolated assaults upon apparently weak spots; but it turns out invariably that the enemy was sufficiently prepared to defend them, and in beating off these abortive sallies replies with an effectual counter-attack. In short, it is good generalship opposed to bad generalship.

Steinitz has had his day; he was in the proud position of the most successful match player for a longer period than any other player before, or during his time, and he must submit to the inevitable fate of yielding the sceptre to younger hands, as Andersen and others were compelled to do in the height of their ascendancy."

GAME No. 673.

KINGS' GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE. (Schallopp.)	BLACK. (Blackburne.)
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4	2—P to Q 4
3—K P takes P	3—P to K 5
4—P to Q 3 (a)	4—Kt to K B 3
5—P takes P	5—Kt takes K P
6—Q to K 2	6—P to K B 4
7—P to K Kt 4	7—B to K 2
8—B to Kt 2	8—Q takes P
9—Kt to Q 2	9—Q to Q R 4
10—B takes Kt (b)	10—P takes B
11—P to B 3	11—Castles
12—Kt takes P	12—Kt to B 3
13—P to B 5	13—B to R 5 ch.
14—Kt to B 2	14—B takes P
15—P takes B	15—Q R to K sq.
16—B to K 3	16—B takes Kt ch.
17—Q takes B	17—R takes P
18—Q to Q 2	18—Kt to K 4
19—P to Kt 4	19—Q to Kt 4
20—P to Q R 4	20—Q to B 8 mate.

(a) A variation introduced by Charousek against Pillsbury.
(b) Charousek played here the right move, so—P takes P, and Pillsbury replied so—Kt to K B 3. It was found upon analysis afterwards that so—Kt to Q 3 is the better move. White's next move is fatal; the Bishop being necessary, and in an attacking position. The rest of the game is suitably played by Blackburne; but the opening is useful from a theoretical point of view.

GAME No. 674.

From the New York Tournament, 1889.

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. Mr. W. H. K. Follock.	BLACK. Mr. W. H. K. Follock.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Kt 5	3—P to Q R 3
4—B to R 4	4—Kt to B 3
5—P to Q 3	5—P to Q Kt 4 (a)
6—B to Kt 3	6—B to B 4
7—P to B 3	7—P to Q 4!
8—P takes P	8—Kt takes P
9—Q to K 2 (b)	9—Castles
10—Q to K 4 (c)	10—B to K 3!
11—Kt takes P	11—Kt takes Kt
12—Q takes Kt	12—Kt to Kt 5
13—Castles (d)	13—Kt takes Q P
14—Q to R 5	14—B takes B
15—P takes B	15—R to K sq!
16—Kt to Q 2	16—Q to K 2
17—P to Q Kt 4	17—B takes P ch. (e)
18—K to R sq.	18—Q to K 8!
19—P to R 3	19—Kt takes B (f)
20—R takes Q	20—R takes R ch.
21—K to R 2	21—B to Kt 8 ch.
22—K to Kt 3	22—R to K 6 ch.
23—K to Kt 4 (g)	23—Kt to K 7!
24—Kt to B sq. (h)	24—P to Kt 3
25—Q to Q 5	25—P to R 4 ch.
26—K to Kt 5	26—K to Kt 2
27—Q takes R	27—P to B 3 ch. (k)

and Black mates in two moves.

(a) White should castle soon where this mode of defence is adopted and play P to Q 4 in preference to P to Q 3. The defence was a favourite with the unequalled Paul Morphy, and is in reality a counter attack of considerable force. It is unsafe for the first player to reply on the prospective weakness of his adversary's Queen's side pawns in the ending.

(b) It would be better to Castle.
(c) A h s-r-dous and misguided attempt to secure the pawn.
(d) It is scarcely too much to say that White is virtually lost from this point. He should take the Knight. Then if B takes Pch; 24—Kt to B 3, B takes B; 25—Castles, and he would still have a game to play.

(e) White's difficulties accumulate. Evidently 18—R takes B would lose the exchange at the very least, as if the two pieces were taken for the Rook, mate would follow in two moves.

(f) Black conducts all his operations with great skill. He must get more than an equivalent for the Queen if White refuses to go out and face the chance of mate at move 24, as in that case the Knight would be lost by 25—B to K 6 ch. Afterwards the doubling of the Rooks would soon prove decisive.

(g) Interposing would be no better, e.g. 35—Kt to B 3, Kt to K 7 ch; 34—K to R 4, R to K 3 ch; 35—P to Kt 4, B to B 7 ch and mate in two. White is in the toils and has no escape from mate or loss of his Queen.
(h) If 24—B takes R, R to Kt 6 ch; 25—K to R 4, P to Kt 4 ch, and Black would come out a Rook to the good.
(i) This was one of the most brilliant specimens of defence to the *Lepe* produced in the tournament. The Austrian master seems to have been taken wholly by surprise, from which he failed to recover until his game was beyond remedy.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America.....	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Mar. 29d.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Tuesday, Mar. 26th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per M. M. Co.	Wed'day, Mar. 24th.
From Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 26th.
From Canada, &c.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Monday, Mar. 25th.
From Hongkong.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Thursday, Mar. 25th.

China left San Francisco via Honolulu on March 4th.
Herald left Hongkong direct, on March 20th at 3 p.m.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America.....	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 13th.
For Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 13th.
For Hongkong.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Monday, Mar. 15th.
For Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Mar. 19th.
For Victoria, B.C.....	per N. F. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 20th.
For Europe, via Shanghai.....	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Mar. 21st.
For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Wed'day, Mar. 24th.
For Canada, &c.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Friday, Mar. 26th.
For Portland.....	per O. R. & N. Co.	Saturday, April 3d.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 6th March,—Kobe 5th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 6th March,—Yokkaichi 5th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Braemar, British steamer, 1,876, Porter, 7th March,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 6th March, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 7th March,—Hongkong via ports, 26th February, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Maraval, British ship, 1,257, Thos. Hill, 7th March,—Barry 31st August, Coal.—John W. Hall.
Admiral Nakhimoff (18), Russian cruiser, Captain N. Nebogatoff, 7th March,—Yokosuka 7th March.
Benvenue, British steamer, 1,896, Sachett, 8th March,—New York via ports, and Kobe 7th March, General.—Cornes & Co.
Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,202, S. Muramatsu, 9th March,—Otaru via ports, 5th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 9th March,—Yokkaichi 8th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ernest Simons, French steamer, 3,370, de Maubeuge, 10th March,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 9th March, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Amoy, German steamer, 647, Wolf, 10th March,—Iloilo, Sugar.—Chinese.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 10th March,—Nagasaki 7th March, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 10 March,—Yokkaichi 9th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 11th March,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Suda, 11th March,—Otaru via ports, 7th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, Wm. Ward, 12th March,—Hongkong via ports, 2nd March, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Ixion, British steamer, 2,399, Nish, 12th March,—Liverpool, via ports, and Kobe 10th March, General.—Butterfield and Swire.
Kao Long, Japanese steamer, 1,672, A. J. Wilds, 12th March,—Hongkong 3rd March, General.—Mitsu Bishi Kaisha.
St. Andrews, Norwegian steamer, 2,009, Trivold, 12th March,—Batoum, and Kobe 10th March, Karosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 12th March,—Yokkaichi 11th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Saito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, G. W. Conner, 12th March,—Shanghai via ports, 6th March, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 12th March,—San Francisco 23rd February, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,109, W. Giese, 12th March,—Nagasaki 9th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,312, W. Thompson, 12th March,—Mojji 10th March, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 13th March,—Kobe 11th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Konigen Wilhelmina Der Nederlanden (8), Dutch cruiser, Captain Diercks, 6th March,—Nagasaki via Kobe.
Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 6th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 6th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 6th March,—Nagasaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Esmeralda, British schooner, 120, J. T. Harrison, 6th March,—Guam, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Glenartney, British steamer, 1,943, J. W. Gregor, 6th March,—Marseilles and London, via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Inman Sealby, 7th March,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Indiana, American ship, 1,413, L. S. Colley, 7th March,—Hilo-Hawaiian Island, Ballast.—Captain.
Patroclus, British steamer, 3,339, Dickens, 7th March,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Golden Fleeca, American schooner, 131, Funcke, 7th March,—North Pacific Ocean, Sealing Gear.—John Kernan.
Melbourne, French steamer, 3,400, Duchateau, 7th March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Hakusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,193, Kubota, 7th March,—Mororan, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 7th March,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 7th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,010, Townsend, 8th March,—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Matsuyama Maru, British steamer, 1,934, S. Yoshizawa, 8th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Yamamoto, 8th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 8th March,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Irene, German steamer, 2,145, Schneider, 9th March,—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Braemar, British steamer, 1,876, Porter, 9th March,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
St. Lawrence, American schooner, 40, S. L. Calder, 9th March,—North Pacific, Sealing Gear.—Captain.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,429, J. Nirei, 9th March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 692, D. Ono, 9th March,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Yamamoto, 9th March,—Mojji, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sadie Purple, British schooner, 56, A. S. Crane, 10th March,—North Pacific Ocean, Sealing Gear.—Captain.
Souma, American barque, 998, W. Landgreen, 10th March,—San Francisco, Ballast.—Captain.
Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 10th March,—Mojji via Kobe, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,202, S. Muramatsu, 11th March,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,360, E. S. Barstow, 11th March,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Undaunted (12), British cruiser, Captain John S. Hallifax, 12th March,—Oshima, target practise.

Benvenue, British steamer, 1,896, Sachett, 12th March,—Hongkong via Kobe General.—Cornes & Co.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 12th March,—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsu Bishi Kaisha.
Macduff, British steamer, 1,881, W. S. Thomson, 13th March,—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Commander M. Parks, R.N. and servant, Mr. E. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Macken and child, Mr. Leung Hin Shan, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Blundell, Mr. A. Rutton, Mr. A. E. McGlew, Mrs. A. J. McGlew, and Mr. L. K. Rum in cabin; 6 Chinese and 2 women in steerage.
Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mrs. Frey, Mr. Achille Scuze, Mr. Ate. Egli, Mr. and Mrs. Dubois, Capt. S. H. Peterson, Mr. Tatsuta, Mr. Ergine, Mr. Bold and child, Mr. C. Kimura, Mr. C. P. Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Epeisse, Mrs. Anna Smerdely, Mr. Esu Lung Tong and child, Messrs. R. H. Wright, Su. Lung Sung, E. White, J. D. Hammel, J. Robson, and Herman Paul in cabin.
Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro* from Hongkong, via ports:—Miss C. H. McGill, Mr. F. F. Raper, Mr. H. Collbran, Mr. A. Wisemann, Mr. H. Pollak, Mr. Tienes, Mr. Dinkage, and Mr. B. Brightwell in cabin.
Per Japanese steamer *Saito Maru*, from Shanghai, via ports:—Miss Pallister, Mr. J. H. Curtis, Mr. K. Yoshisuye, Mr. F. H. Bugbird, Lieut. T. Tsuchiya, Miss D. D. Barton, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. C. M. Williams, Dr. Lanning, and Miss Takahashi in cabin; Messrs. Y. Katsuma, Zanzakun, J. Ishida, K. Yamaguchi, and G. Taguchi in 2nd class; 60 in steerage.
Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Morse, child and maid, Miss Morse, Mr. Morse, and Mr. T. W. Hellyer in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss M. Kellogg, Mr. Wm. N. McCarthy, Mr. Howard Carr, Mr. Mason Wells, Miss Adriene Puelch, and Mrs. A. M. Ballinger in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss Carrie B. Bates, Mr. Geo. D. Pratt, and Mrs. Geo. D. Pratt in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Melbourne*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Messrs. Delbourgo, Y. Ting, C. Daventport, C. A. Anderson, Le D'Ohri, H. Pollak, Chitri Zahar, W. W. Till, J. W. Lee, E. Schlitz, Chan Min Nam, Chan Chuk Ting, Long Shuk Wa, H. Hardy, Dr. Kerr, Captain Dumestree, Messrs. Maki, Li Lai Sang, Pural, Tinelli, Niiyama, About, Shinagawa, K. Koyama, C. Uyeno, M. Senkura, K. Nagato, Mrs. Talyart, and Baron and Baroness d'Anethan and servant in cabin.
Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco:—Mrs. J. Buchanan, Miss R. C. Browne, Mr. Geo. Callo, Mr. W. M. Cummer, Mr. Mary Gale, Baron de Gutschmid and servant, Mr. W. H. Heap, Col. and Mrs. Kessler, Mr. S. Kishi, Mr. F. Milliken, Mrs. J. B. McCreary, Mrs. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Worman, Messrs. W. E. Roberts, A. Schellhass, H. P. Scott, Theophilus Smith, J. C. Swanston, A. W. Swanston, L. M. Taylor, and Wm. Whitley in cabin.
Per British steamer *Braemar*, for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. H. Altmey, Mr. Geo. Callo, and Mr. H. Harris in cabin; 68 passengers in steerage.
Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. T. Otaki, Mrs. H. O'Shea, Capt. J. Arakawa, Dr. P. Hatton, Mr. B. Ure, and Mr. Gervas Holmes in cabin; Mrs. C. Yamada, Mrs. J. Harada, and Mr. H. Kano in 2nd class, and 31 Japanese and 47 Chinese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Melbourne*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 585 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 46 bales.

The British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.					TOTAL.
	SHANGHAI.	YOKOHAMA.	FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	
Shanghai.....	82	—	—	—	—	82
Yokohama.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong.....	600	—	—	—	—	600
Total	682	—	—	—	—	682

	SILK.				TOTAL.
	SHANGHAI.	YOKOHAMA.	FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	
Shanghai.....	—	—	—	100	100
Hongkong.....	—	—	—	120	120
Yokohama.....	—	—	—	82	82
Total	—	—	—	1,101	1,101

Per British steamer *Braemar*, for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.:

	TEA.				TOTAL
	CANADA.	CHICAGO.	NEW YORK.	PACIFIC COAST.	
Hyogo	—	—	—	33	33
Yokohama	—	734	—	50	784
Calcutta	—	—	—	331	331
Total	—	734	—	434	1,168
	SILK.				TOTAL.
	NEW YORK.	HARTFORD.	—	—	
Hongkong	74	—	—	—	74
Yokohama	400	—	—	—	400
Total	534	—	—	—	534

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Capt. Wm. Ward, reports:—Left Hongkong on the 2nd instant, via ports. Arrived at Yokohama on the 12th at 5:31 a.m.
The British steamer *Doric*, Capt. Harry Smith, R.N.R., reports:—Left San Francisco, on Feb. 23rd, at 1:30 p.m., had moderate and fine weather to the 18th degree, in Lat. 28.56 N. From 7th to 10th inst., had heavy westerly winds with high head seas. Thence to port moderate, variable winds with westerly swell. Arrived at Yokohama on the 12th inst. at 3:45 p.m. Distance 5,166 knots. Passage 16 days, 8 hours and 47 minutes.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Amoy, German steamer, 647, Wolf, 10th March,—Iloilo, Sugar.—Chinese.
Ernest Simons, French steamer, 3,370, de Mauge, 10th March,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 9th March, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Ixion, British steamer, 2,209, Nish, 12th March,—Liverpool, via ports, and Kobe 10th March, General.—Butterfield and Swire.
Lee Long, Japanese steamer, 1,672, A. J. Wilds, 12th March,—Hongkong 3rd March, General.—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.
St. Andrews, Norwegian steamer, 2,009, Trivold, 12th March,—Batoum, and Kobe 10th March, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 7th March,—Hongkong via ports, 26th February, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Peterson, 6th October,—North Pacific, Otter Skins.—Captain.
Iranian, British ship, 2,797, A. Watt, 28th February,—New York 2nd October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Maraval, British ship, 1,257, Thos. Hill, 7th March,—Barry 31st August, Coal.—John W. Hall.
Samaritan, British ship, 1,997, J. Dexter, 28th February,—Middlesbrough 29th September, Coke and Pig Iron.—Sale & Co.
St. Katherine, American barque, 1,153, F. E. Frazier, 21st February,—Port Blakely 1st December, and Clallam Bay 11th, Lumber.—Dr. Y. Nakamura, Tokyo.
Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Festetics, 26th May,—Sydney, via South Sea Islands, 24th May.—Captain and Owner.
Wm. Law, British ship, 1,631, Abbott, 28th February,—Middlesbrough 17th October, Coke and Pig Iron.—To Order.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A further drop in exchange and a rise in Raw Cotton has induced some business in Manchester goods at better rates. Yarn—Some business done all round at advancing prices, chiefly in 2-fold gassed, and 2/42 plain. Shirtings—A few spot sales have been made in addition to forward business. Fancies—Quiet, the only thing moving is T-reeds, and that to only a small extent. Woollens—Dull, with nothing doing.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches	\$2.40 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.75 to 3.25
T. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 32 inches	1.60 to 2.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.95 to 1.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds. 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 33 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Velvets—Black, 35 yds. 22 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds. 42 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 34 inches	—
Medium	0.30 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	—
Common	0.25 to 0.27
Mousseline de laine—Crape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilot, 54 1/2 56 inches	0.15 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 51 1/2 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 54 1/2 56 inches	0.50 to 0.85
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb. per lb.	0.40 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PIECE.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	\$39.00 to 41.50
Nos. 18/24, Singles	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 18/42, Singles	45.00 to 47.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	44.00 to 46.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	49.00 to 51.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	61.00 to 62.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain	75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2/100, Plain	99.00 to 100.00
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	71.00 to 80.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	86.00 to 95.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	116.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	\$22.50 to 23.00
Indian Broach	21.00 to 21.50
Chinese	21.00 to 22.00

METALS.

Considerable sales have been made but Importers complain that they cannot get any rise on spot cargo to compensate for the low exchange now ruling. Some enquiry in futures, but buyers don't like the price.

	PER PIECE.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$3.70 to 3.80
Flat Bars, 4 inch	3.90 to 4.00
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.70 to 4.00
Iron Plates, assorted	3.80 to 4.00
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 5.00
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Iron Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.80 to 1.85

RHOSKNE.

No sales—Buyers holding off, in the hope that early arrivals will once more depress the market.

	PER PICUL.
American	\$2.05 to 2.07
Russian	1.95 to 2.05
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Arrivals have exceeded sales and prices are the turn lower. Takao sorts quite neglected even at a decline in price. White—fairly active and prices strong.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	\$3.85 to 3.90
Brown Manila	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daitong	3.70 to 3.80
Brown Canton	3.50 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	6.80 to 7.00
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Active market this week at higher prices. The chief buying has been for New York. Exchange has dropped considerably and dealers benefit thereby. Stock much reduced, now about 7,500 piculs. Settlements for the week 2,500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra 9/1, 10/12 den.	\$800 to —
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	800 to —
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	770 to 780
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	765 to 775
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	740 to 750
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	740 to 750
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	730 to 750
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/18 deniers	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/18 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/18 deniers	650 to 660
Kakadas—Extra	740 to —
Kakadas—No. 1	730 to 750
Kakadas—No. 1	710 to 715
Kakadas—No. 2	690 to 700
Kakadas—No. 2	670 to 680

WASTE SILK.

More doing and better tone at late rates. Settlements this week 1,500 piculs. Present stock 10,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	90 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Best	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	95 to 100
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	85 to 90
Noshi—Shimizu, Best	65 to 70
Noshi—Shimizu, Good	55 to 60
Noshi—Bushu, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushu, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	90 to 95
Noshi—Joshu, Good	65 to 70
Noshi—Joshu, Fair	55 to 60
Kibiso—Filature, Best	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filature, Second	80 to 85
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	30 to 35

TEA.

Nothing done. No arrivals. No sales.

QUOTATIONS.

	Nom.
Choicest	Nom.
Choice	Nom.
Finest	Nom.
Fine	Nom.
Good Medium	\$20 to \$21
Medium	18 to 19
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	14 to 15

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has weakened considerably.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.59 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.63
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 p.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	7 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	7 1/2
On India—Bank sight	164
— Private 30 days' sight	173
On America—Bank Bills on demand	49 1/2 to 50
— Private 4 months' sight	51 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.10
— Private 4 months' sight	2.13 1/2
Bai Silver (London)	29 1/2

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[Messrs. Bisset & Ure's Corrected List.]

LOCAL SHARES.

Yokohama, March 6th.

Mail advices from Hongkong dated the 26th ultimo report the following business done since the 24th:—Olive Mines A Shares have been sold at \$5 and B Shares at \$2.50. H. & S. Banks have changed ownership at 179 per cent. for 30th April and at 175 per cent. for cash; there are further sellers of cash shares. Hongkong Fires have been placed at \$400 and were offering. China Fires fetched \$109 ex dividend. Straits were booked for 31st inst. at \$29 and at \$28.75 for cash. Cantons realized \$187.50 but were on offer, \$145 was paid for China Sugars. Docks changed hands 234/236 per cent. for cash and at equivalent rates on time. A few Hongkong Lands were wanted at \$76.50. H. C. & M. Steamboats had buyers at \$34.25 at which rate business was done. Indo-Chinas again fetched \$47.

By wire received from Hongkong to-day, we are informed China & Manilas are wanted at \$75 and China Sugars are offering at \$148.

Yokohama, March 8th.

E. & I. Works.—A small lot of these are obtainable at \$135. Breweries.—Shares in this Company continue in demand. Business has been done during the week at \$305, but higher rates are demanded. Grands—A small forced sale at \$195 is all the business we have to report; there are strong buyers at this rate. Langfeldts.—A considerable business has been effected at \$195. At this rate a few shares are obtainable. Club Hotels.—Business has been done at \$67.50, and offers are wanted for shares. Oriental Hotels have buyers at \$140. Bretts.—Obtainable at \$8. In Debenture stocks, Y.U. Clubs are enquired for, and Breweries and Club Hotels have been dealt in at \$110.

Yokohama, 10th March.

The following quotations have been wired to us from Hongkong to-day:—H. & S. Banks have declined to 171 per cent. premium, at which rate there are sellers; Hongkong Lands have further advanced to \$77, at which rate shares are wanted; China Fires are in demand at \$109. H. & K. Wharfs at \$59, Doughlasses at \$61.50; Hongkong Fires at \$395, whilst H. & W. Docks are offering at 247 per cent. premium; H. & M. Steam Boats at \$35; Panjom Mines at \$10.50; Nationals at \$25; Indo-Chinas at \$48; Straits at \$28; and Traders at \$79.50. Raub Mines and Unions are quoted strong at \$9 and \$235 respectively, but a small line of the former could be secured at \$9.

The Yangtze pool having been arranged, there is an impression in some quarters that there is room for Indo-Chinas to strengthen. But so far the effect has been chiefly on H. C. & M. Steamboats.

We have to report business in Raub Mines from Hongkong at \$16.50; and in H. & K. Wharfs to that port at \$58 and in Shanghai Engineering Shipbuilding and Docks to Shanghai at 44.50.

Local stocks remain unchanged. Iron Works are on offer at \$135. Club Hotels at \$67.50; Bretts at \$8, and Club Hotel Debentures at \$110. Breweries are still enquired for at \$305. and North & Rae's at \$160. A few Langfeldts can be had at \$195 and Grand Hotels at \$197.50; but buyers are firm in their offer for the latter at \$195.

Yokohama, March 11th.

We have to point out an error that crept into our yesterday's report. Raub Mines were quoted strong with a few shares offering at \$9; but the rate should have been \$16. At this rate shares were purchased to-day from Hongkong.

The following quotations were received by wire from Hongkong to-day:—H. & S. Banks 171 per cent. Sales; Hongkong Land \$77 Sellers; China Fires \$108.50 Sellers; H. & K. Wharfs \$60 Sales; Douglasses \$10.50 Buyers; H. C. & M. Steamboats \$35 Sellers; Punjom Mines \$16 Buyers; Hongkong Fires \$305 Buyers; National Banks \$25 Sellers; Indo-China \$47.50 Sellers; Straits \$29.50 Sellers; Unions \$335 Steady and Traders \$70.50 Sellers. It will be noticed from the above that there has been no perceptible change in quotations, excepting H. & K. Wharfs, but the tone of the market seems weaker, with sellers ruling nearly every stock. This weakness can safely be attributed to the decline in H. & S. Banks, on which stock much of the upward or downward tendency of rates of nearly every Hongkong stock depends.

In local stocks there is no change to report. Club Hotels are offering at \$67.50, Club Hotel, Debentures at \$110 and Bretts at \$8. Grand Hotels are wanted at \$195. Breweries at \$305. Oriental Hotels at \$10 and North & Rae at \$160.

Yokohama, March 12th.

The only thing to report upon in the local share market is a transaction in Langfeldt's at \$195.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, March 12th

Five per Cent. Capitalized Fusion Bonds	100.00
Redemption Loan Bonds	100.35
New Public Loan Bonds	91.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	92.50
Naval Loan Bonds	100.00
War Loan Bonds	100.35
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	100.30
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	99.40
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50	98.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 45	115.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 30	111.50
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 47	64.70
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 45	64.30
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 15	17.50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 5	65.70
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 15	12.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	91.00
Kawagoye Railway Company—paid up yen 50	12.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	47.50
Chikuo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	65.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 30	93.50
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 30	93.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 10	18.00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 15	31.00
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 30	31.50
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50	30.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	101.00
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	49.00
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 5	1.50
Iseomoto Railway Company—paid up yen 1	5.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 10	6.50
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 20.50	99.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	76.50
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25	65.50
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	96.50
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	5.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	930.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	905.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 30	99.50
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	60.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spin. Co., new—paid up yen 45	65.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	76.50
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 15	17.00
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	90.00
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50	150.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	78.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25	89.50
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 70	37.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 35	73.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 47	9.50
Hokkaido Hemp Manu. Co.—paid up yen 50	10.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 25	13.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 40	65.00
Shingawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 35	43.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45	64.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	33.50
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	85.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100	95.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	174.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	120.00
Nippon Sanko—paid up yen 150	397.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	14.50
Third National Bank—paid up yen 100	185.00

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March 6th, 1897.

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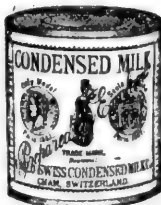
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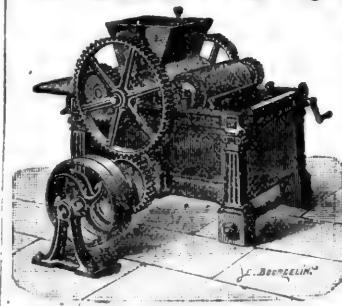
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 12.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, MARCH 20TH, 1897.

月三年五十二拾明 VOL. XXVII.
西曆三月二十日

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAR. 20TH, 1897.

BIRTH.

On the 12th inst., at 16 Tatsuocho, Hongo, Tokyo, the wife of Rev. H. H. COATES, of a son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Sendai School strike has terminated.

THE House of Peers has passed the Press Law Amendment Bill.

MR. OZAKI, ex-Governor of Gifu Prefecture, has been declared bankrupt.

AFTER a week of spring-like weather, snow fell again in Yokohama on Friday.

A KOREAN Government Commission has been appointed to draw up a Constitution.

THE Queen of England, on her way to the Riviera, will have an interview with President Faure.

FOREIGN residents of Tokyo and neighbouring districts at the end of last year totalled 628.

A MEETING has been held in Hyde Park, London, to protest against the coercion of Greece.

THE rumour that Mr. Kurino, Minister to Italy, will shortly return home, is utterly without foundation.

MR. YANO FUMIO, who was appointed Minister to China, will leave the capital for his new post early next month.

ABOUT 130 houses were destroyed in the conflagration that occurred at Utsunomiya on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

ACCORDING to a telegram despatched by the Japanese Consul at Singapore, the authorities

of the Straits Settlements have notified that Moji is an infected port.

THE order for the despatch of the Suffolk Regiment to the Cape of Good Hope has been suddenly cancelled.

H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCE returns to the capital from Numadzu on Monday, should the weather prove favourable.

It is reported that Colonel Fukushima left Bangkok for the lower portion of the Malay Peninsula on the 3rd instant.

BARON HAYASHI, the new Minister to Russia, and Mr. Ochiai, will leave for Russia by the French steamer *Salasie* on the 4th of April.

Two Commissioners will represent Japan at the International Postal Union Congress, to be held at Washington, United States in May.

ABOUT ten o'clock on Saturday night fire broke out at No. 5, Shiiori, Yokosuka, and over one hundred houses were burnt to the ground.

THE athletic sports of the Yokohama Boyekisho Seinen Kai (Yokohama Young Men's Trading Association), will take place on the 4th of April.

THE Budget Committee of the Reichstag has rejected the proposal for an outlay of 12,000,000 marks for the construction of new men-of-war.

THE two Houses of the Diet have agreed to a compromise with respect to some amendments introduced in the Budget by the Upper House.

FROM the 21st of May next the 15th National Bank will resume business as the 15th Joint Stock Bank. Mr. Yamamoto Naonori is the new manager.

ON Monday evening a train on the Iyo Railway Company's line Iyo Province, was derailed near the Kinuryama tunnel. Four passengers were injured.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Iehikawa-jima Ship-building Yard will be held on the 27th inst., when the present capital, yen 500,000, will be increased to yen 1,000,000.

RUMOUR is afloat that Vice-Admiral Baron Ito, Vice-Minister of the Navy, will resign on account of ill-health and Rear-Admiral Yamamoto Gombel will succeed him.

THE steamer *Seiko Maru*, of the Hiogo Seiko Kaisha, that left Kobe on the 5th inst. for Tientsin with a cargo of matches, caught fire off Eijo-wan, China, on the 9th inst.

IN regard to the Formosan Budget for the thirtieth fiscal year, a reduction of about yen 600,000 has been made, and instead of four Prefectures, there will only be two.

THE suggested alteration of the boundaries between Chiba Ken and Ibaraki Ken was approved by the Lower House the other day, and the bill will be handed to the Upper House at once.

THE centenary of the Kaiser Wilhelm I. will be celebrated by the German community in Yokohama on Sunday and Monday with a picnic to Omori and a reception on the German flagship.

THE 14th instant being the 53rd birthday of the King of Italy, the Foreign Ministers, the Ministers of State, and other officials proceeded to the Italian Legation and offered congratulations.

REUTER'S telegram relating to the statement of the Right. Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons, upon the subject of the Russian

officers drilling Korean troops, is wrong. Mr. Curzon stated that the fact does not appear to be inconsistent with Russia's pledge.

THE 20th of April being the 100th day since the death of the late Empress Dowager, T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress will leave the capital about the 10th of next month for Kyoto to attend special services.

THE new Treaty concluded between Portugal and Japan was received by the Foreign Department several days ago. The translation into Japanese being nearly finished, it will be presented to the Emperor shortly.

It is understood that the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has strongly protested against the "Transvaal Aliens' Act," as being a violation of the Convention between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

ON Monday morning the Commandants of various Army Divisions who have been summoned to the capital to take part in the military conference, proceeded to the Imperial Palace and were received in audience by the Emperor.

ACCORDING to a semi-official report in Vienna, Russia, Germany, and Austria have given instructions to their respective Admirals in Crete to blockade the coast of Crete and the Grecian ports. England, Italy, and France are likely to follow the example.

MR. ONISHI IYO (aged 52) of Iyo-gun, Ehime Ken, was murdered by his eldest son Tatsukichi (aged 29), with an axe, on the night of the 13th inst. He was sleeping at the time. The tragedy originated in the father's refusing to supply money to the son.

A TERRIBLE gun-accident is reported from the Island of Crete, whereby 17 lives have been lost and 20 men severely injured. The Russian steel, armoured barrette ship, *Sissot Veliky*, was at target practice outside the harbour of Suda, Island of Crete, when one of her guns exploded.

THE Chinese Government has appointed H.E. Chang Yin Huan, Vice President of the Board of Revenue, to proceed to England as a Special Ambassador to represent the Emperor of China at the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of Her Majesty the Queen. His Excellency Chang has memorialised the Throne for the services of H.E. Taotai Chun Oi-ting, Manager of the Chinese Mining and Engineering Company at Tientsin.

A DULL, dreary week has been experienced by importers by reason of the continued fall in the value of silver. Although buyers profess to believe that the lowest point has been reached in exchange and that a rebound is near at hand, they still hold off. In consequence, sales are reduced to the minimum and a spirit of doleful discontent prevails in importing houses. A dull market is reported in metals, due to the same cause—the collapse of exchange—and the prospect is considered to be very gloomy all round. Kerosene is weak, in spite of the drop in exchange; and there have been large arrivals during the week. A fair business has been done in brown sugars at late rates, and for whites there is the usual demand for the time of year, at full rates. In regard to the Silk trade, the Raw market is very brisk with prices all on the rise. Dealers are clearing off stocks at remunerative prices, and it is thought that this will soon tempt Spring realings from the interior. Waste has seen a moderate business, and prices are well sustained. The season is over for Tea, and everyone is now anxious for Spring weather to induce garden musters of new leaf.

SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The subjects discussed by the vernacular press during the week are numerous and varied. No one topic has occupied journalistic attention to the exclusion of others. It might be supposed that a matter of such large national importance as the passage of the new Coinage Bill by the House of Representatives would have been generally and earnestly discussed. But Tokyo journalists appear to have made up their minds that little more need be said on that subject. At all events they devote very little space to it during the week under review, either being reconciled to the inevitable, or having exhausted the criticisms that presented themselves.

The policy adopted by Viscount Tani and his followers in the House of Peers seems to be reflected by a party of politicians outside the Diet. Their views find expression in the columns of the *Nippon*, and are enunciated in the forcible terms habitual to that journal. Starting with a query as to what the present Cabinet has done or contemplates doing to differentiate itself from its predecessor, the *Nippon* finds that the procedure of both Cabinets is equally disfigured by the same defect, namely, the dominance of the military element. One salient consequence of the absence of equilibrium between the civil and the military influences is that the country has been committed to a programme of warlike expansion distinctly out of proportion to its resources. For the inception of that programme the Ito Cabinet was responsible; but for its continuation the Matsukata Cabinet must accept the blame. It is true that Count Matsukata pleaded want of time as an excuse for making no departure from the extravagant lines mapped out by the Ito Ministry. But such an excuse has no real validity. The truth is that in both Cabinets alike the military element holds sway, and the question of expanding the empire's belligerent capacities is placed far above the question of husbanding and developing the country's material resources. Four years ago, before the war broke out, Marquis (then Count) Ito, introducing in the Diet a programme of Naval increase striking enough as compared with existing conditions, laid down the principle that a nation's expenditure for non-productive purposes, as the army and the navy, should not exceed one-third of its income—from one-fourth to one-third, that was the limit indicated by the financial history of Western countries. The principle thus enunciated by the Premier found general approval among the public. Two years later, the same Marquis Ito stood up before the nation, and proposed that the State should devote three-fifths of its revenue to military and naval expansion. What had become of the limit so confidently laid down in 1893? It seemed to have been completely forgotten in 1895. And how was it that a Diet which in 1893 accepted and endorsed that limit, agreed without demur to depart from it by a hundred per cent. in 1895? The explanation is that the Ito Cabinet was under the sway of its military and naval members, and that the Diet allowed itself to be swept off its feet by clamours about *sengo no kisei* (post bellum measures). Therein lay the great fault of the Ito Cabinet, and the Matsukata Cabinet has accepted the legacy of error and is living up to it, not because there was no time to plan a departure, but because the same influences dominated the new ministry. Of course, it is not to be denied that the Matsukata Government shows some improvement. Its attitude towards the question of freedom of speech is distinctly praiseworthy. The amended project of press law that it introduced left much to be desired, but, on the other hand, it has declared its willingness to accept the amendments of the Representatives provided that they obtain the endorsement of the Peers. The Peers have always proved a stumbling-block in the path of reform. Yet they can be amenable enough

when there is question of obeying the Government's behest, as is instanced by their conduct in the matter of the amended Civil Code, which they passed after an examination scarcely long enough for a cursory perusal of its articles.

At this point the *Nippon* diverges into a strong attack upon the action of the Ito Cabinet with regard to the Civil Code. It has discovered, by some unexplained process, that the Civil Code extends the privileges of foreigners, and it indignantly criticises the fact that, whereas the House of Peers showed the utmost complaisance in passing the amended Code as well as huge expenditures for the expansion of national armaments, it has invariably set its face against the extension of liberty of the press and the abolition of laws that impose undue restraints upon the personal freedom of Japanese subjects. The whole question of the Civil Code inspires the Chauvinist journal with deep indignation. In other countries a Civil Code is allowed to lie before the nation for years prior to its enactment as the law of the land. Men are given every opportunity of familiarizing themselves with its contents before the Legislature is asked to pass final judgment on it. But in Japan the Code may be said to have been rushed through all the stages of compilation and enactment with breathless haste, if not with absolute secrecy. The Ito Cabinet promulgated it as law just before the opening of the Diet, expressly, it would seem, to keep it beyond parliamentary purview; and finally, after the Diet had interfered to prevent such undue haste, and after a species of revision had been effected, Treaty Revision was used as a spur to drive the two Houses to pass the Code without any practical attempt to examine it. The *Nippon* dilates upon this hackneyed topic, and tries to convict the present Cabinet also of subverting national to international interests in connexion with the Code. For when Mr. Motoda Hajime had introduced in the Lower House a proposal to amend the second article of the Code, in the sense that foreigners should be eligible, not for all privileges conferred by the Code other than those specially interdicted, but only for privileges specially conferred, a Minister of the Cabinet is said to have invited the leading members of the Houses to Waseda, and explained to them the unwisdom of such a change. It is apparent to the *Nippon* that the statesmen holding office in Japan are, on the one hand, dominated by the military influences, and, on the other, much more solicitous about the convenience of foreigners than about the rights and liberties of Japanese.

The Cabinet's treatment of the problem of ship-building and navigation encouragement is severely criticized by the *Chuo Shimbun*, which has shown itself uniformly hostile to the present Ministry. It is understood to be the Government's intention to introduce a project of navigation-assistance law (*Koro Josetsu-ho*) in the Diet within a few days, the main purport of the new legislation being to provide an annual subsidy of 3,400,000 yen for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha during a period of ten years—namely, 2,600,000 yen for the Companies services to Europe, and 700,000 yen for its service to America, approximately. Last session an extensive scheme for encouraging navigation and ship-building was embodied in a law which received the Diet's assent and was promulgated over the Sovereign's signature. That law seemed, at the time, to be a most liberal and far reaching measure. But it is now to be supplemented by legislation which, in the *Chuo's* opinion, must be denounced as pure favouritism; the outcome of the present Cabinet's alliance with the capitalist class. Three reasons are alleged to prove the necessity of the new law. One is that the cost of carrying out the legislation enacted last session is too heavy. Another is, that the country is not sufficiently interested in navigation to foreign ports to justify it in indiscriminately subsidising vessels plying abroad. The third is that the system of examination for eligibility, as prescribed by last year's law, is so severe as to be virtually prohibitive. The *Chuo* condemns these reasons as wholly insufficient.

It does not believe that the outlay involved by the former law would have amounted to the sums that the Government would now pledge the country to pay. At all events, there has been no practical proof that such outlay would have been required. With regard to the second argument, it is one of degree. There is no possibility of deciding finally what foreign services might or might not be of national advantage, and, at all events, a hard-and-fast grant to certain lines under a new law will not abrogate obligations imposed by an old statute still in force. As to the severity of the system of examination for eligibility, the *Chuo* declares that the fault lies, not with the system, but with the ships that have been offered for inspection. They have been vessels of inferior quality and it was well that the country's money should not be spent for their maintenance. The Cabinet's project of supplementing the present law is not dictated by any genuine sense of national expediency. It is prompted by mere favouritism. The National Unionist organ classes this legislation with the Cabinet's general policy of cultivating the support of the wealthy classes, and adds that a corollary of that policy was the purchase of votes in the Lower House.

The Railway Council furnishes an object for attack by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, but the charges preferred by our contemporary are of a very general character. It is claimed that the Council has fallen into perfunctory methods; that its examination of the various projects submitted to it is not really intelligent or scientific; that the members are often successfully subjected to undue influence by Railway projectors, and that charters are sometimes granted by the Minister of Communications to lines that have not been placed before the Council at all. The *Nichi Nichi* writes forcibly on this text, but adduces no concrete examples of the abuses that it condemns.

The Liberal organ (*Tokyo Shimbun*) writes with ability and conviction about the necessity of an alliance between China and Japan. This empire, it says, did not engage in the recent war with any intention of obtaining either territory or money from China. The sole object in view was to secure the independence of Korea, and that, too, was only a step towards preserving the peace of Eastern Asia by eliminating the opportunities for Occidental aggression. Already, though two full years have not elapsed since the signing of the Shimonoseki Treaty, the Japanese have forgotten all their grievances against China, and it may fairly be hoped that the Chinese are not less magnanimous. The time has come, therefore, to consider the future of the Far East dispassionately and with vision unclouded by enmity or revenge. China and Japan must be allies. When Russia, Germany and France interfered to save China from losing the Liaotung Peninsula, and induced Japan to retrocede it in consideration of a payment of thirty million taels, the Chinese evidently thought that they had received a great favour at Russia's hands. But the subsequent course of events must have shown them that Russia was working simply in her own interests. She has exacted the fullest compensation for her services on that occasion. She has obtained permission to run her Siberian Railway through Chinese territory; she has obtained the use of a naval basis of operations to the south of the Gulf of Pechili, and she has laid plans that may one day carry her system of Central Asian Railways to the Peninsula of the Regent's Sword. The Chinese are not richly gifted with patriotism. Individual interest is their engrossing object. But they must surely be able to perceive that their temporary gain in recovering the Liaotung Peninsula from Japan does not deserve to be mentioned in the same breath with the great and permanent loss that they have sustained in the payments exacted from them by Russia. Some time must still elapse before the Siberian Railway is completed. When it is completed, however, and when the details of Russia's now outlined programme are filled in, the Great Northern Power will hold the fate of China in

the hollow of her hand. In that day, can Japan hope to maintain her independence? Her interest is one with China's in repelling Russian aggression. The maintenance of the peace of Eastern Asia depends solely upon the two empires' ability to achieve that object. No cause of mutual hostility can weigh anything against the arguments for their mutual coöperation against such a danger. Countries that have been at war often retain feelings of anger against each other. A quarter of a century has passed since France and Germany fought, yet they still regard each other with feelings of unabated bitterness. That is wholly because no common danger threatens them. No union of three Great Powers menace their independence. A danger to be repelled with equal earnestness by China and Japan should draw the two nations together. If the Chinese can not be persuaded of that fact by Japanese explanations and by the evidence of accomplished facts as well as of visible contingencies, England is the Power to teach them the truth. England, equally with China and Japan, is interested in restraining Russia's advance southward and eastward. It is true that England herself is a growing Power. But the motive of her growth is purely commercial, and peace is always her prime aim. In that respect she differs essentially from Russia. The development of Russia is aggressive. The acquisition of territory is her object and war is her opportunity. Out of the war between China and Japan she drew large capital to aid her future designs against both, and by every quarrel of theirs she would be the ultimate gainer. England, on the contrary, is deeply interested in preventing such quarrels, and in securing the integrity of Japan and China as barriers against Russia's advance and as free markets for her own traders. The situation is quite clear. England should spare no pains to bring China and Japan together. Her voice is all powerful for such a purpose, since her motives must be above suspicion. The Japanese Government, on its side, should labour fervently for the same end. It is there that the tranquillity of Eastern Asia lies.

The same journal discusses the relations between Japan and Korea in strong but not extravagant language. It takes for its theme the question "what does Count Okuma intend to do about Korea?" When the Count was not in power, he spoke frequently of the obligation that devolved upon Japan to assist Korea in preserving her independence, but since he came into office, although several months have elapsed, no evidences are yet visible that he has given practical effect to his declarations. It is true that the King of Korea has returned to his palace, but Japanese influence had no part in bringing about that conjuncture, and despite the return, the Russian Minister remains as paramount as ever in the State Councils of the Kingdom, and Russian officers continue to drill the Korean troops. Japan fought to secure Korean independence, but, from the moment that the interference of the three Powers thrust her out of Liaotung, the leading place that she had acquired in Korea by her victories was usurped by Russia, and it may now be truly said that the upshot of the war has been to place Korea under Russian tutelage. Is it not possible to discover any remedy for such a state of affairs? Certainly it is not the state of affairs contemplated by the Yamagata Convention, nor yet by the Söul Memorandum. The object of those documents was to place Japan and Russia on an equal footing in the Peninsular Kingdom; not to eliminate Japanese influence and make that of Russia paramount. Recently the Honourable Mr. Curzon stated, in the House of Commons, that according to information received from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Söul, Russian officers were engaged drilling the Korean troops according to Russian tactics, and that the fact seemed contrary to Russia's pledge. It is easy to infer the importance that British statesmen attach to this point. Most important it surely is. Neither the Yamagata Convention nor the Söul Memorandum contains any

provision with reference to the drilling of Korea's troops, and Count Okuma had reason when he informed the House of Representatives that it rested solely with the King of Korea to appoint drill instructors of any nationality that suited him. But why, under those circumstances, did not Count Okuma bring pressure to bear on the Korean Government so that Japanese drill-instructors should be employed? The Russian Minister is everything in Söul. The Japanese Minister is nothing. Russian officers drill and organize the troops that were for a long time under the hands of Japanese officers, but no Japanese military man is any longer employed. There is no sign of any improvement in this state of affairs. Japan's effacement remains as complete as ever. It is to be regretted that Japanese statesmen do not take a leaf out of England's book. England has no trade with Korea at present. She does not keep a large naval force in Korean waters. She has no soldiers nearer than India, and her Indian forces are not at all as numerous as those of Japan. Yet we find her interesting herself keenly in this question of the Korean troops. Japan may not have a Foreign Minister worthy to be called Mr. Curzon's grandson in point of moral development and experience. But she may at any rate aspire to have one comparable with his great grandson.

The *Fiji Shimpö* has a curious article—an article which would scarcely command attention did it emanate from another source, but which, appearing in a journal of such undoubted authority and coming in the sequel of so many similar, though comparatively insignificant, utterances in the same columns, awakens interest. Our contemporary declares its conviction that combustible materials are steadily accumulating in the political arena, and that an explosion may be anticipated unless steps are taken to prevent it. Looking back at the history of Japan in modern times, it finds much that seems inexplicable at first sight. The fall of the Tokugawa Government almost without a struggle, although it was supported by the prestige of three centuries of undisputed power, and although it commanded immense resources; the voluntary surrender of their fiefs by three hundred feudal barons who, for three centuries, had occupied the position of local princes, guarding their territorial possessions with the utmost jealousy and defying all interference from without; the tame self-effacement of these magnates in whose families power had been an heirloom from time immemorial, and its paraphernalia had been a necessity of their existence; the announcement made by the Government in 1881 that the Diet should be opened and a Constitution granted ten years later—all these events were consummated in Japan with little more than a ripple of national agitation, whereas, in other countries, reforms of far less magnitude had plunged the people in war and deluged the land in blood. It is scarcely possible to assign any explicit explanation of such striking facts. No theory offers except that something in the air of Japan, something in the nature of the people, impels them to forefend disaster by timely compromise. The time has come for another display of the same spirit. Not that any terrible contingency like the wars of the Taira and Minamoto, or the struggle between the Northern and the Southern Courts, need be apprehended. The *Fiji* does not predict anything of that kind. But it does say that an explosion of some kind is at hand, and that the only way to avert it—and herein lies the curiosity of the article—is to put an end to the extraordinary honour attaching to titles of nobility. The finale looks like a puny mouse after the mountain that precedes it. Yet the *Fiji* has long been harping on this string, and the tune must have some power of appeal to Japanese ears.

Mr. Curzon's reported statement in the House of Commons is the theme of an article in the *Kokumin Shimbun* also. That journal remarks that, although in the early stages of the war with China the behaviour of one or two British men-

of-war gave much offence to Japan and rendered England unpopular, the attitude of the English statesmen at the time of the Liaotung affair, and England's treatment of Japan ever since, have inspired feelings of warm good-will, and this country now regards England as a genuine friend. Mr. Kato, the present Japanese Representative in London, has showed remarkable perspicacity in his conduct, for while the Ito Cabinet that had appointed him was devoting itself to cultivating Russia's amity, and was regarding England with comparative indifference, Mr. Kato lost no opportunity of improving Japan's relations with the nation to which he was accredited, so that Japan's name is now warmly received in Great Britain, and not a few publicists advocate alliance with her. England's sentiments about Korea are well illustrated by Mr. Curzon's recent statement in the House of Commons. Such a statement would not have been made had not the British Cabinet regarded Russia's doings with easiness, for, it must be remembered, that the same Mr. Curzon, speaking last year in the same assembly, denied the appearance of any signs that Russia was engaged in territorial aggression at Korea's expense. Just at present England may not care to actively oppose Russia's designs in the Far East. Downing-street has to deal with the Cretan problem and with the Egyptian affair. But England's attitude in these complications shows that her foreign policy is as active and resolute as ever. When the time comes, she may be trusted to put down her foot in Asia also. Meanwhile, it should be Japan's aim to lose no opportunity for displaying the friendship she entertains towards England and the trust she places in her. Even at the risk of giving umbrage to other Powers, as France and Germany, the Japanese Government has ordered, or is about to order, the bulk of its new men-of-war in England. And now an occasion offers in the approaching celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. Japan's procedure in that instance should be at least as courteous as was her action on the occasion of the Czar's Coronation.

Space fails us to make any detailed allusion to the subjects discussed in other journals. It must suffice to mention their titles, namely—the quality of the present Naval officers, and the increase of taxes as well as of national debts, by the *Fiji Shimpö*; the amendment of the Civil Code, and the Sendai School affair, by the *Seikat-no-Nippon*; the appreciation of gold and the depreciation of silver, by the *Shogyo Shimpö*; the reform of the subsidiary coinage, by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*; and the common errors of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, by the *Tokyo Shimbun*.

"THE JAPAN TIMES."

According to the forecasts of the English local press in the various Settlements, the only newspaper that has anything to fear from the new *Japan Times* is the *Japan Mail*. They regard themselves as entirely outside the pale of competition. And why? Because the Japanese editors of the *Japan Times* are supposed to be men of trained ability, exceptionally well versed in Japanese affairs. We accept the veiled compliment with all gratitude, but must confess to some surprise that such a mood of humility has overtaken our contemporaries.

We hear that Count Itagaki, who has resigned the post of President of the *Fuyu-to*, will retire to Tosa after the rising of the Diet.

Mr. Kochibe, *Rigakuhakushi*, of the Geological Investigation Bureau, has been ordered to Kyoto and Osaka, to conduct a geological survey.

The Yokohama Silk Business Association have decided to raise its rates of commission on raw silk and waste silk by 20 per cent.

NOTES ON NEWS.

The St. Petersburg *Viedmosti* says that if war ever breaks out between Russia and Japan, the former will at once seize Fusan and Port Arthur. Sometimes predictions of this kind avert their own fulfilment.

It is a sadly ironical proceeding on the part of fate to condemn to bankruptcy a man so richly endowed by nature as the great English tenor, Sims Reeves. With such a voice the artist should have enjoyed a noble income, but he is now in the confessed position of having "no assets at all." On the other hand, his debts aggregate only £600.

The new Japanese opera, *Iride*, is said to have been sold by its writer, Signor Mascagni, to the Royal Opera Syndicate for two thousand pounds. We presume that the libretto only of this opera contains any trace of Japan or the Japanese, for certainly it is inconceivable that the music of Japan can have afforded any inspiration to a European composer.

The Yoshiwara quarter of Tokyo was visited by a calamitous fire on the morning of the 15th inst. The flames made their appearance in No. 25, Edo-machi, Itcho-me, and are said to have had their origin in a fire-box used as a bed-warmer (*anka*). The district bounded by Naka-no-cho, Sumi-cho, and Azuma-cho was reduced to ashes, 139 houses being destroyed, and two lives lost. The same quarter was swept by a conflagration in April 1892. The insurance offices involved are the Tokyo Fire Office (9,300 *yen*); the *Meiji* Fire (9,800 *yen*); the Saké Brewery Fire (5,000 *yen*); the Nippon Fire (700 *yen*), and the Osaka Fire (4,050 *yen*), making a total of 28,850 *yen*, or an average of 207 *yen* per house, approximately. One lad was burnt to death while a woman of Yamakawachiro is reported missing.

Among the methods of celebrating the Diamond Jubilee, descriptions of the growth of the British Empire and of the progress of the British nation during the Victorian era are likely to play an important part. Mr. Justin McCarthy, himself one of the literary lights of the era, has commenced a series of lectures on the subject; and Sir Charles Dilke has read a paper on "the progress of the British Colonial Empire." Sir Charles justly remarked that Hongkong might be regarded as having had, commercially speaking, the most flourishing history of any settlement in the world. This is a subject upon which Sir George Bowen used to dwell with delight, contrasting the squalid fishing hamlet of forty years ago with the magnificent colony of to-day, the Liverpool of the East, that does an annual trade of 50 millions sterling and enjoys the honour of being the principal coaling station of the British fleet in the North-west Pacific.

Many eminent Japanese economists think that the fall in the gold prices of commodities during recent years must be attributed, not to the demonetization of silver and the consequently increased demand for gold, but to the fact that the prices of former days were virtually monopoly prices, Great Britain being then almost the sole manufacturing country of the world, whereas she has now many rivals whose products find easy access to

every market owing to immensely improved facilities of communication. However that may be, British industry still occupies the premier place. From 1880 till 1895, the annual exports of the United Kingdom rose from 223 to 226 millions of pounds, and in 1896 the figure was 240 millions. In France the exports fell from 139 to 135 millions; in the United States they fell by 7 millions, but in Germany they grew from 145 to 166 millions. Germany's industrial development is undoubtedly one of the features of the close of the 19th century. Turning to imports, we find that Great Britain's imports per head are more than double of those of either France, Germany, or the United States.

It is amusing to note the extravagant statements into which anti-Japanese prejudice and ignorance of finance betray some local foreign journalists. One of our Yokohama contemporaries writes:—

The taking of a ratio so low as to depress the standard is an Oriental trick for which there is naturally no precedent amongst the nations of the West. It is quite indefensible, and it is a good index to the policy which the Government is endeavouring to conceal. The excuse that the new coin is thus made exactly half the value of the existing gold *yen* is absurd, seeing that no calculations are now made in gold *yen*.

Happily for the writer of that extraordinary statement, he is not required to explain it. He talks glibly of "a ratio so low as to depress the standard," but the ratio has no more to do with the standard than he has himself. As for the ratio, the Japanese Government has fixed the sterling price of the *yen*, pending its withdrawal from circulation, at 24.58 pence, and the actual value in the London market is now 24.69 pence. Thus this exceeding lowness, which constitutes an "Oriental trick," and is "naturally without precedent among the nations of the West," amounts to 0.11 pence; that is to say, less than half a farthing, per *yen*, and not as much as one half per cent. A terrible piece of chicanery, in truth! As to precedents among Western nations, the facts are that, in 1817, Great Britain over-rated gold by 1½ per cent. for coinage purposes; in 1795, the United States under-rated the yellow metal by 1½ per cent., and, in 1834, over-rated it by as much as 2.5 per cent. In the face of these figures, Japan's 0.44 per cent. is called an "Oriental trick" naturally without precedent among the nations of the West. It seems to us that journalistic giddiness and inaccuracy could scarcely be carried to greater extremes than they reach in the columns of the *Japan Gazette*.

An unhappy accident seems to have occurred in making up the "Japan Directory" for the current year. Four pages—253 to 256—have been dropped out of the Alphabetical List, the result being that the *U* and *Y* sections are greatly curtailed, and the *W* section is altogether missing. This is probably a mistake on the part of the folders, though it is difficult to imagine what can have become of the missing sheet. Possibly, only a limited number of the "Directories" have been bound, and a pile of paper, representing the absent sheet, is among the matter still lying in the printers' office. But, whatever be the explanation, the Directory, in its present form, lacks much of its usefulness.

Mr. Acting-Consul Layard, in his Report on the Trade of Tamsui and Kelung for 1896, says:—"The Japanese popu-

lation, whether from insufficiency of good spring water, or as a supposed antidote to the ill-effects of the malarial climate, is consuming great quantities of alcoholic beverages, the average per head being, I am informed, three times as much as in Japan proper. The favourite beers are of the lighter kinds, chiefly German, Lager, and Pilsener, imported from Hongkong, the beer of Japanese manufacture, although cheaper to import, commanding little sale, as it will not keep in this climate." Will not Kirin Beer endure the Formosa climate? It certainly goes to China.

It has often been remarked that if individuals and governments were as depraved as some newspapers habitually represent them to be, the world's moral plight would be a very sorry one. No public or private act, when reflected in the mirror held up by this particular class of journal, fails to assume distorted and unsightly proportion. For example, a Shanghai journal, referring to the fact that the Japanese have abandoned all idea of establishing cotton mills in Shanghai, says:—

"When the Japanese Government found out that other countries were going to be benefited by the Shimonoseki Treaty, and had decided to form companies and to build mills, they then, it appears, decided that the part of the Treaty referring to manufacturers should not be carried into effect, and their nationals learnt this before those of other countries, and quickly decided—although matters had not gone so far—not to build their mill."

Could anything be more thoughtless than to suggest that when Japan included in the Shimonoseki Treaty a clause providing freedom for foreign industrial enterprise in China she imagined that she could retain a monopoly of the privilege for herself? This of Japan, that had learned by twenty years' negotiation and bitter experience what the most favoured-nation clause means. It is too silly. Yet we find the paragraph from the Shanghai newspaper gravely quoted by a sensible, astute journal like the *Hongkong Daily Press*!

The Senate of Queen's College, Galway, have decided to confer on Professor E. Divers, F.R.S., the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*. Galway College is the successor of Professor Divers' *alma mater*. Hence, although, speaking generally, an academical distinction more or less can not seem of great moment to a man of science whose contributions to chemical knowledge are so well and widely known, it must be a source of congratulation to Dr. Divers, as it certainly is a satisfaction to his friends, to know that his long and patient researches, conducted amid many difficulties in a distant land, are not overlooked or unappreciated by the faculty of the institution where his studies commenced.

The *London and China Express* says:—"Nothing seems to be known in official circles of the alleged Russo-Chinese Treaty, where the provisions of the document are not believed in. The Chinese Eastern Railway Company is, of course, an accomplished fact, but outside that no treaty seems to find any credence." When the text of the alleged "treaty" was published by the *North-China Daily News*, we analysed its contents, and showed that, from internal evidence, the document could not be regarded as genuine. Our criticism was stoutly repudiated by our Shanghai contemporary, which sneeringly asked whether any newspaper was ever

so wise as the *Japan Mail* claims to be. In truth we were not sensible of laying claim to any particular wisdom. It was scarcely possible to read either of the so-called treaties, published at an interval of about a year by the *North-China Daily News*, without being inspired with the gravest doubts as to their genuineness. At all events, whether we be wise or unwise, it seems that we were right about this sensational treaty.

Captain du Boulay's book on the China-Japan War has appeared. It is called "An Epitome of the Chino-Japanese War, 1884-5." The title is not pretty, "Chino-Japanese" being a compound irreconcilable with any rational derivation. The *London and China Express* writes thus about the work:—

It starts by giving a *résumé* of the forces, naval and military, of the two empires on the outbreak of hostilities, and a few of the events leading up to the war, though, politics are, for the most part, carefully excluded. The Japanese forces are stated to have been well officered, well trained, and well disciplined, and incontestably superior to the Chinese. The record of the war is then given in a terse and succinct statement. Only essential details are given, and some inferential facts are omitted to enable a clear insight to be gathered. For instance, the original attempt of Marshal Yamagata to march overland from Fusan on proceeding to Korea to assume the chief command is not recorded. His reason was stated to be at the time the fear to risk the sea passage for his troops and staff whilst the Chinese fleet was in being. The one thing the Japanese had doubts about was the Chinese fleet, and they would have been justified had this fleet been in proper order for *materiel*, and been handled in accordance with the teaching of naval warfare. It will serve no purpose now to allude to the various engagements which are recorded, or to give any of the statistics, such as losses, expenditure of ammunition by Japanese, &c., which are recorded with completeness on the Japanese side. One point, however, Captain Du Boulay calls attention to is the following:—

The conduct of the war by the Japanese was marked by a very complete decentralization. Commanders of armies or detached forces were given definite objectives (one at a time) by the Imperial Headquarters Staff, and were then allowed a free hand in carrying out their work, and the same system was followed within the armies and divisions. Orders from Japan went by cable to Fusan, and thence by telegraph to the 1st Army. For the 2nd Army, up till Dec. 30, orders were telegraphed to Ping-yang Inlet, or Chemulpo, and thence taken by steamer to the Liao-tung peninsula; but on Dec. 30 the telegraph line round the coast by Takushan and Puzow to Chinchow was completed, so that from that time the 2nd Army was in direct telegraphic communication with Japan.

The Japanese have a saying *okame hachimoku*, which means that lookers-on have eight eyes. That appears to be the happy condition of the London critic. When did Marshal Yamagata make this "original attempt to march overland from Fusan"? We never heard of the incident. And how on earth would a sea voyage have been avoided by making Fusan a basis of operations instead of Chemulpo? It is related of an Irishman that, hearing of a friend's suffering from sea-sickness on the voyage from Kingstown to Holyhead, he remarked:—"Sure an it saved him right that would'n't go round be Belfast an' Liverpool an' miss the say intirely."

The usual spring exhibition of modern objects of art will be opened from the 1st of April in Uyeno, and is announced to continue until the 20th of May.

The art of lying has been developed to magnificent proportions by the modern advertiser. In innumerable cases it seems to be the aim of the composer of an advertisement to deliberately deceive the public. The grossest falsehoods are thus

concocted and unblushingly circulated. Yet public morality does not appear to be shocked. If a man obtains money by false pretences in the ordinary intercourse of life, he is quickly cited before a law court and punished. But hundreds of advertisers whose one business is to obtain money by false pretences escape even obloquy. It is surely a strange state of commercial morality; especially strange when we remember that the peoples among whom it prevails openly pride themselves on their integrity, and contrast it superbly with the guile and deceit of Oriental nations. Our own belief is that the article called truth has been distributed pretty evenly among the nations of the world, and that if the shares possessed by all could be separately weighed by impartial judges they would be found to differ by inappreciable quantities.

Here is an advertisement taken from the *American Grocer*:—

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

The Cultivation and Manufacture of these Teas explains their extraordinary quality.

MARK THE CONTRAST:

INDIA AND CEYLON.

Lands.—New and Fertile.
Gardens.—Large, well planted, central modern factories, daily manufacture of leaf.
Manufacture.—Modern, up to date, specially devised machines for twisting and drying leaf, *untouched by hand*.
Purity.—Full standard; never rejected from any port.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Lands.—Exhausted centuries ago, fed with poisonous fertilisers.
Gardens.—Small, scattered; leaf kept in family dwelling houses, with pigs and poultry till marketed.
Manufacture.—Ancient; barbarous; leaf twisted by the hands of semi-nude moist Mongolians, amidst the sordid surroundings of a Chinese dwelling. No factory inspection and much sweating.
Impurity.—Adulterated, coloured, faced, "Lie Tea." Rejected on these grounds daily. A shipment recently rejected at New York was admitted through a Western Port of Entry. See daily papers and Importers' Confessions in Petition to Congress.

This pretty bit of composition is one of those half-truths hardest of all to combat. The *Shanghai Times* has a forcible article on the subject, but without entering into details, it is sufficient to note the essential difference between Indian and Japanese methods—we say nothing of Chinese—namely, that in India the whole business of growing and preparation is conducted on a large scale according to scientific processes, whereas in Japan the cultivation and drying remain virtually domestic industries and are managed in comparatively old-fashioned and primitive ways. The work of firing, as it used to be carried on in the foreign Settlements, was certainly open to a charge of want of cleanliness, but all that is now changed since firing machines have been introduced, and the attempt made by the advertiser in the *American Grocer* to create a prejudice against Japanese tea on the ground of dirt, is simply a falsehood. Whatever labour is required on the Indian tea plantations is Indian labour. Whatever labour is required on Japanese tea plantations is the labour of Japanese women and girls. As between the cleanliness of the two kinds of labour, there cannot be much difficulty in choosing.

"How much does the most expensive Japanese tea cost per pound," is a question often asked by foreigners. It elicits various answers. We ourselves have never heard of *bona fide* tea costing more than 16 *yen* a *catty*; that is to say, 12 *yen* a pound. But it is a tale current that an

American lady recently paid 125 *yen* for a pound of most remarkable *cha*. She was dilettanti, it seems, in the beneficent leaf, and the deity of dilettanti brought her into contact with an exploite—a guide, not to put too fine a point on it—who told her mysteriously of twelve packets of very particular tea that had just been prepared for the Emperor's use, one packet per month. Enormous obstacles lay in the way to procuring any of this sovereign stuff, but money might overcome them; 125 *yen*, for example, might procure a pound. The lady is said to have "hung on." We doubt not that she and her friends sipped that tea with becoming awe and admiration, though probably they concluded that only the specially educated palate of a Mikado could fully appreciate its flavour and its savour. It is not as record how much that other lady paid for the chrysanthemum seeds which could not be diverted from the uses of the Imperial Garden without risking the penalty of instant death on the scaffold, but a pot of the capital flowers ought certainly to have decorated the boudoir where the golden tea was imbibed.

We doubt whether the theory of the new system is clearly understood. Nothing could be simpler. There is absolutely no change in the coins themselves, so far as their composition is concerned. If the gold coins of the present system had the figures on their faces multiplied by 2, they would serve for the purposes of the new coinage. Thus the present 5-*yen* gold piece, weighing 2.22221 *momme* of 900 fineness, becomes the new 10-*yen* piece, the weight and fineness remaining absolutely unchanged. The present 10-*yen* piece, weighing 4.44442 *momme*, becomes the new 20-*yen* piece. Were there a 23-*yen* gold piece in the present coinage, it would become the 5-*yen* piece of the new coinage. But as there is no such piece, it has to be coined, and its weight will, of course, be exactly one-half of the weight of the present 5-*yen* piece. As to the silver subsidiary coins, they remain without change of any kind, either as to weight or denomination. The weight of the 50-*sen* piece ought to be more than one-half of the weight of the present 1-*yen* piece, since the latter is 900 fine, whereas, according to the new Coinage Law, the former is to be only 800 fine. But no indication of any such change appears in the table of weights appended to the new Law. The weight of the half *yen* is there given as exactly one-half of the weight of the present *yen*, and the 20-*sen* and 10-*sen* pieces remain unaltered. Hence, speaking briefly, nothing is to happen except that the denominations of the present gold coins will be doubled, and a new 5 *yen* gold piece will be added. As for the *yen*, there will be no longer any question of fluctuation in its sterling value. It may always be reckoned at two shillings and a half-penny, or, for purposes of more accurate calculation, at 24.5822 pence.

It is, of course, more or less an accident that the Japanese metrical system should lend itself so conveniently to coinage purposes; but certainly the Japanese are to be congratulated on being able to elaborate a coinage programme which, while in tolerably close agreement with the systems of Great Britain and America as to intrinsic values, has for its unit, a weight of pure gold expressed by the integer 2 *fun*. Compare this remarkably simply fact with

our own system. In the first place, we go to Abyssinia for nomenclature to describe the purity of our gold. We speak of gold's being so many *carats* fine, an absolutely unintelligible statement on the face of it. To understand it we must know that to be 24 carats fine is to be quite pure, and that there is no question of reason, but merely of arbitrary choice, in the employment of such terminology. Next, we have to learn that the unit of money is a gold coin 22 carats fine, and that it weighs 123.274 grains, a grain being the 480th part of an ounce. To have 22 parts fine out of 24, is to contain $\frac{11}{12}$ ths of pure gold, so we finally arrive at the conclusion that the unit of value in Great Britain is $\frac{11}{12}$ ths of 123.274 grains, or 113.0012 grains, of pure gold. No higher tribute could be paid to the robustness of the British intellect than to record that it has survived the use of such an appalling system of weights and measures.

The *Kwassui-Go-gakko*, or Girls School of the Water of Life, at Nagasaki, was founded on December 1st, 1879, with one student, and has now an attendance of 195. It is one of those institutions established by foreign missionary enterprise, that have contributed so materially to the educational progress of modern Japan. We observe that its periodical, the *Kwassui Quarterly*, started in August, 1896, has now reached its third number and that the contents give evidence of steady improvement. The second number contains a plea for the study of Latin, which, with algebra, geometry and plane and spherical trigonometry, forms part of the academic course. Our conviction is that girls should not be tormented with any of these subjects. If such knowledge be needed, it can be acquired in later life. To their lasting misery and crushing disadvantage, children in Japan are already condemned to the task of studying a script that taxes their faculties severely. There is too great a tendency to sacrifice health to mental culture in this country.

The *Meiji Shimbun* says that stenographers of foreign languages will be one of the needs felt after mixed residence becomes an accomplished fact. Why should that be the case, we wonder. Foreigners will not deliver political speeches or public lectures then any more than they do now, and even supposing that some of them developed a tendency of that kind, we fail to see why Japanese stenographers should concern themselves about the matter. *Foyaku kaisei, naichi sakkyo, chigai hoken no tekkyo*—these are terms that convey an evidently exaggerated impression to the minds of many Japanese. However, our Tokyo contemporary converts its hypothesis into a peg whereon to hang a panegyric of Mr. Tagusari Koki, who devised a system of stenography suitable to the Japanese language, a feat that certainly deserves warm praise. The *Meiji Shimbun* claims for this system that its use requires only one-third of the time demanded by the best Occidental system, and adds that Mr. Tagusari is now engaged adapting it to the Chinese and Korean languages. We must be permitted to doubt the former point.

Recently there was some talk of the possibility that Marquis Ito might be sent to England to represent Japan at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. That never

seemed likely, in our opinion. If anybody went for such a purpose, it must obviously be a Prince of the Blood. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* now says that, in all probability, no special envoy will be despatched. Mr. Kato, Japanese Representative in London, will be instructed to do what is proper on the occasion. That will be very tame, but truly we do not see how anything more can be reasonably expected after the treatment that Japan has received at the hands of Western Courts in connexion with the death of the Empress Dowager.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* alleges confidently that the present Legislative Bureau is to be converted into a Councillors Bureau (*Sanji-Kyoku*), and that ten Councillors will be appointed at annual salaries of 4,000 *yen*. In that way the Cabinet will find means of giving appointments to men of talent now outside the ranks of officialdom. The nominations for the creation of the new Bureau are expected to take place in the middle of April.

The Prince Imperial, who has been staying at Numazu, in Shizuoka, for some time, is to leave that place by the 10 o'clock train on the morning of the 22nd instant, reaching Tokyo at 3.19 p.m.

The 20th of April will be the hundredth day from the death of the Empress Dowager. It is the custom in Japan to visit the tomb of a deceased person, and perform a special ceremony of incense-burning and prayer on the hundredth day after decease. The Emperor and Empress are expected to visit Kyoto for that purpose, leaving Tokyo on the 10th proximo. The two fifty-day periods of mourning will then terminate, and the sounds of military music will doubtless be heard once more in Tokyo.

The present session of the Diet would terminate on the 24th instant, in the ordinary course of events. But as business had to be suspended for several days owing to the demise of the Empress Dowager and the visit of the members of both Houses to Kyoto for the purpose of attending the State funeral, it appears probable that the session will be prolonged for 5 days, in order to allow time for the passage of important Government Bills now awaiting discussion.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a strange story. It is to the effect that a certain Japanese resident of Osaka, having undertaken to procure an accurate map of the forts at Omotena and its neighbourhood, in the island of Tsushima, and having been promised a sum vaguely stated as *suman-yen*—say, sixty or seventy thousand *yen*—if successful, induced a first-class sergeant, to set about the compilation of the map. The sergeant's name is given by our contemporary—Nishiyama Katsutarō—and he is said to have been serving with the Tsushima garrison. His reward was to be fifty thousand *yen*, and he had nearly completed the map when the suspicions of his commanding officer were attracted, and his arrest being ordered, the map was found in his knapsack. His principal in Osaka has also been seized. The tale sounds somewhat apocryphal.

Never has there been so uneventful a session. Even the celebrated meeting of the Diet at Hiroshima in the fall of 1894, when military supplies were voted *nem. con.*, can scarcely be quoted in the same

category, for special considerations operated on that occasion to promote quiet and prevent discussion, whereas everything seemed to make for precisely the opposite result this session. When the Houses met, the Opposition appeared to have a large majority, and the public looked to see a collision of unprecedented magnitude between the Cabinet and the Representatives. But at the touch of some magic wand the ominous clouds dispersed in thin smoke, and the Government was found at the head of a phalanx beside which the Opposition's dimensions were insignificant. Mr. Tanaka Shozo and Mr. Inouye Kakugoro have vainly tried to evoke some thunderbolts from the clear sky. If Count Okuma contrived such a situation, he is undoubtedly a great strategist.

Count Itagaki is said to have again resigned the presidency of the Liberal Party. The source of trouble on this occasion is the attitude of a portion of his followers towards the question of Kobe harbour. It had been decided by the Council of the Party that the problems of harbour construction at both Osaka and Kobe should not be treated as party matters, but should be left to the discretion of the members themselves. Our readers probably remember that considerable excitement has arisen in Kobe and Osaka over the question, the citizens of each place naturally concluding that local prosperity would be materially affected by the possession of a good port. When Count Itagaki held the portfolio of Home Affairs, he approved of the Osaka scheme, and his views were endorsed by the Party. But since that time the Kobe folks have become keenly anxious to thwart a design which must attract the bulk of the maritime trade to Osaka, and their representative on the Liberal Council urged, at a meeting of the Council on the 16th inst., that the discussion of the problem should be again taken up. Count Itagaki observing a disposition on the part of the Council to fall in with this proposal, and being unable to control the situation, declared that both he and the Party were being treated inconsiderately, and resigned the post of President. The affair seems scarcely serious enough to create a permanent split.

The long desired amendment of the Press Law, in the sense of depriving the Administration of power to suspend or suppress a newspaper or periodical, may now be considered an accomplished fact. On the 17th inst., the House of Peers passed the Government Bill as amended by the Representatives, and the Government stands pledged, by its own declaration, to endorse the amendment. As is usually the case in Japan, this has been a compromise. The Bill submitted by the Government to the Lower House did not abolish the administrative power of suspension, but limited it to one week, and provided, further, that the incriminated matter must, in every instance, be clearly indicated. This Bill the House changed radically, eliminating the suspension and suppression clauses, and re-casting the measures so as to substitute the Courts of Law for the Administration, the latter's power being confined to preventing the circulation of the particular number of a journal or periodical containing objectionable matter, such action to be preliminary to citing the editor

and publisher before a legal tribunal. It seems strange that if the Cabinet was prepared to accept such a metamorphosis, it did not draft the original bill in a more liberal spirit. However, these are the facts. The Representatives, understanding very well that if they passed their amendments in defiance of the Government, the Peers would come to the latter's assistance, proceeded with more circumspection than in previous sessions, and before voting the amendment, obtained from the Government Delegates a promise that if the amendments were accepted by the Upper House, the Government's veto need not be apprehended. An attempt made in the Peers to restore the Bill to its original form, that is to say, to restore the administrative power of suspension for one week, was defeated by 95 votes to 66, and the Lower House's amendments were ultimately passed *en bloc*. We may, therefore anticipate the promulgation of the new law in a few days. It is a big experiment—much too big, in our opinion.

SENDAI SCHOOL DISTURBANCE.

The *Tōhoku Shinbun* publishes an account of an interview between one of its staff and Mr. Nakagawa, a member of the Mombusho Advisory Council. From it we gather the following particulars:—The Minister of Education regards with extreme regret the turn that affairs have taken in the Second Higher School, and in order to ascertain the real facts of the case, despatched, on the 11th instant, two officials to Sendai. The principal of these, Mr. Kinoshita, head of the Special School Bureau, was furnished with instructions for the Director, the nature of which Mr. Nakagawa was not at liberty to disclose. The commotion resembles a rebellion against law and order by a number of peasants, rather than an agitation by intelligent young men. In this affair the students are forgetting alike their duty to the State, to serve which they are now undergoing training; their duty to themselves as men, whose chief object in life is the attainment of knowledge in the quickest manner possible; and their duty to their supporters. To forego, on account of a trifling incident, the advantages to be derived from such an education as is given in the institution concerned, is surely most unwise. From every point of view, the men that have worked up the agitation are to be blamed. Whatever cause for umbrage they may have conceived, the implication of the whole school in the affair, the formation of a league, and the attempt to force the authorities to comply with their demand, cannot be too strongly condemned. If certain students objected to the Director, it was open to them to leave the school and pursue their studies elsewhere.

Since writing the above, we have learnt from other sources that the whole of the medical students have resumed their work at the school, and that it is generally thought in Sendai that, in the course of a few days, the affair will be settled. The parents and guardians of the pupils have assembled in large numbers in Sendai, and in combination with the Governor of the Prefecture and other officials are urging submission to the school authorities. The Imperial University students are deeply interested in the affair, and no less than seven old scholars of the Sendai School have gone to Sendai at their own

expense for the purpose of advising the agitators to pursue a more pacific policy. The students of the Sendai Higher School were informed, at the end of last week, that they would be given till the morning of the 14th instant to confess themselves in the wrong. This period for reflection was subsequently extended to the morning of the 16th. If the students avail themselves of this opportunity of backing out of an embarrassing position, it may reasonably be supposed that punishment will be confined to the ringleaders. But should the impetuosity and foolhardiness of youth lead them to fight the matter to the bitter end, then, we are given to understand, the Department will not shrink from adopting severe and sweeping measures.

Since the receipt of the news embodied in our leading article, we learn that the Sendai students, after having agreed to entrust the settlement of their difficulties to their parents, relatives, and guardians, suddenly conceived that it would be beneath their dignity to submit to that method of arrangement. On the night of the 15th, at a meeting of delegates from the classes, and representatives of the students' relatives and friends, the delegates unanimously withdrew their promise, and expressed the opinion that, since the affair concerned them and the school authorities only, they could not consent to the interference of outsiders, or submit to arbitration of any kind. On being asked to state their reasons for this *volte face*, they replied that they were simply doing their duty in the matter, but added that their would-be mediators need have no anxiety about the result, as there were circumstances that made their return to the school necessary (*Fuk'kō subeki jōjō aru*). It would be interesting to know what circumstances were alluded to. The newspaper from which we quote gives no information on this point. The meeting at which this decision was formulated was held at the Gojōkwan, and lasted 4 hours. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, the students returned in a body to the school, each one carrying a letter of apology for his conduct. The punishment to be inflicted is now engaging the attention of the authorities. It was announced that the Mombusho officials were to return to the capital on the 18th, so it may be inferred that no further trouble is expected, and that the school will resume its work within a few days, unless the punishment meted out appears to the students too severe, in which case it would not surprise us to hear that a fresh outbreak had occurred. It is confidently asserted that no distinction will be made between originators, promoters, and confederates, and that the most probable form of punishment will be suspension lasting several weeks. On this subject we shall probably be in a position to-morrow to furnish more definite information.

It is only fair to the students to state that, unlike many other school disturbances in Japan, the Sendai agitation has been entirely free from acts of lawlessness or threats of violence. As we write, there lies before us the account of the student riots at Athens supplied to *The Times* by its special correspondent, which furnishes a remarkable contrast to the Sendai episode and is herewith appended for purpose of comparison.

Athens, Jan. 27.

The disorderly conduct of the medical students at the University culminated in serious rioting to-

day. In the morning a number of medical students endeavoured to interrupt the lectures at the law school. The law students resisted, and a conflict took place in which revolvers and knives were used. The police appeared on the scene and made some prisoners. An attempt to rescue one of these was made on the part of the students, who stoned the police, and the latter were compelled to defend themselves with their revolvers and swords. Some of the students are reported to have been wounded and one gendarme was seriously maltreated.

The disturbances were renewed this afternoon, when the students sent a deputation to the Palace. The King, however, was absent at Platerium. The Librarian of the University was fired at by the students.

The troops of the garrison have been called out, the streets are patrolled, and the Palace is strongly guarded. The University is occupied to-night by 300 students who are closely watched by military and police.

The trouble originated in a rebuke addressed by Dr. Galvani, Professor of Medicine, to some students who interrupted him while he was performing a critical operation. The students, who consider themselves insulted, insist upon Dr. Galvani's resignation. Dr. Galvani, who is a man of courteous and conciliatory manners, is recognized as the most eminent surgeon in Greece. He has already assured the students that he had no intention of insulting them.

January, 28.

The revolt of University students continues. They appear to be abundantly supplied with firearms, and last night a considerable number of them garrisoned the University, armed sentries being posted at doors and windows, who challenged persons passing in the streets. Squadrons of cavalry occupied positions in the neighbourhood of the University and Palace throughout the night. To-day the authorities deemed it advisable to withdraw the troops from the vicinity of the University in order to avoid a renewal of the disturbances. The students have issued a manifesto to the Greek nation and have prepared a memorial to the King and the Prime Minister demanding the punishment of Professor Galvani and setting forth various grievances.

THE TOKYO BUILDING COMPANY.

Our readers have probably observed that a new enterprise, called the Tokyo Building Company (*Tokyo Tate-mono Kaisha*) has been organized, and is now advertising its initiation of business. The prospectus of the Company in English does not seem to have been issued as yet, but the interesting character of the project has led us to examine the Japanese prospectus. From it we learn that the Company has stepped in to supply a long felt want. Allusion has frequently been made in these columns to the great difficulty, we might almost say the impossibility, of procuring houses suitable for foreign residence in Tokyo or other Japanese cities. The fact is that since it has never been customary with Japanese of the upper classes to live in hired houses, the building of good edifices for the purpose of letting to tenants was not among the businesses undertaken by speculators in former times. Small, cheap houses were constructed in abundance with that object, but, until very recent years, no one thought of investing any large sums in such a line of enterprise. A company was then organized chiefly at the instance of Mr. Okura, but it fell into the fatal error of putting up buildings planned by young Japanese architects who had no adequate knowledge either of the requirements of foreign occupants or of the arrangements suitable to the climate. This *Doboku Kaisha*, as the Company was called, soon found itself in possession of a number of most ineligible dwellings, which naturally failed to find tenants, and the shareholders concluded that more profitable forms of investment could be found in other direc-

tions. The *Tate-mono-Kaisha* proceeds upon different lines. It offers to acquire sites selected by would-be purchasers or tenants, and to erect buildings in accordance with the plans of their intending occupants, leasing or renting the land or edifices in the ordinary manner, or else adding to the monthly payments such instalments of the purchase money as shall place the occupant in complete possession after a convenient term of years. Of course, so long as the old Treaties remain in operation, it is not lawful for foreigners to acquire land or buildings outside the settlements. The Company takes full cognisance of that difficulty. It offers to act as agent for foreigners desiring to obtain fixed property before the Revised Treaties go into force, giving full security for *bona fides* and undertaking to hand over the property so soon as the Treaties permit. Such transactions could not, of course, be recognised by Courts of Law, but they can be easily managed, we presume, so as to require no such recognition, and it is possible that many foreigners may be disposed to take advantage of the facilities thus offered.

An interesting feature of the Company's prospectus is the indication it affords of the altered spirit of the time. In 1893, when the agitation for strict treaty-enforcement was on the *tapis*, virulent crusades were inaugurated by the vernacular press against any Japanese suspected, or known, to have assisted foreigners to acquire real property outside the settlements. Our readers doubtless remember the case of Dr. Mayet. Public feeling ran so high that Japanese who, six months previously, would have been glad to lease or sell land to foreigners, announced their resolve to abstain thereafter from any such transaction, and there was talk of enacting a law which should visit with severe penalties any one lending his name to a foreigner desirous of purchasing extra-settlement land. By several observers the sentiment of that time was construed as a recrudescence of anti-foreign prejudice, and this journal was denounced as blindly partial because it denied the existence of any depth of antipathy to foreigners, and expressed the opinion that the whole excitement was merely an evidence of the impatient umbrage under which the nation laboured in consequence of the failure of its long efforts to recover judicial and tariff autonomy. It seems to us that our judgment is now vindicated. If the *Tate-mono Kaisha* felt that the offers it openly makes were in any sense opposed to public sentiment, it would never have made them. The mood of 1893 is a thing of the past. It never was more than the mood of a moment.

FOREIGN MOURNING FOR THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has ordered eight days' Court mourning for the late Empress Dowager of Japan. The principle of "better late than never" applies with special force to this matter. Japan has always showed herself punctiliously observant of the rules of international etiquette, and we see no reason why similar courtesy should not be extended to her. Belgium has wisely differentiated herself from the majority of the European Powers in this instance.

TSUDA SANZO.

The death of Tsuda Sanzo, who attempted to take the life of the Czarewitch at Otsu, seems to have been of a suicidal character. The man was certainly of unsound mind, and from the time of his incarceration, his health was reported to be precarious. A fellow-prisoner, told off to look after him, has made a statement which appears in the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō*. He says that he was warned by the jail officials to be on his guard against displays of violence by Tsuda, who had some skill in the use of cutting weapons. During the first five or six days of his last illness, Tsuda ate his meals as usual. But after that, he utterly refused to take any food, and no persuasion could induce him to depart from his resolve. It became necessary, therefore, to feed him by means of an instrument. That was done for 14 or 15 days, at the end of which time the man having swallowed nothing but milk, was naturally much reduced. He entreated, however, to be suffered to resume convict labour outside, and was finally put to thresh straw. The task was, of course, beyond his strength, but he pleaded that if he were suffered to perform it, he would eat his food as usual. Finally, he dropped from exhaustion, and on being carried in, developed symptoms of inflammation of the lungs, a malady that very frequently results from the continued use of the stomach-pipe. Before his death, he wrote a long document, and begged his fellow-convict, whose term of imprisonment would soon expire, to convey the writing to his (Tsuda's) relatives, and to describe to them the manner of his death. The document was of course taken possession of by the authorities.

FOREIGNERS AND JAPANESE SECURITIES.

An advertisement published by the Mayor of Kobe inviting foreigners to subscribe for the Water-works Bonds of that city has again started a discussion as to the competence of foreigners to hold Japanese securities. The *Japan Gazette* has taken up the subject, and, true to its habitual methods, professes to think that every one differing from it must either be lamentably ignorant or wilfully deceitful. Regarding these peculiar polemical methods, we content ourselves with repeating the general statement that all unregistered Japanese bonds are legally purchasable by foreigners. A moment's reflection will show that such must be the case. "Unregistered" means that the bonds carry no name: they are the property of their holder, whoever, and of whatever nationality, he be. The first securities of that kind issued in Japan, so far as we remember, were the Nakasendo Bonds. They were placed upon the market in December, 1883, and the regulations under which they were officially issued declared them to be *mukimci shosho*, or bonds bearing no name. In other words, they were officially offered for sale to each and every would-be purchaser, without distinction of nationality. That is a plain, incontrovertible fact. Such bonds are on precisely the same footing as the *seiri kosai shosho*, or Consolidated Loan Bonds. The *Japan Gazette* is good enough to allege that when we described the Nakasendo Railway Bonds as purchas-

able by foreigners, we "knew perfectly well that we were writing a mere fiction." Our contemporary has doubtless perceived, by this time, that it has once more been the victim of a vertigo. As to the Kobe Water-works Bonds, it appears from the advertisement that purchasers can have their names inscribed on the bonds if they please. The *Japan Gazette* thinks it "much to be doubted if the Kobe municipality has any real desire to have foreigners buy their (*sic*) bonds, but have (*sic*) published the notice for appearance's sake." That kind of writing is really too silly to be treated seriously. If any foreigner makes a bid for the Kobe Bonds, he will soon learn whether the Kobe Municipality is fooling away its money by inserting sham advertisements in newspapers. With regard to the general question of foreigners' "combining with Japanese for the purpose of industrial enterprise in the interior," the sole difficulty is that the laws of Japan do not, and can not, under the present treaties, recognise foreign ownership of real property outside the Settlements. Otherwise, there is nothing to prevent a foreigner from taking part in any enterprise, provided—a very large proviso—that he is willing to accept the risks incidental to that anomalous position. The question of securities such as the bonds of the Kobe Municipality is a totally different matter. Holders of the bonds do not thereby acquire any title to fixed property outside the Settlements. They merely lend money to the Kobe Municipality, and accept its written promises to pay as marketable securities. Even if foreigners bought up all the bonds they would not thereby be able to control the Water-works.

A comically hysterical article appears in the *Japan Gazette* on the subject of the ownership of Japanese securities by foreigners. The question has practical interest, but truly it becomes difficult to treat any utterances of the *Japan Gazette* seriously when that journal is overtaken by one of its characteristic moods of gusty agitation. Our contemporary envelops itself in a thunder-cloud of verbiage, out of which flash such lurid lightnings as "the anfractuosities of the Mail," its "combination of Oriental cunning with European candour," its "consummate ingenuity," its "scorn of truth," and so forth and so on, until the astounded reader gets a bewildered sense that an awful fraud has been perpetrated upon the public, and that the *Japan Mail* is a past master in chicanery and duplicity of every kind. What is it all about? Simply this. Some months ago, we stated that "when the Japanese Railway Company was organized for the purpose of building the northern half of the main trunk line, it was officially announced that foreigners might hold shares." The statement was made in connexion with an action of the Chinese Government which recently adopted precisely the opposite course by excluding foreigners from the ownership of its railway bonds. Our language, however, was not sufficiently explicit. It led the *Japan Gazette* to suppose that we referred to the shares of the Nippon Tetsudo Kaisha, established in 1881, whereas our reference was to the first issue of railway bonds by the Japanese Government in 1883, for the purpose of constructing the Nakasendo road. In so far as our use of the words "Japan Railway Company" contributed to that misapprehension, the fault was

ours, but the facts in question were so well known that no mistake seemed possible. The shares of the Nippon Tetsudo Kaisha are of the kind called *ki-mei*: that is to say, they bear the name of their owner, and are not purchasable by foreigners. The Nakasendo bonds are *mu-ki-mei*: they bear no name, and can be bought and held by any one of any nationality. That fact evoked much comment when they were issued in 1883. Subsequently, many other public securities, of a similar character so far as freedom of ownership was concerned, were put upon the market. Our readers are probably familiar with them. They are, the Consolidated Loan Bonds, the War Bonds, the Naval Loan Bonds, the Tokyo City Loan Bonds, and the Kobe Water Works Bonds. Any of these securities may be openly purchased by foreigners, and their coupons may be presented by foreigners in their own names when interest falls due. We are at a loss to understand the *Japan Gazette's* perplexity about this point. It says, "the fact that the Nakasendo Railway Company sold bonds which did not bear the name of the holder is no proof" (i.e. of the competence of foreigners to hold shares in a Japanese company), "since foreigners could buy the bonds and present them for interest through the Japanese, just as the Tokyo Tate-mono Kaisha will enable foreigners to own houses in contravention of the Treaty." There is no such thing as a "Nakasendo Railway Company," but let that pass, for perhaps our own want of accuracy in originally alluding to a company may have misled the *Japan Gazette*. What we note, however, is that our contemporary labours under the impression that if foreigners desire to hold Nakasendo bonds, they must resort to surreptitious devices; must employ Japanese to "present them for interest." That is a delusion. Nakasendo bonds, in common with consols, war bonds, naval bonds, and so forth, are transferable just like bank-notes, and like bank-notes may be held by any one. Their ownership by foreigners involves no evasion of the Treaty. Surely our contemporary knows that one of the purposes contemplated by the Government in adopting the gold standard is to attract foreign purchasers for these various securities. In view of the constant fluctuations to which the ratio between the precious metals is liable, European and American capitalists naturally hesitate to invest in silver bonds, but it is hoped that five per cent., backed by Japan's credit, will tempt them when the bonds are placed on a gold basis. Would any such prospect be contemplated if the securities could not be openly dealt in by foreigners?

In connection with this question of foreigners' investing in Japanese public securities, we employed the phrase "buying Japanese consols, war bonds, or railway bonds at present is too obscure a business." The *Japan Gazette* quotes the phrase, and professes to think that it applies to the process of acquiring the securities. But the context in which the words were employed made it impossible that any ordinarily careful reader should attach such a meaning to them. We explained clearly that the obscurity referred to the future of the bonds. They might be converted at any moment; they might be redeemed at any moment: they did not, in fact, possess

sufficient permanency as an investment to greatly tempt foreign capitalists. As to the manner of purchasing the bonds, there is no obscurity whatever. Why does not the *Japan Gazette* reflect for one instant, only for one instant, before blundering so pitifully? Does it not know that the President of the Yokohama Specie Bank and an official of the Bank of Japan, recently visited London expressly for the purpose of getting Japanese Consols, War Bonds, and so forth, quoted regularly on the London Stock Exchange? Can there be any "obscurity" about the process of acquiring securities thus openly quoted, and openly offered for sale by reputable agents?

All this is quite apart from the question of foreigners' owning shares in Japanese companies. It is well to be perfectly explicit upon the point, lest some new confusion of ideas become the basis of a fresh journalistic tirade. Our contemporary says:—"What we are anxious to ascertain is, can foreigners own shares in Japanese companies." Of course they can not. What on earth is the use of repeating a question that was answered thirty years ago, and has never been in the smallest degree doubtful since the opening of the treaty ports? Every one possessing an ordinary share of the commonest information understands these things. Foreigners have acquired by treaty the privilege of carrying on trade within the limits of the Settlements, and only within those limits. Therefore partnership with Japanese companies which carry on trade outside the limits of the Settlements is not lawful for foreigners. Foreigners have acquired by treaty the privilege of holding real estate within the limits of the Settlements, and only within those limits. Therefore partnership with Japanese companies which hold real estate outside the limits of the Settlements is not lawful for foreigners. The *Japan Gazette* need not distress itself about this matter. Its own ignorance is the sole source of obscurity.

With regard to the new Treaties, the *Japan Gazette's* ideas are equally luminous. "The new Treaty," it says, "has been so carelessly drafted that people are in ignorance as to what will become of the various joint-stock companies existing in Japan. If it can be shown that foreigners are entitled to hold shares in Japanese companies, the question becomes one of the utmost simplicity as the new Treaty does not contain any clause rescinding such a right." The obvious precaution of reading the new Treaty before condemning it for "careless drafting" evidently did not occur to the *Japan Gazette*. We do not say that any amount of reading would discover in the Treaty a clause providing for the fate of "the various joint stock companies existing in Japan." Indeed, we venture to assert that not even in the nightmares by which the unfortunate negotiators of the Treaty were probably visited, did it occur to their afflicted fancies that they were required to decide what should "become of the various joint-stock companies existing in Japan," any more than it occurred to them that the high contracting parties should revise the taillessness of Japanese cats or the use of paper for pocket-handkerchiefs in Japan. They did, however, give lucid attention to the question of partnerships between foreigners and Japanese, and the result of their attention is embodied in the 3rd Article of the Treaty, which says:—

The subjects of each of the high contracting parties may trade in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly, or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects.

The portions that we have italicized place the whole matter on the clearest possible basis. British subjects are explicitly authorized to engage in partnerships with Japanese, and, therefore, it goes without saying that they will be entitled to purchase and hold shares in Japanese Companies. That is "the simple truth without distortion of facts" to learn which the *Japan Gazette* professes itself to be so anxious. Brief reference to sources of information universally available would have sufficed to teach our contemporary this "simple truth," but we are happy to be able to save it a task that seems so strangely uncongenial.

"JAPAN GAZETTE" DIRECTORY.

In a recent issue we drew attention to the fact that four pages had been dropped out of the Alphabetical List in the *Japan Gazette* Directory for the current year. This criticism—if criticism it can be called—has evoked from the *Japan Gazette* a species of protest in which our contemporary charges us with the "evident intention of conveying the impression that in the whole issue of the Directory four pages have been dropped out." There can be no question of "intention" in such a matter. Every reviewer bases his estimate of a book on the copy sent to him for review. We are glad to learn from the *Gazette* that our copy was exceptional and that our contemporary is not condemned to the loss of re-binding and re-folding a number of copies, and that its clients will be saved the inconvenience of having to wait a long time for this useful volume.

CYCLING.

A writer signing himself "The Don" sends us a column of notes on the subject of cycling. It covers an advertisement of the "Dunlop Tyres." But apart from motive, the notes contain one or two interesting points. We read, for example, that, at the recent show of cycles in Dublin, there was exhibited a wheel called the "Old Hobby Horse," said to have been ridden by the late Sir James Power, in 1812. We read, also, a very flat denial of the assertion advanced by a prominent cycling journal, namely, that there is less stress on a machine when "coasting" than at any other time. The composer of the column before us says:—

I should like to hear that writer arguing in support of his theory with a man who had ridden a bicycle for a couple of thousand miles in safety only to find it go to pieces the first time he indulged in the pleasure of "coasting." Experience has proved that far more machines break up under the stress and strain of bearing a rider's dead-weight—as in "coasting"—than in ordinary riding. Of course, an experienced "coaster" can humour his machine to such an extent as to avoid over-straining the frame and wheels. But, then, that experience has to be gained.

It certainly would be interesting to know why sitting steadily on a bicycle as it runs down a slope can strain it more than driving it along by the exercise of muscular force.

FAREWELL DINNER TO BARON HAYASHI.

On the evening of the 15th instant, the members of the Tokyo Club gave a farewell dinner to His Excellency Baron Hayashi, who leaves Japan by the M. M. steamer *Saghalien*, on April 2nd, to assume the post of Japanese Representative at the Court in St. Petersburg. Baron Hayashi enjoys exceptional popularity among all nationalities in Tokyo. A very large number of friends attended the farewell dinner, among them being the Foreign *Chefs de Mission*, and the Baron's health was drunk with much enthusiasm. It was proposed by Mr. G. Lowther, Foreign Vice-President of the Club, in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,—We have met together to-night to wish good-bye to our friend Baron Hayashi, who, as you know, is leaving Japan shortly to take up his appointment as Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. I must again ask you to excuse me for addressing you in English. Were I to attempt to do so in Japanese, my speech would certainly have the advantage of brevity, but I make bold to say that it would not be intelligible to a single one of you. There is a common saying that "no man knows how many friends he has until he inherits a fortune." Removing from this saying all trace of the sting of sarcasm, I think we may adapt it to the present case and say somewhat as follows:—"No man knows how many friends he has until he leaves Japan for Europe." When this dinner was arranged it was decided, and this decision fell in with our guest's views, that it should not in any way partake of the nature of an official dinner, but should be merely a gathering of those who are privileged to call themselves Baron Hayashi friends. Considering how limited is the number of the members of this Club, and considering that within the last two years Baron Hayashi has been away a good deal from the country, I think he must feel gratified that so many of us have come together to wish him adieu.

I am fortunately debarred from talking politics in this place, but you will most of you admit that in speaking of a man who has filled very high positions in the government of his country, some allusion to his services is admissible. I will not take you back to all the positions Baron Hayashi has held with so much credit to himself and so much advantage to his country. It suffices to remind you that he occupied the post of Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs during the late war with China, and that he then had most responsible and delicate duties to fulfil. It was my privilege at that time to be in almost daily intercourse with him, and I can assure you I spent many pleasant moments in his company and never a disagreeable one, and I always have heard from my colleagues that they found official intercourse with Baron Hayashi of the most pleasant character, and that business was much facilitated by his conciliatory attitude. It is certain that his services were appreciated, for he was shortly after the conclusion of the war selected as Minister to Peking, where he concluded negotiations of a delicate and important nature. But it is rather as a member of this Club and as one of your late Vice-Presidents that I wish to speak of our guest. I think we, as a Club, regard him as a Father. Without him and his paternal care we should not have existed—when I say existed, I mean in our present shape. We should probably have assumed humbler proportions and been stowed away in some hidden corner of the city—whereas now we boldly hold our heads erect in the most fashionable quarter of the capital. You are probably most of you aware that it was to Baron Hayashi's exertions that we owe the fact that we were presented with a sum sufficient to assist as very materially in building our present premises. We owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his valuable assistance. But do not let me be thought to say that he confined his exertions to this one effort. As Vice-President of this Club he always showed a keen and lively interest in the working of the Club and was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Committee.

Gentlemen,—In a few days the Baron leaves Japan for the Empire of the Czar. Our good wishes go with him that his mission, a most important one, may prove in every way successful, and that he may find his sojourn in Russia most agreeable. I ask you to drink to his health.

Baron Hayashi, who, on rising, was re-

ceived with hearty applause, replied thus, speaking in English:—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your reunion here this evening and for the kind manner in which my toast has been proposed and drunk. This is the second time within a little more than twenty months that you have shown your friendship in this kind manner. Truly I have not adequate words to express my feelings of gratitude. During my stay in Peking, at dull moments in that out-of-the-way sort of place, my thoughts often turned towards this club. I am now going to reside in a totally different kind of city, but even in the great and brilliant capital which is to be the scene of my next duties, the remembrance of this club, and of the kind friends I leave here, will frequently recur to my thoughts. Mr. Lowther has spoken about my official service in high terms. On that subject I am at a loss how to express myself, except to say that my endeavors in this respect have been, and shall be, to promote as far as in my power lies, the benefit and good of all the parties concerned. He has also made reference to my service to this club. I am happy to know you appreciate any slight contribution I may have been able to make to your own efforts in arranging for the continuance of an institution that adds so much to the pleasures of life in Tokyo. Thanking you again for your kindness, I ask you to join me in drinking to the prosperity of the Tokyo Club.

KOREAN ITEMS.

The only incident worthy of special notice in connection with the removal of the King of Korea to the Kyengwon Palace from the Russian Legation, was that the students of the Paichai School formed line outside the soldiers and policemen guarding the street, and threw quantities of flowers to the King and the Crown Prince as their chairs passed.

The day after his removal to the Palace, namely, Sunday, the 21st of February, the King gave audience to the Foreign Representatives, and addressed them as follows:—"Just over a year ago We went to the Russian Legation under very unfortunate circumstances. But through the friendly spirit of the Russian Government and the hospitality of the Russian Minister, We spent one year in that Legation in safety and comfort. The country is again in peace, the circumstances have changed, and We returned to this Palace yesterday." A balder statement could scarcely be conceived, but what, after all, could the poor King say? According to reports from various quarters, his exit from the Russian Legation has placed him, more than ever, under the sway of influences injurious to the welfare of his Kingdom.

Writing of the edifices in foreign style that have sprung up in Söul, the *Independent* says:—

There are some buildings here which really improve the appearance of the whole town. In this respect, the French residents ought to be congratulated for their fine buildings which adorn various prominent places about the Capital. The French Legation, when finished, will be one of the most ornamental structures in the foreign settlement; the new Cathedral in Chonghen is the most imposing and beautiful church in Söul; and another Catholic Church in Yakhen, outside the little West gate, presents a very pretty appearance on the Western hills. The Russian Legation building is one of the prides of the foreign settlement. It is situated on very high ground, commands an unsurpassed view of the whole city, and the architecture is very pleasing. The British Legation, the Customs House, and the New Methodist Church in Chongdong all contribute their part in making the settlement look Europeanized. The new Japanese Consulate inside the South gate is one of the finest buildings in Söul. It is much more imposing than the Japanese Legation building, and the stone-trimmed brick wall around the new Consulate makes a very fine appearance in that part of the city. The Japanese Legation building is not particularly pretty from the outside, but it is a two-story foreign style building, containing many pretty rooms. There are other foreign buildings than

those, in the city. The Söul Improvement Company's buildings at the East entrance of Legation street improve the street very much. These buildings are not for dwelling purposes, but mainly for stores. The Methodist School, Printing Office, and the residence of Mr. Hulbert are all foreign style. They are not especially handsome from an architectural point of view, but they all blend together in making that part of the city look more like a foreign settlement.

It appears that the citizens of Pyengyang are determined to rebel against the extortions of tax-collectors, who make levies for which no warrant is furnished by the law. Unable to obtain redress by appeals to the magistrate, who seemed to think that money once fobbed by the collectors could never be refunded, they have had recourse to the *Independent*.

The King, after his exodus from the Russian Legation, issued the following edict:—

Since We left the Palace over a year ago, the laws of the Government have become confused and the people became anxious over Our staying in a foreign Legation. We have been cognizant of the facts, but, as everybody knows, it was unavoidable. The Ministers of State advised Our returning to the Palace, which request We have complied with by coming to the Kyengwon Palace. This will, to some extent, satisfy the hearts of the people. The confused state of affairs is largely due to Our unskilful administration of the Nation's affairs. We are aware of the fact that various matters of importance have been neglected by the officials on account of Our misdoings. However, hereafter We command Our officials and people to renew their energy and strengthen their hearts for the purpose of carrying out the laws and performance of their duties faithfully and intelligently. The provincial officials must love the people over whom they rule, and the soldiers of the Government must discharge their military obligations with patriotism and bravery. In order to launch the great ship of state successfully, the captain, pilot, and engineers must work together harmoniously with one object and one purpose of making the voyage safely and speedily. If any one of the officials neglect his part, the ship will go astray and danger will surely befall them all. We trust that Our officials will understand Our desires and hope in the matter, and do their duties with the one aim of raising the country from the imminent danger and present confusion.

It is certainly weary work to read cant of this kind. There will be hope for Korea when the King ceases to bow his head publicly in the dust.

The Wonsan correspondent of the *Independent*, after commenting on the long, cold winter that has been experienced there, says:—

Wonsan and 19 surrounding villages have been remembered in a substantial way by the kind generosity of the late Empress Dowager of Japan who sent some 650 yen to be distributed among the aged and the very poor. Those over seventy years of age received each one bolt of good Japanese muslin. The families of very poor people received each two *mal* of rice and three sheets of cotton. Of the former class there were 167; of the latter 330; so there were about 400 families who received something. In the midst of these trying times, this kind remembrance ought to be, and we believe is, received with much appreciation by the people.

It appears that the duty of attending at the various forms of sacrifices offered by the Board of Ceremonies to the spirits of deceased royalties in Korea, keeps the officials too busy to permit of their attending to anything else.

Min Yung-whan is the name of the special envoy appointed by the King of Korea to represent his country at the Court of St. James on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

The Korean Government is about to establish a system of decorations. A committee is now considering designs and drawing-up rules.

A proclamation by the Police Department in Söul prohibits the smoking of long pipes in the streets.

Judicial officers in Korea are evidently open to the receipt of *douceurs* from suitors. The Law Department has issued an order forbidding the practice, and declaring that litigants convicted of giving or tendering a bribe, shall be non-suited incontinently.

MR. CHIROL'S SECOND SERIES OF LETTERS.

Mr. Val. Chirol, who visited the Far East for the second time last year as special correspondent for *The Times*, has contributed to that journal a series of letters almost as interesting as those that came from his pen a year previously, and were afterwards collected in book form. One of his latest contributions is directed to Li Hung-chang. Mr. Chirol follows exactly the lines adopted in our own leading columns some months ago, when people were writing enthusiastically about the "Bismarck of the East," and predicting his restoration to power and political influence after his return to China. Before the first encounter had taken place between Chinese and Japanese troops in 1884, we ventured to foretell that the impending war would ruin Li Hung-chang. Whatever reputations might be made, whatever successes achieved, or disasters encountered, the "Great Viceroy's" fate seemed to us to be sealed. And when he was on his way back from Europe and America, we found it impossible to regard him in any light save that of the man directly responsible for China's disgrace and humiliation. For years the Tientsin statesman had basked in the fame of enlightened liberality. He received the credit of being the most eminently progressive unit in his nation, and he justified the plaudits of sanguine on-lookers by devoting all available resources and opportunities to the organization of means to guarantee his country's safety. Wonderfully persistent was foreign faith in his competence. His naval squadron was spoken of as a thoroughly efficient fighting machine. No less an authority than the British Admiral, inspecting the Pei-yang fleet just before the war broke out, declared it superior, in point of material and *personnel*, to the Japanese Navy. His land forces were believed to be formidable to the last degree. His forts were supposed to be impregnable. Yet, at the first breath of Japan's cannon-balls, all this magnificent edifice, this stronghold of progressive intelligence and civilized energy, crumbled into ruins. If Li's preparations taught any lesson to China, it was a lesson unfavourable to foreign ships, foreign tactics, foreign arms, and foreign forts, at any rate in Chinese hands. Was there any hope that the old statesman could emerge from such a cloud of failure? He could no longer pose as an advocate of the systems that his own disasters had discredited. He could not turn his back upon those systems without confessing a life-long blunder. He could not admit the only true explanation of his catastrophe, namely, that while adopting the externals of Western material civilization, he had made no resolute effort to eradicate the old spirit of Chinese corruption and conservatism. Only some extraordinary political convulsion can raise Li from the grave of his old greatness.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE IN THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The second part of the ninth volume of the Journal of the College of Science in the Imperial University is now before us. It maintains the high standard of this College's publications, and shows that in the field of original research Japan's men of science are working industriously and successfully. The contents of the volume are of much too technical a character to permit any detailed reference in the columns of a daily newspaper. We confine ourselves to reproducing the table of contents:—

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REUTER AND MR. CURZON.

Reuter greatly misled the Far East with reference to the Hon. G. N. Curzon's statement in the House of Commons. He represented the Parliamentary Secretary as saying that Russia's action in supplying officers to drill the Korean forces "was hardly consistent with her pledge," whereas the special telegram, that we publish elsewhere, reports Mr. Curzon's words to have been "does not appear inconsistent with Russia's pledge." There is all the difference in the world between the two versions. Curiously enough, just at the time when Mr. Curzon conveyed this information to the House of Commons, Count Okuma was telling the Japanese House of Representatives that it lay entirely within the competence of the King of Korea to employ drill instructors of any nationality pleasing to him. Of course the Yamagata-Lobanoff Protocol and the Waeber-Komura Memorandum show that, in some matters, closely touching the sovereignty of Korea, the two Empires did not hesitate to come to an agreement without consulting the Korean Government at all, but neither document contains any clause restricting the Korean King's right to appoint drill-instructors of his own choice. There can be no reason against the employment of Rus-

sians now, any more than there was a reason against the employment of Americans originally, or of Japanese subsequently.

Reuter's mistake has served one good purpose, however: it has elicited some very emphatic expressions of policy from Japanese newspapers. The gist of the articles embodying these expressions will be found in our weekly review of the Spirit of the Vernacular Press. Plainly, a considerable section of the Japanese nation regards England as this country's natural ally, and has a rooted apprehension of Russia's aggressive designs.

THE HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The Calendar of the Higher Commercial School for 1896-7 shows it to be in a flourishing condition. There are 430 students, and 39 Professors, Instructors and Lecturers, being an average of 1 to every 11 students. The lads certainly ought not to be in a position to complain that the teaching capacities of the institution are defective or insufficient, for among the names constituting the faculty are some of the most distinguished specialists of Japan. The list shows only three foreigners, Professor E. J. Blockhuys, whose specialty is the science and practice of commerce, and Messrs. Hara and Binda; the former, Professor of English; the latter, of Italian, Spanish and German. If the little volume now before us may be interpreted at all literally—and we see no reason why it should not—this School ought to have good material to train and mould. The entrance examination covers quite a number of subjects, beginning with that stupendous obstacle to all intellectual progress in Japan, ideographic penmanship, and passing on through Japanese and Chinese paraphrase and punctuation, to natural science, English (dictation, conversation, and translation) and gymnastics. Graduates with honours of public or private Ordinary Middle Schools are admitted without examination, under certain conditions. It is particularly to be noted that in order to obtain promotion from class to class a student must score at least 60 per cent. of the marks allotted to the whole course, and that graduation with honours is only possible for students who have scored a general average of 90 per cent. in all subjects. Such rules mean simply that marks cannot be assigned strictly on the merits of a candidate. In English universities the honour marks are 50 per cent. of the maximum obtainable; the pass marks, generally 30 per cent. We confess frank incredulity in the competence of any student, unless he is a species of phenomenon, to score a general average of 90 per cent. in all subjects from the time of commencing the principal course in such a school as this to the time of leaving it, especially when the number of subjects aggregates 19. Discerning persons set much greater value by a reasonable number of marks fairly and squarely obtained than by a large aggregate to which the leniency of the examiner must have materially contributed. As is usually the case in Japanese schools, the tuition fees are very small—20 yen annually in the preparatory year and 25 yen in the principal course. The list of men who have graduated and who are now profitably employed, totals 677. The number that actually graduated from 1877 to 1896 was 731, but the ominous asterisk indicating death occurs no less than 54 times in the list, showing that more than 7 per cent. of the graduates succumbed to the process of mental forcing unfortunately too common in Japan, and certainly carried to excess in a school where a student has to obtain 60 per cent. of the maximum marks in order to pass at all. For the rest, the high standard imposed at the School and the success that attends it are plain evidences of the fact that the pursuit of commerce has been elevated in Japan to a position very different from that occupied by it in feudal times.

THE SENDAI SCHOOL STRIKE.

SUNDAY, Monday, and Tuesday were days of great excitement in Sendai. The numerous meetings that were held at all hours of the day and night, and the sight of eager delegates going from one place of conference to another, gave to the town the appearance of being the scene of a hotly contested political election. Each body concerned had to decide on its plan of action *vis-à-vis* other bodies, and for that purpose many conferences were held. The class delegates, the University students, to whom we referred in a former issue, the parents, friends, and guardians of the pupils, and the school authorities, all had their meetings. In some cases the debating went on for hours, and terminated with voting on resolutions and amendments in parliamentary fashion. Each proposal sent by one body to another was promptly dealt with, meetings being summoned even in the middle of the night. Numbers of intercessors have reached Sendai from various parts, including such eminent men as Mr. FUKUCHI GENICHIRO. Most important meetings were held late on Sunday night, and it was at an assembly which commenced its deliberations at 1 o'clock in the morning that the first sign of submission to the school authorities manifested itself. A reply that had been drawn up by the delegates of the classes, the contents of which are not stated, but which was of a most hostile character, was made the subject of a long debate, the result of which was the abandonment of the document *nem. con.* The intercession of the relatives of the students, and of the University men, at length induced the delegates of the Classes to consent to the question of return to school being referred to the representatives of the friends of the pupils for settlement. When this step had been reached, a peaceful termination could not be far off, and it was confidently expected that by the night of the 16th, or the morning of the 17th, the crisis would be passed.

It is generally considered that much wisdom will be required in meting out punishment to the agitators. There is danger that very severe measures might lead to a fresh outbreak. We are given to understand that the Mombusho representative, Mr. KINOSHITA, is at present merely watching the proceedings, and that the School will exercise to the full its proper functions in dealing with the offenders. The authorities have a difficult task to perform, but they can rely on the sympathy of all educationists and lovers of order and discipline. The originators of the movement, doubtless think themselves brave fellows, but in the eyes of most people their conduct will not bear that aspect. Instead of taking upon themselves the responsibility of finding fault with the action of the Director, and suffering the

consequences of their interference, they worked upon the emotions of the whole of their fellow-students and availed themselves of the shelter of numbers.

The fact that the appeal to the mass of the students was so readily responded to, shows how ill-balanced are the minds of the rising generation in Japan at the present day. The same kind of thing has happened, however, in other countries at different times. Not long ago the newspapers informed us that students at Athens had actually seized the University and had to be besieged by Government troops before they surrendered. But such occurrences are very rare in the West. The excitability of the Japanese no doubt has a good deal to do with these affairs. We are inclined to think, however, that the conditions which produce them, to which we referred in a leading article on the subject, are quite transient, and likely to disappear altogether in another twenty years. The whole subject of discipline in Japan is one on which there is a great variety of opinion among foreigners. However stringent discipline in the Army and Navy may be—and there are those who maintain that it is not very stringent—it is, we think, generally acknowledged by persons competent to form an opinion on the question, that school discipline in Japan is more lax than in Europe or America. Some argue that this is not a disadvantage, and that, on the whole, schools are managed as well in Japan as in any part of the world. Everything generally goes on smoothly. The proportion of really earnest students is large, and they object to any conduct that hinders progress. It is not an uncommon thing for ardent workers to openly protest against disturbances in class. The love of order may be said to be a permanent sentiment with the average student. The outbreak we have recorded is abnormal, and it would not be fair to the student class in Japan to regard the incident as an indication of any deep-seated tendency to rebel against constituted authority. Any one that has had intimate acquaintance with the Japanese student of normal type can not but express admiration for his numerous good qualities. He is usually poor. He knows few of the comforts and none of the luxuries enjoyed by Western youths. But no amount of hardship turns him aside from his purpose. Insufficiently clothed, and often insufficiently fed, he makes his way to school through frost and snow, rain, or summer heat, bolts in about five minutes his frugal lunch at noon, and pores over his books from hour to hour with dogged perseverance unsurpassed in any land. His independence is magnificently displayed on a hundred different occasions. It is impossible to forbear from applying the term heroic to the greater part of his life. But he is not brave only: he is also very discerning. He knows a good teacher from a bad, and

holds in real veneration the men that have helped him along the road to knowledge. He is ambitious, but his ambition is of the virtuous kind and acts as a stimulus to exertion. Though he may have a fair amount of youthful conceit, it is by no means of an obstinate type, and yields easily to the assaults of knowledge. If kindly and considerately dealt with, he may be led almost anywhere and taught almost anything. He is fond of argument, but is, in all the calm moments of his life, amenable to reason. In the presence of such high qualities as these one can not but feel inclined to take a lenient view even of such a disturbance as has occurred at Sendai. There is all the difference in the world between the very occasional bad actions of men whose habitual life is passed on a high plane, and the bad actions of men who have few, if any, redeeming qualities. That there exist in the Sendai School a few students of the latter type we have little doubt, and if the authorities can discover these men and make an example of them they will have done all that is required. The main body of students can be left to pursue their own course. Their earnestness of purpose and common-sense will in the future, as in the past, enable them to steer clear of the quicksands that surround them.

IMPERIAL DIET.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH.

(CONTINUED.)

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The debate was resumed at 1.15 p.m., Marquis Kuroda Nagamasa, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. Miyamoto wished to know the number and names of the temples and shrines in question, and also what steps would be taken with regard to precious articles not specified in the Bill. Were such articles to be beyond the scope of the proposed law?

Mr. Nakamura, Government Delegate, explained that no period was fixed for the exhibition of *homotsu*, and that even in the case of objects of art other than those enumerated, a special allowance would be made by the Government, in accordance with Art. VIII. Formerly a sum of twenty-thousand *yen* had been granted every year for this purpose, but in the 15th and 27th years of *Meiji* a sum of ten-thousand *yen* only had been paid out, and a similar grant had been made to the Temple of Kofuku in Nara and the Temple of Shimizu-dera in Kyoto, in the 29th year of *Meiji*.

Mr. Miyamoto supported the Bill, but desired some explanation of the fact that the Government Delegate spoke of spending only fifty thousand *yen*, whereas the Bill put the appropriation at three or four times that sum.

The Government Delegate replied that such a sum as 150,000 *yen* or 200,000 *yen*, though mentioned in the Bill, could not be appropriated in the 30th fiscal year, and that therefore the programme could not come into full operation before the 31st year.

Baron Date thought that, if such were the case, a clause ought to be inserted, stating plainly that Government would pay the proposed sum from the 31st year.

Baron Chika considered that if the object of the Bill was to preserve old temples and shrines, the Government could not possibly be justified, in imposing upon temples the harsh necessity of exhibiting their precious relics in a museum. These relics had long been worshipped by de-

votes, and to transfer them to museums might impair the credit as well as the receipts of the temples.

Mr. Hirayama pointed out that the subsidy to be granted by Government would fully atone for any possible loss of revenue.

Referring to the fact that the Bill declared it to be an obligation incumbent on the priests of temples and shrines to exhibit their precious relics, Mr. Obata asked whether such a provision did not violate the owners' rights as individuals to do what they pleased with their property.

The Delegate replied that the precious relics in question were not personal property. The Bill was passed as amended by the Committee. The Bill standing third on the Order was also passed without dissent. It referred to the construction of a railway between Matsumoto, in Nagano, and Toyama, in Toyama prefecture, via Takayama in Gifu.

The principal articles embodied in the fourth Bill on the Order were as follow:—

Art. XVIII.—Measures should be taken in Cities, Towns, and Districts to establish a hospital or a separate house, for the accommodation of sufferers from zymotic diseases, under the direction of the Local Governor.

Art. XX.—The following provisions may be enforced, wholly or in part, when the Local Governor (in Tokyo, the Superintendent-General of Police) deems it necessary for the prevention of epidemics:—

1. Medical examination to ascertain whether any person is attacked by a zymotic disease.

2. Segregating the whole or part of a town or village.

3. Restricting or prohibiting the assembly of people for religious, theatrical, or acrobatic performances, or public meetings.

4. Restricting or suspending, the transport, or casting away, of second-hand clothes, rags, cotton, and other articles likely to be a source of contagion.

5. Prohibiting the sale, or transport, or casting away, of food and beverages likely to be media of propagating disease.

6. Ordering ships and vessels to secure the services of a medical man on board, or making necessary arrangements and precautionary measures in trains, ships, and other places where a number of people are brought together.

7. Ordering the enforcement of cleansing and disinfecting processes, or the abolition, change, repair, or abolishment of a well, water-course, drain, ash-pit, or water closet, or suspending, during certain hours, the use of places ordinarily resorted to for fishing or swimming, or of the water of such places.

Art. XXXV.—Vessels from foreign ports and from Formosa may be subjected to medical inspection regulations specially provided.

Mr. Nakamura, Government Delegate, explained that the present law for preventing epidemics had been issued in the 13th year of Meiji (1880) and that the progress of civilization rendered the alteration of the law absolutely indispensable.

Referring to the brevity of the Delegate's explanation, Dr. Miyako wished to know what particular points were deemed incompatible with the actual condition of the country. He insinuated that some of epidemics which could be effectually prevented, were allowed to spread among the people owing to official neglect of duty. Small-pox, which was very prevalent now, could not be suppressed even in Tokyo. The methods of prevention embodied in the Bill were to be employed in the interior of the country, only, and it must be regretted that no provisions were made with respect to epidemics coming from abroad.

Mr. Misaki, Government Delegate, pointed out that the superiority of the proposed Law to the former Regulations might be found in the facilities afforded to Cities, Towns, and Districts, for dealing with the epidemics promptly, and by means suitable to their respective local systems.

With regard to precautions against epidemics coming from abroad, the Delegate pointed out that as the revised Treaties were not yet in force, Notification No. 12 of the 15th year of Meiji must be applied at present, and that if the Harbour Regulations Bill, submitted to the House a few days previously, were passed, pre-

ventive methods would be framed on the basis of the Regulations.

The House was counted out at 2.45 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.30 a.m., the Order of Day being:—

- 1.—Government Bill relating to the prevention of Epidemic Diseases.
- 2.—Government Opium Bill.
- 3.—Bill for amending the Law of Public Meeting and Political Association (sent up from the Lower House).
- 4.—Bill for amending Law No. 33 of the 17th year of Meiji.
- 5.—Bill for granting permission to a Private Railway Company for the construction of a railway borne on the State Programme.
- 6.—Bill for adoptive special measures with regard to Taxes to be levied in localities devastated by the late inundations.
- 7.—Bill for altering the boundary line between Chiba and Ibaraki prefectures.
- 8.—Petition for the Restoration of Pensions, etc.
- 9.—Petition for granting pecuniary donations to the families of men killed in war after the 7th year of Meiji.
- 10.—Petition relating to the remission of Local Land Tax.
- 11.—Petition for constructing the Uryu Railway in the First Term.
- 12.—Petition for appropriating a portion of the Chinese Indemnity to form a Capital Fund for Common Education.
- 13.—Petition with regard to the preservation of Old Temples and Shrines.
- 14.—Petition for the delivery of Government rice for sale.
- 15.—Petition relating to the establishment of Rules for the Control of the sale of Adulterated Fertilizers.

With regard to the first item on the Order, Mr. Takagi asked whether the proposed law conferred competence in the cases of epidemics coming from foreign countries.

Mr. Misaki, Government Delegate, replied that by the enforcement of the law, all epidemics might be treated with proportionately greater effect.

Mr. Takagi remarked that the prohibition or suspension of fishing in fixed places would deprive fishermen of their means of livelihood. Would the Government do nothing to compensate these unfortunate folks?

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee. The Bill standing second on the Order, namely, the Opium Bill, having been read, Mr. Nakamura, Government Delegate, explained that much inconvenience had been experienced under the present rules with reference to the sale and manufacture of opium. The Bill was introduced to insure greater advantages to manufacturers, and to secure stricter enforcement of the law in Formosa.

The principal points of the proposed Opium Law are as follows:—

Art. I.—No opium shall be manufactured without the permission of the Local Governor.

Art. II.—The Government shall examine opium already manufactured without the above permission, and shall grant compensation for such opium only as is found to contain the specified quantity of morphine, all unqualified opium being destroyed without compensation.

Art. III.—The opium shall be properly sealed by Government and allowed to be sold exclusively for medicinal purposes.

No person is allowed to sell, transfer, or possess opium other than that sold by Government.

Art. V.—The local Governor shall limit and nominate wholesale dealers in opium from among licensed druggists and apothecaries or other suitable persons within his jurisdiction in order that the sale of opium may be undertaken by such persons exclusively.

Art. VII.—No opium shall be sold unless a medical prescription is presented by the buyer.

Art. VIII.—The medical prescription, together with the name of the purchaser and the quantity of opium sold, shall be preserved for ten years.

Art. XI.—Any violation of Article II. shall involve a fine of not less than 30 yen and not more than 300 yen.

Art. XII.—Any violation of Articles VII. and VIII. shall be punished with a fine of not less than 10 yen and not more than 100 yen.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee. At this stage, Viscount Tani introduced an urgency motion to the effect that an Address should be presented to the Emperor with regard to the estimates for military and naval expansion, and that the Order of the Day be changed accordingly.

The Viscount spoke to the following effect:—

The Minister of Finance had asserted that five or six millions of yen would suffice for the expenditures of Formosa; but what were the actual facts. All the assertions of the Ministers of State of last year had turned out erroneous. Should the schemes of the former Cabinet be adopted, the total amount of annual expenditure would exceed 310,000,000 yen. This sum had been curtailed to a little over 240,000,000 yen. There was every reason to expect that the expenses of administration would grow in the event of the enforcement of the revised Treaties, and that considerable changes would consequently occur in the country's financial affairs. It was undoubtedly to be desired that strong and perfect armaments should be contemplated rather than a vaguely extensive organization. The following point, might be urged for consideration:—

1. There was no necessity to maintain arsenals in separate places, more or less independently of each other. The various countries of Europe had already been taught by experience that it was most uneconomical to keep arsenals at government expense, and steps had been taken to entrust them to private companies.

Japan was not, of course, comparable with Europe, yet there could be no reason for the maintenance of separate arsenals here.

2. With regard to gendarmes: The situation of Japan differed widely in a political sense from that of Italy and Germany. Administrative police equipped with military arms were hardly necessary in this peaceful country.

3. The expansion of the land forces was distinctly disadvantageous. Such a step might be useful in Europe, but Japan's insular position constituted a special consideration. Apprehensions might be felt as to the extension of the Siberian railway, but even supposing that it reached the coast of Korea, still there would be great difficulty in sending troops thence to Japan. The military armaments of the country would certainly have been completed by that time. Moreover, excessive expansion of the military service would not only offend the Treaty Powers, but also expose the country to various losses. Even common education, the foundation of civilization, was disregarded at present, and in no way could the Government be justified in appropriating its resources almost entirely to military armament.

Referring to the above remarks, Count Matsukata, Minister President of State, said that the criticisms of Viscount Tani might have been dictated by loyalty as well as patriotism, but that the financial features of the country would not remain the same in future as at present, and the development of national wealth by the encouragement of agriculture and industry, would become questions of paramount importance, so that the sources of public revenue might be consolidated. A Minister of State ought to devote his power to strengthening the foundations of his country, and he could not be satisfied with the present condition of affairs. To improve the state of the finances would be essential as a means of maintaining the status of Japan. The Minister hoped that the proposed Address to the Throne would be withdrawn for re-consideration.

Viscount Okabe remarked that as the estimates for military armament were still in the hands of the Budget Committee, the discussion thereof could be better undertaken after they had been laid before the House. They could then be reduced, if necessary, according to the views of the members.

Supporting the motion introduced by Viscount Tani, Viscount Soga stated that the Government having declined to reduce the Budget as suggested by the Committee, if the House did not pass it, last year's Budget would again come into effect, so that the members would be deprived of any opportunity to effect the desired alteration. It was not a matter of surprise, therefore, that the alternative of presenting an Address to the Throne had been resorted to.

Professor Toyama wished to learn from the Cabinet Ministers whether the Government was really determined to refuse the decrease of thirty millions of yen proposed by the Budget Committee, and whether, if the Address to the Throne were presented, the Ministers of the Cabinet would resign?

Viscount Soga reminded Professor Toyama

that it was unnecessary to ascertain the opinions of a Minister in discussing an Address to the Throne.

Viscount Nomura, Minister of State for Communications, replied emphatically that the Budget could not be reduced by thirty million *yen*.

Dr. Takagi, Inspector General of Hospitals, remarked that the problem of military armament had been decided by the House last year upon the basis of experience and necessity. The extension of the national defences was a safeguard of peace, and schemes that had been framed for that purpose must be pushed forward with all zeal. Viscount Tani's statements, as remarked by Count Matsukata, were calculated to impair the prestige of the country in the eyes of foreign nations. The Viscount desired to appropriate the sum of thirty million *yen* to promote common education, but if that amount were divided among the whole population the share for each individual of school-going age would not exceed one *yen* seventy *sen*—a sum too insignificant to effect anything considerable.

The President having announced that the motion should be decided by closed ballot, the result was as follows:—

For the motion 69
Against 82

The House rose at 3.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1.—The Coinage Bill.

Mr. Taguchi traversed Mr. Kawashima's statement that the ratio between gold and silver at present was 1 to 30. That was arithmetically incorrect. The general condition of the world showed that the principle of silver monometallism had not been rejected at all, as intimated by Mr. Kawashima. The Bill placed the ratio between the two metals at 1 to 28, and the adoption of the gold standard upon that basis was virtually a challenge to the nations of the world, who had already shown a tendency to adopt bimetallicism. The contest must then continue for five years to come. The direct effect produced upon Japanese finance by the alteration of the Coinage System would be a loss of about six million *yen*, if the silver *yen* fell ten *sen* in value, and if ten million *yen* imported from foreign countries, together with fifty millions of *yen* now in circulation in Japan, had to be exchanged for gold. The loss so sustained must be borne by the Treasury. Germany had been seriously embarrassed on account of similar losses. Even supposing that such losses do not actually take place, yet any considerable increase of the ratio of 1 to 28 would have the effect of causing the exodus of the subsidiary coins, to the last cent. Any fall, on the other hand, in the silver price of gold, will enhance the price of rice even to fifteen or sixteen *yen* a *koku*. Consumers would be subjected to serious distress. The extraordinary fluctuations that took place in the 23rd year of *Meiji*, had no effect whatever upon our country, simply because of the bimetallic system. All the views expressed in Europe and America in favour of bimetallicism are based on the fluctuations in the prices of commodities. The circumstances are almost the same as when there was a clamour in our country for a decrease of the land tax. The ratio between gold and silver ought to be determined, and by the average taken for a few recent years, but in accordance with the lowest market price of gold. The smallest divergence between the two metals after the 5th year was measured by the ratio of 1 to 15½ or 1 to 16. The best plan would be to adopt bimetallicism, which is calculated to give the greatest safety. The ratio for the subsidiary coins below fifty *sen* should be decreased to half of the proposed figure, and one-*yen* silver pieces should circulate as legal tender, as advised by the experts of Europe and America. Some may support the Bill in the hope of its enhancing the value of shares in their possession. But it is doubtful whether they will be able to reap the expected profit.

Mr. Soyeda, Government Delegate, replied that the Bill was founded upon the great economic

principles of demand and supply; that the fact of gold's being liable to less frequent fluctuations than silver was already scientifically proved, and that although the advocates of bimetallicism laid great stress on the scarcity of gold, it could not be denied that gold was prevented from depreciating by the brisk demand for it. The advantages resulting from the adoption of the gold standard might be inferred from the rise that had taken place in the prices of commodities. Moreover, the development of Japanese commerce was now checked by the danger of fluctuations in the rates of exchange. As regards Mr. Taguchi's remarks about Germany, it was to be noted that her embarrassment had been simply the result of scarcity of gold,—a contingency which need not be apprehended in the case of this country. Gold monometallism was everywhere adopted *pari passu* with the progress of civilization. That trade had expanded in Japan was a fact, but the development could not be ascribed to the use of silver. With regard to a reserve fund, it seemed fair to conclude that a sum of 150,000,000 *yen* would be sufficient to carry out the proposed scheme, being sixty per cent. greater than the average amount of the paper currency. The anxiety entertained as to probability of a future exodus of gold to foreign countries would at once be removed when it was known that a sum of ten or twenty million *yen* had been provided for exchange purposes.

If Mr. Taguchi's theory of maintaining the ratio between gold and silver at 1 to 16 were adopted, the prices of commodities would be reduced to half their present figures, and considerable losses would be inflicted upon the people.

At this stage the closure was moved, and carried by 126 votes to 119.

Mr. Suzuki moved that, in view of the importance of the Bill, the voting should take place by open ballot. The method of closed ballot might, in this particular case, interfere with conscientious voting.

The President said that it rested with him to determine the method of voting. He purposed taking an open ballot.

The result of the ballot was 151 in favour of the Second Reading and 96 against.

The House decided to proceed at once with the Reading.

Mr. Kosaka moved that the 20-*sen* silver pieces in Art. II. be changed to 25-*sen* pieces. He thought that the latter would be more needed in ordinary transactions.

Mr. Tajiri, Government Delegate, replied that 20-*sen* pieces having been coined since the establishment of the coinage system in the 5th year of *Meiji*, afforded no small convenience to the people, especially, in cases of making presents at tea-houses, or at seasons of festivity. If 25-*sen* pieces were coined their resemblance to 20-*sen* pieces both in size and form would lead to many errors. Moreover, the present 20-*sen* pieces must be allowed to remain in circulation for five or six years to come.

Mr. Hayakawa supported the idea of coins of one-fourth the value of a *yen*.

The proposition was rejected by the House.

Mr. Abe proposed that the following three changes be made in Article VI.:—

450 <i>sen</i> silver pieces	3 <i>monme</i> (22.5 <i>gras</i>)
400 <i>sen</i> " "	2 " (18.0 ")
300 <i>sen</i> " "	1 " (13.5 ")
200 <i>sen</i> " "	1 " (9.0 ")

The Bill placed the ratio between gold and silver at 1 to 28.75. He suggested that it should be 1 to 24. The subsidiary coins of all denominations in the Bill differed by only 10 per cent. in intrinsic value from the 1-*yen* pieces of which 60 millions were now in circulation. This is likewise the case in relation to the market price in London, where the ratio between gold and silver was 1 to over 32, thus showing a smaller difference in comparison with the market value in Japan in January, at which time the ratio between the two metals was 1 to 31.21. The average ratio between gold and silver for five years from the 25th of *Meiji* to December of the 29th year had been 1 to 28.01. The ratio fixed by the Bill was about that average, and it might easily happen that owing to appreciation of silver, the subsidiary

coins became relatively more valuable than the standard coins.

Mr. Tajiri, Government Delegate, replied that despite the views entertained by Mr. Abe as to the probable appreciation of silver, the Government had a strong belief that such a change would never occur. If Mr. Abe's advice were to be followed, the minting machinery now used must be expanded.

The Articles from VII. to XV. were passed without alteration.

Referring to Art. XVI., Mr. Nakano moved that the Government should take steps to deal with 1-*yen* silver coins within a year, obtaining a loan from the Bank of Japan for the purpose. Should the Bill be passed in its present form, the Government might see the bimetallic system in operation, despite its intention of adopting gold monometallism. Nothing was more essential than to deal speedily with the 1-*yen* pieces. The Government alleged that there was some difficulty in effecting the speedy exchange of the silver, as the coins were not used in ordinary transactions. According to information obtained by bankers it seemed that the amount of silver *yen* circulating in the interior was only ten million *yen*, while those in foreign countries did not exceed eight million *yen*. These were insignificant sums. With regard to the measures to be adopted for the exchange, the Government intimated that it could strike several millions of subsidiary coins each month, and that these coins would be appropriated for the gradual exchange of silver *yen*. But as it would be necessary to raise a public loan for obtaining funds, the impropriety of the Government's scheme need hardly be demonstrated. Thus it was obviously desirable to insert a clause for contracting a loan from the Nippon Bank. If the exchange of the silver *yen* be delayed, and the gold-price of silver rise in the interim, the *yen* pieces would not be presented for exchange, and the purchase of silver bullion from other sources would become inevitable for minting subsidiary coins.

Mr. Kimura advocated the substitution of one year for five years in the same Article.

After some discussion, the Bill was passed in its original sense.

Mr. Kurihara remarked that although the Government claimed to have introduced the present Bill in accordance with the views of a Commission appointed to investigate the monetary problem, yet Mr. Sakatani had been alone among the Commissioners in advocating immediate recourse to gold. A majority of the Commission had been in favour of the gold standard, but had considered the time unsuitable for its introduction. The question related to the financial policy of the Empire, and should in no way be treated as a party problem. Speaking from a mere party spirit, it might be hoped that the Cabinet would fall into the serious blunder of adopting the gold standard at once. The following points demanded close consideration:—

1. Whether the gold reserve was really sufficient.
2. Whether the gold reserve could be maintained, even granting its sufficiency, that is to say, whether it was sufficient to be independent of fluctuations in imports and exports.
3. Whether there were sufficient grounds for the immediate enforcement of the new system, even admitting that no difficulties existed with respect to the above points.

To the speaker it seemed that the Bill was destined to introduce a most dangerous bimetallic system under the name of gold monometallism. If it were true, as Count Matsukata asserted, that the advantages of the gold standard had been evident to him ever since the 19th year of *Meiji*, why did he take steps for the sale of gold coins at a cheap rate in May or June of the 23rd year of *Meiji* (1890)?

This motion was rejected and the Bill was passed through its Second and Third Readings. The House rose at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.35 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Government Bill relating to the collection of Shooting Licence Fees. Continuation of First Reading.
- 2—Public Undertakings Special Finance Law Amendment Bill. Continuation of First Reading.
- 3—Bill relating to the inspection of Sires for Stud Purposes (sent up from the Lower House).
- 4—Government Bill for amending the Law of Public Meeting and Political Association (sent up from the Lower House).
- 5—Bill for amending Law No. 22 of the 27th year of Meiji.
- 6—Bill for granting permission to a Private Railway Company for the construction of a Railway in the State Programme.
- 7—Bill relating to the inspection of Silk-worm Eggs.
- 8—Railway Construction Law Amendment Bill.
- 9—Bill for adopting Special Measures with regard to the taxes to be levied in the Localities devastated by the late Inundations.
- 10—Bill for altering the Boundary between Chiba and Ibaraki Prefectures.
- 11—Bill for amending the Local Government System for Districts.
- 12—Bill for amending the Local Government System for Cities and Prefectures.
- 13—Representation with regard to the development of Statistical Affairs.
- 14—Representation for altering the Period of the Fiscal Year.

Besides the above Bills, there were eight Petitions, the same as those on the previous Order.

With regard to the first Bill, Count Ohara having reported that the Bill had been endorsed without amendment by the Special Committee, it was passed by the House without objection.

The Bill standing second on the Order was passed as revised by the Committee.

Marquis Matsudaira, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that the third Bill, namely that relating to the Inspection of Stud Horses, had been approved by the Committee, with one alteration, namely, changing the fine in Art. VII., so as to read from two to twenty yen.

Mr. Kodama remarked that the provision for fines, prominent as it was, would have no effect whatever upon unregistered horses.

Mr. Fujita, Government Delegate, replied that it was intended to inflict punishment only upon those that used horses not qualified by examination.

The Bill was carried to its Second Reading. Questioned by Mr. Murata as to the method of punishing the forger of the Government mark stamped on a horse, for which offence no provision was made in the present Bill, the Government Delegate answered that offences of that kind would be dealt with according to the Penal Code. The Bill was passed as amended by the Committee.

The fourth Bill, together with the Bills from the 5th to the 8th on the Order, were handed to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

Referring to the Bill standing ninth on the Order, Mr. Megata, Government Delegate, explained that although the Land Tax Regulations had been promulgated in the 6th year of Meiji, and Rules concerning waste lands owned by private individuals were established, yet as no provisions had been framed for remitting the tax in the event of inundations, the Government could not consent to the Bill presented by the Lower House with regard to the remission of taxes. Last year's inundations, however, had been extraordinary and the Government, despite the absence of laws applicable in such cases, could not see thousands of people reduced to extreme misery and hardship, and steps were taken to remit the taxes, or postpone their payment to the amount of 180,000 yen. The deficiency having been made good out of the Central Relief Fund, that fund was considerably reduced, and the Supplementary Budget of this year had been inevitably laid before the House. The Bill was handed to a Special Committee of nine, nominated by the President.

Mr. Misaki, Government Delegate, stated that although representations had been frequently made by the Prefectural Assemblies of Chiba and Ibaraki with respect to the boundary line between the two prefectures, the Government could not give any definite reply as to whether it would consent or not.

Baron Funakoshi condemned the form of the Delegate's statement, in view of the fact that the alteration of the boundary was a matter of grave importance to the people.

The Bill was submitted to a Special Committee.

Referring to the eleventh item on the Order, Mr. Misaki said that the Government was ready to approve the Bill except on two points, namely, the method of Secondary Election and the system rescinding the existence of *ojinushi* (special privileges to owners of great estates).

This Bill, together with the 12th on the Order, were submitted to a Special Committee.

The House rose at 2.25 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.20 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Supplementary General Budget No. 1 of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of Meiji.
- 2—Supplementary Special Accounts Budget No. 1 for the 30th Fiscal Year of Meiji.
- 3—Government Bill relating to Bonded Warehouse Law.
- 4—Bill for restoring to private individuals forests, fields, and other national lands.
- 5—Bill for rescinding the Peace Preservation Regulations.
- 6—Bill for rescinding the Law of Premonition.
- 7—Representation for establishing in Local Offices machinery for administering Forest Affairs.
- 8—Bill for amending the Law of the Houses.
- 9—Bill relating to Amendment of the Law for the Organization of Law Courts. First Reading.
- 10—Registration Law Amendment Bill. First Reading.
- 11—Bill for altering the Boundary between Osaka and Niogo.

The proceedings commenced with a Question put by Mr. Moriya with regard to the River Takayama. The miseries caused by the inundations of that river were beyond description. Count Kabayama, himself, who is now in a position that renders him responsible for adopting measures to prevent inundations was moved to tears when he saw the people's suffering. The Government formerly endeavoured, as a rule, to evade the responsibility of adopting preventive measures against floods, upon the pretext that it was making investigations for the purposes. In these matters the Tokugawa Government had been far superior, and simply because it possessed a definite policy and followed it. In criticising the procrastination of the present Government Mr. Moriya went so far as to say that the engineers of the day, or the so-called "Engineering Professors," were no better than foremen of navies.

Mr. Suzuki Jubi declared himself much pleased with the answers given by Count Okuma in the House on the 26th ultimo, on the matter of the Russo-Japanese Stipulations. He regretted, however, that the second clause in his question had not been clearly explained, namely, that the Russian Government had despatched officers to Seoul to drill the Korean Army. The Count had admitted the fact, but had replied that it bore no relation whatever to the stipulations concluded. Yet the drilling of the Korean troops had already become a topic of discussion among the nations of the world, and seemed destined to produce serious consequences to Japanese diplomacy. It could hardly be believed that utter indifference had been shown on this point by Marshal Yamagata considering the light that he had to guide him at the time of signing the Protocol. Such a thing could never be imagined. The more credible conclusion, according to some critics, was that the Russo-Japanese Convention recently made public formed only a portion of the real stipulations. But Mr. Suzuki did not place any credence in rumours of that kind. He could not doubt, however, that Marquis Yamagata had opposed the project of the Russian Government for the drilling of the Korean army, when His Excellency's opinion was invited by that Government, in consequence of the Korean Envoy Bin's having been despatched from Seoul to request the aid of Russian drill instructors. Why, then, had this point been omitted from the Protocol? If it really had no connection with that particular Russo-Japanese agreement, then there should have been another convention providing for it; and even if there was no such convention, was there not some verbal understanding? While Japan was clamouring for the independence of Korea, why was she so irresponsible as to remain indifferent to these flagrant proceedings on Russia's part? Even England recognised the serious nature of the affair. Count Okuma had replied the other day that the troops drilled by Russian officers were barely

sufficient to protect the person of the Korean King, and had proceeded to say that the drill was undertaken in accordance with the will of the King. Was the Japanese Government disposed to leave such a matter to the will of the Korean King, and to suffer him to make his own choice as to the nationals that should drill his army? Mr. Suzuki wanted to know precisely what negotiations had taken place with Russia and Korea, and what had been their result.

With regard to the first and second Bills on the order, Mr. Motoda, in the capacity of Chairman of the Budget Committee, said that, as he had presented the Committee's report on a previous day, it was unnecessary to repeat it now, but he must speak a word about the fact that although the two Budgets standing on the Order had been presented to the House on the 24th of February, the projects of law connected with them had not been submitted till the 1st of March. That circumstance had inspired considerable doubt in the minds of himself and several members of the Committee as to the legality of the proceeding, and had induced them to ask for the presence of the Minister President of State, in order that the view of the Government might be ascertained. But Count Matsukata being absent at the conference of the Budget Committee in the Upper House, Count Okuma had appeared as the Cabinet's representative. Mr. Motoda had asked him whether the Government was entitled to introduce a Budget before the law on which it was based had been enacted. To this question the Count had replied that it rested with the Government whether it would issue the law or the budget first. Questioned again as to the fundamental principle of the matter, namely whether the law or the Budget should be discussed first, the Minister had answered in favour of the Budget. Another question had been put to him to ascertain whether there could be no objection to changes made in the law or notification in accordance with the result of the discussion on the budget, and he had answered emphatically in the negative. Mr. Motoda intimated that he entertained views different from those of the Minister who, while replying as described, had added, in a somewhat contradictory manner, that the procedure dictated by law must be followed.

After one or two questions had been put by Mr. Moriya, the Budgets were passed without discussion.

The third Bill on the Order was similarly dealt with.

The principal points to be noticed in the 4th Bill on the Order were as follow:—

Art. I.—With regard to lands, forests, or fields belonging to the nation, and trees or bamboos growing thereon, if any person can produce evidence that the right of ownership is vested in him, or the right of receiving the profits arising therefrom, wholly or in part, he may apply to a responsible Minister of State, through the Local Governor, for the recognition of such right, until the 31st of December of the 23rd year of Meiji.

Art. II.—Such right shall be recognised in the following cases:—

1. When there is evidence of possession in the old public register or other public documents.
2. When evidence can be adduced showing the extent of land received from the Government or of the tax paid thereon.
3. When evidence can be produced proving purchase, sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or voluntary contribution.
4. When evidence exists showing purchase from, or delivery by, the Government.
5. When evidence exists showing that trees, or bamboos, have been received, or money obtained by the sale of the same.
6. When there is evidence of plantation at the expense of the claimant.
7. When evidence can be adduced that the claimant has received the principal or secondary products of the land.
8. When there is other evidence confirming the claimants' possession from previous circumstances or customs.

Art. III.—With regard to lands, forests, &c., sold, transferred, exchanged, or consumed, before the application referred to in Art. I. is made, no compensation can be claimed.

Mr. Nakano, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, explained that the

seven clauses enumerated in Article II. were nearly the same as the regulations practically enforced by the Government up to the present day.

Mr. Saito remarked that as forests of the Imperial Household were also brought within the scope of this law, feelings of umbrage might be provoked against the Imperial House if any of the forests now held by the Crown were to belong to private individuals. In such cases the forests should be restored to the proper owners, and other State forests should be given to the Imperial Household, in order that the principle of loyalty towards the Imperial House should not be impaired.

Mr. Imai proposed that a note be added to the present Law, excluding from its purview forests of the Imperial Household.

The Second Reading of the Bill was voted.

Mr. Takahashi, Government Delegate, stated that the Government was disposed to endorse the revisions made by the Committee, but wished to know whether the right to receive profits, as laid down in the Law, referred to the principal or secondary products of the land. The right of taking these involved the duty of conserving the forest. If all the rights arising out of old customs were to be recognised in the case of private individuals it would manifestly be unreasonable that the corresponding duties should not be enforced. On the other hand, should such privileges be granted, innumerable difficulties would occur in exercising the power of control. The Government could not agree to this point.

Mr. Kudo offered some explanation in contradiction to the statements of the Delegate. Mr. Nakano argued on the impropriety of subjecting the possessions of the Imperial Household to legal restrictions.

With some trifling alterations the Bill was passed as amended by the Committee, and the House rose at 4.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13TH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.20 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Bill for adopting Special Measures with regard to the Taxes to be levied in the Localities devastated by Earthquake. Continuation of First Reading.
- 2—Bill for preserving old Temples and Shrines.
- 3—Bill for rescinding the Peace Preservation Regulations.
- 4—Representation for rescinding the Law of Premonition.
- 5—Representation for establishing in local Offices machinery for administering Forest Affairs.
- 6—Bill relating to Amendment of the Law of the Houses.
- 7—Bill relating to amendment of the Law for the Organization of Law-courts.
- 8—Registration Law Amendment Bill.
- 9—Bill for altering the Boundary between Osaka and Hiogo.
- 10—Sake Brewing Law Amendment Bill. Continuation of First Reading.
- 11—Fire Brigade Bill. First Reading.
- 12—Registration Law Amendment Bill.

The President announced that a Question had been presented by Mr. Kanao with regard to cruelty alleged to have been displayed by the police in Omichi, Hiroshima Prefecture.

Mr. Kanao said that he had instituted an enquiry into the cruel steps taken by the water police in Omichi, Hiroshima, against one Otozo, of Miyoshicho, and that he desired to state the circumstances briefly. Otozo belonged to the country near Miyoshicho, and had been in the service of the Registration Office of a Law Court as a clerk, until last year. Intending to go to Tokyo for purposes of study, he happened to stop a night in Omichi on the 15th of February. That night some police constables came, and having arrested him on unreasonable suspicion, subjected him to exceedingly severe torture. Lately incendiarianism had prevailed in Omichi, and the incendiary not having been arrested, suspicion was entertained by the police that Otozo might be the culprit. The wretched man pleaded that he had not committed such a heinous crime, but the police would not listen. They hung him up, head downward, with his

feet and hands bound, and beat him cruelly. An examination made by a doctor proved all these facts. The affair was kept secret at first, but as it became impossible to conceal it, the Inspector General of Police of Hiroshima Prefecture proceeded to the district where the torture had been perpetrated, and dismissed one of the policemen, at the same time calling for and accepting the resignation of the Inspector of Police in Omichi. How could such a barbarous thing have occurred in a constitutional country? Had not the present Cabinet declared that it would pursue such a policy of administration as to extend the rights of the people? Yet the Government remained indifferent to this cruel incident, and allowed the affair to be settled by the dismissal of one policeman, who had inflicted severe injury upon an innocent man, while no steps had as yet been taken against the Chief Inspector of Police and the Governor. It could not be forgotten that the Otsu affair, some years ago, had deprived the Governor of Shiga and a Cabinet Minister of their offices? The present facts differed widely from the Otsu affair, but the Government could not possibly be justified in treating such a matter with utter indifference. He desired, therefore, that the Government should make full investigations and give a clear reply.

The first Bill on the Order was passed without any revision by the Committee.

With regard to the second Bill, Mr. Tajiri, Government Delegate, stated the Government could in no way comply with Article XVI. providing an appropriation of 150,000 or 200,000 yen.

Mr. Higashio demanded the reason why Mr. Tajiri could not consent, whereas Mr. Misaki, another Government Delegate, had approved the revisions made by the Upper House. Was it owing to the fact that the Government had no definite course of policy in this matter?

The Delegate still insisted upon the Government's inability to agree to Article XVI. He explained that provision had been made for an expenditure of over 500,000 yen in the 30th fiscal year.

The Bill was submitted to a Special Committee of nine, nominated by the President.

Mr. Nakamura, Government Delegate, urged that as the Bill for abolishing the Peace Preservation Regulations was closely connected with the other Bills for Police Supervision and for the control of Arms and Ammunition already submitted to the House, the latter Bills should be passed simultaneously with the one now in question. To abolish the Peace Preservation Regulations without enacting anything in their stead, would cause serious inconvenience in matters of executive control.

Mr. Toda Sakubei, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that unanimous approval had been given by the Committee to the abolition of the Peace Preservation Regulations, the Committee being of opinion that such Regulations should not be left in operation even for a single day.

The Bill was passed without objection.

Coming to the fourth Bill on the Order, Mr. Toda urged that the Law of Premonition being unconstitutional in nature must be rescinded simultaneously with the abolition of the Peace Preservation Regulations. The Bill was passed.

Mr. Nakamura Yaroku introduced the Representation standing fifth on the Order. He said that considerable losses had been caused on account of forests being laid waste by natural calamities, and that the present scarcity of timber, and even the frequent occurrence of inundations, must be ascribed to the imperfect supervision of forests. The extension of railways, the development of telegraphs, and the construction of war-vessels would require the planting of forests to the extent of 1,050,000 *cho*, (2,625,000 acres), while the yearly increase of population would necessitate the maintenance of forests for fuel and charcoal to the extent of 400,000 *cho* (1,000,000 acres). The losses by inundation in the 26th year of Meiji had amounted to over 58,000,000 yen in the way of damages caused to roads and crops and of vessels and houses washed away. The Government seemed

to be without any policy to pursue at this juncture. The State ought to administer the national forests itself, and enforce strict supervision in the case of private forests. The Government forests at present were known to cover 7,500,000 *tsubo* (625,000 acres), from which a net profit of 500,000 yen was obtained. Should these forests be handed over to the people the land tax alone would amount to over 770,000 yen. Moreover, the faulty administration of forest affairs had been the cause of a considerable number of offences against the law. In the 28th year of Meiji, more than 6,900 persons had been convicted.

The Representation was submitted to the Committee already entrusted with the duty of investigating the Forestry Law.

The Bill for amending the Law of the Houses led to some discussion, but was ultimately passed, as revised by the Special Committee.

With regard to the eighth Bill, Mr. Suzuki Jubi said that the proposed amendment was destined to give publicity to the trial of all appeals to higher tribunals, in contrast with the present method of procedure by which publicity was prohibited. The change contemplated was as follows:—

Art. CXXI.—No Council of Judges shall be made public except in cases of judgments given on appeal. Reserve Judges and Assistant Judges, however, may be allowed to be present at a Council.

Publicity was, in itself, a guarantee of justice and impartiality, and might be commended for trials of all descriptions, but could not always be permitted in the case of processes involving inquiry into facts. In the case of appeals, however, the trial being confined to merely questions of law, no objection existed to publicity.

Mr. Yokota, Government Delegate, said that he fully appreciated the brevity and clearness of Mr. Suzuki's remarks, but that the Department of Justice could not give its consent to the proposed change, since practical experience had already shown the inexpediency of conducting all trials in public. The Judicial Department had originally desired to approve the change, except in criminal cases, but had finally determined to oppose the principle of indiscriminate publicity. The system of public trial was attended by at least as great disadvantages as benefits, and there was great difficulty in its practical enforcement. Were the method of public examination employed, judges would fall into the evil habit of holding private conferences among themselves, in order that as little discussion as possible might take place in public.

The Bill was handed to a Committee nominated by the President.

The object of the eighth Bill was chiefly to insert the following note after Article V. of the Registration Law:—"Note.—This provision shall not apply to the registration of land in which changes have occurred in consequence of natural calamity." The Bill also provided that the words "ten-thousandths of the value of the land," in Article V., should be altered to "five-thousandths."

Referring to the above, Mr. Kimura remarked that the proposed revision would decrease the Land Tax by thirty or forty thousand yen.

The Bill was submitted to the Committee already entrusted with the investigation of the Registration Law.

The ninth Bill was also handed to a Special Committee. The two remaining Bills were not discussed, the House rising at 5.15 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 15TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.20 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Coinage Bill.
- 2—Special Financial Bill relating to the Coinage Adjustment Fund.
- 3—Bill for amending the Convertible Notes Regulations, promulgated by Notification No. 13 of the 17th year of Meiji.
- 4—Bill for amending Notification No. 14 of the 18th year of Meiji.

Count Matsukata, Minister of State for Finance, addressed the House as follows:—

Gentlemen—As the Coinage Bill has been placed on the Order for discussion, I desire to state the reasons for altering the monetary system, as indicated in the Bill.

The Coinage is one of the chief economic affairs of the State, and the nature of the system adopted exercises a marked influence on the welfare of the country and the interests of the people. Thus, any alteration in the Coinage system demands the utmost circumspection. The Government, after due consideration, has determined to revise the Coinage System of the country, and to adopt gold monometallism instead of the silver monometallism hitherto existing.

Our standard of coin has, as you are all aware, undergone various changes since the *Keicho* era, and has frequently constituted topics of discussion, as history shows. Leaving out all ancient matters, however, I will state the salient features of the coinage since the Restoration, in order that I may be able to fully explain the reasons for the reform now contemplated? You are all well acquainted with the fact that the system of coinage in our country fell into serious disorder in the 5th year of *Meiji*, and that it seemed at one time to be incapable of restoration to a condition of order. At the era of the Restoration, the government was involved in internal troubles and various financial embarrassments, which resulted in the issue of a fiat currency, known as the *Dajokwan-satsu*, so as to meet the exigencies of the moment.

In subsequent years, administrative affairs increased considerably, and further issues of paper became unavoidable. The south-western trouble, in the 10th year of *Meiji*, compelled the Government to put into circulation a large volume of inconvertible notes, and, as a natural consequence, the credit of the fiat currency diminished, and the Coinage Regulations of the Government failed to check the progress of depreciation, while imports exceeded exports by a considerable amount. By the 15th or 16th year of *Meiji*, the national economy assumed a most alarming aspect. Subsequently, on the resumption of specie payments with silver, in accordance with the Regulations for Convertible Notes, promulgated in January of the 19th year of *Meiji*, the former system of Coinage was practically changed, silver becoming the standard instead of gold. But the market value of silver was exposed to constant fluctuations, and the metal depreciated steadily. Not a little anxiety was felt by the Government at the time. Then, as you know, the adoption of gold monometallism in Germany in the 5th year of *Meiji*, induced Sweden and other countries of the Latin Union to prohibit the free coinage of silver; an action which contributed to the still further depreciation of silver. The fall in the value of silver was ascribable partly to the adoption of the gold standard by the various nations of Europe, and partly to a great augmentation in the production of silver. The production of silver, which amounted to only 70,000,000 ounces annually in the beginning of the *Meiji* era, has now reached 180,000,000 or 200,000,000 ounces. The relative value of gold and silver, which was formerly represented by the ratio of one to sixteen, is now almost double of that figure, the ratio being one to thirty-two. Yet silver still continues to fall, and the nations of Europe and America have shown a persistent tendency to reject the silver standard. Austria-Hungary changed her Coinage System in the 25th year of *Meiji*, and her example was followed by British India, which adopted gold monometallism. These proceedings contributed to the depreciation of silver. Our Government consequently appointed a Commission to investigate Coinage affairs, the object being to ascertain, by conference among prominent experts, which of the two metals should be adopted in Japan.

The deliberations of the Commission were completed in the 28th year of *Meiji*. Naturally, in view of the immense importance of the question, it evoked various opinions from the Commissioners, but the majority were in favour of the gold standard, two only supporting silver. But as no gold reserve existed at the time, the decision could not be carried into practice. The Shimonoseki Treaty, concluded after the war with China, furnished us with a considerable amount by way of indemnity, and although it was stipulated at first that the indemnity should be received in taels, yet, having received the report of the Coinage Investigation Commission, and having also considered the general condition of financial affairs in the world, the Government took steps to change the stipulation with China in the sense of receiving the indemnity in English gold coins, in order that preparations for altering the Coinage System in our country might be effected. The gold reserve thus deposited in the Bank of Japan amounted to over 100,000,000 yen, and,

on the other hand, the Japanese silver coins circulating in foreign countries constituted a very insignificant amount. I venture to say, therefore, that the time for introducing the alteration in our coinage system is fully ripe, and I have therefore presented a Bill for that purpose, as you see it now before the House.

I have yet a few points to submit for your consideration. Although anxiety is felt by some lest this change of the Monetary System should produce extraordinary fluctuations in the prices of commodities, the Government is disposed to believe that no such fluctuations will take place, and that no inconvenience will be felt with regard to the collection of taxes or to the affairs of commercial companies. Moreover, according to the revised system, the old gold coins will be worth just double of the new coins, as the fourth part of the former is to be one-half of the latter. This ratio having been determined with the greatest caution, as well as after the fullest investigation, I trust that no fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold are likely to inflict losses upon our country.

Among various things that ought to be adjusted after the late war with China, the most important is the reform of our Coinage System with a view to the consolidation of the foundations of the country's economic affairs. The Bill having been already passed by the House of Representatives, I earnestly trust that you will likewise approve and pass it.

Mr. Murata remarked that although the gold reserves held in the Bank of Japan amounted to 150,000,000 yen, yet the proposed change of standard would immediately drive the yellow metal out of the country. Japan's industries had not yet attained full development. The expenditures of the Agricultural and Commercial Department amounted to only 1,400,000 yen. Did the Government see no cause for apprehension in such a state of affairs?

Count Matsukata considered Mr. Murata's observations very reasonable. But it was to be observed that whatever effect the undeveloped state of Japan's industries might have upon the outflow of the precious metals, it would be equally felt under the system of silver monometallism. Japan, in common with other countries, possessed machinery to arrest any undue exodus of gold. The Bank of Japan, as Mr. Murata doubtless knew, had power to adopt precautionary measures against such a contingency, just as the central banks of other countries had. The responsibility of the Bank of Japan would be greater than ever in future. To take steps for the development of agriculture and industry was of paramount importance, but he wished the House to understand emphatically that the investigations in connexion with the Bill now before it, had not been conducted without due regard to the question of the import and export trade.

Mr. Obata asked what were the relative advantages of gold and silver monometallism.

Count Matsukata replied that the fluctuations in the value of silver, not only at present, but for many years past, had almost invariably enhanced the prices of commodities and endangered the position of the agricultural and commercial communities. For instance, a silk dealer had always to consider two things, the market value of his goods and the rate of exchange. Experience had shown that there was a tendency in foreign markets to hesitate to buy Japanese commodities since they were liable to serious fluctuations on account of exchange. An earnest representation on this point had been forwarded to the former Minister of Finance by an industrial corporation. In short, fluctuations in exchange obstructed the progress of agriculture, industry, and commerce. Gold was least susceptible to such fluctuations.

Mr. Murata again maintained that if gold once left the country it would never return, and that the silver system could not then be adopted without great inconvenience. Should such a misfortune occur, the Minister would not be able to accept the responsibilities of having betrayed the people. When Count Matsukata's Cabinet was first formed, he declared that he should pursue an administrative policy such as might promote agricultural and industrial enterprises. But the Budget presented this year was far from conducing to any such object. A Marine Products Bill had been introduced in the House in the 26th year of *Meiji*, and it was

known that investigations had been made on this subject last year by a Commission appointed for the purpose. Was that Bill now in the hands of the Minister?

Viscount Enomoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in answer to the last question, stated that the Bill referred to had already been investigated and was to be presented to the House on the 15th of March, and that the sum of 1,400,000 yen, alluded to by Mr. Murata as constituting the expenditures for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, covered only the ordinary outlay of the Department.

Mr. Murata expressed satisfaction with this reply.

Baron Funakoshi remarked that the prohibition of the circulation of silver 1-yen pieces had long been desired by practical men. He asked for an explanation of Article XVI., referring to the withdrawal of these coins.

Count Matsukata replied that it was the intention of the Government to withdraw the 1-yen pieces at the earliest opportunity, but that as the period of their circulation had an important financial bearing, its determination should be left to the Administration's power, so that the Government might exercise discretion to prevent the anomaly of two standards existing side by side.

Mr. Nakajima observed that the adoption of gold monometallism would surely tend to depreciate silver still further. The white metal would be presented for exchange, in which case the maintenance of the gold reserve might be difficult.

Count Matsukata answered that the amount of Japanese silver in foreign countries probably did not exceed 500,000 yen in Hongkong and 8,000,000 yen in Singapore. The reason that such insignificant amounts remained in circulation in those countries was that the Japanese silver coins had been converted into bullion or sycee for use in the interior of China.

Mr. Nakajima then asked what was the total amount of 1-yen silver pieces now circulating in the interior of Japan.

The Count replied, about 25,000,000 yen.

Mr. Murata inquired whether the prices of commodities would not be enhanced by the adoption of the gold system, since the present 1-yen gold piece would assume a face value of two yen.

To that Count Matsukata replied, that the silver price of gold at present had virtually reached the point fixed by the Bill. No anxiety need be entertained as to the contingency of a sudden fluctuation in the prices of commodities. As to the apprehension that quantities of silver might flow into the country for purposes of exchange, steps could be taken by the Minister of Finance to avert such a contingency, in the interests of the country. For the rest, silver, discredited as it was, could not possibly be dispensed with for currency purposes. The subsidiary coins needed by each individual at present averaged no less than two yen, and accordingly eighty million yen worth of these coins must be provided for circulation. The subsidiary silver coinage was certainly the means of consolidating the monetary system of the country, and a reserve sufficient for their supply was always desirable.

With regard to Count Matsukata's statement that fluctuations in exchange had deterred foreigners from buying Japanese silk and other commodities, Baron Komatsu wished to know whether the Count drew that inference from the point of national economy or individual business.

The Count answered that the interests of the State and the interests of individuals were virtually one and the same.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee of fifteen, nominated by the President. The next three Bills were also handed to a Committee without discussion.

After the mid-day recess, the following Bills were brought up for discussion:—

- 1.—Bill for maintaining the shares of the 15th National Bank (joint stock corporation) as the hereditary property of the nobles.
- 2.—Bill relating to Corporations of Dealers in principal staples of export.

3.—Bill for granting permission to a Private Railway Company to construct a railway on the Hokkaido programme.

4.—Bill for amending Law No. 20 of the 27th year of *Meiji*.

5.—Representation relating to the extension of Statistical Affairs.

6.—Representation for altering the period of the Fiscal Year.

Mr. Kanmuchi, Government Delegate, stated that the Nobles' Bank having been established in May of the 10th year of *Meiji*, the period of its charter would expire in May of this year; that the Bank had decided to continue its business according to the Regulations established for such purpose; and that the shares, 107,900 in number, chiefly composed of hereditary property of nobles, should continue to be held by the Bank under that denomination.

Viscount Ogasawara asked why the holding of shares as hereditary property was exclusively allowed to the Nobles' Bank, and why a similar privilege was not granted to other Banks also.

The Delegate replied that the Bank was not only historically connected with the nobles, but also had the reputation of being thoroughly trustworthy.

The Bill was submitted to a Special Committee.

Viscount Enomoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, said that the second Bill on the Order had been presented in the previous session of the Diet; that it was the outcome of views long entertained by the commercial community; and that the people, both collectively and individually, had for many years desired the organization of the corporations referred to in the Bill. Foreign trade bore a close relation to the country's prosperity, and therefore required a greater share of aid from the Government than any domestic enterprise. But commerce had lately been crippled by imperfections in the method of manufacturing or producing all articles of export, and the trade credit of Japan had virtually fallen to the ground. The Government had formerly adopted measures for encouraging the organization of corporations of dealers in articles of export, but experience having indicated certain defects in the powers exercised by the corporations and the penalties provided for their control, the Bill was intended to correct these defects.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee. The third Bill on the Order was passed in its original form.

Count Uyesugi moved that the Order be changed and that the Formosa Bank Bill be taken for discussion. His motion having been agreed to, he stated that the Bill should be immediately adopted in view of the want of machinery in Formosa for the circulation of money.

Baron Funakoshi enquired whether, in the event of the enforcement of the new Coinage System, inconvenience would not occur in the use of bank-notes in Formosa.

Mr. Soyeda, Government Delegate, replied that limits having been set to legal tender of subsidiary-coins, their receipt to the amount of more than ten *yen* might be refused. Nevertheless as the Formosans were fond of silver, it did not seem probable that any embarrassment would be experienced on that score.

After a few questions the Bill was carried to its Second Reading.

Mr. Mitsukuri remarked that the Bill must be regarded as constituting a special form of Bank Regulations. The Bank Regulations themselves were special provisions emanating from the Commercial Code. The Commercial Code, in turn, consisted of special provisions of the Civil Code. The Bill could not be discussed in relation to the Commercial Code alone, for it would be found to be equally connected with other laws. In order to avoid this multiplicity of connection, the Bill should be discussed under the heading of Bank Regulations.

Baron Fujimura traversed these remarks on the ground that, as Imperial sanction had to be given to the Bill in the sense of Commercial Law, it would be more convenient to treat it in that sense, especially as it lacked provisions

for the procedure to be followed in the organization of a bank, the decrease and increase of its capital, its dissolution, and so forth.

Mr. Yamawaki sought an explanation from the Government Delegate, who replied that the Government's reason for drafting the Bill in its present form, was that its enforcement by Imperial Ordinance seemed desirable.

The Bill was passed without further discussion. The fourth Bill on the Order was handed to a Committee nominated by the President.

With regard to the fifth Bill, Mr. Umayabara stated that the necessity for statistical organization need hardly be questioned, that as the Central Statistical Bureau had hitherto devoted itself to the compilation of a sort of statistical almanac only, with the most imperfect machinery, no satisfactory results could be attained. It would be absolutely essential to establish a new bureau for the improvement of statistical affairs, and also to institute a statistical assembly, in order that the various branches of the bureau might be enabled to hold communications with each other.

The Bill was passed without objection.

Mr. Watanabe introduced the Representation standing sixth on the Order. He said that, as the present period of the Fiscal Year was inconvenient from many points of view, it should be altered so as to commence on the 1st of June and end on the 31st of May, instead of being from the 1st of April to the 31st of March. The Representation was passed and the House rose at 4 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Bill relating to National Forests.
- 2—Bill for adopting preventive measures against Sandalips. First Reading.
- 3—Bill relating to Special War Expenditure in the Naval Department for the 29th year of *Meiji*.
- 4—Bill for amending the Divisions of Land.
- 5—Bill relating to Public Corporations for which aid from the Treasury may be obtained.
- 6—Bill relating to Public Thoroughfares.
- 7—Government Bill relating to the Inspection of Sires for Stud purposes.
- 8—Private Railway Construction Law Amendment Bill.
- 9—Bill for amending Law No. 4 of the 23th year of *Meiji*.
- 10—Bill for cancelling certain provisions of the Registration Law.
- 11—Bill for amending the *Saké* Brewing Tax Law.
- 12—Bill for amending the Law of Taxation with regard to *Saké* for domestic use.
- 13—Fire Brigade Bill.
- 14—Bill relating to the period of Legal Procedure with regard to Registered Designs and Trade Marks.
- 15—Bill relating to the Local Government System for Tokyo.
- 16—Bill for establishing Chiyoda Prefecture.
- 17—Bill relating to expenses to be defrayed conjointly by Tokyo and Chiyoda.
- 18—Bill relating to Police Expenses for Tokyo and Chiyoda.
- 19—Bill for introducing a supplementary provision in the Law of Aid from the Treasury for increasing the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Cities, Towns, and Districts.
- 20—Bill relating to Physicians.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo stated that he had presented a written enquiry on the 21st ultimo, but had received no reply, although more than twenty days had already elapsed. He declared that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce must have fallen into a state of utter confusion on the receipt of his enquiry, probably in consequence of usually passing its time without work, and that it would be totally impossible to obtain from that Department a satisfactory answer to his queries.

Mr. Kaneko, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, said that the first Bill on the Order was closely connected with the two other Bills already submitted, on the subject of Forestry Law and the restoration of State lands, forests, and fields to private individuals. The Forestry Law aimed at the general supervision of forests: the Restoration Bill confirmed private titles of ownership, and the present Bill was intended to establish the course of policy to be pursued for superintending as well as ad-

ministering affairs relating to national lands and forests.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo again demanded a reply to his Question from the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, but was called to order by the President, who ruled that the Question had no relation to the Bill before the House.

With regard to Article XXI., which provided that lands or forests might be granted for the use of a public school or hospital, Mr. Ashizuka enquired whether this provision was not applicable to private institutions, such as Dr. Kitasato's Hospital, which certainly was not inferior to any other kind of public establishment.

To this question, Mr. Takahashi, Government Delegate, replied emphatically in the negative.

Mr. Ashizuka asked whether the concession was made in deference to the numerical superiority of private institutions or from some other causes.

The Delegate answered that all public institutions were destined for public benefit, and that, although private establishments might be equally advantageous to the people at large, yet the intention of the Government was to afford greater facilities to public institutions which were recognised as securing greater benefit. The Bill was handed to a Committee.

Referring to the second Bill, Mr. Nakamura, Government Delegate, explained that the growth of population and the development of enterprises having increased the demand for timber, many forests had been exhausted and many sand-slides had become frequent, injuring the condition of rivers and constituting sources of inundation.

The Bill was submitted to a Special Committee of nine, nominated by the President. The third, fourth, and fifth Bills on the Order were similarly treated without discussion.

With regard to the Bill standing sixth on the Order, Mr. Nakamura, Government Delegate, explained that the measure had for its sole object the improvement of public thoroughfares, by classifying them distinctly and adopting suitable methods for their management and repair.

Mr. Kono enquired the reason why Local Assemblies were not entrusted with the power of deciding matters of the nature referred to in this Bill.

Mr. Furuichi, Government Delegate, replied that financial considerations indicated the advisability of excluding these matters from the purview of Local Assemblies.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee.

Mr. Fujita stated, with reference to the seventh Bill, that the improvement of horses, a most essential measure at present, could be attained only by the selection of stud horses, and that the establishment of suitable methods for their inspection was absolutely necessary, the methods formerly adopted in various localities for that purpose being extremely imperfect.

Mr. Ashizuka asked whether places of inspection were to be established in various parts of the country, and what amount of expense would be required for the enforcement of the scheme. He also pointed out that the proposed inspection might, in some cases, prove injurious to agriculture.

The Delegate replied that the inspection was to be conducted in the various localities by officials despatched for the purpose, and that the expenses to be incurred in connection with the project were estimated at six thousand *yen*. This sum was to be appropriated for salaries and travelling expenses of officials and surgeons.

The Bill was submitted to a Special Committee for investigation.

As to the eighth and ninth Bills on the Order, Mr. Mochizuki, in the capacity of Chairman of Special Committee, explained that the former was intended to correct conflicting points between the Railway Regulations and the Commercial Law, and the latter explained itself. These two Bills were passed by the House.

The tenth Bill had for its object the rescinding of that part of the Registration Law which

required payment of fees for recording the names and habitations of the people. Mr. Konishi, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, stated that the adjustment of the census being originally one of the duties to be discharged by the State, it would be most improper for the Government to impose fees for registration; that the burden thus inflicted in connection with the census, which ought to be recorded with strict precision, had had the effect of causing people to refrain from making reports; that the loss of revenue resulting from the proposed rescission would be amply compensated by the recent enormous increase of revenue stamps; and that, even if the revenue were more or less reduced, this most improper and most unjust impost must at once be removed.

These remarks were strongly opposed by Mr. Kogure, who held that there could be no reason why the Government should remit taxation on account of everything constituting part of its duty, as, for instance, the registration of land. The Registration Law provided for exemption from fees in the case of poor people, and the disorder alluded to in census matters was entirely incompatible with the facts. Moreover, the assertion that the loss of revenue resulting from the proposal, namely, some 1,300,000 yen, could be supplied by receipts from revenue stamps, was nothing more than a vague fancy. It must be remembered that the expenditure of the State grew year by year.

The Bill was passed through all its Readings with little opposition.

Mr. Kusakari affirmed that the Bill standing eleventh on the Order was intended to promote the interests of refined *sake* brewers alone, at the expense of the producers of *dakushu* (unrefined *sake*), and that the restriction in the amount brewed would not be any real safeguard against the illegal production or sale of the liquor.

Mr. Koizuka remarked that refined *sake* carried into Tokyo was liable to a tax of fifty *sen* per *koku*, and that the tax so imposed was appropriated to defray expenses incurred in altering the urban divisions of the city, expenses amounting to 500,000 yen every year, of which the *sake* tax supplied 70,000 yen. To cancel the provisions with regard to this tax on *sake* would decrease to that amount the fund available for improving the divisions of the metropolis. Every word of this special provision relating to the *sake* tax would therefore cost the inhabitants of Tokyo almost ten thousand yen.

Mr. Nakajima traversed the last speaker's remarks, on the ground that aid from the Treasury having been obtained to the amount of 150,000 yen for altering the municipal divisions of Tokyo, the sum of 70,000 yen might be dispensed with. He maintained that the levy of a tax of 70,000 yen from importers of *sake* into Tokyo, was inconsistent with the principles of justice.

The Bill was rejected by the House.
The House rose at 4.55 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.30 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Bill for fixing the period of investigating Supplementary Budget No. 1 of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of Meiji.
- 2—Bill for fixing the period of investigating Special Accounts Budget No. 1 of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of Meiji.
- 3—General and Special Budgets of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of Meiji.
- 4—Bill relating to Liabilities devolving on the Treasury over and above the Budgetary items.

Viscount Tani stated that the Supplementary Budget, being very simple, could be investigated and reported on by the 19th of March.

This proposal was endorsed by the House with regard to the Bills standing first on the Order.

Viscount Tani, in the capacity of Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported that the Budget had been investigated between the 29th of February and the 3rd of March; that the general meeting of the Budget Committee had been held on the 5th of March; that considerable pains had been taken by the members

upon whom the investigation of the items relating to the Army and Navy devolved, those items being regarded as the most essential problems; but that the results of the investigation were far from satisfactory. With regard to the excessive expansion of the Army and Navy, proposals for a decrease of about thirty million yen had arisen, and consequently seven of the Committee had been chosen to refer the matter to the Government. But, at the same time, vehement representations were being made in the House on the subject of its competence to decrease the figures in the Budget. The speaker had organised strong opposition to such proceedings, in view of the fact that should the motion for curtailing the expenditures be passed, some disagreeable results might be produced in the Orient, for which the blame must rest upon Count Ito's Cabinet and also on the Liberals who had supported him. The Parliamentary decision of last year had led to the issue of an Imperial Ordinance with His Majesty's sanction, and steps having already been taken for the enforcement of the same, any sudden decrease of the estimates at present would affect the whole scheme. Nevertheless, all the Viscount's efforts having failed, a general meeting of the Committee had been held on the 9th March, and concluded on the 14th, the result being the report now in the hands of the members. The only revisions made by the Committee were a reduction of two thousand yen in the ordinary expenditure of the Home Department, and also the excision of the appropriation for the construction of two cruisers for the Navy.

Professor Toyama enquired why it was assumed that the House could not make reductions by its own decision, despite the fact that the Government objected to curtailing thirty million yen? He asked whether the Address to the Throne, introduced a few days previously, was not to be employed as a means of effecting such reduction, and whether the Committee had not contemplated the possibility of getting the House to agree to the proposed change?

Viscount Tani replied it was not because the Committee could not recommend the reduction, but because the reckless endorsement of the Government's Bill last session had brought about the construction of new barracks under Imperial Ordinance, and the people of Japan were too patriotic and loyal to endure the idea of making a reduction in the face of the Ordinance. In truth, it was hardly necessary to answer such a question.

Professor Toyama asked why the committee would not answer the point in issue. He was, however, called to order by the President, who ruled that his remarks were not an enquiry but an argument.

Count Matsukata, Minister President of State, desired that the item for the construction of two cruisers should be restored in consideration of the actual conditions existing in Europe and America.

Mr. Yamakawa enquired whether the Budget before the House had been based on the programme of armament expansion contemplated by the former Cabinet, and also what amount would be required for yearly military and naval outlays from the 38th year of Meiji onwards.

In reply to these questions, Count Matsukata said that the policy of a Cabinet in some matters could not be changed, whether that policy referred to the past or the present, and that the total amount of expenditures for the Army and Navy by the 38th year of Meiji would be 42,000,000 yen, of which 27,000,000 yen were for the former and 15,000,000 yen for the latter.

With regard to the items for the construction of vessels and arms, Baron Ito, Government Delegate, stated that as a reduction of over 16,000,000 yen had been made in those items by the Committee, he deemed it necessary to say a few words in opposition. Even children were perfectly familiar with the fact that it was absolutely indispensable for Japan to maintain a well organised naval armament. Half of the original scheme of expansion having been approved by the House last year, the other half had

been presented this year. Many observations had been made on the state of affairs in the Orient since last year, and, at the same time, the progress of the science of naval construction had necessitated the use of steel for building cruisers. The main squadron for future evolutions would consist of twelve vessels, including the *Fuji* and the *Yashima*, and this squadron would be the principal factor in maintaining the maritime power of the country. A reduction of two cruisers, as suggested by the Committee, would not only frustrate the general scheme of the fighting squadron, but would also interfere with the programme of construction in the case of the other four armed cruisers.

Baron Date enquired whether it was true that the Government had ordered two war vessels in a foreign country besides those estimated in the Budget.

The Delegate replied in the negative.

Being requested by Marquis Daigo to give an explanation as to the reason of the proposed reductions, Viscount Soga stated that, although the necessity of extending the armament was undeniable as a means of national defence after the late war, yet the budget of this year was so extravagantly large that it exceeded the limits indicated by the actual capabilities of Japan. The degree of the country's wealth did not allow the proposed extension of the navy. The reduction had been contemplated first on the side of the Army, but finding that impossible, the Committee had determined to curtail the expenses of the Navy.

Mr. Mayeda remarked that the extension of the Navy must certainly be regulated by the financial strength of the country, but that a universal cry for naval expansion had sprung up throughout the whole country, even in the common and intermediate schools. Should the proposed reduction be made, the nation would certainly resent it. Hence the augmentation of the Navy should proceed *pari passu* with the encouragement of agriculture and industry.

Finally, the whole Budget was passed as sent up from the Lower House.

The House rose at 3.25 p.m.

GERMAN NOTES.

The distinguished Berlin astronomer, Prof. Dr. Arthur Auwers, has received from the German Emperor a gold medal for his services to science.

Most of the German newspapers in their comments on the Cretan situation declare that war between Greece and Turkey is almost inevitable.

Mr. F. Martini, the inventor of the Martini rifle, and head of the Martini Company, died at Frauenfeld, after a protracted illness, on January 29th, aged 64 years.

A bill has been submitted to the German Diet for the conversion of the present Imperial four per cent. bonds into three-and-half-per-cent. bonds. These Bonds amount to only 450 million marks.

Owing to a celebration of the Kaiser's Wilhelm I.'s centenary on board the *Kaiser*, on the 22nd, the German community of Yokohama has decided to invite the Officers of all the men-of-war in harbour to a picnic at Omori, which will take place on Sunday, the 21st March.

Since 1890 the Liberals have lost much ground in Germany, but it is believed that the reactionary agrarian policy of the Government has estranged many thousands of electors, and that the Liberals, if they unite, will be able to gain a majority in the Reichstag at the next election.

Three new twin-screw passenger and freight steamers are now nearing completion for the Brazilian line of the Norddeutschen Lloyd Company. They are named the *Koblens*, *Mains*, and *Trier*. The first is to start from Bremen on the 10th of May for Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

On the 31st of January, the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Franz Schubert, the

great German composer, was duly commemorated by his numerous admirers in the Fatherland. Schubert died at the early age of 30, and was so little appreciated during his lifetime, that he found difficulty in getting two marks for a song.

The Reichstag for many years past has repeatedly passed resolutions providing for the payment of members, but the Bundesrath invariably refuses to entertain the proposition. The Government has now intimated that it is prepared to support the payment of members, if the Reichstag passes an amendment restricting the electoral franchise. The Reichstag, however, is not expected to accept this proposition.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—The giant statue of the First Emperor on horseback, with a female figure of Peace leading the steed, has just been removed from the workshop to its destination in Berlin, where it will be formally unveiled on March 22. There is a considerable amount of work to be done before the statue is completed, and in order to finish it by the date in question operations will be frequently pursued throughout the night by aid of the electric light.

Although the national election for the Reichstag will not take place before next autumn, the long-expected consolidation of the Liberals in Germany has been seriously undertaken by the respective leaders of the various wings. The two Radical wings, headed by Herren Richter and Rickert, have arrived at an understanding for united action, and all the Reichstag electoral districts represented by Conservatives are believed to be ready for a change. The South Germany Radicals are expected to enter the union. The Liberal press, and part of the National Liberal press, such as the *National Zeitung* and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, are advocating union between the parties, while the Berlin *Tageblatt*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the *Vossische Zeitung* are enthusiastic in its favour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A drunken artillery man severely wounded a private of the Imperial Guards, in Tokyo, on Sunday, and has been placed under arrest.

Three Japanese houses were destroyed by fire at Kobe on Saturday night. The outbreak occurred on the premises occupied by Messrs. Pollak Bros. at the corner of Sannomiya and Shimoyamatedori, Sancho-me.

A chess match played at Bangkok between Prince Devawongse and Commander MacKenzie, of the U.S. cruiser *Machias*, ended by three games in favour of the Prince. Prince Devawongse's prowess at chess is well known in the South.

The *Kobe Chronicle* suggests that a fitting memorial of the Diamond Jubilee would be the erection by foreigners—more particularly Britishers, of course—of a small infectious diseases hospital for the use of the foreign community of Kobe.

Twenty-five members of the Nippon Bicycle Club enjoyed a moonlight ride around the Road on Thursday evening. All the wheels were gaily decorated with Japanese lanterns, and as the procession wound its way along a very pretty spectacle was presented.

The Japanese Ministers of State have each contributed \$100 towards the Indian Famine Relief Fund. The contributions by charitable Japanese to this fund now reach a very large total, and as members of the British community we tender hearty thanks.

We are informed that the officers appointed to take charge of the S.A. Institution in Yokohama are Adjutant and Mrs. Ellis, from the S.A. naval and military home at Gibraltar. The adjutant was formerly in the hussars. He will be accompanied by Captain (Miss) Watson, who will remain to assist in the work here. Ensign Hatcher will remain for the present at this Port. The new arrivals are travelling by the P. and O. steamer *Ganges*, and are expected

next Sunday. The Salvation Army also acknowledge with thanks receipt of the sum of yen 68.22, kindly subscribed by the Captain, officers and men of H.M.S. *Undaunted*, towards furnishing the new wing which is being added to the S.A. building.

Advance sheets of the British Congregational Year-Book for 1897 show that there are now 2,867 ministers in England and Wales, 2,188 of whom are pastors actively engaged, and the number of churches and mission-stations is 4,607. Scotland has 187 churches and 201 clergymen; Ireland 27 churches and 28 clergymen.

The *Glamorganshire*, which has been lost near Capt. St. James, was a steamer of 1,843 tons net register and 450 horse-power, built in 1884 by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Co., for the Shire Line, and has been engaged in the China and Japan trade since. No particulars further than the fact that she will be a total loss are yet known. She was bound to Saigon to load a full cargo for home. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

The foreign community of Nagasaki, in response to an appeal from Mr. Joseph H. Longford, H.B.M.'s Consul, raised \$156.00 for the unfortunate lunatic King, alias Muir. The fund has been disposed of as follows:—Passage to Shanghai, \$31.50; gratuity to keeper, \$20.00; remitted to H.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, \$104.50. It is hoped that further sums may be raised in Shanghai, to enable the unfortunate man to return to England.

The Committee of the Kobe Cricket Club have decided, in view of the paucity of average matches last year, not to present any "average bats" for bowling or batting. In regard to finances, the receipts show an income of \$1,031.30, but the expenditure has been rather heavy, resulting in an overdraft of \$76.53. This was mainly due to repairs and alterations to the pavilion, amounting to \$196.60, and \$275.89, expended on flannel for blazers, &c., of which there is still on hand a stock valued at \$94.39.

According to a report sent to the Authorities by Mr. Saito, Japanese Consul at Tacoma, the total value of Japanese tea exported to the United States during the 29th year of *Meiji*, fell below that of the previous year by 30 per cent. Mr. Saito says, "This plainly resulted from exporting great quantities of low-grade teas, though it must be admitted that orders from the States insisted on cheap teas being sent. But there has lately sprung up in America a desire, shared by politicians and tea-brokers alike, to impose such taxes on inferior tea as may prevent bad leaf from being introduced." Mr. Saito concludes by strongly advising Japanese traders, if they wish to restore their credit in America, to export tea of medium quality and to refuse all orders for inferior kinds.

It is popularly supposed that the Bill providing special aid to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for its regular services to Europe and America will follow the Gold-standard Bill. The proposed new grant amounts to 3,400,000 yen, the loss the company actually incurs by 24 voyages to Europe and 12 voyages to America per year being taken as a basis of calculation. The question which now presents itself for serious consideration is, whether the mail steamers of the N.Y.K. can maintain the schedule times demanded of similar vessels by other countries? The European liners of the N.Y.K. after leaving Yokohama call at Kobe, Hongkong, or Singapore, then go straight on to the Suez Canal. They have to call at Port Said to pay the Canal dues, proceeding thence to Marseilles, whence the mail is despatched to London by train. The steamers then continue their voyage past Gibraltar to London. On their return voyages, the vessels are to call at Port Said, Colombo, Singapore, or Hongkong, and then come direct to Kobe. If this schedule is maintained then Japan will be brought nearer in point of time to London by the N.Y.K. boats than by the English, French, and German mail-services. That is, of course, the object of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and for that reason the *Kanagawa* and *Kamakura* have been built.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.

KOBE WATERWORKS BONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The advertisement inviting tenders for the above bonds affords no information as to the security to which bondholders have to look; nor from what date, how, when, or where, interest on the bonds is to be paid; and a letter of enquiry addressed to Mr. Narutaki Yukiyasu some days ago, has not elicited any reply. I had intended to apply for a few thousand yen of the bonds, but unless I can be enlightened upon the above points, I shall not do so; and I know some others who are deterred by the same cause. Apart from the discount exhibited towards my civil enquiry, if Mr. Narutaki Yukiyasu thinks foreigners are going to rush to lend their money upon any insufficiently disclosed proposal he will find himself egregiously disappointed. As you appear to be, to some extent, a kind of agent for the loan, I have thought that perhaps you may be able to afford the desired information.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Yokohama, March 17th, 1897.

[We are not in any sense agents for the loan. But the security is evidently that of the Hyogo Municipality. It is most unbusiness-like that no information is furnished to the public about the dates of paying interest.—Ed. J.M.]

FORMOSA AND THE TEA QUESTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Taipeifu, Formosa, March, 7th.

Tea picking in Formosa usually commences early in April, and tea-merchants here are accordingly getting their quarters ready for dealing with the coming crop. The condition of trade has somewhat altered since the Japanese came into possession, many of the smaller Chinese merchants having left the field, thus throwing the business more into the hands of the foreign firms. However, several Japanese firms express themselves as desirous of engaging in the trade, although without agents in Amoy it would seem that they will be placed at some disadvantage. The American firm, Smith, Baker, & Co., who took over the business of Brown & Co., last year, are making alterations as well as additions to their quarters, no doubt with the intention of acquiring a larger share in the business.

At the beginning of the Japanese administration in Formosa, Count Kabayama announced that the people should be relieved from all taxes for the first year. It is now the intention of the Government to impose a tax on tea, and tax stations will be established at the principal points where tea is prepared. The impost is to be yen 2.40 per picul, which, with the addition of the Customs export tax, yen 1.10, gives a total impost of yen 3.50 per picul. Although this is large compared with the Japan tax, it is small in comparison with either the old Chinese tax in the island or the present tax on the mainland. The export duty during the Chinese régime was Hk. Tis. 2.50, plus 10 per cent per picul, and the *likin* yen 2.40, or yen 6.20 per picul. The present Amoy tax is an export duty amounting to yen 3.85 per picul, and the *likin* is about yen 3, or yen 6.85 in all. Considering the extremely heavy expenditures that the Japanese are called upon to meet in administering the island, it is not unlikely that such exports as can bear taxing will be subject to imports as large as can safely be carried. Commerce has not been impeded in Japan by excessive taxation, and it is confidently believed that officials interested in Formosa will keep an eye on Formosan trade and prevent it from being placed at a disadvantage.

Amoy is dependent, to a great extent, upon the Formosan tea districts for its prosperity. There has been some apprehension of Tamsui absorbing the business of that port by direct tea shipments to America. While no doubt some decreases may be expected in other exports of small importance, which formerly were sent *via* Amoy, it does not seem that there is any probability that tea will be shipped either to Japan for transshipment, or to America direct, for some years to come. The most convenient station of the tea district is Twatutia. After tea has been packed and rolled sufficiently to permit of transport, it is carried to the hoongs at Twatutia, where it is fully prepared for the foreign markets. Down the river to Hohe, where the shipping is done, is an easy sail of ten miles for cargo boats, and there the steamers are loaded with perfect ease. The cargo-

boat charge to Hohe is some 3 cents per half-chest, and the freight to Amoy is 10 cents. At Amoy the large American-bound steamships find a convenient port of call for the tea trade, as with the facilities for loading in that harbour they are only detained a few hours.

What can Kelung offer to obtain that trade? In its present condition, direct tea shipments are out of the question, but when the harbour has been completed—an undertaking of such dimensions that it will require years in itself—there are other difficulties nearly as great. As for the suggestion that the packing be done in Japan, it would seem necessary that the railway be furnished with big waggons, useful only during the tea season, to carry the tea to Kelung at the same rate as the cargo boats charge to Hohe—3 cents per half-chest—and that the steamers carry it to Japan for the same rate as it is now carried to Amoy—10 cents per half-chest—for the reason that the rates from Amoy to America and the rates from Japan to America are very nearly the same. Steamers cannot, however, carry tea from Kelung even to Nagasaki at 10 cents per half-chest and pay expenses. Again, it has been said that the American steamers would call in at Kelung and pick up the tea as they do now at Amoy. But it seems highly improbable that Kelung can be made into as safe and quiet a harbour as Amoy, and even were that accomplished, it is unlikely that the American steamers would care to take the journey around the storm-beaten shores of north Formosa, if the tea could be obtained at Amoy. There seems to be but one solution of the difficulty, and that is for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or some other company with lines to Formosa and America, to combine this trade, and carry tea from Kelung to America, making their own transshipment in Japan, at as low a rate as the other lines are prepared to do from Amoy. To make this successful, the Formosa railway would have to give assistance, and carry the tea to Kelung at probably something less than 10 cents per half-chest. For the foreign tea firms whose headquarters are so comfortably established in Amoy, it would require promises of marked advantage to induce them to forsake cozy Kulangsu for fever-stricken Kelung with its two hundred days of rain. The new firms would, however, gladly welcome the innovation, for the expense of establishing a branch at Amoy is considerable, and this could, to a large extent, be avoided if the final packing and shipping were done in Formosa.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Singapore "Diamond Reign" Celebration Committee is to spend \$1,500 in Japan on lanterns and illuminations, and \$2,000 in Batavia for fireworks.

A scheme for dock accommodation in Calcutta, involving an outlay of nearly twenty lakhs of rupees, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Naval Department of Siam has fixed four port lights at different stations along the east coast of that country. The lights are of French design and are visible ten miles at sea. They are fixed at Bangplao and Koh Kong, and at two other small ports on the coast. The Koh-chui light will be handed over almost immediately to the Siamese Harbour Department.

From the Chinese Customs Gazette, October-December, 1896, it appears that the total collections for the quarter as compared with last year were as follow:—

	1896. Hk. Tls.	1895. Hk. Tls.
Twenty-one treaty ports ...	5,753,447	5,212,340
Kowloon and Lappa	279,124	264,087
Lungchow and Mengtze ...	28,699	35,574

At Shanghai alone the collection amounted to Hk. Tls. 2,130,534, against Hk. Tls. 1,612,656 last year. The three new ports, Shasi, Soochow, and Hangchow, contributed Hk. Tls. 1,776,343, and 4,060, respectively.

A tragic occurrence took place at Lahore on the 2nd ultimo. A Ghazi stabbed to death a young European lady, the wife of a telegraph signaller, named Band, and severely injured the husband. They were coming out of a shop in the Anakhali bazaar when the Pathan rushed on Mrs. Band, and afterwards attacked Mr. Band, who went to her rescue. The murderer made off with the knife in his hand, but was pluckily arrested by a sowar belonging to a native cavalry regiment. The Ghazi stated he came to Lahore from Peshawar on purpose to take European lives. He was subsequently sentenced to death.

On March 4th, a triangular rifle match was fired over the Kowloon Ranges by teams representing H.M.S. *Centurion*, *Grafton*, and *Immortalité*. Some few days before, a match between

the *Grafton*, and the *Centurion*, was won by the *Grafton*, whose team succeeded in winning on this occasion, defeating the *Centurion* by 26 points and the *Immortalité* by 59 points. A. B. Moore (of the *Grafton*) had a fine score of 97, including a full score at 500 yards, one point ahead of Commander Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, who headed the *Centurion* score with 96.

Spring, says the *Hongkong Telegraph*, is making her appearance here at last. The hills are showing faint traces of green through the brown, dried up herbage of winter, and the birds are bursting forth on the few deciduous shrubs and trees which the island possesses. The widow and rain bird, the Hongkong counterparts of the cuckoo, are returning and we have already heard their doleful cry, while the butcher-bird has selected the most thorny bush he can find, and is busily employed with his mate in building a nest in readiness for his prospective family, pausing now and again in his labours to capture some luckless frog and impale him on a sharp thorn in readiness for the morrow's dinner.

Reference has been made in recent telegrams, says the *China Mail*, to the Island of Samos and the proposal of the Powers to grant Crete autonomy on the lines of the Samos government. Sixty years ago, during the Greek war of independence, the island of Samos threw off the Turkish yoke. It was handed back to the Turks by the Powers, but only on certain conditions. Samos is thus self-governed, though tributary to the Sultan, and is ruled by a Greek Governor who bears the title of Prince of Samos, but is controlled and assisted by a Greek Council and Assembly. Under this arrangement, Samos has prospered exceedingly. But the success of a similar experiment in Crete is rendered doubtful by the influence of the large party among the islanders who cry out for actual annexation to Greece.

A disturbance broke out in Penang harbour, on the 21st February, on board the steamer *Chelydra*, which was proceeding from China to India with men of the Hongkong Regiment on board. The row began between five of the Indians and the Chinese firemen. One of the former was killed, and three are reported to be wounded. One Chinaman is said to be seriously hurt. The case came before the Magistrate on the 23rd, and the captain and four of the crew gave their evidence. The case was then adjourned till the 2nd March. Ten Chinamen (two sailors and eight firemen) who are accused of murdering the dead Indian and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt were removed to the cells. The vessel was permitted to proceed on her voyage, and will probably return in time for the witnesses to give their evidence at the next Assizes.

Hongkong rejoices in the possession of a witty Governor, but Mr. Thomas Jackson, of the H. & S. Bank, runs his Excellency close in the matter of felicitous expression when introducing a speaker to a meeting of the colonists. The other day Mr. Granville Sharp addressed the Odd Volumes' Society on the subject of "Money: how to get and how to keep it." Mr. Jackson, after observing that Mr. Sharp was a great authority on the subject, said that prosperous men in all ages had despised money, even Solomon being amongst the number, but he (Mr. Jackson), preferred to say—

Oh! what an excellent thing is a dollar or two;

A very good thing is a dollar or two.

And Father O'Grath would h'ave us from wrath,

If he'd just heard the chink of a dollar or two.

Mr. Sharp was to tell them how to get money, but another portion of the subject was "How to spend it." The speaker was afraid Mr. Sharp had asked him to take the chair as an awful example of that.

The *China Mail* says that H.E. Chang, who is to be the Special Chinese Ambassador to England during the Diamond Jubilee celebration, was, some ten years ago, Chinese Minister at Washington. H.E. Chun, who will probably accompany him as interpreter and secretary, was educated in St. Paul's College in Hongkong, being a schoolmate of His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the Minister-elect to the United States, Spain and Peru. For several years, H.E. Chun was lessee and proprietor of a Chinese newspaper, the *Chinese Mail* (*Wah Tsa Yat Po*), before entering the Chinese service and taking up official rank. He represented China in Cuba as Consul-General, and after his return from Havana became manager of the Chinese Mining and Engineering Company, one of the most successful concerns now carrying on business in China. He is a man of great personal attainments, of upright character, and intellectual capacity for the arrangement of detail. He speaks English and Spanish fluently. H.E. Chang could not have selected a better Secretary for his approaching tour.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."

About a year and a half ago—write Messrs. John Birch & Co., Ltd., of 10 and 11, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.—we tried in a circular letter to answer the question "Is trade about to revive?" and the conclusion arrived at, was that there was every reason to suppose that we were on the eve of another period of marked activity.

How events have justified that opinion since then, may be gathered from the following comparison of prices of some leading articles in the Iron and Steel trades:—

	June, 1895.	Dec., 1896.
Bessemer Pig Iron.....	£2 5 0	£2 11 0 per ton.
Cleveland do No. 3 ..	1 15 3	2 0 9 "
Scotch Pig G.M.B. ...	2 4 3	2 9 0 "
Crown Iron Bars	5 7 6	5 17 6 "
Mild Steel Plates	5 0 0	5 10 0 "
Bessemer Steel Rails ..	3 12 6	4 10 0 "

As will be known to most, moreover, there has also been an improvement in the prices of almost all classes of products and of raw material in other trades.

Unmistakeable as the forward movement has been, it is apparently but an indication of what is yet to take place.

That the acute political crises of the last twelve months have not hindered the growth of the improvement is a somewhat remarkable sign of its strength, coming as these did, moreover, on top of the serious collapse in the Stock Markets towards the end of 1895, caused by the excessive speculation in mining interests.

Another proof of stability is shown by the state of the freight market, which has steadily improved owing to the greatly increased amount of exports and imports.

The factor which probably more than all others makes for improvement is a large Gold supply.

We showed in our last report that in the Transvaal Gold Fields alone the annual production had increased from 34,897 ounces in 1887 to 2,024,156 ounces in 1894, equal in value to over six million English sovereigns.

During last year the output has further increased although political and financial troubles had the effect of diminishing the output for the time being very considerably.

Increasing production, though not on so large a scale, is taking place in many other of the newer Gold Fields, so that there is a continuous and growing output and storage of the standard metal, without at present any signs of limitation to still further increase. We hold, without doubt, that the power of purchase thus created must lead to its employment.

Concurrently with the improvement which has taken place due to the better supply of gold, has been the subsidence of the bimetallic question, which goes to prove what we believe we pointed out some years ago, viz., that the silver difficulty will be practically solved as soon as gold is produced in a quantity somewhat exceeding that which is annually required for the purpose of the world's trade.

The bimetallic attitude, however, is slow to perceive the correlation of the plus and the minus signs. A distinction is not drawn between vexatious fluctuations in silver and its intrinsic value—hence the tears which are shed, and the conviction born of desire that the establishment of the practical impossibility of a dual standard would cure all evils.

But logic, as well as hard facts, show that to measure anything by more than one measure is to attempt the sublimated, and whether your standard be gold or diamonds, elephant tusks, or ostrich feathers, all other articles beside it become mere commodities.

The simplest explanation of what has happened lies in the realization of the fact that over-production in America and the over-storage of silver by the U.S. Government, which has now openly confessed its failure, are the true causes of the great depreciation of silver, a downfall accentuated by the hitherto limited supply of gold.

And here we may quote the remarkable and cogent words of Mr. Carlisle, the head of the Department of American State Finance, in a speech delivered at the Boston Reform Club on October 13th, 1895.

"No nation can reasonably hope to control the trade of a considerable part of the world, or even to realize the full benefits of its own trade, unless its exchanges are based upon a standard of value recognised as sound and permanent in all the centres of commerce. With a depreciated and fluctuating currency, or a currency in any respect inferior to that of other commercial nations, it must always occupy a subordinate and dependent position. The pound sterling has made

London not only the principal market, but the clearing house of the whole world; no matter what character of currency other nations may use, no matter what standard of value they may adopt, all their international balances are subjected at last to the test of the pound sterling, and all their international bills of exchange are naturally attracted to a common centre, because it is there only that a uniform and recognised measure of value will be applied to them. England not only realizes great profit from her own trade but takes toll out of the international trade of all other countries, for the simple reason that the balances are settled upon the basis of her standard of value, and the credits which represent them almost necessarily pass through the hands of her merchants and bankers."

From finance to politics is not a difficult transition and, fortunately or unfortunately, no estimate as to the probable course of trade can be considered a complete one, which does not take into consideration the international relations of the present time.

The previous year (1895) was rich in events which have left their mark on that which has just passed away, for the war between China and Japan largely shifted the centre of interest from West to East; it did not perform this without having, however, an upsetting effect on European equilibrium, and this effect may be traced in the too feeble unanimity with which European Powers have until quite recently dealt with the crises in Asia Minor and Turkey; this, too, has reacted upon the sudden crisis in South Africa, which seemed at one time likely, though unexpectedly, to bring some of the European Powers into conflict.

But 1895 brought about another striking event, viz., the coming into power in England of the strongest and most united Government which has been seen in this country since the passage of the Reform Act more than half a century since, from which may be expected a consistent policy both at home and abroad for many years to come. Since then it seems to have been discovered on the Continent that England is not exactly a *quantité négligeable*.

The general results of the events of the last two years seem to point to an eventual re-grouping of European nations. Germany, which so long as France was isolated, held to the Triple Alliance, though never without something more than a coquettish attitude towards Russia, having since become alarmed by the *rapprochement* between France and Russia, has sought by various means to detach the latter, even though it may be at the cost of breaking with Austria and Italy, and has also by the famous Wilhelm-Kruger message, and by a long continued expression of rancour on the part of her press and colonial party, alienated England from her tacit support of the Triple Alliance, and has alarmed her other and closer allies. It seems to be quite possible, therefore, that an understanding may come to pass eventually between the two autocracies of Russia and Germany, although at the present time the rather one-sided warmth of the *entente* between France and Russia stands in the way of such a policy. A reversion to the old grouping between France, Italy and Austria would then probably take place, while England would, by force of events, become sympathetic to this latter alliance, though unlikely to actually join it.

It does not seem to be understood why England should decline to pledge herself to those continental alliances, and yet the answer is a very simple one. Many efforts have been made during the past few years to induce England to join both the alliances, but were she to attach herself to the Triple Alliance, could it be doubted that Germany would soon after wage war with France in order to put an end to the intolerable burden of her armaments? On the other hand, were England associated with France and Russia, it cannot be supposed that, secure of having the English Fleet with and not against France, or at all events neutral, France would lose much time in endeavouring to obtain her long-wished-for revenge.

By keeping outside of such dangerous engagements, England not only consults best her own interest, which must of necessity be the first, but does more to preserve the general peace than she could do in any other way. Nevertheless, this unique position has earned her the dislike of both France and Germany; nor is her vast colonial expansion and activity other than a source of jealousy to them. Yet could they but realize that England, unlike most countries, is not self-contained, but has to support a population always growing and nearly as large as other great Powers on a far smaller extent of ground, and in a far more inhospitable climate, under which even half the food required for her population cannot be provided, they would understand that in colonial expansion and in foreign trade, and with the command of the

seas which these require, is constituted her sole possibility of existence.

And England, moreover, is the more driven to seeking of outlets in the more distant and less inhabited parts of the World, seeing that the continental Powers as well as the United States bar their doors to English trade by Customs tariffs, and therefore they should the less complain of her doing what in truth they assist in compelling her to do. Also it is not remembered that in the lands and colonies occupied by her English race the foreigner of whatever nationality can reside, possessing every right and privilege and advantage which an Englishman has, and that the goods of his country can be imported into that Colony on absolutely the same terms as English-made goods.

Whether this be good or bad from the English point of view is another question, but it is a policy of which England gives the only example on the face of the earth. As your leading journal lately said:—

"For great as the advantages are that we have derived from free trade, we sometimes have to suffer from the operation of a system under which the benefits of our vast markets are open to all competitors, while our trade is confronted in almost every quarter with hostile tariffs, and is sometimes fought by bounty-fed industries."

But to return to our subject. It will be seen that the present unrest, and the dangers attending the regrouping of interests and national sympathies must be borne in mind in considering the improvement in trade, and may at any time check it. Fortunately and undoubtedly, however, the actual tendency is on the whole pacific. Russia wishes for time to consolidate and to complete her strategic railways; Austria would be the last to break the peace; Germany, occupying as she does the most dangerous position in Europe, and in reality the most isolated country of all, cannot choose a disadvantageous moment for aggression; France, having recovered her self-esteem, will run no undue risks; and England, just entering upon the year which consummates a long and glorious reign, desires nothing better than that the peace of the world should be preserved.

The risk at the moment, if any, lies in the Turkish difficulty, or in one of those outbreaks of popular passion due to some sudden and unprovided-for incident which may arise in any part of the world.

This much, however, may certainly be said, that were war to break out between any of the Continental Powers in which this country was not involved, it would cause a great demand for British goods. And even were this country involved, its Navy may be relied upon to keep the trade routes open for its own ships, and closed to those of the enemy; so that even then we may expect a higher range of prices and considerable activity.

It may be added that, as large sums will be voted by Parliament this year for increase in the *matériel* and *personnel* of the Navy, the large number of war-ships which will have to be built will have a considerable effect upon the iron and steel trades and on the labour market.

The mention of labour induces reference to the effect of the socialistic growth upon trade. It is not so long since so competent an authority as M. Paul Leloy-Beaulieu wrote in *Le Journal de Débats*, as follows:—

"A fresh evil, the most insinuating, the most weakening, the most devouring of all, has come to be added, viz., state socialism. In the long run no financial system will be able to resist this two-fold pressure of military and naval demands on the one hand, and the immoderate and largely artificial demand for public works, education, poor laws, superannuation, etc., on the other. The weak States have already succumbed. The stronger States, Germany for instance and France, will hold out for a long time yet; but it will be by seeing their deficits accumulate, by indefinitely increasing taxes, by discouraging commerce and industry; and by unwillingly, indirectly, but inevitably, multiplying the number of those unemployed for whom everybody feels pity, yet the number of whom everybody helps to increase."

But at this moment, when trade presents a more prosperous appearance, when employment is more readily obtained, and there is a larger margin of profit in wages, the *spectre rouge* becomes less prominent, and apparently there is nothing in this particular direction to cloud the air or to detract from the immediate good prospects of 1897, though we may expect some strikes, of course.

Imports into the United Kingdom during 1896 show an improvement of 25 millions as compared with 1895, or about 6 per cent. increase, and exports an increase of 14½ millions, or about 6½ per cent.

"Stocks of Pig Iron in the three principal producing districts have been decreased by 66,000

tons, and, as pointed out by one of the authorities in this trade:—"Some idea of the enormous expansion in the iron trade during the past year will be formed when it is remembered that the production of 1896 exceeded that of 1895 by upwards of 455,000 tons, while the increase of stocks in 1895 amounted to about 400,000 tons, so that the consumption, including shipments of pig iron in 1896, exceeded that of the previous year to the extent of nearly one million tons. Good as these statistics are, however, the present position of the iron trade is even more encouraging than these figures indicate."

As the production of iron cannot now be much further increased, it follows that the growing demand now apparent will largely deplete stocks and raise prices still further, especially if speculative impulses come into play.

Railway enterprise at the present is very active, and locomotive builders are so heavily engaged that there are few, if any, firms who can take additional contracts of importance for delivery inside of a year.

Light railways, though making less progress in England than on the Continent, have nevertheless made a start, and in India and some of the Colonies a very rapid appreciation is taking place of the virtues of the 2 feet and 2½ ft. 6 in. gauges, either as feeders to main lines, or as openers out of districts which cannot support the standard gauge.

Railways which in ordinary countries can be put down at so low a cost of construction, permanent way, rolling stock and buildings, as £1,500 per mile (or £900 per kilometre) and which can carry no inconsiderable amount of traffic, can hardly fail to appeal quickly. Old prejudices about break of gauge are disappearing, but it should be clearly realized that a break of gauge to be economically effective must be the difference between the standard 4 ft. 8½ in. (or 5 ft. 6 in. as in some countries) and a really narrow gauge, such as those above mentioned, and there is little advantage, as a rule, in the adoption of such types as 3 ft. 6 in. and metre gauges, which possess all the disadvantages of break of gauge with but few compensations.

The question is not infrequently asked, "What is a light railway?" and obviously the term may cover either lines of standard or even wider gauges which are lightly laid, and over which engines and rolling stock of the main line, but of lighter construction, can be run, or over which the ordinary rolling stock of the main line can be operated, but at low speeds only.

Or a light railway may be one of metre gauge, or anything down to 16 or 18 inch gauge, or even less. Some definition is wanted, and perhaps the expression "light railways" might be confined to lines of the normal gauge of the main lines of any given country, but of lighter construction; while lines of the narrower gauges might be designated "subsidiary railways."

Shipbuilding, another great staple, has made of 1896 a record year. In 1889 a total of over 1,200,000 tons of shipping was built, that being the greatest output ever arrived at, but last year over 1,300,000 tons of shipping were put into the water.

The manufacture of cycles has grown, or rather has leaped, into a colossal industry; but extraordinary as have been the results of 1896 they seem likely to pale before the preparation being made for the trade of 1897.

An immediate result has been to give so great an impetus to the tube trade as to make it a matter of some little difficulty at times to obtain delivery of tubes for ordinary purposes.

From the *tout ensemble* it will be perceived that the times make for one of those rare periods of prosperity which seldom occur more than once in a decade, and that to all appearances "the wheel has come full circle" once more.

Unless checked by the unforeseen, by political complications, or by *force majeure* we have every reason to expect in 1897 a time of intense activity, of advancing prices, and also of difficulty in normal expedition of work, owing to the pressure from all sides.

And as the year grows older, and autumn gathers her fruits and sets free the value of the products of the kindly earth, we may expect an accelerated pace in the markets and possibly (if unhappily) the appearance of those speculative movements which too rapidly force prices up, and which bring sooner or later their own punishment.

Meantime, however, we are come to "a season of clear shining after rain" we move to brighter days in all the promise of the year. And so may we use the stately invocation of the Psalmist, "Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy palaces."

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

MR. CURZON AND KOREA.

London, March 12.

Reuter's telegram relating to the statement of the Right. Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons, upon the subject of the Russian officers drilling Korean troops, is wrong. Mr. Curzon stated that the fact does not appear to be inconsistent with Russia's pledge.

TERRIBLE GUN-ACCIDENT—17 LIVES LOST.

London, March 17.

A terrible gun-accident is reported from the Island of Crete, whereby 17 lives have been lost and 20 men severely injured. The Russian steel, armoured barrette, *Sissot Veliky* (8,000 tons, 8,500 h.p., and having a speed of 16 knots), was at target practice outside the harbour of Suda, Island of Crete, when one of her guns exploded. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that seventeen men had been killed outright, while 20 were lying around severely injured.—*Fiji Shimpō*.

(FROM THE "CHINA MAIL.")

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

London, March 5.

Four French war-ships at Toulon have been ordered to be in readiness to sail for Crete at a moment's notice.

One hundred members of the House of Commons, including Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, have wired to the King of Greece, landing his services to civilisation.

The situation in Crete and on the Thessalian frontier is critical. Two Greek war-ships have left the Piræus under sealed orders.

THE CAPE REINFORCEMENTS.

London, March 7.

The order for the despatch of the Suffolk Regiment to the Cape of Good Hope has been suddenly cancelled.

TURKEY, GREECE, AND THE POWERS.

It is understood that Greece will reply to the Collective Note to-morrow by refusing to recall the fleet and troops, on the ground that it would be the signal for pillage and murder.

The Porte, in reply to the first Note, accepts the proposals in principle, but desires to discuss the details of the proposed autonomy of Greece.

A meeting has been held in Hyde Park to protest against the coercion of Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The Queen, on her way to the Riviera, will have an interview with President Faure.

BRITISH SYMPATHY WITH GREECE.

Volunteers are leaving England to join the Greek Army.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The German Admiralty asks for an extra vote of £9,000,000 for new war-ships.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

The European bourses are very flat owing to the gloomy view taken of the situation. It is doubted whether the Concert of Europe will stand the strain of actual coercive measures.

CHINA AND THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Pekin, March 8.

The Chinese Government has appointed H.E. Chang Yin Huan, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, to proceed to England as a Special Ambassador to represent the Emperor of China at the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of Her Majesty the Queen. His Excellency Chang has memorialized the Throne for the services of H.E. Taotai Chun Oitang, Manager of the Chinese Mining and Engineering Company at Tientsin.

(FROM THE "JAPAN GAZETTE.")
GREAT BRITAIN DISSATISFIED.

London, March 11.

The British Government is dissatisfied with the Greek reply to the Collective Note of the Powers and considers it necessary for the Greeks to quit Crete.

PARLIAMENT NOT TO BE CONSULTED.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, has declined to pledge the Government to take no step in the Cretan question without first consulting Parliament.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

REPLY OF GREECE: A PLEA FOR CONSIDERATION.

London, March 16.

The reply of Greece to the Note sent by the Powers urges them not to insist on the autonomy of Crete, which would be inadequate to prevent anarchy and fanaticism, but rather to restore Crete to Greece. It states that Greece cannot withdraw her troops nor abandon the Cretans to the mercy of the Mussulmans, but that part of the fleet may be removed; and appeals to the Powers to let the Cretans decide as to the reform of their Government.

FRANCE'S INDISPOSITION TO COERCION.

M. Hanotaux, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, promised that France would take no action in coercing Greece without consulting the Chamber of Deputies.

THE OUTLANDERS' GRIEVANCES.

It is understood that the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has strongly protested against the "Transvaal Aliens' Act," as being a violation of the Convention between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

London, March 15.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has rejected the proposal for an outlay of 12,000,000 marks for the construction of new men-of-war.

CRETE.

It is semi-officially declared in Russia that as the Powers have decided to maintain the peace of Eastern Europe pressure should be vigorously brought to bear upon Greece.

Troops continue to pour on to the frontiers of Macedonia, and the situation is critical.

According to a semi-official report in Vienna, Russia, Germany and Austria have given instructions to their respective Admirals in Crete to blockade the coast of Crete and the Grecian ports. England, Italy and France are likely to follow the example.

London, March 16.

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that Crete must be blockaded, and if necessary all the ports of Greece. A motion based upon the statement was at once approved by 356 against 143.

Later.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of his speech in the Chamber, added that the United Powers would dispatch 600 soldiers each to Canea, to occupy the town and adjacent districts.

BIG FIRE AT A COTTON MILL.

Osaka, March 16.

About 8 o'clock on Monday night fire broke out in the second mill of the Osaka Seimen Kabushiki Kaisha (Osaka Cotton Factory), and the whole of the buildings and six adjacent houses were destroyed.

The loss is estimated at about yen 100,000. The fire is said to have originated from friction caused by certain parts of the machinery.

A FRATRICIDE.

Matsuyama, March 16.

Mr. Onishi Iyo (aged 52) of Iyo-gun, Ehime Ken, was murdered by his eldest son Tatsukichi (aged 29), with an axe, on the night of the 13th inst. He was sleeping at the time. The tragedy originated in the father's refusing to supply

money to the son. Tatsukichi was sent to Matsuyama Local Court to-day.

VICE-ADMIRAL ITO.

Kobe, March 18.

Vice-Admiral Ito, Chief of the Naval Command Bureau, and staff, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Yokohama by the *Saikyo Maru*. This morning they proceeded to Kyoto.

THE ROKUJO SCANDAL.

Kyoto, March 18.

Judgment was given in the Kyoto Chiho Saibanho to-day, regarding the Rokujo family scandal. Kamabe, the principal defendant, was sentenced to 2 years' hard labour and a fine of yen 20, with 10 months' police supervision; Aburakoji, to 6 months' hard labour and a fine of yen 8; Hachijota, to 4 months' hard labour and a fine of yen 5, with 6 months' police supervision.

ARREST OF A JAILER.

Tokushima, March 18.

Wakabayashi Sadajiro, a jailer of the Tokushima Prefecture Gaol, was arrested to-day on suspicion of having stolen some spun thread belonging to the gaol, on the 13th inst. Four other jailers are also implicated.

KOREAN NEWS.

Soul, March 18.

Mr. Bin Eikan, Minister to Russia, will leave the Peninsula for Shanghai by the *Sendai Maru* on the 23rd inst. The Russian Representative and Mrs. Waerber, will accompany him to Shanghai.

A Government commission has been appointed to draw up drafts of Law and a Constitution.

STREET LIGHTING.

REPORT OF THE GAS COMMITTEE FOR THE SIXTEENTH YEAR, FROM FEB. 16, 1896, TO FEB. 15, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions, March, 1896, to February, 1897	\$3,531.60
Interest on deposit in Bank at 5 per cent.	55.00
	3,586.60
Balance from last year	1,397.64
	\$4,984.24

EXPENDITURES.

Payment to the Gas-works:—	
For 4½ months 132 lamps at \$249.48 per month	1,122.66
For 7½ months 139 lamps at \$262.71 per month	1,970.33
Secretary's Commission, \$30 per month	360.00
Payments for Stationery 24 00—	3,476.99
Balance, cash in hand	\$1,507.25

A. DUMMLIN,
Hon. Treasurer.

Yokohama, March 17th, 1897.

Amount collected for the year ending Feb., 1896	\$3,651.27
Amount collected for the year ending Feb., 1897	3,531.60

Decrease	\$ 119.67
Expenditure for the year ending Feb., 1896	\$3,377.76
Expenditure for the year ending Feb., 1897	3,476.99

Increase

The Committee: A. O. GAY, Chairman, A. DUMMLIN, Hon. Treasurer, J. H. BROOKS, W. B. WALTER, HENRY BASHR, R. A. MEES, Secretary. Yokohama, March 18th, 1897.

The Nippon Boyeki Kyokai (Japanese Trading Association), held a regular meeting on Tuesday evening. Among those present were Mr. Miyagawa Tsunejiro, late Consul at New York, and Mr. Nakamura Yaro, M.P. The former delivered a speech regarding the gold standard, while the latter spoke upon business prospects and forestry in Siam. Afterwards, as a result of the report presented by a committee in reference to the gold standard, the new system was approved and the meeting dispersed at eleven o'clock.—*Kokumin Shimbun*.

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CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 292.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1—B to Kt 2 | 1—B to Kt 8 |
| 2—Q takes P ch. | 2—K to B 4 |
| 3—P to Q 4, mate | |
| | if 2—K to K 5 |
| 3—Kt to Q 6, mate | 1—K to B 4 |
| | 2—K to Kt 4 |
| 2—Q to Q 4 ch. | 1—K to K 3 |
| 3—Kt to B 7, mate | 2—K to Q 2 |
| | 1—P to B 4 |
| 2—Q to K 4 ch. | 2—K to Q 3 |
| 3—Q mates | |
| 2—Kt to B 7 ch. | |
| 3—P to K 8 (Kt), mates. | |

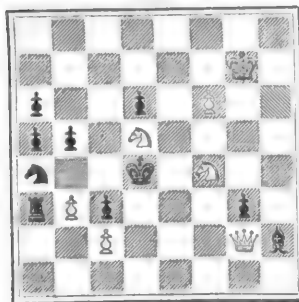
Correct answers from W.H.S., I don't, W.D.C., daunted, and Omega.

J.W.E.—Glad indeed to see your handwriting Unounce more. Better luck next time!

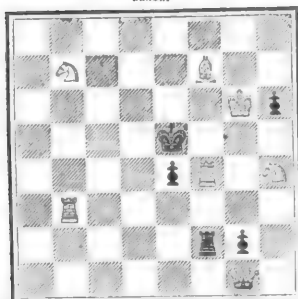
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 294.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1—Kt to Kt 6 | 1—K to Q 3 |
| 2—Kt to B 4, mate | 1—P to B 4 |
| 2—Q to K 7, mate | |
| etc., etc. | |

Correct answers from W.D.C., Undaunted, W.H.S., I don't, J.W.E., and Omega.

PROBLEM No. 297.
By CISAR.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 298.
By TUZAR.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SRINITY.

We regret very much to learn that the strain of the match with Lasker had a very prejudicial effect on the veteran's health; and that a month ago he was in hospital at Moscow suffering from brain fever. We sincerely trust that the master is now convalescent and that he will be spared to the Chess world for many years to come. We are all waiting anxiously for the second part of the

famous "Chess Instructor," and there is room among us for a Nestor as well as an Ajax.

CHESS IN EDINBURGH.

Two of the simultaneous games played by Mr. J. H. Blackburne on his visit to Edinburgh in November last:—

GAME No. 675.

CENTRE COUNTER GAMBIT.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE.
Blackburne. | BLACK.
W. Lock. |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to Q 4 |
| 2—P takes P | 2—Q takes P |
| 3—Kt to Q B 3 | 3—Q to Q sq. |
| 4—Kt to R B 3 | 4—P to K Kt 3 |
| 5—B to B 4 | 5—B to Kt 2 |
| 6—P to Q 4 | 6—Kt to K B 3 |
| 7—Castles | 7—P to B 3 |
| 8—R to K sq. | 8—Castles |
| 9—B to K Kt 5 | 9—Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 10—Q to K 2 | 10—P to K 3 |
| 11—Kt to K 5 | 11—Kt to Kt 3 |
| 12—Q R to Q sq. | 12—Kt takes B |
| 13—Q takes Kt | 13—Q to Q 3 |
| 14—B takes Kt | 14—B takes B |
| 15—Kt to K 4 | 15—Q to K 2 |
| 16—Q to B 5 | 16—K to Kt 2 |
| 17—Kt takes B | 17—Q takes Kt |
| 18—Kt to Kt 4 | 18—Q to Q sq. |
| 19—Q to K 5 ch. | 19—P to B 3 |
| 20—Q to K 3 | 20—Q to K 2 |
| 21—Q to R 6 ch. | 21—R to Kt sq. |
| 22—Kt to K 3 | 22—Q to Kt 2 |
| 23—Q takes Q ch. | 23—R takes Q |
| 24—P to Q B 4 | 24—B to Q 2 |
| 25—P to B 5 | 25—P to Q Kt 4 |
| 26—Kt to B sq. | 26—R to B 2 |
| 27—Kt to Q 2 | 27—P to K B 4 |
| 28—Kt to K B 3 | 28—R to K sq. |
| 29—Kt to K 5 | 29—K R to K 2 |
| 30—R to K 3 | 30—K to B 3 |
| 31—R to Q R 3 | 31—R to Q R sq. |
| 32—R to R 6 | 32—B to B sq. |
| 33—R takes B P | 33—B to Kt 2 |
| 34—R to Q 6 | 34—B to Q 4 |
| 35—P to Q Kt 3 | 35—P to Q R 4 |
| 36—Kt to Q 7 ch. | 36—K to B 2 |
| 37—Kt to Kt 6 | 37—R to R 3 |
| 38—Kt takes B | 38—R takes R |
| 39—P takes R | 39—R to Q 2 |
| 40—Kt to B 7 | 40—R takes P |
| 41—Kt takes Kt P | 41—R to Q 4 |
| 42—P to Q R 4 | 42—K to B 3 |
| 43—P to B 4 | 43—P to R 3 |
| 44—R to K sq. | 44—P to K Kt 4 |
| 45—R to K 5 | 45—P takes R |
| 46—B P takes R ch. | 46—Resigns. |

GAME No. 676.

DANISH GAMBIT.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE.
Blackburne. | BLACK.
T. Dewar. |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—P to Q 4 | 2—P takes P |
| 3—P to Q B 3 | 3—Kt to K B 3 |
| 4—P to R 5 | 4—Q to K 2 |
| 5—Q to K 2 | 5—P to Q 6 |
| 6—Q takes P | 6—Q takes P ch. |
| 7—B to K 2 | 7—B to B 4 |
| 8—Kt to B 3 | 8—Q to K 2 |
| 9—Castles | 9—Castles |
| 10—B to K Kt 5 | 10—P to Q 3 |
| 11—Q Kt to Q 2 | 11—Kt to B 3 |
| 12—Q R to K sq. | 12—B to K 3 |
| 13—Kt to K 4 | 13—K to R sq. |
| 14—B to Q sq. | 14—Q R to K sq. |
| 15—B to B 2 | 15—B to B 4 |
| 16—Kt takes Kt | 16—B takes Q |
| 17—R takes Q | 17—Kt takes R |
| 18—Kt takes R | 18—B takes R |
| 19—Kt takes B P | 19—P to B 3 |
| 20—Kt to K 6 | |

Here the game was abandoned as drawn, though there is scope for much manoeuvring.

If 20—... R to Q B sq.
21—K takes B P takes B
22—K Kt takes P P to K Kt 3
White can force the draw by
23—Kt to B 7 ch. and
24—Kt to R 6 ch.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MATCH.

This was played on 12th and 13th February by cable; and on this occasion the British team won by 5½ to 4½, thus reversing the verdict of a year ago. The Newnes Cup returns across the Atlantic to London. This makes one win to each team and the rubber will be a mighty struggle worthy of the combatants. When Great Britain meets Greater Britain in a contest either of Chess or Commerce then indeed comes a "tug of war."

GAME No. 677.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE.
C. Walbrodt. | BLACK.
A. Burn. |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 3 |
| 2—P to Q 4 | 2—P to Q 4 |
| 3—Kt to Q B 3 | 3—Kt to K B 3 |
| 4—B to Q 3 (a) | 4—P to Q B 4! (b) |
| 5—P takes Q P | 5—K P takes P |
| 6—P takes B P | 6—B takes P |
| 7—Kt to K B 3 | 7—Castles |
| 8—Castles | 8—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 9—B to K Kt 5 | 9—B to K 3 |
| 10—Q to Q 2 | 10—R to K sq. |
| 11—Q to R B 4 (d) | 11—B to K 2 |
| 12—Kt to Q Kt 5 | 12—R to Q B sq. |
| 13—Q R to Q sq | 13—Kt to Q Kt 5! |
| 14—B takes Kt | 14—Kt takes B |
| 15—P takes Kt | 15—P takes B! (f) |
| 16—Q Kt to Q 4 | 16—K to R sq. |
| 17—R R to K sq. | 17—Q to Q 3 |
| 18—Q to R 6 (g) | 18—R to K Kt sq. |
| 19—Kt to R 4 | 19—R to Kt 4 |
| 20—Kt takes B | 20—P takes Kt |
| 21—P to K B 4 | 21—R to Kt 2 (h) |
| 22—P to Q 4 | 22—R to B 7 |
| 23—R to Q B sq. (k) | 23—Q to Kt 5! |
| 24—Q to R 5 (l) | 24—Q to Q 7 |
| 25—Kt to B 3 | 25—Q takes P mate |

NOTES BY C. VON BARDELEBEN.

- (a) A dull continuation. I prefer the usual moves 4—B to Kt 5 or 4—P to K 5.
(b) The right answer.
(c) I believe that at 11 better would be 11—P takes P; the game might proceed then in the following: 12—6—B to Kt 5 ch., 13—Q to Q 3; 14—Q takes P, 15—B takes B; 16—P to K Q 3; 17—9—Kt to Q B 4; 18—Kt to B 3 and Black has the better development.
(d) The attack induced by this and the following move is not sound. White should have played 13—Q R to Q sq.
(e) At this juncture 13—P to Q B 3 was absolutely necessary to prevent the following move of Black.
(f) Very well played. Black, after having exchanged the hostile Kt, runs the risk of weakening his pawns on the King's side to obtain attacking prospects.
(g) This square is very unfavourable for the Queen. Better would have been 18—Q takes Q.
(h) Of course not Q takes P because of 18—Kt to Kt 6 ch winning the Queen.
(i) This proves to be fatal at once, but the White game is no longer to be saved. If, for instance, White defends the Queen's Knight's Pawn with 22—R to Kt 2, Black answers 22—Q to Kt 3.
(j) He should have played 24—K—K, but only if prolonging the struggle. Black has played the attack very cleverly.

GAME No. 678.

SCOTCH GAME.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| WHITE.
Herr Mieses. | BLACK.
v. Billecard. |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to K B 3 | 2—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3—P to Q 4 | 3—P takes P |
| 4—Kt takes P | 4—Kt to B 3 |
| 5—Kt takes Kt | 5—Kt P takes Kt |
| 6—P to K 5 (a) | 6—Q to K 2 |
| 7—Q to K 2 | 7—Kt to Q 4 |
| 8—P to Q B 4 | 8—B to R 3 (b) |
| 9—P to Q Kt 3 | 9—Q to B 4 (c) |
| 10—B to Kt 2 | 10—Kt to B 5 |
| 11—Q to Q 2 | 11—Kt to K 3 |
| 12—P to B 4 | 12—P to Kt 3 |
| 13—P to K Kt 4 (d) | 13—B to R 3 |
| 14—P to Kt 5 (e) | 14—B to K Kt 2 |
| 15—Kt to R 3 | 15—P to R 3 |
| 16—Castles | 16—Q to K 2 |
| 17—Kt to B 2 | 17—P takes P |
| 18—B to Q R 3 | 18—P to Q B 4 |
| 19—P to B 5 | 19—P takes P |
| 20—Kt to K 3 | 20—B takes K P |
| 21—Q to Q 5 (f) | 21—B to B 5 |
| 22—Q takes R ch. | 22—Kt to Q sq. |
| 23—R to Kt sq. | 23—B to Kt 2 |
| 24—Q takes P | 24—B takes Kt |
| 25—B to Q 3 | 25—B takes R |
| 26—R takes B | 26—Q to Q 3 |
| 27—B takes K B P | 27—R takes P (g) |
| 28—R to K B sq. | 28—Q to Q 7 |
| 29—B to B sq. | 29—Q to K 7 |
| 30—Q to R 4 | 30—P to B 3 (h) |
| 31—Q to R 7 | 31—Q takes R |
| 32—Q takes P ch. | 32—K to B sq. |
| 33—Q to Q 6 ch. | 33—K to Kt 2 |
| 34—Q to K 5 ch. | 34—P to B 3 |
| 35—Q to K 7 ch. | 35—Kt to B 2 |
| Resigns. | |

(a) Preferable is 6—Kt to B 3. 6—B to Q 3 may also be played combined with 6—P to Q 4 in which case White has to avoid 7—P to K 5 the latter move being in Black's favour.

(b) says by Z. that it is against Blackburne in the first match.

(c) Zukertort castled.

(d) A hazardous combination.

(e) For reply to black's excellent 13... B to R 3 he is compelled to the weakening 14—P to Kt 5 which in itself proves the advantage of the pawn to have been pre-arranged; but the subsequent 15... R to B 3 which gives Black an open R file, is still a rather objectionable.

(f) The combination initiated with 19—P to B 3 and ending here, is quite new and Black having seen further into it than White. The capture of the Rook proves no gain, as the sequel shows.

(g) Black now concludes the game elegantly.

(h) He could have played 30... Kt to B 3, and if 31—B takes Kt, then 32... Q to Q 6 ch, (h) 33... P takes R, because of 34—Q to K 8 ch, a mate next move, 35—K to R sq, B to Q 3, ch, and mate next move.

GAME No. 679.
Played in the Hamburg tournament, 1885.
CENTRE GAMBIT.

WHITE.	BLACK.
W. Paulsen.	E. Schallopp.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—P to Q 4	2—P takes P
3—Q takes P	3—Kt to Q B 3
4—Q to K 3	4—Kt to B 3
5—P to K R 3	5—B to Kt 5 ch.
6—P to Q B 3	6—B to R 4
7—Q to Kt 3	7—Q to K 2
8—Q takes Kt P	8—R to K Kt + q.
9—Q to R 6	9—Kt takes P
10—B to K 3	10—P to Q 4
11—K to Q 5 q.	11—B to B 4
12—Kt to K 2	12—Castles
13—P to K Kt 4	13—P to Q 5
14—P takes P	14—Q to Kt 5
15—P takes B	15—Q to K 8 ch.
16—K to B 2	16—Kt to Kt 5 ch.
17—Kt to Kt 3	17—Q to Q 8 ch.
18—K to B 4	18—Q to Q 6 mate.

CHESS 5,000 YEARS OLD.

The *British Chess Magazine*, in a recent issue, publishes the following in reference to the antiquity of chess.—The latest excavations on the pyramid field of Sakkara have led to an extraordinary discovery as to the origin of chess. Hitherto it was assumed that the ancient Indians had invented the game, that it was introduced from India to Persia in the sixth century, and that by the Arabs, and in consequence of the Crusades it spread from East to West. This theory was substantiated by the fact that an Indian, Persian and Arabic influence in traceable in the character of the figures at present used, and in some of the words connected with the game, such as "shah" (check) and "matt" (mate). Now, north of the pyramid of King Tetu or Teti two grave-chambers have been discovered which were erected for two high officials of that ruler. Their names were Kabin and Mernker, called Mera. The grave chamber ("mastaba") of the former consisted of five rooms, built up with limestone. Its walls are covered with exceedingly well-preserved bas-reliefs and pictures representing various scenes. The other grave-chamber, that of Mera, is the most valuable. Up to now no fewer than twenty-seven halls and corridors have been uncovered. There are beautiful graven columns; in the chief room there is, in a niche, a tinted statue of the departed, about seven feet high, with a sacrificial table of alabaster before it. Among the many wall paintings in this and other rooms, hunting and fishing scenes, a group of female mourners, the three seasons, Mera and his sons, holding each other by the hand and Mera playing chess, are to be seen. King Tetu belonged to the sixth dynasty, and his reign was assigned by Professor Lepsius to about the year 2700 B.C. Professor Brugsch, correcting this chronology, puts it back to still greater antiquity, namely, to the year 3300 B.C., so that chess would have been known in the once mysterious land of Mizraim something like 5200 years ago.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

We learn that there is a sort of mutiny in this Club against the "powers that be," and that the President has been requested to call an "Extraordinary General Meeting." The business proposed is:—"To reorganise the Y.C.C.; to elect fresh officers, and draw up new rules." We had no idea that our premier Club was in such a bad way, and in need of so much sudden doctoring. We await further events with interest.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Undaunted (12), British cruiser, Captain J. S. Hallifax, 13th March.—Oshima.
Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 13th March.—Otaru via ports, 10th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Benmoku, British steamer, 1,935, Le Boutillier, 13th March.—New York via ports, and Kobe 12th March, General.—Corney & Co.
Director, British schooner, 82, Gilbert, 14th March.—Victoria, B.C., 4th January, Sealing Gear.—T. M. Laffin.
Edward O'Brien, American ship, 2,157, Oliver, 14th March.—New York 15th October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 14th March.—Yokkaichi 13th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 15th March.—Vancouver, B.C., 1st

March, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Dardanus, British steamer, 2,507, Gregory, 15th March.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 14th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Agapanthus, British steamer, 2,866, Robt. J. C. Tod, 15th March.—Kobe 14th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,010, Townsend, 15th March.—Yokosuka 15th March, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chittagong, British steamer, 1,241, Corfield, 16th March.—Portland; Oregon, via Victoria, B.C., 9th February, and Honolulu 20th, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 16th March.—Otaru via ports, 12th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Astracana, British ship, 1,572, B. R. Griffiths, 16th March.—Barry and Nagasaki 27th February, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hohenzollern, German steamer, 2,376, H. Blecker, 16th March.—Hongkong 10th March, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, J. F. Allen, 17th March.—Seattle, Wash., 26th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Cormoran, German gunboat, Captain Brussatis, 17th March.—Nagasaki, 15th March.
Olympia, British steamer, 2,608, J. Truebridge, 17th March.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 27th February, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, A. Nishimura, 17th March.—Kobe, 16th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 17th March.—Yokkaichi, 16th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Hamada, 17th March.—Misuge, 14th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 17th March.—Nagasaki, 14th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Naniwa Kan (14), Japanese cruiser, Commander T. Kurooka, 18th March.—Yokosuka, 18th March.
Arcona (18), German cruiser, Captain Becker, 18th March.—Nagasaki, 16th March.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 18th March.—Yokkaichi, 17th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kaiser (15), German flag-ship, Captain Zey, 18th March.—Nagasaki 16th March.
Irene (22), German cruiser, Captain Du Bois, 18th March.—Nagasaki 16th March.
Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 19th March.—Kobe 17th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,358, R. Swain, 19th March.—Shanghai via ports, 13th March, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyoashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 19th March.—Misuge 16th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, Wm. Ward, 13th March.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 13th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Suda, 13th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 13th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 14th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 14th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Amoy, German steamer, 647, Wolf, 15th March.—Kobe, Ballast.—Captain.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 15th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 16th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 16th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ixion, British steamer, 2,299, Nish, 16th March.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, G. W. Conner, 16th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Undaunted (12), British cruiser, Captain J. S. Hallifax, 16th March.—Hongkong via Nagasaki.

Chittagong, British steamer, 1,241, Corfield, 16th March.—Hongkong via Kobe and Muji, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, J. F. Allen, 18th March.—Hongkong, via Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 16th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Director, British schooner, 82, Gilbert, 18th March.—North Pacific Ocean, Sealing Gear.—T. M. Laffin.

Olympia, British steamer, 2,608, J. Truebridge, 18th March.—Hongkong, via Kobe and Muji, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Hohenzollern, German steamer, 2,376, H. Blecker, 19th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 19th March.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 19th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 19th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dardanus, British steamer, 2,507, Gregory, 20th March.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Blum, child and amah, Miss Bestie, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Croxton, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Dubois and children, Admiral Doubassoff, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Y. Horikoshi, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. A. Onderdonk, Mr. W. F. Page, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Smalley, Mrs. Stein and two children, Mr. Spackhaver, Mr. I. Tamura, Lieut. Volkow, Mr. S. Weiss, Mr. G. Giff, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Marven, Mr. F. J. Lias, Mr. K. Ishikawa, and Mrs. H. Needham in cabin.

Per British steamer *Chittagong*, from Portland, Oregon, via Victoria, B.C., and Honolulu:—Mrs. T. I. Jackman and Miss L. Cook in cabin.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, from Hongkong:—Graf and Grafen V. Rothenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Rob. P. Dittler, Mr. T. Stichen, Mr. Max Schwartz, Miss Martha Schroter, Mr. Alexander Thaler, Mr. P. B. Wickham, Dr. Wilde (Argentine Minister), Mrs. Wilde and servant, Dr. C. Schulten, Mr. Wilh. Muller, Captain Lieut. Otto V. Gessler, Mr. Arthur Nattali, Mr. John Crossley and party, and Mr. M. Nessler in cabin; Messrs. Leop. Goldschmidt, A. Poundall, S. Brown, and H. V. Hammerstein in second class; Mr. H. Ratlowchand and servant in third class, and 50 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Rev. Wagner, Mr. Sturges, and Mr. Campbell in cabin; 2 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Lieut. S. Takano, Lieut. A. Uyeno, Commander C. Tamari, Commander L. H. Petersen, Mr. S. Takekasa, Mr. John D. Ross, Mr. Leigh Hunt, and Mr. Case, in cabin; Mrs. Karoin Joizesniwski, Miss M. Matsumoto, Mr. M. Sugiyama, and Mr. R. Morton in second class, and 72 passengers in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Robert Boucher, Mr. G. W. Blundell, Mr. A. M. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Macken, Mrs. Foy, Miss Clune, and Mr. Lam Quai Sum in cabin; 10 Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Professor Clay McCauley, Miss G. H. Gilvary, Captain N. Kirby, R.E., Mr. J. M. James, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Noyes and two children, Mr. F. R. Raper, Mr. S. H. Saleno, Mr. Paul H. Wenner, Mr. G. Wackerfield, Mr. E. F. Sweeney, and Mr. A. Wisemann in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Messrs. W. H. Percival, S. Tamura, M. White, and Senor Enrique Ortiz, in cabin; Messrs. S. Dennison and John Risdon and Miss Victoria Troyano in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Captain L. H. Petersen, Mr. Ernst Krug, Admiral S. Ito, Lieut. G. Kimura, Mr. S. Saito, Mr. T. Mayeda, Mr. R. Matsui, Mr. K. Satake, Lieut. Y. Mori, and Lieut. H. Fujimoto in cabin; Mr. Leong Hin Shan, Mr. C. Murata, Mrs. M. Tategami, and Mr. I. Miyadzuka in second class, and 42 Japanese and 2 Chinese in steerage. Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, for Hong-

kong via ports:—Mr. H. von Hammerstein, Mr. R. Hoeckert, Mr. Th. Meyerdricks, Captain Z. S. Maschke, I.G.N., Mr. Robert Wallis, Mr. Tokai, and Consul Muller-Beeck and family in cabin; 2 Europeans in steerage, and 3 Chinese and one Indian on deck.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 372 bales; Waste Silk, 156 bales.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	HAMILTON.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Nagasaki...	—	81	—	—	81
Yokohama...	147	—	—	—	147
Vokohama...	30	—	—	—	30
Hongkong...	65	—	—	—	65
Total...	232	81	—	—	313

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	HARTFORD.	TOTAL.
Shanghai...	—	161	—	161
Hongkong...	—	65	—	65
Vokohama...	—	966	—	966
Total...	—	1,192	—	1,192

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, for Hongkong via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 345 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 154 bales.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Empress of China*, Captain R. Archibald, reports:—Left Vancouver, B.C., the 1st March at 3 07 p.m., calling at Victoria, B.C.; experienced light to moderate northerly and north-westerly winds, smooth seas, and very fine, clear weather to the 18th meridian; thence to Yokohama moderate to fresh south-easterly and north-westerly winds, moderate beam and quarterly seas, clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 15th March at 8.53 a.m. Time of passage, 13 days and 46 minutes.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, Le Boutillier, 13th March,—New York via ports, and Kobe 12th March, General.—Carnegie & Co.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 3,370, de Mauberge, 10th March,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 9th March, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Lee Long, Japanese steamer, 1,672, A. J. Wilds, 12th March,—Hongkong 3rd March, General.—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.

St. Andrews, Norwegian steamer, 2,009, Trivold, 12th March,—Batoum, and Kobe 10th March, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Astracana, British ship, 1,572, B. R. Griffiths, 16th March,—Barry and Nagasaki 27th February, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Peterson, 6th October,—North Pacific, Otter Skins.—Captain.

Edward O'Brien, American ship, 2,157, Oliver, 14th March,—New York 15th October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Iranian, British ship, 2,797, A. Watt, 28th February,—New York 2nd October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Maraval, British ship, 1,257, Thos. Hill, 7th March,—Barry 31st August, Coal.—John W. Hall.

Samaritan, British ship, 1,997, J. Dexter, 28th February,—Middlesbrough 29th September, Coke and Pig Iron.—Sale & Co.

St. Katherine, American barge, 1,153, F. E. Frazier, 21st February,—Port Blakely 1st December, and Callam Bay 11th, Lumber.—Dr. Y. Nakamura, Tokyo.

Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Festetics, 26th May,—Sydney, via South Sea Islands, 24th May.—Captain and Owner.

Wm. Law, British ship, 1,631, Abbott, 28th February,—Middlesbrough 17th October, Coke and Pig Iron.—To Order.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Admiral Nakhimoff (18), Russian cruiser, Captain N. Nebogatoff, 8th March,—Yokosuka 7th March.

Arcona (18), German cruiser, Captain Becker 18th March,—Nagasaki, 16th March.

Bobre (5), Russian gunboat, Commander M. Molas, 20th February,—Nagasaki, 16th February.

Cormoran, German gunboat, Captain Brussatis, 17th March,—Nagasaki, 15th March.

Irene (22), German cruiser, Captain Du Bois, 18th March,—Nagasaki 16th March.

Kaiser (15), German flagship, Captain Zeye, 18th March,—Nagasaki 16th March.

Naniwa Kan (14), Japanese cruiser, Commander T. Kurouka, 18th March,—Yokosuka, 18th March.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America.....	per F. M. Co.	Tuesday, Mar. 23rd.*
From Hongkong.....	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Mar. 23rd.*
From Hongkong.....	per F. & O. Co.	Thursday, Mar. 23rd.*
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per M. M. Co.	Wed'day, Mar. 24th.*
From Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Mar. 25th.*
From Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, April 12th.
From America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, April 23rd.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, April 24th.

* China left San Francisco via Honolulu on March 4th.
 † Galle left Shanghai on March 18th.
 ‡ Ancon left Nagasaki on March 18th.
 § Salasie (with French mail) left Hongkong on March 16th.
 ¶ Empress of Japan left Hongkong on March 13th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Shanghai.....	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Mar. 21st.
For Victoria, B.C.....	per N. P. Co.	Monday, Mar. 22nd.
For Hongkong.....	per F. & O. Co.	Saturday, Mar. 24th.
For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Wed'day, Mar. 24th.
For Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Mar. 26th.
For America.....	per F. M. Co.	Wed'day, Mar. 27th.
For Portland.....	per O. R. & N. Co.	Monday, April 12th.
For Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, April 12th.
For Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, April 16th.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Everything has come to a dead stop owing to the upset in Exchange. Buyers profess to believe that the lowest point has been reached, and that a rebound will soon come from the present low rates for Bank Paper: so they are waiting with what patience they can for this amelioration in their lot. Meantime, sales are practically nil and Importers are perforce idle, "chewing the cud of discontent."

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches.....	\$2.40 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches.....	2.75 to 3.25
T. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 39 inches.....	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches.....	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches.....	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 30 inches.....	0.16 to 0.22

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches.....	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria lawns, 12 yards, 42-43 inches.....	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24/25 yards, 30 inches.....	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24/25 yards, 30 inches.....	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24/25 yards, 32 inches.....	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24/25 yards, 32 inches.....	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel.....	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches heat.....	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches.....	0.30 to 0.32
Medium.....	0.25 to 0.27
Common.....	0.15 to 0.22
Monksline de laine—Grays, 2 1/2 yards, 51 inches.....	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Pilots, 51 @ 56 inches.....	0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 56 inches.....	0.50 to 0.85
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches.....	0.50 to 0.85
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 yds, per lb.....	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Singles.....	\$39.00 to 41.50
Nos. 28/32, Singles.....	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles.....	45.00 to 47.00
Nos. 32, Doubles.....	44.00 to 46.00
Nos. 42, Doubles.....	49.00 to 51.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain.....	61.00 to 62.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain.....	75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2/100, Plain.....	99.00 to 100.00
Nos. 2/60, Gassed.....	72.00 to 80.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed.....	86.00 to 95.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed.....	116.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER POUND.
American Middling.....	\$22.50 to 23.00
Indian Broach.....	21.00 to 21.50
Chinese.....	21.00 to 22.00

METALS.

Dull market owing to the collapse in Exchange. Dealers will require some time to get used to the new order of thing.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	\$3.70 to 3.80
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	3.90 to 4.00
Round and square up to 1 inch.....	3.70 to 4.00
Iron Plates, assorted.....	3.80 to 4.00

Sheet Iron.....	4.80 to 5.00
Galvanized Iron sheets.....	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted.....	5.50 to 6.50
Fin Plates, per box.....	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3.....	1.80 to 1.85

KEROSENE.

Market weak, in spite of the drop in exchange, enhancing the c.f.i. cost of Oil. Dealers were right; ships with large supplies have arrived during the week.

American.....	\$2.05 to 2.07
Russian.....	1.95 to 2.05
Langkat.....	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Fair business at late rates. White—usual demand for the time of year at full rates.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao.....	\$3.85 to 3.90
Brown Manila.....	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daiton.....	3.70 to 3.80
Brown Canton.....	3.65 to 4.40
White Java and Penang.....	6.80 to 7.00
White Refined.....	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The activity continues and prices rise continually. The low rate of exchange now ruling is helping dealers to clear off their stocks at remunerative prices: and will soon tempt spring-reelings from the interior.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.....	\$850
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.....	820 to 830
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers.....	820 to 830
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	790 to 800
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers.....	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.....	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers.....	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	740 to 760
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	760 to 770
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.....	740 to 750
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	710 to 720
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	690 to 700
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	670 to 680
Kakedas—Extra.....	760 to 770
Kakedas—No. 1.....	740 to 750
Kakedas—No. 1.....	730 to 735
Kakedas—No. 2.....	710 to 720
Kakedas—No. 2.....	690 to 700

WASTE SILK.

A moderate business only at prices which are well sustained, although there is no actual rise in quotations. The stock here is larger than it is in the sister market.

QUOTATIONS.

Noahi—Filature, Best.....	\$110 to 115
Noahi—Filature, Good.....	90 to 100
Noahi—Oshu, Best.....	105 to 110
Noahi—Oshu, Good.....	95 to 100
Noahi—Oshu, Medium.....	85 to 90
Noahi—Shimizu, Best.....	65 to 70
Noahi—Shimizu, Good.....	55 to 60
Noahi—Bushu, Best.....	120 to 125
Noahi—Bushu, Good.....	100 to 110
Noahi—Bushu, Medium.....	90 to 95
Noahi—Joshu, Good.....	65 to 70
Noahi—Joshu, Fair.....	55 to 60
Kibiso—Filature, Best.....	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds.....	80 to 85
Kibiso—Joshu, Good.....	25 to 30
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair.....	20 to 22

TEA.

The season is dead. What we now require is spring weather and garden musters of new leaf.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest.....	Nom.
Choice.....	Nom.
Finest.....	Nom.
Fine.....	Nom.
Good Medium.....	\$30 to \$21
Medium.....	18 to 19
Good Common.....	16 to 17
Common.....	14 to 15

EXCHANGE.

The bottom has really fallen out of exchange this week and rates are still on the decline.

Sterling—Bank T.T.....	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand.....	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight.....	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight.....	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight.....	2/0 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight.....	2.55 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight.....	2.59 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	1 1/2 p.
— Private 10 days' sight.....	1 1/2 p.
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	73 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight.....	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight.....	16 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight.....	17 0
On America—Bank Bills on demand.....	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight.....	50 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight.....	2.07
— Private 4 months' sight.....	2.11
Bar Silver (London).....	28 1/2

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[MESSRS. BISSSET & URE'S CORRECTED LIST.]

LOCAL STOCKS.

Yokohama, March 19th.

The following quotations have been received by wire from Hongkong to-day:—H. & S. Banks 168 1/2, premium Sales; Hongkong Lands \$77 Buyers; China Fires \$106 Steady; H. & W. Docks 245 1/2, premium Buyers; H. & K. Wharfs \$60 Buyers; Douglasses \$62 Sellers; H. C. & M. Steamboats \$34.75 Sales and \$35 Sellers; Punjom Mines \$6.75 Steady; Raub Mines \$14.75 Sales; Hongkong Fires \$342.50 Steady; National Banks \$23.50 Sellers; Indo-Chinas \$46 Sellers; Straits \$20.50 Buyers; Unions \$235 Steady, and Traders \$79 Sellers.

A few National Banks can be had locally at \$23.50 and Hongkong Fires at \$372.50.

CLUB HOTELS have changed hands to-day at \$67.50.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd., \$50	... \$133 N.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., \$100	... 310 Sa.
Grand Hotel, Ltd., \$100	... 197.50 \$4.
Club Hotel, Ltd., \$100	... 67.50 \$3.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., \$100	... 140 B.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., (\$100)	... 500 S.
North and Rae, Ltd., \$100	... 210 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd., \$10	... 8 S.
Langfeldt & Co., Ltd., \$100	... 195 S.
Higo Gas Co., Ltd., \$100	... 170 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb., \$100	... 110 S.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	... 110 St.
Yokohama United Club Deb., \$100	... 100 Sa.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	... 104 B.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, March 19th.

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	... 100.00
Redemption Loan Bonds	... 100.35
New Public Loan Bonds	... 91.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	... 82.50
Naval Loan Bonds	... 100.00
War Loan Bonds	... 100.35
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	... 100.30
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 10	... 99.70
Ryomo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	... 98.00
Kobu Railway Company—paid up yen 45	... 138.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 30	... 51.50
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 47	... 69.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 41	... 65.50
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 13	... 38.50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 50	... 91.50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 13	... 18.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	... 100.00
Kawagoya Railway Company—paid up yen 50	... 60.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	... 49.00
Chikugo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	... 83.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 30	... 53.70
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 30	... 82.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 28	... 64.50
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 35	... 44.50
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 30	... 31.50
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50	... 30.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	... 101.50
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	... 54.50
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 5	... 1.50
Isoinoto Railway Company—paid up yen 1	... 8.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 10.50	... 8.50
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 10.50	... 16.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	... 78.50
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25	... 55.50
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	... 57.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	... 5.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	... 218.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	... 206.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 50	... 12.50
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	... 62.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spin. Co., new—paid up yen 45	... 66.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	... 77.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 150	... 17.00
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	... 20.00
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50	... 235.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	... 77.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25	... 30.00
Iono Canal Company—paid up yen 70	... 27.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	... 73.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 47	... 9.50
Hokkaido Hemp Mannu. Co.—paid up yen 50	... 10.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 25	... 13.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 45	... 65.00
Shingawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 35	... 43.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45	... 64.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	... 91.50
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	... 86.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100	... 35.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	... 378.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	... 310.00
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 150	... 396.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	... 14.50
Third National Bank—paid up yen 100	... 185.00

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17.

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September 12th, 1896.

17.

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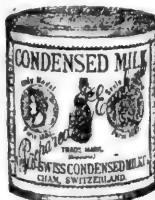
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37

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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YOKOHAMA, MARCH 27TH, 1897.

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西曆三月二十七日 Vol. XXVII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAR. 27TH, 1897.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Sendai School strike has terminated.

THE Upper House passed the new Coinage Bill.

THE Crown Prince returned to the capital on Monday.

AN outbreak of the plague is reported from Formosa.

IT is announced that a Constitution is to be drawn up for Korea.

THE Imperial Diet was prorogued on Thursday after a quiet but important session.

THE British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, arrived at Seoul on the 23rd instant.

BARON SHIRANE, late Minister of Communications, has suffered a serious relapse.

THE new Chinese Minister to the U.S.A., passed through Yokohama on Friday.

THE Bill for encouraging the direct export of silk has passed both Houses of the Diet.

MANY houses were destroyed by fire on Tuesday in the village of Tsurumi, near Yokohama.

MR. KURINO, Japanese Minister to Italy, is now

staying in Greece observing Cretan affairs generally.

As a result of the late session of the Imperial Diet, Japan is now in possession of a free press.

THE *Fiyu-to*, after mature deliberation, have decided to accept the resignation of Count Itagaki.

MR. SOME, Japanese Representative in Paris, will start for Japan on the 28th inst., on leave of absence.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has appointed the 25th June as a day of thanksgiving for her record reign.

THE united cotton factories of Japan have collected about yen 3,000 towards the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

THE Postal authorities of Great Britain have purchased 10,000 bicycles, to be used in the mail delivery service.

THE Spanish Government has been raising considerable funds in London to defray the war expenses in the Philippines.

OWING to the exceptionally low tides, the villagers of Honmoku, Yokohama, are reaping an enormous harvest of shell-fish.

THE Six Great Powers are blockading Crete and the ports of the Pireus to induce Greece to withdraw from her position in Crete.

ACCORDING to a report despatched from the commander of the *Yoshino* at Manila, the rebellion in the Philippines has been put down.

THE Budget for 30th fiscal year of the Yokohama Japanese Chamber of Commerce is yen 8,883, an increase of yen 2,000 over last year.

AN electric car on the Kyoto Electric Railway Company's line, caught fire a few days ago, but the flames were put out before harm was done.

ACCORDING to the recent decision of the U.S. Congress, Japanese matting will henceforth have to pay a duty of ten cents (gold) per square yard.

THE Diet in the late session dealt with 179 measures, of which 112 were passed; 18 rejected; 10 withdrawn; 3 ruled out; and 36 were not discussed.

OWING to the rising of the Diet on Thursday, the proposed Government subsidy to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, submitted on the 22nd inst., has not been discussed.

THE Shinagawa Station is to be removed nearer to Takanawa owing to the extension of the railway. The site of the present buildings will be turned into a public garden.

DR. YERSIN has been nominated by the French Government an Officer of the Legion of Honour, in recognition of his successful cures in China in plague-stricken localities.

THE new import duty on silk entering the United States will be 60 per cent. on piece-goods; 75 per cent. on handkerchiefs, both *ad valorem*; raw silk will remain free.

A SCHEME to establish a large Japanese commercial firm at Vladivostok, backed by a capital of yen 500,000, with branches in the principal towns of Siberia, is now maturing.

ON Thursday morning Mr. Mizuno, President of the Formosa Administrative Bureau, had audience with the Emperor at the Palace, and Messrs. Komatsu and Yukawa, secretaries of the Communications Department, who are to

be despatched to the International Telegraphic Convention, were also received by the Emperor.

OPINION is divided at the Agricultural and Commercial Department, in regard to the Ashio affair. One side proposes to stop work at the mine, while the other insists on the mine's continuing.

COUNT SAWO, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, is at present somewhat indisposed, at his residence, Takanawa. The Count will go to Yagahara, Idsu Province, for the benefit of his health in a few days.

MR. OKURA KINACHIRO gave an entertainment at his residence, Akasaka, to Marquis Saigo, the British Representative, Baron Iwasaki, President of the Bank of Japan, and other gentlemen on Tuesday evening.

MR. MUTSU, son of Count Mutsu, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed secretary of the Japanese Legation in Washington, left Yokohama on Wednesday afternoon by the *Gaifc* for the States.

ALTHOUGH the people of Greece are greatly excited and many newspapers still discuss the situation warmly in leading articles, it is now certain that if the Turkish troops evacuate Crete the Grecian troops will do the same.

ON Wednesday a pedestrian suddenly died in the street at Atago-cho, Shiba. Upon examination he was found to be a native of Toyama Ken, named Hashimoto Umekichi, aged 26. The cause of death was heart-disease.

A NUMBER of steamers have been chartered by the British Government to take stores to Malta, and war stores are being constantly despatched to the Cape. Six hundred of the Seaforth Highlanders have been ordered to proceed to Crete.

IT is stated at Peking that the West River Agreement is operative on the 4th of June next. Wuchow and Samshui will in future be regarded as Treaty Ports under the arrangement, and Consuls will accordingly be appointed to both those places.

ANOTHER comparatively quiet week in imports has to be entered on the record. A turn was given to Yarns, singles and 2/42, but "gassed" were untouched; in shirtings a few holders, anxious to ease stocks, disposed of a few thousand pieces at low rates and then shut up again. T-reds and a few Italians have also been sold, but all else is stagnant, while no life prevails in woollens. Metals are very slow, buyers refusing to meet importers: the latter, of course, are endeavouring to push rates up a bit to compensate for the fall in exchange. A much better feeling is reported in Kerosene, dealers operating freely at fair prices. As a result, 10,000 cases have changed hands during the week. Arrivals exceed sales in Sugars, and China and Formosa sorts have fallen 25 cents in consequence; Manila's hold their own well, while in white sorts good business has to be entered. Another week of boom has been seen in Raw Silk, and prices have gone up day by day; so now the market closes strong with unwilling sellers and smaller stocks. Buyers are very anxious for spring reelinings to make their appearance. Two large buyers entered the waste silk market during the week and about one half of the stock mentioned last week was cleared by them. Fresh supplies are expected from the interior shortly. The Tea season is closed. Reports from consuming districts are unfavourable and prices are expected to rule low next season. Exchange has recovered a point or so during the week.

SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The vernacular press devotes its columns to various topics during the week, neither the political nor the parliamentary world having furnished any one subject of absorbing interest.

There is considerable obscurity, says the *Yiji Shimo*, about the Bill for encouraging the direct export of silk. What is to be understood exactly by "direct export"? Does it mean that the direct exporter must have a store of his own in some city abroad and must keep the silk exclusively in Japanese hands until the moment of its sale to the foreign consumer; or does it mean that the silk need only be shipped by its Japanese owner, and the business of selling it in Europe or America entrusted to a foreigner? The former would seem to be the only proper interpretation of "direct export." But can it be reasonably expected that Japanese traders, with their present defective experience and small capital, will incur the expense and risk of establishing stores abroad? On the other hand, if the mere shipping of the staple in the name of a Japanese suffice, then evidently foreigners will be in a position to employ Japanese agents simply for the sake of borrowing their names, and thus the Japanese Government will find itself in the position of paying bounties to foreigners. To obviate that result, it would be necessary to have the article under supervision from the time of its leaving the producer's hands until the time of its entering the consumer's. But such a course would mean nothing more or less than a deliberate attempt to exclude foreign agents altogether from the silk trade; a course not only too illiberal to be seriously contemplated by Japan, but also flagrantly inconsistent with the spirit of the new Treaties. Further, the idea of granting bounties on a sliding scale—the higher the quality of the silk the larger the bounty—is sure to encourage fraudulent practices, thus defeating the very end contemplated by the Bill. The fact that "direct trade" has not progressed in proportion to the growth of the country's foreign commerce, is attributable to three things; want of intimate knowledge of the conditions existing in foreign markets; injudicious choice of agents, and want of cheap capital. These are defects that can not be remedied by a system of bounties. Signs are apparent that the remedy is gradually being found, and that direct trade, if left to itself, will develop on a sound and wholesome basis. Instead of advocating such a petty device as the granting of bounties, Japanese economists are chiefly concerned about the advisability of abolishing the export duties.

The *Shogyo Shimo* is equally hostile to the Bill, but adopts a somewhat different line of argument. It notes that the proposed law seeks to limit eligibility for bounties to Japanese subjects alone. Hence, in the face of the Revised Treaties, all of which guarantee absolute equality of treatment to foreigners and Japanese, the seven-year period fixed for the operation of the Bill would be practically limited, so far as its avowed object is concerned, to a year and a half; namely, the interval between the time of its going into force (April 1st, 1898), and the time of the Revised Treaties' becoming effective (July 16th, 1899). After the latter date, foreigners would be entitled to the bounty. Moreover, even during the period antecedent to the operation of the Revised Treaties, the measure must prove quite futile. For it is not to be supposed that foreign silk-men will quietly resign themselves to being heavily handicapped in their business, when they can avoid any such unpleasant contingency by the simple expedient of carrying on all their transactions in the names of Japanese agents. Hence, whether before or after the operation of the Revised Treaties, foreigners would be recipients of the bounties just as much as Japanese, and the Japanese people would be uselessly taxed to foster a trade that needs no such protection. In the third place, the Bill is disfigured by confusion of purpose. The grading of bounties accord-

ing to the quality of the silk places the measure in the same category with the Bill providing for corporations of dealers in principal staples of export: in other words, its object is to promote improved methods of manufacture and production. But the fact that bounties are to be given only to Japanese subjects engaged in direct export, stamps the Bill as an attempt to eliminate foreigners from the trade. The former purpose is superfluous, in view of the simultaneous enactment of the Corporations Bill; and the latter is unworthy and impracticable. Instead of resorting to such futile devices, a far better plan would be to abolish the export duties altogether.

The Bill relating to corporations of persons trading in principal staples of export is roundly denounced by the *Yiji Shimo*, which dubs it a "mad measure." From a practical point of view, the programme contemplated by the drafters of the Bill is hopeless. In the first place, they do not hesitate to resort to an altogether unwarranted degree of official interference with trade when they impose upon every one the duty of joining the proposed corporations, under pain of being summoned before a court of law and fined. The age for that kind of thing has long passed. It must prove an impediment to trade and can not possibly promote it. In the second place, the idea that all articles held by members of a corporation shall be subjected to inspection, for the purpose of correcting defects of production and manufacture, presupposes the existence of competent inspectors. But that is an extravagant hypothesis. In the case of an article like silk, mechanical means of examination are available, and its qualities may be tested accurately and stated intelligibly. But in the case of virtually all other articles, the eye of the inspector is the only judge, and even supposing that inspectors in one district were found to be of the same opinion, those in another would probably differ, so that this device of inspection would fail to secure uniformity, or to bring about any marked increase of credit for the staples in question. On the other hand, it would put a premium upon dishonest practices, exposing the inspectors to corruption of all kinds; and it would constitute a heavy tax upon the inspected goods; for the organization and maintenance of the corporations, the cost of inspection and so forth, would all have to be levied on the articles. Traders who, by industry and integrity, have already succeeded in establishing a reputation for themselves and their goods, do not want to join such associations: it would be distinctly a hardship for them to have to do so. In truth, the measure would have the effect of dragging down to a common level those that have raised themselves above the ordinary crowd, and by impeding the development of healthy individual competition, would check, instead of encouraging, the growth of the export trade.

The *Shogyo Shimo* is not less emphatic than the *Yiji* in its opposition to the Corporations Bill. Its two great objections to the measure are that it is an unwarrantable exercise of official interference with individual freedom, and that no practically applicable standard could be adopted by inspectors. With regard to the former point, it is scarcely necessary to recapitulate our contemporary's arguments. They suggest themselves at once to any one reading a Bill which provides that the punitive authority of courts of law may be exercised to compel the entry of merchants into an association; that the goods of producers and manufacturers shall be subject to inspection whether their owners wish it or not, and that a Minister of State may order the organization of a trading association. With regard to the second point, the *Shogyo* remarks that only one defect can be properly held to disqualify a product or manufacture, namely, fraudulent preparation, as adulteration, forgery, and so forth, against which abuses the law already supplies sufficient protection. Cheap articles of rough manufacture or wholesale production are often best suited to the purposes of commerce, and if the inspectors of corporations are to direct

their efforts to discouraging such goods, injury, not benefit, may be done to trade. In short, the *Shogyo* concludes that the programme is to be condemned in theory and practice alike.

The Bill receives similar treatment at the hands of the *Chu o Shimbun*, which denounces it as the compilation of officials guided wholly by theory and altogether lacking experience of practical business. Failures compose a great part of the record of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Its scheme of silk-worm eggs inspection failed; its scheme of silk conditioning failed; its scheme of agricultural examination stations failed; and yet it refuses to take warning. The *Chu o* then denounces the Bill as an example of pernicious official interference. Moreover, while ostensibly leaving producers and manufacturers free to determine for themselves whether corporations shall be formed, it really invests the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce with absolute power to order the organization of such associations, and to enforce inspection whenever he thinks fit. With regard to inspection, the *Chu o* takes much the same view as the *Shogyo*; namely that producers must be left to suit their goods to the demand of consumers; that commerce contains within itself machinery far more competent than official inspection to improve manufacturing and producing methods, and that the practical effect of the proposed programme would be to hamper rather than to promote trade.

A long article is published by the *Yiji Shimo* on the subject of the special subvention asked for by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on account of its American and European services. It is understood that the directors of the great steamship company are dissatisfied with the Navigation Encouragement Law already in operation, and ask for an independent agreement because, without such agreement, they can not tell the moment when State aid may be withdrawn; and because the Law makes no practical provision for fixed services. These reasons are not without force, but, at the same time, it is necessary to take due account of Japan's precarious resources. England, for example, with a State income of 928 million *yen*, devotes only 6½ millions annually to the encouragement of navigation; France, with an income of 1,344 millions, devotes only 9.97 millions; and Germany, with an income of 566 millions, devotes only 2.54. Japan's income is 120 million *yen*, yet an expenditure of 4½ millions is contemplated under this heading. It does not follow, of course, that the figures of foreign countries must be slavishly followed by Japan. Special considerations apply to her case. She has just entered the comity of nations as a progressive country, and it is not to be endured that she should be content to see her mails and goods carried entirely by foreign ships. Here, however, another consideration presents itself, namely, that subsidies on account of navigation are limited in foreign countries to mail steamers, on the principle that the public at large is vitally interested in the carriage of its letters, and that its money may properly be applied to secure speed of transit and certainty of delivery. From that point of view State aid is granted with regard to the steaming qualities of vessels; and these, in order to develop great speed, must devote so much space to engines and boilers that their passenger accommodation is encroached upon. Hence, another title is established for subsidizing them. But it is understood that the steamers ordered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in England for its European service are to be 5,800 tons and to have a speed of only 14 knots. They can hardly be classed higher than cargo boats, and it is not recorded that State aid is anywhere extended to cargo boats. On the other hand, to procure steamers worthy to rank with the magnificent vessels belonging to the mail category in Great Britain, would involve an outlay that no Japanese company could contemplate at present, and would necessitate corresponding State assistance. Besides, Japan differs from England in not having

colonies and possessions all over the world with which rapid and sure communications must be maintained. She need not pay so much attention to the mail-carrying qualifications of her steamers. In point of fact, even supposing her European service established, she could not transmit letters to London by that route in less than 42 days, whereas they can be sent *via* America in 28 or 29. That, indeed, seems to be an argument opposed to granting any subsidy to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's European line, but there are other points to be considered. Under the existing Navigation Encouragement Law the Company would be entitled to receive 2,118,400 yen annually for this service. It asks for 2,394,900 yen. The difference is not great, and, in return, it agrees to make 26 voyages annually instead of 24; to submit to rigid official inspection, and to conclude a hard and fast agreement in the sense that its steamers shall start and arrive on schedule time. These are points of great importance as matters of public convenience, and, in truth, no small advantages are secured by the method of special convention, carrying with it, as it does, the convenience of special agreement. Japan can not hope to have first-class mail steamers for some time still, but the inspection provided by law should be honestly and fairly carried out by competent experts, instead of being perverted into a device for disqualifying vessels and thus avoiding the necessity of subsidizing them, as seems to have hitherto been the case. Referring to the American service, the *Fiji* is also in favour of acceding to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's proposal. It notes that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is said to have ordered three large steamers in England, which are to have a speed of 17 knots, to be finished in 13 months, and to be placed on the Japan-San-Francisco line. If such vessels are procured, they will deserve encouragement, but, as yet the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is only a name.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* also writes on this subject, and approves the idea of granting a special subsidy to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but offers some shrewd criticisms of the provisions of the present Navigation Encouragement Law, and thinks that the latter needs amendment if the system of special subsidies is to be introduced.

The *Nippon* writes at considerable length on the subject of manning the Navy. It alleges that the framers of the programme of naval expansion have devoted their attention chiefly to the question of procuring ships and guns, paying little heed to the fact that such things are practically useless without men and officers to handle them. The Japanese authorities do not appear to have awakened to the importance attaching to the problem of animate material in Europe and America, they think mainly of inanimate material. By way of illustrating its point, our contemporary enters into a detailed description of the methods of promotion in Western navies; the average times of service in the upper ranks, and many other technical matters with which it is not necessary to weary our readers. Some of the contrasts between Japanese and Occidental methods in these matters are remarkable, but then the radical difference of conditions has to be taken into account.

In the *Mainichi Shimbun* we find a long and somewhat tedious article about the conduct of the Japan Railway Company. The immediate text of the essay is the fact that the Company has asked for a seven-years' subsidy of 1,900,000 annually from the Government, and that a Bill in that sense has been submitted to the Diet. According to its original charter, the Company is entitled to State aid such as shall ensure to it a profit of 8 per cent. on each section of its line. It may be earning 20 per cent. upon several sections, but that fact does not lessen the Government's liability to make good whatever falls short of 8 per cent. on any one section: That method of subsidy proves so onerous that the Treasury sees its account in agreeing to a fixed sum for a given

number of years as a method of final release from its obligations. The *Mainichi* alleges that the Special Committee of the Lower House, charged with the duty of examining and reporting upon the Bill, has been subjected to undue influence, and that steps should be taken to investigate the fact, but this vague charge appears to be advanced merely to attract attention to the main proposition, namely, that the Company runs only one train daily between Tokyo and Awomori, and that Post Office facilities are consequently very defective. Unless a letter for Awomori is posted in Tokyo by 11 a.m., it does not leave the capital until 3 p.m. the following day, and whatever steps are taken to improve the postal communications from Hokkaido southward to Awomori, the fact that only one train leaves the latter place daily for Tokyo, defeats all the efforts of the Hokkaido authorities. The *Mainichi* alleges that the Company deliberately refrains from running a second train so as to keep the line from paying 8 per cent., but that appears to us to be a wild accusation.

The state of Formosa naturally causes uneasiness in Japan. The Formosans are foreigners with the name of Japanese, says the *Kokumin*. They are, in effect, rebels, whereas they ought to be Japanese in heart as well as in title, ready to fight for the mother country, and die for it, if need be. So far are they, however, from having developed any such sentiments, that they dislike the Japanese, and would turn against them were Japan at war with a foreign country. Is it for that end that the Japanese nation is spending ten or twelve million yen annually on Formosa? The truth is that the administration of the new territory has never been directed by fixed principles. It has been weak at one moment and strong the next. The first period of the island's new history is over, however, and the second opens. It is time to try and win the people's hearts by kindness and consideration.

According to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, there is a distinct improvement in the relations between Japan and Korea. Those relations began to be bad in October of the year before last, and reached their worst stage in February of the following year—dates which students of Korean affairs will have little difficulty in connecting with events that account for the condition referred to by the *Yomiuri*. But happily last season proved an exceptionally prosperous era for Korea. Her harvests were splendid; she exported exceptional quantities of cereals and purchased an unprecedented amount of foreign goods, the great bulk of which reached her through the hands of Japanese merchants. Count Okuma has often said that commerce is the most important factor in international intercourse. Korea's case goes to establish his theory. For the Koreans, brought into these busy trade relations with the Japanese, have gradually laid aside much of their hostility, and are displaying a friendly mien. Even the celebrated question of the Sŏul-Fusan Railway promises to be carried to a satisfactory conclusion before long. It is for the Japanese, as Count Okuma recently told the Chambers of Commerce in Korea, to take care that their rough ways and masterful methods do not reproduce the old state of estrangement.

CENTENARY OF KAISER WILHELM I.

On Sunday the members of the Yokohama Club Germania entertained the officers of the German squadron now assembled in this port to a picnic at Omori. The affair was most enjoyable, notwithstanding the bleak and unpropitious weather. On Monday, the centenary of the birth of H.I.H. Emperor Wilhelm I. was generally celebrated in Yokohama by all German subjects, and many others. Several of the business houses were dressed with flags in honour of the occasion, as were all the men-of-war in harbour. At 10.30 a.m. a Festival Service was held according to the rites of the Lutheran church, on board the German

flagship, *Kaiser*. This was attended by a large number of the German community, as well as by officers from the other German men-of-war, boats being provided to take off visitors from the English *Haio* from 10 a.m. Upon the arrival of the Consul-General for Germany, Mr. Schmidt-Leda, on board the *Kaiser*, the Band struck up the national anthem and the marines and blue-jackets presented arms. A Choral was performed by the Band, and the Rev. Mr. Ronnbard, Chaplain of the Fleet, delivered an impressive address on the life and work of the great Emperor William I. Afterwards he gave a sermon, which was followed by sacred music. After the service refreshments were served to all.

Just before noon the Divisional Commander of the day made a speech suitable to the occasion, and this was followed by three lusty cheers. Then the ships fired a royal salute of 21 guns, which was responded to by the Russian and Japanese men-of-war in the harbour and the fort at Kanagawa. In the evening, a festival was held on board the Flagship, to which all German residents and others at Yokohama were invited. The ships were illuminated, as were several private houses in town. Some private theatricals took place on the flagship, followed by dancing, which was kept up till a late hour.

HONOURS TO SIR N. HANNEN.

An American journal announces that the Governments of the United States and Siam have finally agreed to submit to arbitration the claim of Mrs. Sarah B. Cheek, of Oakland, Cal., against the Siamese Government, for damages which amount to nearly \$100,000. This claim is the result of the seizure by the Siamese Government of the property of the late Dr. Marion Cheek, because he failed to pay a Prince's claim at a stated period. The arbitrator is Sir Nicholas John Hannen, British Consul-General at Shanghai and Chief Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan. Sir Nicholas graduated at the London University in 1864. He was called to the bar in 1866, and appointed Acting Judge at Yokohama in 1871. Seven years later he was appointed Crown Advocate at Shanghai, and in 1881 was made Judge of Her Majesty's Court for Japan, finally becoming Chief Justice in Shanghai. He was knighted by the Queen in 1895.

FIRE ON THE "TACOMA."

Kobe Herald reports that a fire broke out on board the N. P. steamer *Tacoma* on Thursday morning. Captain Whistler was just about to sit down to breakfast when an officer reported to him that there was a fire in the main-hold. Hurrying to the hatch and springing down, the Captain saw to his astonishment that the bales of cotton were on fire in half a dozen different places. Bales several feet apart were on fire, just as though some one had taken a match, or candle, and deliberately set fire to the cotton. The pumps were at once got to work and the bales removed as soon as possible, water being kept playing upon the cotton all the time. Altogether about 30 bales were damaged. A little delay or indecision would probably have entailed grave consequence, but as it is, the damage is not likely to exceed \$600. The cotton amongst which the fire occurred was intended for Kobe and has been landed.

RESCUE AT SEA.

The Japanese steamer *Fuyo Maru*, Captain Ternick, which arrived from Nagasaki last night, reports that when ten miles south-west of Omisaki, she picked up part of the crew of a shipwrecked junk, which had been blown off shore and dismasted in the late gale. On getting alongside the wreck, the *Fuyo* found three of the crew dead: the remaining two were brought to Yokohama.

THE BUDGET.

Although Viscount Tani and his followers failed to effect the sweeping reductions proposed by them in the Budget for the incoming fiscal year, the House of Peers did not suffer the document to emerge from its hands in the form that it bore when passed by the Representatives. Various amendments of a minor nature were effected, some of them being so minute as to involve changes of only a few hundred *yen*. No such step had ever been previously taken by the Peers. They had always contented themselves with a semblance of revision, passing the Budget finally without any alteration whatever. Thus, by their own complaisance, they gradually established the principle that their function with regard to the Budget was purely formal, and that the duty of practically supervising the finances of the State devolved wholly upon the Lower House. On the other hand, it was noteworthy that the Peers invariably found themselves placed in an embarrassing position as regards the Budget. They always received it from the Lower House, at such an advanced stage of the session, that any attempt to effect revisions seemed likely to prevent its final passage, or, in the words of the Constitution, to bring about its "non-existence." In view of such an undesirable contingency, they prudently refrained from making alterations; a self-effacing rôle eminently conducive to the progress of parliamentary business, but calculated, at the same time, to create the impression that the Peers regarded the Budget as lying practically outside their revisory competence; that, in short, they were content to accept without question the financial judgment of the Representatives. This session, however, they took effective steps to dispel that impression by subjecting the expenditures of the State to a scrutiny more minute, so far as its effects were concerned, than the scrutiny of the Lower House itself. That meant, of course, that the amended Budget had to be sent back to the Representatives for their approval or rejection of the Peers' amendments, and it goes without saying that the Representatives promptly rejected them. A conference of "Managers," ten from each House, thus became necessary. Such conferences usually lead to a compromise, but in the present case there was one element of uncertainty, namely, that the Lower House might altogether resent the interference of the Upper. A speech made by Mr. Takahashi in the Representatives, when moving the rejection of the Peers' amendments, clearly indicated a disposition to suggest that the Upper House should not be allowed to meddle with the Budget, and that if it were suffered to do so on this occasion, a very inconvenient precedent might be established. However, any obstinate assertion of such a principle, moreover, quite unsupported by the Constitution, which makes no discrimination between the revisory function of the two Houses—must have prevented the passage of the Budget altogether, an issue equally unwelcome to each House. Hence, when the Managers came together, they quickly elaborated a programme of give and take, and the Houses, with corresponding alacrity, yesterday endorsed the compromise. The Budget is, therefore, out of danger, and the Peers have re-established their right of financial supervision:

PROROGATION OF THE DIET.

Contrary to general expectation, the period of the Diet's session was not prolonged beyond the 24th instant. The Houses having lost fully ten working days in connexion with the death of the Empress Dowager, some extension of their regular three months' period would have been natural. But as no Bills of paramount importance remained to be discussed, the session was suffered to terminate on the day originally appointed. The Peers sat until 9.55 p.m. on the 23rd, in order to pass Bills sent up to them by the Representatives, and the latter remained in session until 7.50 p.m. But with the exception of that one effort, both Houses treated their legislative duties in a very easy-going manner this session. For the rest, the session certainly stands out as the most surprising parliamentary experience on record in Japan. When the Houses met in December, the situation looked thoroughly gloomy from the Cabinet's point of view. The Opposition seemed to have complete mastery. Yet, no sooner did practical legislation begin, than the Ministry was found to command an overwhelming majority. We presume that the clever tactics by which a result so unlooked for was attained, are attributable to Count Okuma. If so, he is certainly a most adroit strategist in the field of party politics.

Mr. Hatoyama, President of the House of Representatives, addressed the following words to the House just before it rose:—

GENTLEMEN—I have the honour to report that the tenth session of the Imperial Diet closes to-day. It has been a most important session, the duty having devolved upon it of continuing the work of its predecessor in the matter of *post bellum* measures. The Budget, also, reached a very large figure, and no less than 179 Bills, independently of petitions, were submitted for your deliberation. On the other hand, the recesses taken by the House in connexion with the decease of the Empress Dowager Eisho, and on account of legislative convenience, were so numerous, that the working days of the session did not exceed thirty. That you have discussed so many measures in so brief a period speaks highly for your industry, I venture to think. In accordance with precedent, I have now the honour to submit a report of the work of the session.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Government Bills submitted to the House, 103. Of the above, the Bills passed by the House numbered 88; the Bills rejected, 4; the Bills withdrawn, 7; and the Bills not decided, 4.

Private Bills submitted to the House, 57. Of the above, the Bills passed numbered 17; the Bills rejected, 11; the Bills withdrawn, 3; the Bills not decided, 24; the Bills ruled out, or not considered to require discussion, 2.

The number of Addresses to the Throne was 2, both of which were adopted.

The number of Representations to the Government was 16; of which 5 were adopted; 1 rejected; 1 decided not to require discussion, and 8 were not discussed.

The number of Resolutions submitted was 1, which was rejected.

Summarizing the above, it appears that the total number of measures was 179, of which 112 were passed; 18 rejected; 10 withdrawn; 3 ruled out or decided not to require discussion, and 36 not discussed.

In addition to the above, there were three Settled Accounts, and 823 Petitions. Of the latter, 346 were adopted for presentation to the Government; 281 were handed to the Government, or to the Petitions Committee, for purposes of reference; 122 were rejected by the Budget Committee, and in the case of 3, the discussion was postponed or not concluded.

The ceremony of official prorogation took place on the 25th instant, the Minister President of State reading the Im-

perial Speech from the dais of the House of Peers, as follows:—

We inform the House of Peers and the House of Representatives that We, this day, order the Imperial Diet to be prorogued.

We approve the diligence with which you have discharged your labours.

THE SPECIAL SUBSIDY TO THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The Diet has risen without discussing the special subsidy that the Government proposed to give to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Bill embodying the subsidy did not find a place on the Order of the Day until the 22nd instant, and the House of Representatives then handed it to a Special Committee of 18 nominated by the President. That killed the measure, and was intended to kill it, for the House knew on the 22nd that its session would not be prolonged beyond the 24th, and that, consequently, a Bill handed to a Committee within 48 hours of the time of prorogation could not possibly make its way through both Houses. What is to be the outcome of the situation it is difficult to foresee. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha can scarcely be expected to continue its newly established services to Europe and America at a heavy loss but, on the other hand, to abandon them at this early stage would be injurious to the reputation of the Company and of Japan alike. It must be confessed that the Navigation Encouragement Law passed by the Diet last session has proved a veritable fiasco. So far as we know, the Treasury has not paid out a *sen* under its provisions, though, at one time, the vernacular press led the public to imagine that the State finances were likely to be over-taxed by bounties to shipping companies. If navigation is to be encouraged at all, if the measure framed last year and passed through the Diet with so much *eclat*, is not to remain a dead letter, the Department of Communications will have to make its experts descend from the cloud-land of theory to the realm of practical common sense. Nothing can be gained by straining after the impossible. The Department's standard of eligibility for the bounty, being evidently beyond the reach of Japanese shipowners at present, had better be lowered. It is not pleasant to think that the drafters of the Navigation Encouragement Law knew so little about the condition of the people for whom they were legislating that they framed a measure offering no possibility of practical application. That conclusion, however, is the only alternative to supposing that the experts appointed to examine ships applying for bounties are quite unsuited to discharge such a duty. A ridiculous *cul de sac* has been reached, some how or other, and we shall be surprised if a practical statesman like Viscount Nomura fails to find some exit.

THE NEW U.S. TARIFF.

We understand that information has reached Yokohama by cable from Washington, U.S.A., that it has been decided to place the duty on silk piece-goods imported into the United States at 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on silk handkerchiefs at 75 per cent. Raw silk will remain free. Matting, we further hear, is to have a specific duty of 10 cents, gold, per square yard.

THE BILL FOR ENCOURAGING THE DIRECT EXPORT OF SILK.

Both Houses of the Diet showed similar alacrity in passing the Bill for encouraging the direct export of silk. It will interest our readers to learn something of the debate that took place in connection with the Bill. It came up for discussion in the House of Representatives on the 24th instant.

Mr. Ebara Soroku, Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that although the Bill was brief and simple, its importance could not be ignored. Moreover, its provisions might be found to conflict more or less with the Revised Treaties when the latter went into force. The Committee had therefore discussed the question very minutely. The Bill had to do with Japan's most important staple of export, silk. The House was probably aware that, until recently, the silks of the world ranked in the following order:—Italian first; French second, and Japanese third. But, of late, such improvements had been made in the preparation of Chinese silk that it now ranked above the Japanese product. There was, consequently, imperative necessity to introduce improvements in Japanese sericulture so that one of the country's chief sources of wealth might not be impaired; and, at the same time, it was desirable to contrive that the trade in this great staple should not remain entirely in the hands of foreign merchants. Hence the project of law now before the House for encouraging direct export. The Committee approved the principle of the Bill, but suggested certain amendments. Of these the most important was the rescission of the second article—in which three classes of silk are defined, and the subsidy to be allowed for each is set down—and its replacement by a provision to the effect that the amount of the subsidy and the classification of the silk shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance. The reason of this amendment was that the silk classed first in the Bill—namely, silk of the finest lustre, 80 *travelleres*, 2 *deniers* of variation, and 30 ribs per catty—was practically unproducible in Japan. By using Chinese seed and exercising extraordinary care, silk satisfying such description might be obtained, but the feat would be very difficult. Even the second and third classes enumerated in the Bill were of decidedly high quality. On the other hand, to reduce the standard, and fix hard and fast limits by law, would not be wise, for Japanese sericulturists were clever folks, and would doubtless succeed in gradually improving the quality of the staple so as to bring their silk within the prescribed qualifications. The wisest course, therefore, was to leave these matters to be settled by Imperial Ordinance, according to the conditions of the time. The Committee further suggested that the period of the new Law's operation should be shortened from 7 years to 5, in consideration of the fact that the Revised Treaties would go into operation in 1899, and as various modifications of the laws might then be found necessary, it did not seem advisable to give this piece of legislation too long a life. For the rest, the Committee had been unanimous in approving the Bill.

Mr. Sato Chubo opposed the Bill. It was a very attractive project in name, but when put into practice, great disadvantages might result. In fact, he regarded it as a most dangerous Bill, and his reasons were these. As the Chairman of the Special Committee had briefly noticed, the measure could not be dissociated from Treaty Revision. When the Bill was read for the first time, Mr. Komuro had questioned the Government Delegate upon that point, and had received an answer which they would find in the stenographic record; namely, that the subsidies provided in the Bill would become enjoyable by foreigners as well as Japanese subjects after the Revised Treaties went into force, or that the Law would have to be revoked. Explicit as was the phraseology of the first article in limiting the privilege to Japanese subjects, its extension to foreigners at that time was thus declared inevitable. The alternative, namely, that the Law should be rescinded before the Revised Treaties went into force, involved a most inconvenient situation. For the operation of this Direct Export Law was fixed for April 1st, 1898, and the Revised Treaties would go into operation in July, 1899. Hence, even supposing that the abrogation of the Law could be only effected in that interval, it would follow that sericulturists, who would doubtless have expended capital and labour to qualify their products for the subsidies, would find themselves exposed to loss and disappointment. Further, to enact a law nominally for a period of 7 years or 5, to in-

sert a provision to that effect in the text, and then to abolish it after it had been little more than a year in operation, would be deceiving the public; nothing more or less. If, *per contra*, the textual number of years were adhered to in practice, not only would the spirit of the first Article of the Law be flagrantly violated, but Japan, with her very limited financial ability, would be compelled to grant subsidies to an unlimited number of foreigners; an unendurable contingency. It might be contended that if Japanese sericulturists succeeded in producing silk of such high quality as to satisfy the standards laid down in the Bill, the advantage to Japan would be so great that she could afford to pay subsidies even to foreigners. But that was a most superficial view. After the Revised Treaties went into operation, there would be nothing to prevent foreigners from renting land in Japan. They might then start unlucrey plantations, and using seed procured from abroad and even alien labour, might produce silk of the quality prescribed. Japan would thus derive no benefit at all, and would be condemned to absolute loss in the matter of subsidies. State aid to industrial or productive enterprise might be most injurious if imprudently bestowed. The immediate effect of the proposed subsidies would be to enable their recipients to sell Japanese silk in European and American markets at prices lower by the amount, or nearly the amount, of the subsidies than the prices now ruling. Obviously that would mean a general fall in the selling price of Japanese silk, and thus, merely for the sake of benefiting a few favoured individuals, not only all the silk-men in Yokohama and Kobe, but also all the sericulturists throughout the empire would suffer, while, at the same time, a blow would be dealt to Japan's greatest staple of export. The many would be robbed for the enrichment of the few, and the country's resources would be impaired. Even if subsidies were to be granted to Japanese alone, the thing might pass; but when they were to be extended to a multitude of foreigners, the project lost every redeeming feature, and became like a dose of morphine enclosed in an envelope of sugar. For the rest, the business of direct export was by no means profitable. He did not urge that objection as conclusive. Doubtless the framers of the Bill fixed their eyes on the ultimate gain to the country, and did not allow themselves to be deterred by the prospect of present loss. He himself did not condemn direct export and would not be averse to encouraging it. But he did most strongly object to the method of encouragement provided by the Bill. If the reasons lying at the root of the failures hitherto made by direct exporters were investigated, it would be found, doubtless, that want of capital and deficiency of experience were largely responsible. But another, and in his opinion the chief, reason was that no financial machinery was available to Japanese traders abroad. Instead of having recourse to measures such as this Bill provided, the better plan would be to provide such machinery, by aiding a Japanese bank to open branches at the principal silk centres. To discuss that point, however, would carry him beyond the legitimate limits of the Bill. The objections already pointed out were amply sufficient to condemn the Bill. As for the Committee's amendment of the 6th Article, namely, the reduction of the period of the Law's operation from 7 years to 5, he failed to appreciate it. The period of such a measure's operation depended entirely on the question whether the purpose of the measure could be attained within a given number of years. If the State having stepped in and given aid to an enterprise, suddenly withdrew its aid before the enterprise had developed strength to stand alone, the effect would be, not to prop up the enterprise, but to pull it down. Japanese merchants had been struggling for 24 years to develop the direct-export trade in silk. I could not reasonably be supposed that a little official assistance extended to them during a brief interval of 5 or 7 years, would accomplish what their own efforts had failed to achieve in four or five times that period. But it could be confidently predicted that if State protection were withdrawn after a few years' bestowal, the effect would be to discourage and destroy, temporarily at all events, the whole business of direct export of silk. The Committee's duty was to determine, if possible, during what length of time State aid must be extended to direct exporters in order to establish their enterprise on a basis sufficiently strong to be independent; whereas the Committee had lightly set itself to abbreviate the period for reasons entirely extraneous to the purpose of the measure; and the framers of the Bill seemed to have been equally superficial when they fixed 7 years. He conjured the House not to give its consent to such a mischievous piece of legislation.

Mr. Tada Sakubei inquired whether, despite the very clear limitations contained in the first

article, foreigners would really become eligible for the bounty.

Mr. Kaneko Kentaro, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, said that the provisions of the article were clearly intended to limit the privilege to Japanese subjects, but in point of fact, the Revised Treaties with Great Britain and Germany provided that the subjects of these Powers should be entitled, within Japanese dominions, to all the privileges enjoyed by Japanese. Mr. Sato had said a great deal on this subject. He craved permission to reply briefly. The truth was that when the Revised Treaties went into operation, not this Law alone, but the laws of patents and trade-marks, and, in fact, all Japanese laws whose provisions conflicted with the principle of foreign intercourse on equal terms, would have to be revised. He would not undertake to say definitely whether foreigners would necessarily be eligible for the bounties fixed by this law, but, with reference to the contention that no good could be achieved by such a measure operating through the brief period of a year and a half, he desired to point out that, where there could be no doubt of the desirability of promoting an enterprise for the sake of its great national value, partial accomplishment was better than complete neglect. It seemed to the Government that bounties granted even during such a short period as a year and a half, would have the effect of educating the spirit of enterprise in the desired sense, and would sow the seeds of increased sericultural effort. That a few years of State aid would suffice to place this kind of trade on a permanently independent basis, the Government did not think. But they were moved by the fact that whereas Japanese silk had ranked next to the silks of Italy and France until three years ago, it had been ousted from that place by Chinese silk since the year before last, and was in danger of losing its channels of sale. Already 24 filatures existed in Shanghai, and some five or six were projected by foreigners and Chinese combined at the new ports opened by the Shimonoseki Treaty. The object of these enterprises was to drive Japanese silk out of the American and European markets, and the Government could not contemplate such a contingency without disquiet. Whatever plan was adopted no effort should be spared to promote the export of Japan's chief staple, and, for the rest, the Government did not think that either producers or dealers would suffer any injury from the proposed programme.

Mr. Hayakawa thought that if Mr. Sato were better acquainted with commercial affairs, he would not have spoken in opposition to the Bill. The fact was that Japan's two greatest staples of export, tea and silk, were seriously threatened by Chinese and Indian competition. So far as concerned either China herself or India herself, Japan might be trusted to hold her own. But at the back of China and India were Great Western nations, whose aim was to improve Chinese silk and Indian tea to such a degree that exports of these staples from Japan would find no place in the markets of the Occident. The very life-blood of the country's resources was in danger, and the Government would be most culpable if it stood by listlessly. A rich and powerful country like America did not fail to foster its industries by means of high protective tariffs, and it behoved the Japanese nation to see that its principal sources of wealth were not cut off. In theory many arguments might doubtless be adduced against the system of subsidies, but the practical fact stared them in the face that, unless some precaution was adopted, Japanese tea and Japanese silk would be driven out of the American market in a very few years.

Mr. Taguchi would have spoken in opposition to the Bill, but the closure was put and carried.

The Bill was passed without further debate, as amended by the Special Committee.

In the House of Peers the Bill received no discussion whatever. The Special Committee appointed to investigate it, presented a brief report, recommending for adoption the amendments of the Lower House, and the Second and Third Readings being dispensed with, the measure was adopted *nem. con.*

CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO.

Messrs. W. M. Strachan & Co., Agents of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., are in receipt of telegraphic advice that the Directors have just declared a dividend on preference shares at the rate of 3 per cent. for the half-year ended 31st December last, and 6 per cent. on ordinary shares for the year. The dividends are payable on the 31st instant.

TAXABLE CAPACITIES OF THE JAPANESE.

Concerning the question whether the Japanese people are competent to bear the apparently increased burden of taxation now imposed on them, the *Fiji Shimpō* gives some interesting calculations. We are confronted by the fact that the revenue has grown from 62 million *yen* in 1878 to 120 millions in 1897. In other words, it has nearly doubled. But it has to be remembered that this increase leaves the agricultural population absolutely untouched. The Land Tax remains the same as it was twenty years ago, namely, 2½ per cent. of the officially assessed value of the land, which is about one-third or one-fourth of the market value. On the other hand, the prices commanded by the products of the soil have greatly increased. A *koku* of rice, which sold for 6 or 7 *yen* in former years, now fetches 10 *yen*. Thus, if a holding of 2½ acres (1 *cho*) be taken as the basis of calculation, it appears that the ratio between the Land Tax and the market value of the produce, stands as follows:—

	Value of Pro- duce per a ¹ cre, <i>Yen</i> .	Ratio of Tax to Value of Produce.
Standard Figures.....	67.040	0.149
Actual figures for.....1877	65.440	0.153
do .....1878	75.200	0.133
do .....1879	92.480	0.108
do .....1880	100.480	0.100
do .....1881	85.760	0.117
do .....1882	77.760	0.129
do .....1883	69.440	0.144
do .....1884	69.280	0.144
do .....1885	88.800	0.113
do .....1886	81.280	0.123
do .....1887	75.360	0.133
do .....1888	69.920	0.143
do .....1889	88.960	0.112
do .....1890	130.400	0.077
do .....1891	109.760	0.091
do .....1892	112.000	0.089
do .....1893	113.280	0.088

It will be seen from the above that taxes originally assessed at 149 *yen* may now be said to represent only 88 *yen*. If this proportion held in respect of all taxes, it would not cost the people any greater effort to contribute 100 million *yen* to the Treasury at present, than it cost them to contribute 60 million *yen* in 1877. The *Fiji* then proceeds to compare the agricultural products in 1878 with those of 1895:—

	Agricultural Products in 1878.	Agricultural Products in 1895.
Rice ... 25,282,540 <i>koku</i> .	39,920,882 <i>koku</i> .	
Barley .. 9,411,460 "	19,526,123 "	
Cocoons 19,138,400 <i>catties</i> .	52,257,688 <i>catties</i> .	
Tea ... 2,761,523 <i>kwan</i> .	8,615,074 <i>kwan</i> .	

With regard to the amount of mineral productions, these figures are given:—

	1893.	1894.
Gold, 72,687 <i>momme</i> .	211,578 <i>momme</i> .	
Silver, 2,637,632 "	19,360,536 "	
Copper, 1,135,023 <i>kwan</i> .	5,308,840 <i>kwan</i> .	
Iron, 2,711,322 "	5,182,463 "	1895
Coal, 679,707 "	4,261,218 "	

Turning, now, to the development of industrial enterprise, the *Fiji* gives this table:—

	1890.	1895.
Number of Cotton-spinning spindles ...	277,895	580,945
Cotton yarn produced..	5,132,588 <i>kwan</i> .	18,411,094 <i>kwan</i> .
Silk fabrics.....	3,876,762 <i>tan</i> 1890.	8,674,957 <i>tan</i> 1894.
Cotton fabrics.....	32,163,425	49,594,848

The figures relating to maritime enterprise are equally striking:—

	1894. Tons.	1895. Tons.
Tonnage of ships and boats capable of coasting voyages	1,106,773	5,146,054
Merchant vessels of foreign build	63,520	254,692

Meanwhile, the foreign trade grew from 65½ million *yen* in 1879 to 290½ million *yen* in 1896, and the accommodation given by banks increased from 382,900,545 *yen* in 1892, to 1,210,391,551 *yen* in 1895. Taking all these figures into consideration, the *Fiji* thinks that there is no reason whatever to regard the present programme of military and naval expansion as out of proportion with the country's resources. The revenue actually raised must not be made the final basis of calculation, but rather the revenue-paying capacity of the nation. Our contemporary urges the advisability of a still more extensive scheme of naval development, and advocates harbour improvement, extension of foreign intercourse and its organs, development of educational facilities, and reform of the prison system.

SILVER.

The gold price of silver shows signs of slight recovery. There seems to be a strong opinion that New York was the centre of depression, and that a deliberate attempt was made to bear the white metal in order to frighten Japan into abandoning her scheme of gold monometallism. Those that advance this explanation of the curious synchronism between the drop in silver and the publication of Japan's programme, allege, with evident reason, that the Americans regard Japan as a good customer for silver, and are unwilling to see the market for the white metal narrowed by her defection. Hence the effort to teach her by a vivid object lesson the instability of the discredited metal, and the hopelessness of attempting to link it to gold by any permanent ratio. The plan having failed, however, New York is now "letting up," and silver begins to appreciate. The fact is that Japan's operations are not at all likely to disturb the relations between gold and silver to any appreciable extent. She never needed much silver for currency purposes, and she will now need just as little gold. With the exception of subsidiary coins, the precious metals are virtually unemployed in monetary transactions. We doubt whether bank-notes are more generally and thoroughly appreciated in any part of the world than in Japan, and the cheque system, which has developed immensely of late years, promises to become equally popular.

JAPANESE GOODS AND THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

It is reported that the new American Tariff is likely to bear very heavily upon Japanese products and manufactures, especially raw silk. It passes our comprehension to understand why raw silk should be penalized under a protective tariff, seeing that America can not be said to grow any competing article. But protection being illogical *ab initio*, can not be expected to be rational in any of its operations. It may be that Mr. Porter's outcry about the chimera of Japanese industrial competition has raised apprehensions more serious than folks on this side of the water imagined.

"DIRECT EXPORT" BILL.

A correspondent, who is an expert in silk, gives us the following interesting information about the term used in the Japanese original of the Direct Export Bill, translated in our columns on the 24th instant:—"By long years of experience it has been found that a *fileuse*, or *ouvrière*, attending her two frames in the winding room, can piece up two hundred and forty threads in an hour; that is to say, can mind 240 breaks in that time with ease. Therefore 3 cuts, or breaks—as the Japanese say—to each *tavelle* means that she can attend to 80 *tavelles*, and therefore the winding quality of the parcel of silk is known as 80 *tavelles*. Similarly, 4 cuts corresponds to 60 *tavelles*; 5 cuts to 48 *tavelles*, and so forth. One hundred *tavelles* is considered the maximum, and means practically a perfect winding silk. I have seen in the mills some silk which virtually never breaks at all; the girl sitting on a stool doing crochet or knitting, only getting up occasionally to repair a break. Even this has been beaten in the old days in England when winding some of the prime Jaysaams of North China. There they would fill the swift when they left the mill at night, and find the silk all ready wound when they returned in the morning, no attendant being there but the ordinary night watchman—fact!" This explanation makes the Japanese nomenclature quite clear so far as the "cuts" are concerned, but it remains to be ascertained what is meant by, say, "30 nibs," without any definition to indicate the quantity of silk in which that number of *fushi* occur. Presumably a picul is to be understood.

COINAGE BILL IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

On Tuesday, the Bill for adopting the gold standard was passed by the Upper House with unexpected unanimity. Mr. Obata led the Opposition, but his followers were few, not a dozen in all, and his arguments were half-hearted. He did not attempt to combat the principle of the measure, but confined himself to asserting that the time had not yet come for carrying it into operation. Count Matsukata himself replied to this contention, and the House seemed entirely satisfied that Mr. Obata's objections had been effectually disposed of. A good many questions were asked, but finally the Second Reading was voted by an overwhelming majority. An amendment of the 16th article was proposed, in the sense of shortening the period of circulation for one-*yen* silver coins, but the House would not listen to any change. Each article was passed in its original form, and the Third Reading having been dispensed with, the Bill was passed almost unanimously. The die is, therefore, cast. It has been a singularly rapid specimen of legislation. At the same time we may note, as an interesting fact, that when Marquis Ito returned from Europe thirteen years ago, he was full of the idea of adopting the gold standard as speedily as possible. But Japan was then confronted by the problem of resuming specie payments, and that achievement, even when undertaken with the cheaper of the precious metals, taxed her ability to the utmost. Certainly she could not have adopted the gold standard a day sooner than she has done.

FINANCIAL DISAGREEMENT IN THE U.S. CABINET.

Following the example of other members of President McKinley's Cabinet, Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of State, authorized the publication of his views upon financial and other questions of national importance, a few days before the installation of the new Republican Government. From a statement given by him to a leading New York newspaper, it seems evident that the popular hope of harmonious action in the White House is doomed to disappointment. Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a frank declaration of opinion which the *Japan Mail* has reproduced, asserted his belief that the retirement of the United States "greenbacks" was an indispensable condition of currency reform. These notes, he affirmed, were at variance with the true principle of paper money, and further reliance upon them would be "both idiotic and immoral." National bank notes, in his estimation, more nearly conform to the requirements of the community, and would satisfy all public needs, but for the unreasonable restrictions imposed by the Government upon their efficiency and elasticity. Mr. Sherman, on the other hand, finds no words too emphatic to express his distrust of the measures proposed by the advocates of national bank notes, whose motives he condemns unsparingly. "They want the greenbacks out of the way," he says, "so that national bank notes may take their place. In other words, they wish to retire the best currency in the world, on which the Government pays no interest at all, and substitute in its stead national bank notes, which the banks take out at the cost of an infinitesimal tax and then loan out at interest." The Secretary of State points out, not for the first time, that the national bank notes are valueless as legal tender. If an attempt were made by Congress to confer upon them that quality, the act would, in his judgment, be at once pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. But he has faith in the ability of Congress to see that no benefit can follow the substitution of bank notes for Treasury notes, except to the private institutions which issue the former.

With regard to the depletion of the gold reserves, Mr. Sherman is troubled by no apprehension, provided the national revenue is made secure. Such raids as those of the past three years were possible only because the national income was not properly sustained. If the Government's resources are sufficient, the assaults cannot be repeated. On this point, Mr. Sherman offers the following facts and suggestions:—"From 1866 to 1893 there was never a deficit in the Treasury. From January 1st, 1879, when we resumed gold payments, until 1893, the gold reserve never fell below one hundred million, and it never cost us one dollar to maintain it. Gold came naturally to the Treasury in the course of trade. Foreigners brought it here and exchanged it for American paper money, which every one prefers in the ordinary transactions of business. In all the years I was Secretary of the Treasury, and for twelve years after that, only \$38,000,000 in gold was drawn out of the Treasury by the presentation of greenbacks, and in the same time we paid off nearly two

thousand million dollars of interest-bearing debt."

Mr. Sherman attaches no importance to the argument that the withdrawal of the greenbacks would relieve the Government from demands for the gold which they represent. He holds that with ample revenue there would be no excessive demand. But he foresees great danger if the national banks should ever be called upon for heavy gold payments. "I believe," he says, "they would become hopelessly involved in the first time of severe strain,—possibly within a year. Suppose that all our gold was divided round among 3,500 private banks. The first panic or general fright would start a general scramble for gold. How rapidly these banks would fall if they were required to furnish the gold! How quickly gold would go to a premium if they failed to meet the demand!"

After reviewing the situation as set forth by various contending parties, Mr. Sherman sums up in these words:—"It is the rich and powerful nation which the people trust, not the banks. Even in the darkest days of the dark years through which we have just passed, the great masses of our people have never doubted either the integrity of the Government or its ability to meet all of its obligations. The financial panic of 1893 was bad enough, but who can say how immediately worse it would have been if the people had been forced to look to the banks and not to the Government for the ultimate redemption and maintenance of the currency. As to getting gold, the Government never has difficulty when confidence exists and when the national revenues are equal to the expenditures. I am willing to stake my reputation on the result. If the Government gets revenue to pay its expenses the gold reserve will take care of itself. The moment that the people see that provision is likely to be made for ample revenue and that the Treasury redemption fund is adequate, that moment confidence is strengthened and the flow of gold towards the Treasury begins, even when, as now, there is a steady drain upon the Treasury because its revenues are less than its expenses."

Mr. Gage's dissent from these views has been placed on record. The financial policy of the Administration will naturally be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but Mr. Sherman's voice is powerful, and he will not hesitate to give free utterance to his convictions. Mr. Gage will not, however, be his only opponent. General Alger, the Secretary of War, has declared himself a supporter of the movement for cancelling United States notes, believing that "under a sound currency system there should be no place for them." He regards them as "a continual menace to the country," and as equivalent to an "endless chain process of emptying the Treasury of gold." He is also persuaded—again in contradiction to Mr. Sherman—that "the national banks could have borne the demand for gold during the past three years much better than the Treasury did," if the greenbacks had been out of the way.

Upon the question of bimetalism, Mr. Sherman has always been outspoken. He has never ceased to advocate an international agreement for the permanent relative valuation of gold and silver, but has little expectation that the objections of Great Britain can be speedily overcome.

While serving as Senator, in 1887, he attended a monetary conference at Paris, in which it was proposed to make English, French, German and American coins interchangeable at a fixed valuation. He was prepared to introduce a bill in Congress to that end, but the plan did not meet with favour in England, and was abandoned. It is understood that he will support the President in any effort to bring about a renewed bimetallic conference, even if the prospect of success is small; believing that practical results can be secured only by unceasing endeavor.

THE "JAPAN TIMES."

The *Japan Times* is now launched, and we may frankly congratulate its editors on the first-fruits of their labours. It seems curious to us to be writing of a new *Japan Times* in this year of grace so close to the end of the century. For the title *Japan Times* belongs to us, and though we cannot restrain a Japanese subject's use of it, we could interfere effectually if one of our own nationals appropriated it. The *Japan Times* was the predecessor of the *Japan Mail* in the good old days before local journals had grown as thick as blackberries. Passing into the possession of Messrs. Lay and W. G. Howell, the latter of whom became editor, the title was changed to *Japan Mail*. But in 1878, the *Japan Times* was revived by Mr. Charles Rickerby. Some protest was advanced that Mr. Rickerby had no right to exhume the old title; that he had sold it with the plant and stock in trade to the ex-Inspector-General of Customs and the Shanghai merchant. But Mr. Rickerby thought otherwise, and Mr. Rickerby's thoughts were tolerably Median and Persian. However, before the revived *Times* had entered its second year of existence, it passed explicitly into the possession of the *Japan Mail*, which, after the absorption, became the *Japan Mail and Times*; an amalgamation that ceased to be published after an interval the length of which does not recur to us now. Now, once more, the resurrection of the *Japan Times* has taken place, and we are permitted to hope that it will not contradict history by absorbing the *Japan Mail*. Meanwhile, as few performances are harder to guard against in sincerity than one newspaper's criticisms of another, we confine ourselves to greeting our new contemporary and congratulating it upon its contents and "make up."

SENDAI SCHOOL AFFAIR.

We learn that the students who struck work at the Sendai School have been suspended for the space of two weeks, dating from the 22nd instant. Thus the section of the School to which they belonged will not resume work until April 5th. It is a peculiar form of punishment. We suspect that there would be a good many strikes in English schools if nothing worse than a month's cessation of work—for that is what it amounts to in the case of the Sendai School—were to be apprehended. However, Japan is not England. The Sendai lads have been defeated and punished. Those are the salient facts that will survive in their memories.

QUEENSLAND AND THE REVISED TREATY.

The Colony of Queensland has availed itself of its right to establish commercial relations with Japan on the basis of the Revised Treaty with Great Britain. The following is the text of the document relating to this subject:—

PROTOCOL.

Whereas, Queensland, a Colony of Her Britannic Majesty, has this day, in due form, acceded to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Great Britain, signed in London on the 16th day of the 7th month of the 27th year of Meiji, in accordance with the provisions of Art. XIX, thereof:—

The undersigned, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have agreed:—

1. That the stipulations contained in the first and third Article of the above-named Treaty, shall not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of labourers and artisans, police and public security which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in Japan or in the said Colony of Queensland.

2. That the said Treaty shall cease to be binding as between Japan and the said Colony of Queensland, at the expiration of twelve months after notice shall have been given on either side of a desire to terminate the same.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the present Protocol and affixed thereto their seals. Done at Tokyo, this 16th day of the 3rd month of the 30th year of Meiji.

ERNEST SATOW (seal).

OKUMA SHIGEMORU (seal).

It will be observed that Japan pledges her subjects, visiting, or trading with, Queensland under the Revised Treaty, to abide by the laws, ordinances and regulations of the Colony with regard to trade, the immigration of labourers and artisans, and so forth; the Queensland Government accepting a similar obligation *vis-à-vis* Japan. In fact, this Empire, so far as we understand its policy, does not seek to raise any difficulties about legislation that its Treaty Powers may deem essential in their own interests, provided only that they reciprocally recognise similar legislative independence on its part. Doubtless all the Australian Colonies will join the Treaty circle on the same terms.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

Greece has pushed matters to extremities and is now feeling, in a very substantial form, the pressure that six Great European Powers are capable of exercising. It is hard to understand where this bellicose little State hopes to reach. The spirit of Anompharetus seems to have revived after two thousand years, and moved her to a display of fool-hardy obstinacy. She will have to yield, of course, and plenty of emotional folks will be silly enough to dignify her mischievous truculence by the name of "heroism," or "Attica pluck," or some other pretty epithet, but in truth she appears to be simply relying on the immunity that attaches to smallness. Much of the trouble is attributed to the efforts of a secret organization known as the Ethniké Hetairia, which collects and utilizes patriotic contributions in furtherance of Pan-Hellenic aspirations. The Sultan seems to have been delightfully insolent over the whole affair. He virtually told the Powers that their meddling had produced all the complications in Crete, and that if they didn't settle matters pretty quickly, he would take the settlement into his own hands; a significant alternative. The Powers, on their side, allege that the massacres and counter-massacres were the direct outcome of the obstruction offered by the Sultan to the creation of an international gendarmerie for the protection of life and property. On whichever side the right may be—and there can not be much doubt on this point, we imagine—Greece ought to have understood that the route into which she has allowed herself to be pushed by hot sentiment, could lead only to a *cul de sac*. There have been some displays of sympathy with her in England. There always are displays of sympathy in England when any small, weak nation steps boldly into the ring. But the common-sense of the British people was doubtless expressed by *The Times* when it wrote:—

The landing of Greek troops or active participation of any kind by Greece in the struggle would convert the insurrection into a war between Greece and Turkey, and the outbreak of such a war, it is hardly necessary to insist, must almost inevitably lead to consequences of the utmost gravity to the peace of Europe. It would be the height of rashness on the part of the Greek Government, whatever may be their domestic embarrassments, to embark on such a course in reliance upon the sympathies of the Powers. Sympathy with Greece may be felt in more quarters than one, but, as the *Temps* points out, the Powers have to take into account other considerations besides their feelings. In the first place, they are bound by solemn engagements to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In the next, they know that to disregard those engagements would be to incur the imminent risk of a general war. "The succession of Turkey is not yet open," as the Paris journal remarks, and Greece certainly will not be allowed to open it. The Powers have devoted months of laborious negotiation to the establishment by peaceful means of tolerable relations between the Sultan and his subjects. They certainly will not stultify themselves by suffering the result of their harmonious labours to be brought to nothing by the rash action of one of the smallest of European communities. They are resolved on this point, and they possess ample means of giving effect to their resolution. From St. Petersburg, from Vienna, and from Berlin we hear the same determination reported.

JAPANESE BANKS AND FOREIGN CLIENTS.

On our front page appear two banking advertisements that should prove of great interest to foreigners living in, or passing through, Japan. One relates to the 100th National Bank, Limited, and the other to the Tokyo Savings Bank. The time is fast approaching when the new Treaties go into operation and the closer the bonds of friendship and commerce are drawn between Japanese and foreigners the better. Already a considerable volume of business is conducted by Japanese banks for foreign clients, and since the close of the war these transactions have largely developed in scope and number. The One Hundredth National Bank, Limited, has taken a prominent part in building up this new class of business and its operations, on a large scale, extend to the principal cities of Europe and America. The Bank was established in 1878 under Government regulations, and at once made rapid strides to the front, till now it stands as high as any bank of its kind in the Empire. The latest business report of the Bank gives the following figures:—

Paid-up Capital.....	\$400,000,000
Reserve Fund	\$647,000,000
Turn-over last half-year	\$533,073,350,986

Although Japanese banks generally hold a reserve much below their paid-up capital funds, the Hundredth National Bank has pursued a different policy, and its reserves are more than ample to meet all emergencies. The fact that the Bank's transactions during the past half-year totalled over 500 million yen, shows the position it holds in the business world of Japan. Its facilities for foreign customers have lately been

increased and it appeals with confidence for a larger share of their support.

The Tokyo Savings Bank was started in 1880 by leading officials belonging to the One Hundredth National Bank, and it is the first of its kind established in Japan. The deposits at the end of last year amounted to yen 1,361,934,000. This Bank is also ready to conduct business for foreigners. Both Banks have offices at Shichome, Honcho-dori Yokohama.

TROUBLE AT HONOLULU.

When the Japanese steamer *Shinsu Maru* arrived at Honolulu, on the 8th March, a considerable amount of excitement was caused owing to Port Surveyor Stratemeyer's recommending that 534 of the 670 passengers on board be refused landing, having failed to produce the necessary qualifications. Of this number 351 declared to be free labourers and 183 contract people. In the case of the alleged free labourers many were said not to have the necessary \$50 as evidence of their ability to support themselves, while the remainder were judged to be lacking generally in the qualifications required by the Immigration Act of Hawaii.

The *Hawaiian Star* wrote on the 8th of March:—"Captain Nishiyama has filed a written demand with the Collector-General for a permit to clear from this port and it has been denied him. The next move will be to carry the matter into the Courts. Already attorneys have been engaged, and preparations are being made on both sides to fight the case to the bitter end. W. J. Gallagher, agent, and B. Shimizu, at the head of the Kobe Immigration Company, who were arrested yesterday, charged with importing contract labourers to the islands without first having obtained permission from the Board of Immigration, will not be tried until Wednesday. The immigrants who will be permitted to land are 123 free labourers, 7 contract labourers, and the six cabin passengers."

Two days later the same paper remarked:—"At present there are 36,000 Japanese living in Hawaii, and if immigration continues at the present rate the Japanese population will soon gain the upper hand here, particularly since a great many soldiers, who took part in the war with China are now settled here with their families. The Japanese element is a danger for all seafaring nations."

The Hawaiian papers are naturally full of the affair, and, according to latest advices, petitions for writs of *Habeas Corpus* have been applied for. Meanwhile the 535 Japanese rejected by the Hawaiian Government are kept in quarantine.

Our correspondent, writing on the day the P. M. steamer *China* left Honolulu, says:—"The Japanese will hold a mass meeting this evening at 7 o'clock, at which they will draw up a petition to the Government praying for the release of the immigrants now in quarantine, and quoting as the reason and right for this demand 'the most favored nation' clause in the treaty between the two countries."

The consensus of opinion among the conservative Anglo-Saxons in Hawaii is that an amicable settlement will be arrived at, but that the Courts will uphold the action of the Government officials. The hot-heads are predicting all kinds of trouble. The Japanese, on the other hand, are fully confident of success and the final release of the immigrants.

The new *Yifu* party met at the office, Moto-sukiyacho, Kyobashi, on Wednesday, and held a discussion in regard to the Formosan Railway and the Government's special subsidy to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Mr. Ishidzuka, Governor of Gamma *Ken*, was present.

Messrs. Yukama Kankichi and Komatsu Kenjiro, secretaries of the Communications Department, who will represent Japan at the International Postal Convention at Washington, United States, in May, left Yokohama on the 24th inst. by the American steamer *Gaith*.

LEGISLATION FOR ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY.

THREE Bills submitted to the Diet this session by the Government have special interest for foreigners. The first is a Bill relating to corporations of dealers in principal staples of export (*Chōyō naru yushutsu-hin dōgyō no kumiai*); the second is for the encouragement of deep-sea fishing (*genyō gyagyo shōrei*), and the third is for the encouragement of the direct export of raw-silk (*Kiūto choku-yushutsu shōrei*). The three Bills belong to the class of legislation known in the West as "paternal." They find their excuse in two facts: first, that special steps seem necessary to guarantee Japanese products against the defective or fraudulent methods that threaten to check the development of all export business in this country; secondly, that without freer access to capital, Japanese industrials can scarcely compete successfully with foreigners. Speaking generally, foreigners have no direct concern with measures adopted by the Japanese Government for the development of the country's resources, unless violations of the freedom of trade provided by the Treaties be involved. But since the time is now only 28 months distant when submission to all Japanese laws will become incumbent on the foreign resident, legislation destined to affect trade or industry in the near future acquires a very vivid interest for everyone commercially connected with this country.

The first of the three Bills is, perhaps, the most striking. Its ostensible, and doubtless genuine, object is to promote improved methods of production and manufacture, and to prevent frauds, in the case of articles constituting principal staples of export. It has evidently seemed to the authorities, prompted, presumably, by producers and manufacturers themselves, that the best way of attaining that object is to organize corporations among all persons engaged in any particular branch of the export business, so that the articles in which they deal shall be subjected to inspection by experts acting in the common interest. The idea is not new. It was conceived several years ago, and found practical expression in regulations resembling these embodied in the present Bill. But the drastic character of the new legislation constitutes an emphatic difference. If the Bill obtains the consent of the Diet—as it probably will—a consensus on the part of four-fifths of the men connected with any one branch, or even with different branches, of the export trade in a given district will constitute a *fait* to which the remaining one-fifth must bow by joining the corporation, under pain of fine; and a similar penalty is provided against a member's failure to contribute his share of the corporation's expenses. A corporation once formed, all the goods in the possession of a member

become liable to inspection by experts appointed by the corporation, as well as by experts appointed by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. Such is the Bill in outline. Its spirit is at obvious variance with the principle of individual freedom, for it invests a majority of dealers with power to compel the co-operation of the minority. The framers of the Bill and their advisors are, of course, more competent than outsiders to judge whether unions of the kind are necessary to purge the abuses now impeding the development of manufacture and production. Evidently, if the corporations honestly devote their strength to the enforcement of better methods, they may be able to accomplish something. But the scheme is beset with practical difficulties, to say nothing of its pernicious character as an example of flagrant official interference in trade concerns. The Government appears to think that inspectors of thorough and recognised competence grow upon every bush in Japan. The tobacco monopoly scheme was framed upon that supposition, and the same curious faith underlies this Corporations Bill. We can not imagine that any manufacturer or producer would willingly submit his goods to inspection of the kind contemplated. In truth the whole project seems to us clumsy in conception, to say nothing of the tax it must impose on the staples whose produce and manufacture it is intended to encourage. Nothing can be more disappointing than to find that a necessity for such legislation is still thought to exist in Japan, and that the only sound factors of improvement, free competition and practical experience, can not yet be trusted to work effectively. Looking at the matter from another point of view, the conclusion is suggested that a law of this nature must tend to confine the foreign trader to the open ports, and to prevent him from taking an active share in enterprises of production and manufacture in the interior. He will prefer to remain at the open ports, because there, by joining with his fellow-Occidentals, he can organize a minority strong enough to prevent the formation of an inconvenient corporation. He will avoid operations of manufacture or production in the interior, because there, in the presence of an overwhelming number of Japanese, he can not hope to avoid compulsory combination. Referring to the guilds organized under previous regulations, nominally for the same purpose as that contemplated by the new law, we have frequently had occasion to remark that, so far from applying their combined strength to the useful purpose of their creation, they employed it chiefly as a means of bending the foreign merchant to their will, or of supporting one of their members in an unjust campaign against a European or an American dealer. The Kimura-Cornes case was a flagrant example. It is permissible to hope, however, that the closer connection between

the proposed corporations and officialdom will provide a guarantee against repetition of such abuses. By reserving to the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce power to dissolve a corporation, or subvert its decisions, should he deem its methods mischievous, the Government virtually constitutes him supervisor of those methods.

The second of the three Bills provides bounties for persons engaged in deep-sea fishing. In connection with that valuable branch of their country's resources the Japanese have certainly shown a want of enterprise that contrasts strangely with their activity in other directions, and doubtless the theory is correct which attributes the defect to pecuniary inability on the part of the coastwise folk to provide themselves with proper boats and appliances. We find nothing strange in the Government's disposition to devote a small sum of public money towards the development of this highly important source of national wealth.

The third Bill, namely that for encouraging the direct export of silk, is a cognate measure. It provides that a bounty of from 20 to 50 *yen* per picul (133 lbs.) shall be given to encourage the direct export of raw silk; direct export meaning, of course, the placing of the staple in European or American markets without the intervention of a foreign middle-man.

An interesting feature of these last two Bills is their relation to the clause of the Revised Treaty which provides that "the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, * * * perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks." Would foreigners be entitled, under this clause, to receive the bounties provided in the above two Bills? We do not think so. The reasons for a negative answer are not the same in each case. As to deep-sea fishing, the bounty is of a personal character, and it is obvious that such cases can not have been contemplated by the framers of the Treaty. No one would contend, for example, that because the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, is entitled, under the provisions of the Law for the Encouragement of Navigation and Shipbuilding, to receive a subsidy for a service to America, or for a steamer built abroad, therefore the Pacific Mail S.S. Company will be entitled, under the revised Treaty, to receive a similar subsidy on the former account, or the Peninsular and Oriental S.S. Company a similar bounty on the latter. That is not the intention of the Treaty; and, for the rest, British subjects, at all events, have no desire to receive Japanese state aid for the purpose of engaging in deep-sea fishing off Japanese coasts: if they want to compete in this industry, their sense of justice would rebel against

the idea of competing by Japanese assistance. The silk bounty, however, is different. There we have a case that seems to fall precisely within the intended scope of the Treaty, since the object of the subsidy is to strengthen the hands of the Japanese in their trade competition with foreigners. Yet, it is plain that such a bounty is precluded by its nature from being enjoyable by foreigners, inasmuch as the term "direct export" (*choku-yushutsu*) applies only to the operation of placing goods in a market abroad without foreign intervention. From the moment that a foreigner engages in the business, either as purchaser of the silk in Japan, or as its shipper, there ceases to be any question of *choku-yushutsu*, or "direct export." That, however, is a purely technical difficulty. The fact can not be gainsaid that the purpose of the Treaty is to protect foreigners against such discrimination, and if the Japanese Government attempts to maintain this system of bounties after July 1899, it must be prepared to receive vigorous protests from foreign States. As for the scheme itself, it seems quite futile. The object of encouraging Japanese exporters to work independently of the foreign merchants at the open ports is inexplicable. Better agents could not possibly be discovered than the foreign merchants. They pay ready money and take upon themselves all the risks connected with finding a market for the staple. But even if it were desirable to eliminate them, this system of bounties could effect nothing. For the foreign exporter can secure the bounty for himself by the simple device of sending forward his silk in the name of a Japanese. It would be found, before long, that "direct export" had largely increased, in appearance, and that the Treasury was paying out a considerable sum in bounties for the benefit of the foreign merchant. Of course, that method of evading inconvenient discrimination could not be reconciled with the principles of strict morality, but when the Government openly throws down the gauntlet by offering to make grants of public money in order to take the trade out of the hands of foreigners, the latter would scarcely be blamable for defending themselves in any and every way. It is reassuring to see that the leading Japanese journals uncompromisingly condemn the Direct-export Bill and the Corporations Bill. If the Diet passes these measures, it will not be with the approval of public opinion.

COURT MOURNING FOR THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

IT is very greatly to be regretted that the Courts of Europe, with only two exceptions, have neglected to comply with the forms prescribed by international courtesy in the matter of the late Empress

Dowager's decease. The exceptions are the Courts of Spain and Belgium. Spain took the initiative, and, at a comparatively early date, announced five days' mourning, but the King of the BELGIANS seems to have awaited the receipt of written despatches, when, as already announced in these columns, HIS MAJESTY ordered Court mourning for eight days. No other European Court has followed the procedure strictly observed whenever the demise of a royal or imperial personage takes place in a Western country. If Japan herself had shown any remissness, there might be some excuse for the neglect of which she is now the victim. But for the past sixteen years, she has most punctiliously discharged her duties in this respect. The matter is of such importance that we append a list of the instances when Court mourning has been observed in Japan since 1881:—

COURT MOURNING OBSERVED BY THE COURT OF H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Countries.	Names.	Titles, etc.
Russia	... Alexander II.	... Emperor.
Spain	... Alfonso XII.	... King.
Germany	... William I.	... Emperor.
Germany	... Frederick II.	... Emperor.
Austria	... Rudolph	... Crown Prince, Arch-Duke.
Portugal	... Don Louis I.	... King.
Germany	... Augusta	... Empress-Dowager.
Italy	... Victor	... Duke, King's brother.
Korea	... King	... Queen Dowager.
Holland	... William III.	... King.
China	... Chung	... Emperor's Father.
Hawaii	... Kalakaua	... King.
Russia	... Constantine Nicolaievitch.	Grand Duke, Emperor's Uncle.
Russia	... Alexander III.	... Emperor.
Korea	... Min	... Queen.
Austria	... Charles Louis	Arch-Duke, Emperor's Brother.

Date of Death.	Dates of Court Mourning.	Duration.
Mar. 25th, 1881.	From Mar. 25th to April 3rd, 1881.	at Days.
Nov. 25th, 1885.	Nov. 25th to Dec. 12th, 1885.	27
Mar. 9th, 1888.	Mar. 20th to Mar. 26th, 1888.	at
June 25th, 1888.	June 27th to July 7th, 1888.	at
Jan. 30th, 1889.	Jan. 31st to Feb. 14th, 1889.	15
Oct. 19th, 1889.	Oct. 21st to Nov. 8th, 1889.	19
Jan. 7th, 1890.	Jan. 8th to Jan. 28th, 1890.	21
Jan. 18th, 1890.	Jan. 21st to Jan. 26th, 1890.	6
June 4th, 1890.	June 9th to June 27th, 1890.	19
Nov. 29th, 1890.	Nov. 29th to Dec. 12th, 1890.	23
Jan. 1st, 1891.	Jan. 7th to Jan. 12th, 1891.	6
Jan. 1st, 1891.	Jan. 3rd to Feb. 20th, 1891.	20
Jan. 24th, 1891.	Jan. 26th to Jan. 31st, 1891.	6
Nov. 1st, 1894.	Nov. 2nd to Nov. 20th, 1894.	19
Oct. 8th, 1894.	Oct. 9th to Dec. 21st, 1894.	74
May 29th, 1895.	May 31st to May 31st, 1895.	1

It will be observed that the record commences with 1881, when the civilized world was shocked by the terrible fate of the Emperor ALEXANDER the Second. Up to that time, Japan's intercourse with the Occident had not been sufficiently intimate to suggest the observance of such ceremonies. But when the unfortunate Sovereign of RUSSIA met his death under circumstances inexpressibly painful, the Russian Representative in Japan suggested the advisability of Japan's uniting with other civilized nations in paying the usual tribute to the memory of the deceased monarch. Japan readily complied, and since that time has carefully followed the excellent precedent thus established. At the outset, there may have been some instances of neglect, for though the proper etiquette was observed in the case of ALEXANDER II, rules for future guidance in such matters were not immediately drawn up by the Japanese Board of Ceremonies. But from 1881 to the present date, the Court of the MIKADO has been irreproachably punctilious. In nine cases mourning has been ordered for reigning monarchs, and in seven cases for the fathers, mothers, uncles, or eldest sons of sovereigns. Russia and Germany are

especially involved in this matter. Court mourning has been observed in Japan for two Czars and for a Grand Duke, the uncle of an Emperor; and, in Germany's case, for two Emperors and an Empress Dowager. Similar etiquette has been followed twice on account of Austria-Hungary, namely, for the Crown-Prince RUDOLPH and the Arch-Duke CHARLES. It would appear that some special obligation of reciprocity ought to have been thus created, independently of any civilized principles general by operative, and we are obliged to confess with shame that no such justification suggests itself for the neglect now shown by European Courts towards Japan. Probably there does not exist a nation more sensitive in such matters than the Japanese. They have made every possible effort to secure the esteem and confidence of Western peoples, and, prior to this unhappy incident, it appeared that they might congratulate themselves upon having succeeded. They have been constantly admonished that all discrimination against foreigners, as such, is illiberal and uncivilized. Yet now they find themselves discriminated against by Europe in a matter that touches them profoundly. Even without the very striking evidences of national feeling evoked by the death of the Empress Dowager, it must have been well understood by all residents in Japan that such an event assumes quite exceptional proportions in the eyes of a people pledged to the peculiar creed of filial piety observed in this country. The Foreign Representatives in Tokyo can not have failed to appreciate the fact, or to inform their Governments that nothing could possibly cause greater pain and offence to the Japanese nation than that the Courts of the Occident should fail to conform, *vis-à-vis* Japan, with the rules of courtesy invariably obeyed in cases where death invades royal and imperial circles in Europe. We must assume, therefore, that the omission is entirely ascribable to the conservatism that differentiates the West from the East in the eyes of European potentates, and that the Japanese Court's uniform displays of respectful sympathy with the bereavements that have befallen the families of reigning Sovereigns in the Occident during the past sixteen years, have either passed unnoticed, or been regarded as acts beyond the pale of reciprocal consideration. The foreign residents of Japan have reason to protest strongly against such illiberal and discourteous omissions. They themselves, out of respect for the feelings of the Japanese nation, did not hesitate to conform with fashions of mourning altogether in excess of anything to which they are accustomed in their own countries, and they now find the grace of their acts entirely marred by the studied indifference of their countries' Courts to Japan's just claims of courtesy. It is upon the Euro-

peans living in Japan that the consequences of this neglect fall. They have to suffer by the sentiment of umbrage and resentment thus inevitably inspired. We can not doubt that the Japanese EMPEROR himself is deeply pained by the neglect shown towards his father's consort, and if, in the face of such a convincing proof of the hopelessness of breaking down the racial prejudices that still disgrace Europe, the members of the Imperial Family and of the nobility in this country should conclude that any further efforts to win foreign good-will are futile, and that they are now entitled to return like for like, on what grounds can they be convicted of error? We write under the firm conviction that this most unhappy incident has shocked many leaders of thought in Japan; men whose continued influence in the cause of liberal progress it should be the object of all intelligent foreigners to promote. Nor can we doubt that a nation imbued with such profound sentiments of loyal respect for everything pertaining to its SOVEREIGN, sympathises strongly with the neglect of which HIS MAJESTY'S family has now been the victim. At the same time, we desire to remind the Japanese people, for their own sakes, that it would assuredly be quite erroneous to construe this incident in the sense of a deliberate slight. They must remember that Europe is still in the presence of traditions made venerable by centuries of observance. Japan is the first, the very first, Oriental nation that has ever won access to the circle of Christendom. Until a few years ago, European statesmen would have scouted the idea of submitting their nationals to the jurisdiction of a non-Christian Eastern State, or of regarding any Oriental Power as entitled to enjoy the full privileges of international law and comity. By patient and undeviating advance along the path of enlightened progress Japan has succeeded in breaking down the greater part of these conservative barriers, and though it may shock her to find that they still retain some strength, it would plainly be in the last degree fatal to her own interests that she should abandon the struggle because complete victory is deferred. The negative attitude maintained by the Courts of the Great European Powers on the present occasion is ascribable simply to the tyranny of immemorial habit; tyranny nowhere more inexorable than in the realm of Court etiquette. There is certainly no idea of slighting Japan. It has not occurred to the European Sovereigns that she could feel herself slighted merely by their continued observance of procedure never hitherto deviated from in the case of an Oriental State. This incident was needed to suggest a new departure, and it will be for Japan to turn the event to good account by broad-minded appreciation of the real facts, not by any petty display of pique.

IMPERIAL DIET.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16TH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.25 p.m., the Order of the Day being—

- 1—Bill relating to Payments from the Reserve Fund for the 28th year of Meiji (Report of the Committee).
- 2—Bill providing for Payments not covered by the budget or in excess of the budgetary items, for the 28th year of Meiji, by appropriations from the surplus of Revenue.
- 3—Bill providing for payment from the Reserve Fund in the Special Accounts for the 28th year of Meiji.
- 4—Bill providing for payments not covered by the Budget, or in excess of the budgetary items, by appropriations of Surplus Revenue and of Funds included in Special Accounts for the 28th year of Meiji.
- 5—Government Bill relating to Forestry Law.
- 6—Government Bill for the control of Arms, Gunpowder, &c.
- 7—Customs Tariff Bill.
- 8—First Reading of a Bill for promoting Deep Sea Fishing.
- 9—Bill for encouraging the Direct Export of Raw Silk.

The proceedings commenced with the report of Mr. Komuro on behalf of the Petitions Committee. He stated that the number of petitions received up to the 13th of March had been 210, showing an increase of 120 as compared with the figure for the preceding session; that the most important of these, as those referring to the construction of harbours at Osaka and Kobe, had been investigated by a special committee; and that the petitions so investigated amounted to 179, several of which had been set apart for submission to the House or for transmission to the Government.

The Bills from the first to the fourth were taken together for discussion.

Mr. Mori, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that the Committee had decided to recommend the four Bills without revision.

Mr. Orita said that although he could approve the first, third, and fourth Bills, he must oppose the second, on the ground that the measures taken by the Minister of State with regard to payments from the Surplus in cases of earthquake or other natural calamities, were inconsistent with the principles of law, if Article LXIV. of the Constitution was to be applied. The Minister could adopt such measures on his own responsibility only.

In spite of this opposition, the Bills were passed by the House without further dissent.

Reporting on the fifth Bill, Mr. Nakamura said that the Committee had cancelled Article XXX., which provided that no horse or carriage should be taken into or through the forest of another, and that no person carrying an axe or a saw should be allowed to enter therein; also another article, which prohibited work in a forest before sunrise and after sunset, this provision being contrary to the actual customs of the country; and lastly, two more articles requiring the inscription of the owner's name on axes or saws, and imposing fines upon those that failed to take measures for extinguishing forest fires. This last provision was considered impracticable, unless salaried watchers were maintained in ordinary times.

The Bill was carried to its Second Reading and passed with various amendments.

With regard to the Bill standing sixth on the Order, Mr. Toda Sakubei, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that the Committee had decided to recommend the Bill for adoption, as being necessary for the maintenance of public peace and tranquillity. Concerning Article III., namely, that no article containing swords or rifles, nor any arms the external form of which had been changed, shall be carried by any person—two different opinions were expressed; one advocated its entire cancellation, the other simply suggested that official sanction must be obtained for carrying such arms. The latter proposition had been adopted by the Committee. Besides the word "arms" had been excluded from Art. VI., and the punishments set forth in Art. VII. had been mitigated.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Ayai as to the reason for prohibiting the carrying of arms the external appearance of which had been changed, Mr. Terahara, Government Delegate, said it was because such arms could conveniently

ly be used for purpose of sudden assault, and consequently were regarded as particularly dangerous. A few questions of little importance having been asked and answered, the Bill was carried to its Second Reading.

Mr. Suzuki wondered how the Government could have been induced to present such a Bill. It was equivalent to a confession of improper action on the part of the Ministers of State, who, while allowing their own guards to carry sword-sticks, now wanted to establish a law forbidding such proceedings. That was a curious contradiction. If sword-canes were to be prohibited as dangerous to public peace, then arms of all descriptions must be forbidden to be carried.

Mr. Ichishima Kenkichi remarked that the necessity for the control contemplated by the Bill had originated in the prevailing habit of carrying sword-canes, and that, in view of the frequent occurrence of public meeting under the Constitutional system, and of the approach of mixed residence, the use of dangerous weapons must be subjected to strict control in the interests of the country. Total prohibition might be intolerable, but to carry arms with official sanction might be justifiable.

In opposition to these remarks Mr. Konishi urged that the provisions under discussion should be entirely rescinded, inasmuch as arms were carried rather for the protection of the owner's person than for the purpose of injuring others.

Article III. was rejected and Article IV. was passed as revised by the Committee, thus becoming:—

"Any gendarme or policeman may, if he deems it necessary, inspect the ammunition possessed by any person." With reference to the second clause of the sixth Article, namely, "Any gendarme or police constable may, in such cases, if he deems it necessary, inspect, or take into his own charge, arms and ammunition, and this provision shall be applicable also to articles other than arms and ammunition, the use of which by their possessor is held to constitute a source of danger"—with reference to this Mr. Kusakari wanted to know what was meant by "articles the use of which is held to constitute a source of danger." Would a pole used by coolies for carrying burdens be included in this category?

The Government Delegate replied in the negative, and explained that cutting weapons were referred to.

Articles VI., VII., and VIII. were passed without dissent, the word "authorities" alone being cancelled from Article VIII.

Referring to the eighth Bill, Viscount Enomoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, stated that the fishing enterprise of the country was yet in a state of immaturity, that the people were always defeated both in the North and South Seas in their competition with foreigners, who had command of considerable capital and possessed strong vessels; and that the Government had introduced the present Bill with a view to the development of maritime industry and to promotion of the national wealth.

The ninth Bill was taken simultaneously for discussion. With regard to this Bill, the Viscount said that silk bore a most important relation to the national finance, and that although business connected with it seemed to have been gradually developed during the past few years, yet it had not attained a perfect condition. The recent production of excellent silk by Italy, France, and China threatened almost to displace Japanese silk in foreign markets. Silk dealers, therefore, ought to correct all abuses of faulty production for purposes of direct export, and should exert their utmost efforts to restore the former reputation of this important article, which had already lost much of its credit abroad.

Observing that special protection for the encouragement of the direct export of silk, as provided in the Bill, was to be confined to Japanese subjects, Mr. Komuro enquired whether circumstances would not occur requiring the extension of the privilege to German or British subjects, in the event of the revised

Treaty with Germany and England going into operation.

In reply to this question Mr. Fujita, Government Delegate, said that the bounty might be extended to Japanese and foreigners alike at that time, but that a necessity for the entire abolition of the protective measure now in contemplation might also be expected to occur.

The two Bills were handed to a Special Committee for investigation, and the House rose at 5.25 p.m.

The discussion of the 7th Bill was adjourned until the following day.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.30 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Press Law Amendment Bill.
- 2.—Bill relating to the Inspection of Silkworm Eggs.
- 3.—Bill for granting permission to a private Railway Company for the construction of a Railway in the State Programme.
- 4.—Railway Construction Law Amendment Bill.
- 5.—Opium Bill.
- 6.—Bonded Warehouse Bill.
- 7.—Bill for adopting special measures with regard to Land Tax to be levied in localities devastated by the late Inundations.
- 8.—Bill relating to Amendment of the Law for Preventing Collisions at Sea.
- 9.—Bill relating to Amendment of the Regulations for granting Lands to Colonial Troops.
- 10.—Bill for amending Law No. 26 of the 28th year of Meiji.

Viscount Tani, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, stated that all the members were perfectly familiar with the Press Law Amendment Bill, which had been passed every year by the Lower House but rejected by the Upper. This year it was presented as a Government Bill with some revisions made by the Lower House. The Committee having fully investigated it, had arrived at the conclusion that it was destined to meet the wishes of the public by granting full freedom of speech, and was, at the same time, calculated to enable the administrative authorities to exercise sufficient control over the privilege. The majority of the Committee had, therefore, passed the Bill. Some defective wording was noticed, but nothing so serious as to call for amendments necessitating renewed reference to the Representatives. The Bill had consequently been adopted in its present form, and was recommended for approval, its suitability having been guaranteed by Mr. Mitsuaki, a prominent barrister, and by Mr. Kojima, an eminent judicial authority.

Questioned by Viscount Hotta as to whether the Government was disposed to give full approval to the Lower House's amendments, Mr. Kanmuchi, Government Delegate, replied that the discussion connected with the Bill had induced the Government to consent.

The Bill was carried to its Second Reading. Count Ogimachi, on behalf of the minority of the Committee, remarked that the provision for suspending the publication of a newspaper had always constituted a grave problem during recent years, as was familiar to the members. The House of Representatives had invariably insisted upon the entire abolition of such a provision, despite the opposition of the Upper House, where the provision was considered necessary for the maintenance of public peace and tranquillity. The revised Bill proposed to deprive the administrative authorities of the power of suspension, and to transfer it to the Judiciary. To suspend a publication after a law-suit had been instituted by a Public Prosecutor could by no means meet the object of suspension or suppression. Moreover, the "editorial notes of similar purport," referred to in Article XXXIII., could be construed in two ways. Even granting that the phrase ought to be understood in its widest sense, yet the Administration would be unable to attain its object, and the amended law must therefore be condemned as an ineffectual measure. The minority of the Committee advocated restoring the Administrative power of suspension with the proviso that appeal could be made to Administrative Courts in case a measure taken

by the Minister for Home Affairs was considered improper. Article XXXII., provided against "language impairing the dignity of the Imperial House," but no language of such a nature had hitherto appeared in a newspaper, and even if it did appear, punishment could have been inflicted under the Penal Code. This Article, together with Article XXXIII., ought to be cancelled.

Mr. Mitsuaki opposed the minority report on the ground that while conferring the power of suspension upon the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Colonization, it would be most improper to private individuals to appeal against the exercise of that power. Such would be the outcome of the revision recommended by Count Ogimachi. Fruitless strife would invariably take place between the Administrative Authorities and administrative courts of enquiry, while private individuals would be, in most cases, the sufferers.

Mr. Kodama advanced three arguments in opposition to the Lower House's Bill: 1. Against the cancellation of Articles XVIII. and XIX. Although the Government Delegate had asserted that the infliction of punishments ought not to be within the competence of executive officials, yet such steps could legitimately be taken by them in certain cases as, for example, when dangerous substances were purposely placed on the public highway. If such a contingency as the abuse of this penal competence by executive officials was to be apprehended, special provisions might be established to obviate anything of the kind. 2. Mr. Mitsuaki's remark as to the probable casting of private individuals in all law-suits, was scarcely worth contradiction. 3. The Government proclaimed its desire to extend full recognition to freedom of speech. Why, then, did it agree to the elimination of Article XXIV? The registered publisher or editor of a newspaper was, in most cases, a mere substitute. Thus punishment was never suffered by the real writer of an article.

In approval of the Special Committee's revision Mr. Watari stated that as the Press Law had been established in the days of absolute government, it must be altered in the sense of recognising the rights of individuals under the present constitutional system.

A closed ballot was taken with reference to the revisions advocated by the majority of the Committee, the result being:—

For the Amendment 66
Against 95

The President announced that the amendments having thus been rejected, the original Bill was adopted as sent up from the House of Representatives.

Count Ohara, in the capacity of Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that the Bill standing second on the Order had been introduced last year, and that the Government having raised no objection to the revisions made in the Lower House, the Committee had unanimously decided to adopt the Bill.

Mr. Mayeda remarked, that although the Bill was far from being perfect, yet it was much superior to that presented last year, and that dealers in silkworm eggs were highly satisfied with it, and would not fail to suggest gradual revisions for its greater perfection.

The Bill was passed by the House.

Viscount Soga, Chairman of the Special Committee, reported that the third Bill contemplated the construction of a railway to Port Kure, in Hiroshima, by a private railway company to which special permission would be granted.

The Bill was passed without objection.

Having pointed out that the fourth Bill on the Order had also been before the House last session, Viscount Soga explained that the railway contemplated by the Bill was to connect the Central Line with the Tokaido Railway.

The Bill was passed at once.

Prince Tokugawa, in the capacity of Chairman of Committee, reported, with reference to the fifth item, that some amendments had been made by the Committee after various questions put to the Government Delegate.

The Bill was carried to its Second Reading, and passed, the committee's amendments of Articles X. and XVI. being endorsed.

The sixth Bill on the Order was expounded by Mr. Megata, Government Delegate, who said, that it had a most intimate relation with Treaty Revision: The Bill was handed to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

The seventh Bill was similarly treated.

Referring to the eighth Bill, Mr. Suzuki, Government Delegate, explained that the present law for the prevention of collisions at sea having been established on the basis of a conference held in America in the 22nd year of Meiji (1888), both England and America subsequently urged Japan to make alterations in the law. He further remarked that the Bill was intended to establish rules common to all nations. This Bill, together with the two last Bills, were submitted to Special Committees.

The House rose at 4.05 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.30 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Bill for granting permission to a Private Railway Company for the construction of a railway in the Hokkaido Programme.
- 2.—Formosa Bank Bill.
- 3.—Bill for adopting special measures with regard to State Lands in Hokkaido that remain unclaimed.
- 4.—Customs Tariff Bill.
- 5.—Bill relating to the Collection of National Taxes.
- 6.—Bill for conserving Old Temples and Shrines.
- 7.—Fire Brigade Bill.
- 8.—Bill relating to Registered Designs and Trade Marks.
- 9.—Bill for abolishing the Special Municipal System for Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka.
- 10.—Bill for Supplementing the Provisions in the Local Government System for Cities.
- 11.—Bill relating to the Local Government System for Tokyo.
- 12.—Bill for establishing Chiyo-da Prefecture.
- 13.—Bill relating to certain expenses to be borne jointly by Tokyo and Chiyo-da.
- 14.—Bill relating to the Police Expenses for the City of Tokyo and the Prefecture of Chiyo-da.
- 15.—Bill for supplementing the Provisions as to Aid from the Treasury, with a view to increasing the Salaries of Common School Teachers in Cities, Towns, and Districts, according to the period of their service.
- 16.—Bill relating to Physicians.
- 17.—Bill for altering the Organization, or effecting the Amalgamation, of Commercial Companies.
- 18.—Bill for amending the Railway Construction Law.

The first Bill on the Order was submitted to a Committee without discussion.

Referring to the second Bill, Mr. Soyeda, Government Delegate, explained that, owing to want of machinery for the circulation of money in Formosa, the profits of that territory had fallen into the hands of foreigners, which did not conduce to the interests of Japanese or Formosans; and that, although a Japanese Bank and another known as the *Chyuritsu Ginko* (Neutral Bank) had begun operations, they were far from affording the necessary accommodation.

Mr. Ito Tokutaro enquired which of the two metals—gold or silver—would be used when notes payable at sight were presented for exchange.

The Delegate replied that he was unable to give a definite answer, prior to the settlement of the Coinage Bill, and that, even if the Coinage Bill became law, the Formosans being particularly fond of silver, the white metal ought to be employed for redeeming notes, the latter being chiefly of the face value of five *yen* and ten *yen*.

Questioned again as to whether silver would be used even if, say, ten notes of ten *yen* each were presented for exchange, and whether no objection would arise in such cases, the Delegate answered that the liking for silver entertained by Formosans would prevent them from offering any opposition.

Being still further questioned as to how Japanese would be treated when notes aggregating more than ten *yen* were presented by them, the Delegate replied that their demand for gold could not be refused.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee. With regard to the third Bill on the Order, Mr. Sone, Government Delegate, explained that although unclaimed lands in Hokkaido had hitherto been dealt with according to Cabinet Ordinance No. 16 of the 16th year of Meiji, the methods embodied in that Ordinance having proved very imperfect, the present Bill was introduced.

The Bill was submitted to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

Mr. Abe, in the capacity of Chairman of Committee, stated that the Committee had been in conference since the 1st of March for the investigation of the Bill standing fourth on the Order, and had decided to recommend it in its original form without any revision, except in the table, where the following changes were considered advisable:—

	Present rates, per cent.	Amended rates, per cent.
Clocks and fittings	15	20
Watches and fittings—		
(a) Gold and platinum	20	30
(b) Silver and others	15	25
Butter and Cheese	10	15
Coffee	10	15
Fruits, fresh and dried	10	15
Hams and bacon	10	15
Condensed and powdered milk	10	15
Pepper	10	15
Salt fish	10	15
Tea	15	25
Other edibles	10	15
Port, sherry, vermouth and red and white wines	25	35
Coal and Coke	10	5
Lamps and fittings	15	20

The provisions embodied in the Bill ought to have been established long ago in Japan, and the want of them having been one of the most serious legislative defects of the country, no further criticism need be invited. The unanimous approval of the House should be given to the Bill as amended by the Committee.

The Second Reading having been taken, Mr. Hashimoto proposed that the rate for sugar, which appeared low on the table in comparison with the rates for other articles, should be increased to ten per cent.

Mr. Megata, Government Delegate, explained that the total production of sugar in Japan did not exceed 13,360,000 catties, while the import reached 223,000,000 catties. That a considerable demand for the commodity existed in Japan could thus be easily inferred, and five per cent seemed the most suitable rate.

The Bill was passed as revised by the Committee.

The fifth and sixth Bills also were passed without discussion.

With reference to the seventh Bill, Mr. Kitagawa said that the Fire Brigade Regulations now in force, being extremely imperfect, had served chiefly to paralyse old customs, without substituting anything in their place, thus practically hindering the enforcement of measures for the extinguishing of fire. The Bill aimed at establishing a fire brigade in each village according to the methods of former times.

The Bill was handed to a Committee of nine nominated by the President.

Before entering upon the discussion of the eighth Bill, Mr. Tanaka Shozo ventilated a grievance about the non-attendance of officials from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce when he delivered his speech in the House with regard to the mineral poison from the Ashio Mine.

In reply to this complaint, Mr. Kaneko, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, said that the non-attendance referred to had been simply due to the absence of himself and his fellow-officials at meetings of Committees, and that a written reply to the queries concerning the Ashio affair had already been prepared, and referred to the Home Department for presentation to the House in a few days.

The eighth Bill was submitted to a Committee without discussion.

The matters dealt with in the ninth and tenth Bills were stated by the Delegate to be in course of investigation by the Government. Hence no definite declaration could be officially made about them at the moment.

The Bills were entrusted to a Committee.

Mr. Koizuka moved that the Bills from the 11th to the 14th be taken together for discussion. He said that whereas, under the ordinary system of Local Government, the management of affairs was entrusted to four officials—one Headman and three Assistants—the special system for Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto delegated the manage-

ment to the Governor and Secretary. Hence, not a little inconvenience had been felt by the people owing to delay in the transaction of business. The Governor, as the Head of the Municipality, ought to discharge his functions under the direction of the Local Council, but, in many cases, he was required to depart from that principle as a Government official. Consequently the various Bills on the Order had been introduced to separate the eight Rural Divisions from Tokyo, with a view to enforcing an independent system of Local Government in the metropolis.

Mr. Misaki, Government Delegate, emphatically declared that the Government could in no way consent to such drastic proposals as those embodied in the Bills referred to.

The Bills were all rejected.

Referring to the fifteenth Bill, Mr. Kashiwada remarked that although 223 out of 420 Private Schools throughout the country were used as substitutes for Public Schools, yet as no provisions existed for increasing the salaries of their teachers according to the period of their service, frequent changes occurred among the teachers, to the great detriment of educational progress.

Mr. Kiba, Government Delegate, explained that, as the so-called "substituted schools" had hitherto been maintained by tuition fees only, the rates of which were much lower than those at public schools, they were inevitably imperfect, and as there was no satisfactory method of supervision at present, the Government could not give its consent to the Bill.

The Bill was handed to a Committee of nine nominated by the President.

The principal provisions with regard to Physicians embodied in the sixteenth Bill are as follow:—

Art. I.—Any person who desires to become a physician must pass a satisfactory examination in accordance with Rules specially established for that purpose.

Art. II.—Graduates of a Medical Colleges bearing the title of *Igakushi* (Professor of Medicine), graduates of a Medical Department of Higher Schools (*Tokugyōshi*, Bachelor of Medicine), and graduates of Medical Schools under the control of a City or Prefectures, are allowed to be physicians without examination.

Art. IV.—The following persons are not allowed to be physicians:—

1. Those who have committed crimes, unless rehabilitation after political offences has taken place.

2. Those who have committed offences against the Throne, offences of forgery, false witness, theft, fraudulent exaction of money, abortion, or other offences against public morals.

Art. V.—Physicians whose civil rights have been suspended are not allowed to pursue their occupation during the period of such suspension.

Art. XI.—Physicians must establish a definite place or hospital for the examination of patients within the jurisdiction of the Local Office of the district to which they belong, and must report the fact to the Local Authorities.

Art. XII.—In case a physician diagnoses a patient to be suffering from a contagious disease, he must report the fact according to law.

Art. XIII.—In case a physician diagnoses a patient to be suffering from mental derangement, he must report the fact to a police station of the place to which he belongs, within forty-eight hours.

Art. XIV.—No physician is allowed to deliver a certificate of examination to a patient unless he has himself examined or treated him.

Art. XV.—No physician is allowed to issue a certificate of death for a patient unless he has himself examined or treated the deceased.

Art. XVI.—Physicians are required to establish a society of their own membership in each locality to which they belong. Branches of such society may be organized in each Rural or Urban Division in the case of Cities, and in each Rural Division or Town in the case of Prefectures.

Art. XXI.—No physician is allowed to examine or treat patients until after he has joined the Physicians' Society.

Art. XXVIII.—In case a physician acts contrary to this Law or to the Rules of the Physicians' Society, the Chairman of the Society, in accordance with the decision of an ordinary or general meeting of the Society, may present a memorandum to the Minister for Home Affairs, through the Local Governor, with a view to procuring punishment for the offending physician.

Art. XXIX.—Disciplinary measures shall be adopted in four different ways, as follow:—

1. Reprimand.
2. Suspension of occupation for a period of less than one year.
3. Dismissal from the Society.
4. Prohibition of occupation.

Referring to the above, Mr. Nakajima remarked that as physicians had to deal with the body and life of human beings, they ought to be subjected to strict control and supervision.

Mr. Kusakari objected to permitting graduates of various schools and colleges to practise as physicians without examination. The anti-University movement had already shown the impropriety of appointing legal councillors and judges from among unexamined graduates.

Mr. Goto, Government Delegate, stated that the Government could not consent to the provision disqualifying graduates of foreign medical colleges or possessors of foreign medical certificates to pursue the occupation of physicians without examination, and also those prohibiting the issue of a temporary medical licence to physicians in a place where there was no licensed practitioner.

The Bill was handed to a Committee of nine nominated by the President.

Commenting upon the seventeenth Bill, Mr. Mayebara said that, in view of the great number of commercial companies that were constantly being formed at present, their amalgamation, or measures for altering the organization, became necessary in the country's interests, which were more or less impaired by the absence of any definite provisions for such purposes.

This Bill was handed to a Committee.

The House was counted out at 5:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.30 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Bill for maintaining as Hereditary Property of Nobles the shares of the 15th National Bank, organized on the principle of a joint-stock corporation.
- 2.—Bill for making Payments from the Reserve Fund for the 28th year of Meiji.
- 3.—Bill for making payments over and above the Budgetary Items, by appropriations from the Surplus Revenue for the 28th year of Meiji.
- 4.—Bill relating to the Reserve Fund included in the Special Accounts for the 28th year of Meiji.
- 5.—Bill for making Payments over and above the Budgetary Items, by appropriations of surplus Revenue and of the Fund included in the Special Accounts for the 28th year of Meiji.
- 6.—Bill for amending the Law of the Houses.
- 7.—Private Railway Construction Law Amendment Bill.
- 8.—Bill for amending Law 140, 4 of the 28th year of Meiji.
- 9.—Bill for amending the Regulations for the Construction of Private Railways.
- 10.—Bill for eliminating certain provisions in the Registration Law.

Besides the above Bills, there were eight Petitions, which had already appeared on the Order of a previous day.

The proceedings commenced with a question put by Mr. Kubota on the subject of common education. He remarked that children of school age not at present attending school aggregated 2,800,000; and that the whole number of common schools in the country was 24,000. There was an obvious necessity for constructing 15,000 more. Further, the number of teachers did not exceed 60,000, which total was 22,000 short of the required complement. The salaries of common school teachers at present were about 10 yen a month, on the average. Such paltry remuneration could never tempt competent tutors. They ought to be treated, in respect of salary and rank, in the same way as ordinary Government officials, and should be granted official position and decoration. The expenditures of the Educational Department were insignificant as compared with those of other Departments, and proper schemes of education could not be carried out by recourse only to such appropriations as a City, Town, or District could furnish. Aid from the Treasury must be afforded. No educational Bill had ever been presented by the Government, and Mr. Kubota wanted to know whether any serious plan of education had ever been contemplated by the Administration.

Referring to the first Bill, Prince Uyesugi doubted the security of the 15th National Bank in the event of its being converted into a private

institution, with its shares registered as the hereditary property of the nobility.

Mr. Kanmuchi, Government Delegate, replied that the Bank having already acquired considerable experience during past years, no anxiety need be entertained about converting its shares into the hereditary property of the nobles. Indeed, 110,000 shares out of 180,000 had already been voluntarily registered as such. The period of the Bank's charter drew to a close, and the present Bill had consequently been laid before the House.

The Bill was passed.

The Bills from the 2nd to the 5th (inclusive) were handed to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

The sixth and seventh Bills were similarly treated.

The object of the eighth Bill on the Order was to rescind a clause in the Railway Regulations, providing that shares of a private railway company are not saleable or transferable until one-fourth of their face value has been paid up.

Mr. Mitsuaki objected to the proposal. He pointed out that the purpose of the clause in question was to prevent the pernicious class of speculative transactions known as dealing in "potential shares"; that is to say, selling and buying shares of a Company not yet actually in existence, and possibly not destined ever to come into existence. Could the Government consent to such an alteration of the Regulations?

Mr. Matsumoto, Government Delegate, said that Mr. Mitsuaki seemed to be labouring under a slight misapprehension. The shares in question were those of a company already organized and about to commence work under a temporary charter—a company upon whose shares one-tenth of the face value had been paid up. There was no question of potential shares. But it might happen, and sometimes did happen, that men who had purchased shares failed to pay up the installment of one-tenth, without which the company could not start, and the company then had no choice but to sell the forfeited shares. The Government was as anxious as any one to put a stop to gambling in potential shares. Possibly the Bill might be drafted more clearly, so as to confine the sale of shares to the case he had cited. In that event, the Government would be able to give its consent.

This Bill, together with the ninth and tenth, were submitted to a Committee for investigation. The Petitions were similarly dealt with.

The House rose at 11.45 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.30 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—General Budget of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of Meiji.
- 2.—Supplementary General Budget No. 1 of Revenue and Expenditure for the 30th year of Meiji.
- 3.—Supplementary Special Accounts Budget No. 3 of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of Meiji.
- 4.—Budget relating to liabilities devolving upon the Treasury in excess of the Budgetary items.
- 5.—Bill relating to disbursements in the Section of Special Expenditure of the Naval Department for the 29th year of Meiji.
- 6.—Bill relating to the Inspection of Sires for Stud Purposes.
- 7.—Bill relating to Expenses of Prisoners.
- 8.—Bill providing for payment of Tobacco Tax in cash by Producers of Tobacco.
- 9.—Bill for improving the Divisions of Farms.

The President announced that the amended Budget sent down from the Upper House would be taken for debate.

With reference to the Budget, Mr. Makino stated that he had been informed that the reductions made by the House of Peers in the estimates for the Home Department and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, were based chiefly on a desire to prevent these two Departments from granting any extra remuneration to their salaried officials. Investigations made by him on the subject having given unexpected results, he asked for an explanation from the Government Delegate.

The Delegate replied that these remarks about the motive of reducing the expenditures of the Agricultural and Commercial Department had been made in the Upper House, and that it

was customary to grant extra remuneration to salaried officials when there was a surplus available for the purpose. Such an item of expenditure had, of course, been left to the discretion of the two Houses. If they decided in favour of reduction or rescission, that course would become inevitable, provided only that the special provisions established by Imperial Ordinance on the subject should in no way be affected.

Mr. Takahashi remarked that the amendments made by the Upper House were so excessively minute as to throw discredit on the procedure of the Lower House, and ignore its right of precedent discussion. He urged that they should be rejected.

The House having voted against the amendments, the President announced that a Conference would be held by ten members from each House.

The second, third, and fourth items on the Order were passed without dissent.

At this stage Mr. Tanematsu enquired what effect the construction of the harbour of Osaka would have upon Kobe; what relation it would bear to military affairs, and how the land reclaimed in the process of digging the harbour would be dealt with.

Mr. Furuchi replied that the construction of the harbour would have no consequences whatever for Kobe. Neither could it contribute to the decline of the latter's commerce or industry.

Mr. Fujita moved that a secret session be held as he had to present some questions on military affairs. He was called to order by the President, who ruled that the necessity for secrecy must be ascertained before voting for such a conference.

Mr. Kodama, Government Delegate, explained that Japan being destitute of a suitable port for military purposes, Ujina was regarded as the best available for the present, on account of its proximity to the town of Hiroshima, where barracks might be established, and whence boats could communicate with vessels in whatever direction the wind blew. But the harbour being situated very far to the south, overland transport thither could be effected only by the Sanyo railway. In the case of Osaka, however, far greater facilities could be attained. The city being much larger than Hiroshima, there was correspondingly greater space for the establishment of barracks, and transport by land could be effected by several railways. Even docks had been built there, and the fact that the place was located in the centre of the country constituted an additional superiority from a strategical point of view. The War Department had therefore advocated the scheme of building a harbour at that place, and had expressed a wish to be able to anchor vessels of 12,000 tons close to the shore. But as financial considerations did not allow such a scheme to be carried into operation, the programme had been reduced to harbouring vessels of 6,000 tons only.

Mr. Fujita enquired how many regiments could be sent out of the harbour to the transports.

Mr. Kodama, Government Delegate, said that a vessel of 6,000 tons, being capable of containing half a corps d'armée, one corps could be embarked in two divisions, and that it would take eighteen days by the present railway to bring to Osaka all the corps stationed eastward of that city.

A few other questions put by Mr. Obata were all answered by the Delegate.

Mr. Hayakawa, on behalf of the minority of the Committee, stated that the Bill had been adopted by twenty-three votes against fourteen, and that, although the minority did not entertain views entirely contrary to those of the majority, they had suggested the necessity of avoiding all enormous expenses during these eventful years. He feared that Osaka and Kobe being so closely connected as to deserve the name of brothers or sisters, the construction of a harbour in the former city would inevitably tend to the decline of the latter. These points had to be fully investigated.

Mr. Yumoto remarked that the Government had not made sufficient efforts to investigate

the Bill, or formed a definite policy for the construction of the harbour, and that such an enterprise as harbour building ought not to be undertaken for the present, inasmuch as the necessity of increasing the national armaments and the disorder of the finances did not justify such large expenditures.

Mr. Nakano strongly opposed that view, and maintained that the enterprises to which Japan ought to direct her most strenuous efforts at present were no other than the construction or repair of harbours. Among State undertakings, inland enterprises had made considerable progress and attained fair development, but why were the most indispensable affairs neglected in a country surrounded by seas on all sides? The cause might be attributed to the difficulty of the enterprise itself or of its investigation. Yet nothing could be so important for the present as to construct a harbour in Osaka. The people of that city having fortunately volunteered to bear a large amount of the expenses for the construction of the port, it would be the duty of State to afford suitable aid to such a worthy enterprise. Osaka being the centre of the country's commerce, any imperfection in its harbour and consequent inconvenience of transportation must not only entail serious losses upon merchants, but also be a source of disadvantage to the nation at large. Critics of the Osaka harbour scheme were not absolutely opposed to making a port there, but differed as to the means to be employed for the purpose.

The problem being of the greatest importance, the President announced that it would be decided by closed ballot. The result was as follows:—

For the Bill	172
Against	73

The Bill was passed.

Referring to the fifth Bill, Mr. Tanabe reported that it had been rejected by the Committee.

The sixth Bill, viz., the Bill concerning the inspection of stud horses, was carried to its Second Reading as sent up from the House of Peers.

Mr. Oshima enquired whether owners of horses in remote parts of the country would not suffer by the reduction in the number of sires owing to the restrictions imposed by the Law.

Mr. Fujita, Government Delegate, replied that no such inconvenience would occur, as the restrictions were to be adopted to local conditions, the Law aiming only at prohibiting bad horses of defective quality.

The 2nd and 3rd Readings being dispensed with, the Bill was passed.

Mr. Terahara, Government Delegate, explained, with reference to the seventh Bill, that it was intended to collect in the main prison all serious offenders, and to rescind the first Article of the Prison Regulations now in force, by which culprits of all descriptions could be kept within the precincts of the same prison, without regard to the nature of their offences.

Questions were put by Mr. Kogure and two other members as to the expenses to be defrayed, and the Bill was submitted to a Special Committee of nine, nominated by the President.

The eighth Bill was similarly treated without discussion.

With regard to the Bill standing ninth on the Order, Mr. Konishi reported that the Committee recommended it with certain amendments. When carried to its Second Reading, Mr. Kusakari and Mr. Hirada proposed a few revisions, but it was passed by the majority in its original form.

At this stage the House was counted out; and rose at 5.45 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.15 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Supplementary General Budget No. 1 of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of Meiji.
- 2.—Supplementary Special Accounts Budget No. 1 of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of Meiji.
- 3.—Bill relating to Forests.
- 4.—Bill relating to the restoration to Private Individuals of State Lands, Forests, and Fields.

- 5—Bill relating to the collection of National Taxes.
- 6—Bill relating to Amendment of the Law for preventing Collisions at Sea.
- 7—Bill relating to the Prevention of Epidemics.
- 8—Representation relating to the Compilation of School Text books at the National Expense.
- 9—Petition for rescinding the Special Local Government System for Cities.
- 10—Petition for the Restoration of Pensions, &c.
- 11—Petition for opening Special Ports for Export and Import.
- 12—Petition for employing Moji and Shimonoseki as Special Ports for Export and Import, outside the category of Open Ports.

Viscount Tani, in the capacity of Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported that the Budget standing first on the order was the result of decisions previously adopted by the Diet with regard to an increase of funds for the Osaka Arsenal and the Senju Cloth Factory, and that it had been passed by the Committee unanimously.

This Budget, as well as the second on the Order, were passed by the House.

Viscount Soga moved that the Order of the Day be changed in order that the Bill relating to Corporations of Dealers in Staple Articles of Export be discussed.

The motion having been approved by the House, the Viscount stated that the Bill having been investigated from the morning to the evening of one day, had been adopted by the Committee with some amendments. Among articles of export, those regarded by the Government as the most important were fifty-five or fifty-six in number, and the shipments of each amounted to over 100,000 *yen* in value every year. The presentation of this important Bill to the House had originated in the Government's earnest desire to correct defects of production and manufacture which had led to loss of credit abroad and to diminution of demand. The Committee had made a slight amendment in the part of Article VIII. where officials were mentioned, and had cancelled the penal provisions of Article XVII., on the ground that Article X. would suffice for purposes of punishment. The "District Court of Law" in Article VI. had been changed to Local Court. The Government had consented to these alterations.

Mr. Obata declared himself absolutely opposed to the Bill. The problem of imposing restrictions upon the commercial or industrial freedom of individuals was of the gravest character, yet no enquiries had been addressed on the subject of this Bill to the High Council existing for precisely such purposes. The Bill was intended to bring about uniformity of quality in articles of export, but its drafters failed to take cognisance of the great abuses that might result from such legislation. It was virtually destined to obstruct the progress or development of inventions, and to present an effective obstacle to persons contemplating special enterprises.

Mr. Mayeda asserted that the statements just made by Mr. Obata were simply the outcome of his own views, or the result of vague confidence reposed by him in the allegations of persons having no connection whatever with commerce and industry. The plan now before the House embodied the long cherished desire of the practical community. The industries of Sakai range, porcelains, lacquer work, and textile fabrics had all had to be promoted under the auspices of Government. The opposition to the Bill had been inspired by prejudices against the union of great commercial and industrial enterprises with smaller ones. Should the proposal be considered as improper, what better measure could be found to replace it?

The Bill was carried to its Second Reading. Articles from I. to VII. and from IX. to XVI. were passed in their original form. Article VIII. was amended.

Mr. Namura insisted upon the necessity of leaving the law-court as originally indicated instead of changing it to "Local Court."

Articles XVII. and XIX. were passed as amended by Mr. Namura.

The rest of the Bill was passed as amended by the Committee.

The third and fourth Bills were submitted to a Special Committee without discussion.

At this stage the President announced that the Order of the Day would be changed for the

discussion of the General Tariff Bill, which contained numerous articles and for which the greatest promptitude was required.

Count Matsukata, Minister of Finance, stated that the Bill had a most important relation to the economy of the State. It had been drafted with the utmost discretion and due reference to the actual conditions of commerce. The rates of duties were heavy in the case of luxuries, and light in the case of articles of daily necessity. The tariff in general having been compiled in accordance with the progressive features of the time, in order that the revenue might be increased and industrial enterprises promoted, unanimous approval should be given to it. The Tariff had to be promulgated before the enforcement of the revised treaties; and being very bulky it must be investigated by the House with the greatest possible promptitude.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

The fifth Bill was similarly treated without deliberation.

Referring to the Bill standing sixth on the Order, Mr. Mitsukuri, Chairman of Committee, stated that the various nations of Europe had already consented to the revisions made by England and America in the Law for preventing Collisions at Sea; and that the Bill, an exact translation from the English, had been passed by the Committee. The Bill was to be enforced from July of this year.

It was passed by the House without dissent.

The reading of the seventh Bill on the Order was postponed.

Mr. Kogure, speaking on the Representation standing eighth on the Order, remarked that although the school text-books now in use had been examined by the Educational Department, yet many of them were found to contain errors.

Questioned by Mr. Honso as to where such errors could be found, Mr. Kogure pointed them out clearly.

The Representation was passed by the House.

Viscount Tani opposed the Petition for opening Shimonoseki and Moji. He urged that the military importance of the places rendered such procedure unwise.

Mr. Yasuba declared that matters of industry and commerce ought also to be taken into consideration, without undue partiality for questions of military importance.

The President announced that the debate would be adjourned, and the House rose at 3.05 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.40 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Bill relating to enterprises of a Public Corporation, for which aid may be obtained from the Treasury.
- 2—Bill relating to the Prevention of Sandalips.
- 3—Bill for encouraging Deep Sea Fishing.
- 4—Railway Construction Law Amendment Bill.
- 5—Bill for the Control of Fertilizers.
- 6—Bill for rescinding certain provisions in the Regulations for the enforcement of the Code of Civil Procedure, as contained in Law No. 50 of the 23rd year of Meiji.

Proceedings commenced with a report by Mr. Taketomi, who, reporting the result of the Conference of the Houses on the Budget, stated that the Managers of the Lower House had urged the acceptance of the Budget as passed by the latter, and the Managers of the Upper House had similarly insisted on its amendments. Finally, slight concessions having been made on both sides, a satisfactory result was arrived at. The item concerning the receipts from forests under the superintendence of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, was restored, and all the other amendments of the Upper House were rejected. The results of the Conference so concluded admitted no further change, the only course being to approve, or not.

A motion was then made that the Order of the Day be altered so that the revised Budget might be taken. Mr. Nakamura Yaroku urged the Government that in order to avoid the numerous offences connected with forests, measures should be taken to introduce drastic reforms in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The Budget was then passed.

Mr. Motoda asked for a reply to a question he

had put some days previously with reference to the German-Japanese Treaty. He also moved that by changing the Order of the Day the Formosan Budget should be discussed.

The Budget was passed as revised by the Committee.

The first Bill on the Order was passed without discussion.

With reference to the second Bill on the Order, Mr. Orita censured the Government for presenting such a Bill, which contained fifty Articles, in the closing days of the session.

The Bill was carried to its Second Reading.

Mr. Komuro considered that the craftiness of the Government had been too serious to be overlooked. It had poured out Bills like showers towards the end of the session.

Mr. Hayakawa, in the capacity of Chairman of Committee, reported that the Bill standing third on the Order had been adopted by the Committee unanimously.

Mr. Taguchi asserted that the proposal subsidies would be injurious to fishermen. Although the Bill was intended to assist Japanese to compete with foreign fishers, it must be confessed that the proposal only indicated the ignorance of the responsible authorities of the actual circumstances of the case. The foreigners that carried on fishing every year in the American or Southern Ocean, or in the Sea of Kinkwasan, near Ogasawara Island, had acquired enormous profits, and had never depended upon paltry sums of subsidy. That the Japanese fishers who were longing for a subsidy could in no way attain their original object of deep-sea fishing, was proved by the fact that the aid given by the Imperial Marine Products Association had already been a failure. The fishers referred to might have been delicate gentlemen notorious in the Shimbashi quarters for their stories of love. Bold and adventurous seafarers who had failed to learn even the simplest form of letters, could never have persuaded themselves to apply to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for a subsidy of some five or six hundred *yen* for each vessel in their possession. The programme would be detrimental to legitimate fishermen.

The Bill was carried to its Second Reading, and passed.

The Bill standing fourth on the Order having already been reported on by Mr. Mochizuki, Chairman of Committee, Mr. Mori enquired the reason for relinquishing the construction of a railway between Kotohira in Sanuki and Ikeda in Awa.

The Government Delegate replied that it was a matter of expense.

Mr. Ayai remarked that although the railway contemplated by the Bill had been planned nominally in connection with national defence, yet in fixing Tokushima, in Awa, as the starting point, and extending the line to Yawatahama, the scheme was not only strategically bad, but also financially unwise. Last year, Mr. Kodama, Government Delegate, declared that Marugame, in Sanuki, was to be the starting-point; this year it was changed to Tokushima by the Committee. Surely some occult reason must have swayed the members of the Committee. The question of railways had a close connexion with the permanent solidity of the country in respect of coast defence and national finances. The fullest consideration as well as the most minute investigation were absolutely indispensable. The speaker then moved that the following lines be omitted from the programme and that the discussion of the Bill be postponed until next session:—A railway between Tokushima in Kochi prefecture, and Yawatahama, in Sanuki, *via* Kochi and Matsuyama; a branch to Susaki, Kochi, and a line connecting it with Takamatsu.

The Bill was passed in its original form, with some amendments by the Committee.

Referring to the fifth Bill on the Order, Mr. Kusakari opposed it on the ground that the State ought not to interfere with such things as fertilizers by legal enactments. He was contradicted by Mr. Fukuda, who said that even

America and England had established laws for that purpose.

The Bill was rejected.

The House rose at 4.30 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 22ND.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.20 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Report of the Chairman of the Petitions Committee.
- 2.—Bill for making payments from the Reserve Fund for the 28th year of *Meiji*.
- 3.—Bill for making payments over and above the Budgetary Items, from the Surplus Revenue for the 28th year of *Meiji*.
- 4.—Bill providing for payments from the Reserve Fund included in Special Accounts for the 28th year of *Meiji*.
- 5.—Bill providing for payments over and above the Budgetary Items, by appropriations of Revenue and of Funds included in Special Accounts for the 28th year of *Meiji*.
- 6.—Bill relating to the prevention of Epidemics.
- 7.—Bill for making payments in arrear on account of the Naval Department, for the 29th year of *Meiji*.
- 8.—Bill for improving the Divisions of Lands.
- 9.—Bonded-warehouse Bill.
- 10.—Customs Tariff Bill.
- 11.—Bill relating to Amendment of Regulations for granting lands to Colonial Troops.
- 12.—Bill for amending Law No. 6. of the 28th year of *Meiji*.
- 13.—Bill for encouraging Deep-Sea Fishing.
- 14.—Bill for dealing with Family and Reward Pensions.
- 15.—Bill relating to Pension Bonds Loans.

Mr. Umayabara, Chairman of the Petitions Committee, reported that the number of petitions received by the Committee since the 1st of March had reached 295. Of those mentioned in the fourth list, eighteen had to be submitted to the House for discussion. In the fifth list, 15; in the sixth list, 16; others had been rejected as unworthy of consideration, and the rest were in course of investigation.

Prince Tokugawa, Chairman of Special Committee, reported that the Committee had decided to recommend the financial measures from the second to the fifth on the Order.

With reference to Article XXVI., of the sixth Bill on the Order, Mr. Sakatani, Government Delegate, insisted upon the necessity of maintaining the phrase "one-sixth of the expenses to be borne by the Treasury," which had been changed by the Committee to "one-third." The Department of Finance had originally refused to defray expenses connected with the prevention of epidemics, on the ground that such outlays ought to be borne exclusively by the localities where the diseases prevailed. Not without great difficulty had the Department been persuaded to defray one-sixth of the expenditures. To change that amount to one-third would cause much confusion of accounts. The Constitution entrusted the duty of compiling the Budget to the Government, and the Houses had no authority to insert new items.

In opposition to these remarks, Mr. Kubota stated that although the right of compiling the Budget rested with the Government, yet the Houses were not precluded from discussing the items, or enacting whatever laws might be needed in connection with them.

A desultory but somewhat acrimonious debate ensued, several members traversing the principle laid down by the Government Delegate, and some urging that the Government's method of discharging its financial duty could not be called very successful in view of the numerous supplementary Budgets that had to be presented.

Mr. Miura deemed it useless to engage in a wordy and fruitless contention about a paltry matter such as a difference of one-sixth. At the same time he suggested that the Delegate should withdraw all expressions calculated to impair the dignity of the House, or to imply that the members laboured under a misapprehension as to the proper interpretation of the Constitution.

Mr. Sakatani, Government Delegate, declared that he had never intended to suggest any misapprehension on the part of the members.

Mr. Miura insisted that the Delegate withdraw the reference made by him to the Constitution.

The Delegate readily consented to this.

When the Bill was about to be carried to its Third Reading, Mr. Obata moved that its discussion be adjourned until next session. If the expenses estimated in the Bill were not to be defrayed by the Government the decision of the House must have no practical result, and the provisions for preventing the spread of contagious diseases would be ineffective.

The Bill was passed with slight verbal amendments.

Mr. Kawakami, Government Delegate, explained that the expenses embodied in the seventh Bill referred to donations which ought to have been distributed during last year. While in transit to Formosa, together with decorations and various documents, they had been lost through dishonesty on the part of a native coolie.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

The eighth Bill on the Order, as expounded by the Government Delegate, was intended to effect alterations of dykes in rice fields, with the object of correcting sinuosities that had proved very inconvenient to the farmers.

The Bill was handed to a Committee.

Viscount Nabeshima, Chairman of Committee, reported that the Committee had decided to recommend the ninth Bill with only slight verbal alterations, its necessity for commercial development being unquestionable.

The Bill was passed as amended.

The Customs Tariff Bill was also passed without dissent. The eleventh and twelfth Bills were similarly dealt with, the only amendment made in the twelfth Bill being that no buildings or horses granted for the use of colonial troops should be allowed to be transferred, mortgaged, or distrained for debt.

Mr. Fujita, Government Delegate, referring to the thirteenth Bill, said that, apart from coast-wise fishing, deep-sea fishing ought to be earnestly promoted, with a view not merely to the development of industry, but also to fostering the seafaring spirit that was absolutely indispensable for naval purposes.

Mr. Isobe enquired about the limits attaching to the expression "distant sea," and was answered that the words were used simply in contradistinction to coast wise operations. Their limits could not be assigned.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee.

Marquis Kuroda Nagashige, reported that the 14th Bill as well as the Bill for adjusting the Pension Loans had been adopted by the Committee. These Bills were intended to correct bungling committed by the responsible authorities on the occasion of the abolition of the clan system, in dealing with hereditary pensions. The misery now suffered by a certain class of *shisoku* in consequence of these mistakes was so serious as to require immediate redress.

Count Matsukata, Minister of Finance, remarked that the Government had never assumed an attitude of opposition to the Bills in question, but that the necessary investigations not having yet been completed, approval could not be immediately given.

Baron Ozaki asked how the Government would proceed in case redress was considered indispensable.

To this question the Count replied that legislative or administrative measures would be taken as the case might require.

Baron Yasuba said that, despite the statements of the Minister of Finance, some of the *shisoku* had failed to receive their dues solely through official bungling, while others, by mere luck, had obtained disproportionate amounts of pension. No time should be lost in remedying the injustice.

Viscount Tani stated that the late Prince Iwakura had already directed his efforts towards redressing the wrongs of the indigent *shisoku*, but the Government was embarrassed, in the majority of cases, by want of evidence as to the exact facts of their misfortune.

The Bill was carried to its Second and Third Readings and passed.

The last Bill on the Order was laid aside, Viscount Tani having pointed out that it must

be replaced by a Government estimate based on the 14th Bill.

The House rose at 4.20 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23RD.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.25 a.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1.—Coinage Bill, and four correlated measures.
- 2.—Forest Law Bill.
- 3.—Bill relating to Liabilities devolving upon the Treasury in excess of the Estimates.
- 4.—Bill relating to the Prevention of Sandalips.
- 5.—Bill relating to the Collection of National Taxes.
- 6.—Bill with regard to Taxes in the Localities devastated by the late Earthquake.
- 7.—Railway Construction Law Amendment Bill.
- 8.—Bill for rescinding certain provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure.
- 9.—Bill for altering the Regulations for the Construction of Private Railways.
- 10.—Bill for amending Law No. 4 of the 28th year of *Meiji*.
- 11.—Bill with regard to Taxes in Localities visited by the late inundations.

Marquis Kuroda Nagashige, Chairman of Special Committee, reported that although the importance of the coinage problem dictated the utmost deliberation and care, yet, as the session was drawing to a close, the Committee had decided to recommend the Bill for immediate adoption. It seemed essential to adopt the standard least liable to fluctuations. The so-called bimetalism might be a suitable system, but could not be safely followed without international agreement. Japan could hardly expect to successfully adopt that system by her own unaided strength. The only alternative for her was to choose between gold and silver monometallism. Silver, however, being liable to serious fluctuations, the various nations of the world had already shown a tendency to make gold their unit of value. The same considerations applied to Japan's case. Her commercial interests would be better promoted by adopting gold monometallism. Trade would certainly be the gainer. The risks hitherto incurred by using silver had sensibly injured commerce. The foreign trade of the country could not be placed on a firm basis except under the gold standard. Further depreciation of silver might produce more or less inconvenience in transactions with China; but Japan's foreign commerce being carried on chiefly with gold-using countries, she ought to consider the large side of the question rather than the small. Some writers had ascribed the development of her industry and commerce to the depreciation of silver and the consequent appreciation of commodities. But depreciation had now reached its climax, and the former profits could no longer be hoped for. The issue of the late war had brought a large indemnity in gold, and Japan could expect no better opportunity for the adoption of the gold standard.

Mr. Obata saw that the tide had set entirely in the direction of gold, yet he ventured to raise his voice in opposition. Alluding to the proceedings of the Coinage Investigation Committee, Count Matsukata, Minister President of State, had alleged that the majority of the Committee had approved the gold monometallic system. Yet the fact was the majority had been in favour of the silver standard, if those advocating bimetalism were included. Some economists attributed the rise in the prices of commodities, especially rice, to the depreciation of silver, but that was not actually the case. The late inundations had been the chief factor in enhancing the prices of commodities, whereas the appreciation of public loan bonds had been caused by the increased volume of currency resulting from an over-issue of convertible notes by the Department of Finance. Again, the unfavourable results of the country's commerce with America last year could not be ascribed solely to the depreciation of silver, but must be attributed to the fact of the latter country's being in a state of vacillation as to the adoption of gold or silver monometallism. It was doubtless necessary that the standard of value should be as secure as possible against fluctuations. But it was not plain that the enhancement of the prices of commodities had

really been owing to depreciation of silver or appreciation of gold. For his own part, he considered that the yellow metal had suffered greater fluctuations than the white. This alteration of the monetary system might prove to be but a blind submission to the general trend of foreign public opinion. Abject poverty in Europe and America appealed to Government to relieve its misery and distress, but the poor in Japan had never clamoured for any revision of the coinage system. Asiatic trade must suffer by the change. Two-tenths of Japanese commerce would fall into the hands of foreigners. Competition with China in the markets of Europe and America would surely be disadvantageous to Japan hereafter. The proper period for revising the coinage system had not yet come, and preparations ought to be made now, deferring the actual change at some future date.

Count Matsukata addressed the House as follows:—

The Coinage Bill now under discussion having frequently been explained and commented on by me in the House, I imagine that you have all become perfectly familiar with its provisions. Nevertheless, I have to notice some points on which I differ widely from Mr. Obata. He has asserted that the cause of the rise in the price of rice does not lie in the depreciation of silver, but is to be traced to recent natural calamities, and also to the war with China. That may have been the case. But when did the price of rice begin to rise? No commercial commodity is independent of the depreciation of silver. The fact that prices rose in India and Austria in the year immediately following the revision of their coinage systems corroborates the assertion that silver had lost some of its purchasing power.

It is quite natural that rice which formerly cost five *yen* should rise to ten *yen* as soon as silver fell to half its former gold price. Thus the enhancement in the price of rice is in no way attributable to natural calamities. In years of scarcity, Japan can import grain from foreign countries to preserve the average price of rice. The grain imported in the 22nd and 23rd years of *Meiji* represented a value of 14,000,000 *yen*, and the price of rice was thus maintained at its ordinary level. I may illustrate the fact by one more example. Suppose a deposit of a hundred *yen* was made in a foreign country about twenty-six years ago. The silver thus deposited would now be worth only one-half of its then gold value. On the other hand, prices in Japan have risen steadily with the depreciation of silver, until the climax seems to have now been reached. A French economist, in a work published in the 26th year of *Meiji*, expressed profound apprehension with regard to the future augmentation in the prices of commodities consequent upon the depreciation of silver. I hope you will deeply consider whether an increase in the price of commodities is really beneficial to trade or not. Mr. Obata further remarked that the labourers of Europe and America have suffered considerably from gold monometallism, but it is probable that he derived that view from the writings of Mr. Cox, an Englishman now in the service of the Government, who holds that the distress among the labouring classes of England is chiefly due to the gold system adopted in that country. Yet facts have shown the ability of English labourers to make large savings from what they earn. Now is not the time for argument, but for practical investigation.

The general tendency of the world has long been towards gold monometallism. We are not required, of course, to blindly follow that tendency. But the principles of demand and supply now operating in the world have already settled the silver question. If we suffer ourselves to remain quietly in our present condition, the country will probably have to encounter serious troubles to remedy which will be out of our power. I request you to approve the Bill in the interests of the country.

Baron Ozaki wanted to know whether the one-*yen* silver coins were to continue in circulation subsequently to the enforcement of the new system, or whether a limit would be fixed. Another comment was to be made. When the country first established its monetary standard, in the beginning of the *Meiji* era, the gold monometallic system had been adopted. But later on, that system had changed automatically to silver. There had been a time when the Baron himself received his salary in gold. The gold system now adopted might again revert to silver in the course of years as had been the

case with the present system. An explanation of this point would be welcome.

In reply to this question, Count Matsukata stated that although he had already replied to the first query on a previous day, he was very willing to explain whatever might be asked of him. In the first place, there seemed to be no grounds for apprehension in connexion with the one-*yen* pieces, to whatever extent silver might depreciate. It was true that a large quantity of Japanese one-*yen* coins had left the country, but investigations showed that these coins were not circulating in Hongkong to a greater amount than 500,000 *yen*, or in Singapore to a greater amount than 8 millions. These coins did not circulate in the interior of China. So soon as they passed into the hands of the Chinese, they were taken into the exchange shops and there disfigured with a stamp. Therefore, the amount of silver not disfigured would not exceed ten million *yen*. These statements were based on the latest information. Baron Ozaki doubtless knew that the country was swamped with Daijokwan notes in the beginning of the *Meiji* era, and an exodus of gold to foreign countries had been the inevitable result, in accordance with the fundamental laws of political economy. To repeat the experiences of the opening years of the *Meiji* era would be unworthy of the present state of civilization.

Viscount Tani said that the problem now before the House had been upon the *tapu* since the 26th year of *Meiji*, and that the Ministry of that time had appointed a Commission for the investigation of the Coinage system. The views of practical men and financiers had been invited, but an opportunity had not been found for enforcing the change recommended by them. The time had at last arrived for the adoption of the gold system. The indemnity still remained unspent, and this opportunity was not to be lost. Foreign trade, in particular, could only be developed by the use of the monetary standard common to all nations. Competition without recourse to such steps would place the country at a disadvantage. To make preparations for future success in competition by adopting the gold standard was absolutely indispensable. It might be argued that fluctuation in the market prices of commodities would be inevitable under either gold or silver monometallism. But the former metal was less liable to changes than the latter. Gold monometallism was not altogether free from sources of anxiety, but its defects were apparently less serious than those connected with any other system.

The Bill was carried to its Second and Third Readings and passed by a large majority.

Marquis Kuroda proposed that the correlated Bills be taken together for debate, as they were closely connected with the first. All these Bills were passed by the House in their original form.

Referring to the second Bill on the Order, Viscount Soga, in the capacity of Chairman of Special Committee, stated that, while everything else has made progress since the Restoration, the administration of forest affairs had remained in a most unsatisfactory state. To that fact might be attributed the late inundations, variable weather, and other troubles. The enactment of proper laws for the control of forests was absolutely essential.

The Bill was passed with slight verbal alterations.

At this stage Viscount Tani moved that the Order of the Day be changed, for the purpose of discussing the Bill relating to Liabilities devolving upon the Treasury. The object of the Bill was to revise the amount of subsidy paid by the Government to the Japan Railway Company. The Lower House had reduced the amount to 1,300,000 *yen*, but a contract having been duly made at the outset between the Government and the Company, this alteration by the Lower House, if not complied with by the Company, could only have the effect of discrediting the Diet. The Committee had therefore rejected the revision and recommended that the Bill be passed in its original form.

The Bill was passed and returned to the Lower House.

Mr. Murata asked what outlay would be incurred in connection with the fourth Bill on the Order.

Mr. Furuichi, Government Delegate, replied that the expenses allotted for the prevention of sandalips in each city and prefecture amounted to 40,000 *yen* for the 27th year of *Meiji* and to 60,000 *yen* for the 28th year. The enforcement of the new system, however, would increase the amount.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee, nominated by the President.

The 6th and 7th Bills were passed, but the 8th was handed to a Committee.

The 9th Bill also was passed.

Viscount Soga opposed the 10th Bill on the ground that if transactions in shares one-fourth of the face value of which had not been paid up, were declared invalid, the business of commercial and industrial companies might be injuriously impeded.

The Bill was rejected.

Viscount Yuri, Chairman of Committee, reported in favour of the 11th Bill.

Baron Tajiri, Government Delegate, said that the Government had extended the limits of the Relief Fund, and adopted various measures of relief in the localities devastated by the late inundations. Should this Bill be passed, the Government would have to extend fresh relief to those who had already been succoured. Japan was exposed to a peculiar wind known as the monsoon, in consequence of her geographical position, during three months from July to September. It blew chiefly from the direction of the Philippines between Shikoku and Kiu-shiu. Special reductions of the Land Tax were therefore made in the case of these territories. No further bounty could be granted. The remission of tax contemplated by the Bill would virtually exempt all riverine districts from paying the regular rate of tax, and serious inconvenience would result in the administration of local affairs for Towns and Districts.

Mr. Megata, Government Delegate, contended that the Land Tax ought not to be increased or decreased according to years of plenty or of scarcity. As no previous allowance could have been made for natural calamities, such as earthquakes, special measures might fairly be adopted; but in the case of inundations, due reductions had been made in view of their occurrence, and any further remission of tax could not be justified. Speaking generally, to remit taxes in the case of a failure of crops, even though the land had not been laid waste, was unpracticable. The taxation of land ought to be an unchanging affair. Variations merely for the sake of inundations could hardly fail to create serious abuses.

Mr. Tomita contended that the terms "abundance or scarcity of crops," occurring in the Land Tax Regulations, might be construed to refer to the nature of the harvest, and to point to a remission of taxes in case of death caused by inundations. Such remission would certainly create a deficiency in the Government's revenue, but what would happen if the sufferers from the late disaster had no money to pay the tax?

The discussion of the Bill was adjourned till the following day, and the House rose at 4.45 p.m.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Kobe had a very joyous celebration of the Kaiser Wilhelm's centenary.

M. Ulysse Pila recently lectured on the economical development of China and Japan before the Geographical Society of Lyons.

Mr. Justice Mowat and Mrs. Mowat returned from Shanghai and the South by the *Empress of Japan* on Thursday afternoon. We are glad to learn that his Honour is almost restored to health again.

Owing to the pressure of "mail-night," only eight members of the Yokohama Chess Club were present at the extraordinary general meeting on Thursday and the discussion was consequently postponed for a week.

About 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a block

of four houses at Kusunokicho, Kobe, near the Nanko temple, which were under repair, suddenly collapsed. A woman, says the *Chronicle*, was killed on the spot and two men injured.

Captain Yui, of the Japanese Army, has been attached to the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot for six months.

Owing to stress weather the *Tenku Maru*, of the Asano Kerosene Company, had to jettison 150 cases of kerosene—out of a cargo of 400 cases—when off Haneda on Tuesday. Seventy of these cases have since floated ashore.

According to the New York papers, Mr. E. T. Mason, of New York, and Mr. Frank Coombs, of California, are the only two prominent names mentioned for the post of U.S. Minister to the Court of Japan. Mr. Coombs has been accredited to Japan before.

About half-past 9 o'clock on Tuesday night fire broke out at the village of Tsurumi, in Kanagawa Ken. Fanned by a strong northerly wind the flames spread rapidly, and twelve houses were soon destroyed. Incendiarism is said to have been the cause of the conflagration.

On Monday morning while torpedo-boat No. 1 and four others were manœuvring between Uruga and Yokosuka, a Japanese junk, known as a *godairiki*, with two *sendo*, collided with torpedo-boat No. 2 and sank immediately. One *sendo* was saved, the other is still missing.

The *Yushin Nippo* states that the Kobe Waterworks Loan has so far proved a success. The amount applied for up to the 19th inst. was 315,650 *yen*, and applications were being received continually. Applications, it is said, have been received from several foreign residents at Kobe, and foreigners at Yokohama have applied for application forms.

In connection with the celebrations to mark the completion of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign, it has been arranged, says a London telegram appearing in Australian papers, that a service of thanksgiving shall be held on the 22nd June in the open air on the western steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, so as to avoid the necessity for her Majesty leaving her carriage. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) will deliver an address on the occasion.

"Betay" was given at the Gymnasium, Kobe, on Friday evening. The *Kobe Chronicle* says that "the ladies and gentlemen who represented Mr. Burnand's exceedingly amusing farce are to be highly congratulated upon the success of their efforts. The piece went briskly, with its full share of vivacity, and without a noticeable hitch. It is an extravagantly funny piece, and 'the night was filled with laughter,' which at times many found difficult to restrain."

The British Community of Yokohama has decided to celebrate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee with an out-door fête, something on the lines of the Jubilee celebration of 1887; and to open a list to raise funds for the rebuilding of Christ Church. We regret that exigencies of space prevent us from giving a fuller report of the very interesting proceedings, and more especially Mr. Fraser's eloquent contribution to a most harmonious meeting.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the President McKinley's Cabinet is composed as follows:—

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

Postmaster-General—James A. Gary, of Maryland.

Attorney-General—Joseph McKenna, of California.

Vernacular newspapers say that the editor-in-chief of the *Yiyu Shimbum* has been arrested in connection with the Niigata-text-book scandal. This affair is somewhat obscure. The story hitherto current is that some of the prin-

cipal book-stores of Tokyo, as the Kinko-do, the Kokkwo-sha, and so forth, being keen competitors for the business of supplying textbooks to the Niigata schools, resorted to improper methods of persuading the Text-book Investigation Committee of that prefecture to entertain their proposals. The Committee fell a victim to these wiles, and in the sequel three of its members, as well as the local agents of the Tokyo book-stores, were arrested. The matter having been brought before the Tokyo Local Court, the Judges ordered the apprehension of Messrs. Hara Ryosaburo, Sakakami Hanahichi, and Kobayashi Yoshinori, and search of their houses is said to have revealed incriminatory documents. Apparently, Mr. Kamibayashi, of the *Yiyu Shimbum*, is similarly implicated.

A dreadful mining disaster has happened at Zacatecas, Mexico. A fire broke out in the Zanamor mine, the property of the Zombrerete Company, and the flames communicated to the San Francisco mine. The principal shaft in the former is 3,300 feet deep, and a rescuing party, consisting principally of Cornish miners, went down to the bottom, but were nearly suffocated by smoke. Ten bodies were recovered by them, however, all showing signs of asphyxiation, and there is no longer any doubt that 170 miners perished. Zacatecas, of which the City of Zacatecas is the capital, is the great silver-producing State of Mexico. It is estimated that in the last three centuries its many mines, which were first exploited by the Spaniards in 1540, but which had previously been worked in a rude way by the Indians, have yielded over a thousand million of dollars. In the mines clustered around the City of Zacatecas, about 15,000 men are employed. The surrounding hills are supposed to be full of silver. The City of Zacatecas is situated in a deep ravine 440 miles northwest of the City of Mexico.

Captain Curnow, of the N.Y.K. *Idsumi Maru*, has been fined \$400—in default three months' imprisonment,—for refusing to go into quarantine when ordered to do so by the Hongkong Port Medical Officer on the 20th January. A case of small-pox was discovered on board the *Idsumi* when she entered Hongkong harbour, and the patient was removed to Hospital. The ship was then ordered into quarantine. The order was not obeyed and the ship went away. For the defence Mr. Looker said the captain was under the impression that the patient having been removed, there was no necessity for the ship to go into quarantine, and that it would be for the authorities at the next port he touched at to decide whether or not quarantine should be imposed. If he had been told that the law compelled him to go into quarantine, he would have obeyed the law. He carried mails for the Japanese Government and was liable to a heavy penalty if he failed to keep the scheduled time. His Worship, in giving judgment, said he could not conceive of a more gross violation of the quarantine law.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight will be the third centenary of Hideyoshi, the *Taiko*, who probably deserves to be ranked as the greatest soldier and statesman that Japan ever possessed. Seven years ago, an association called the Hokoku-kai was organized, for the purpose of keeping green in the minds of his countrymen the memory of the hero. Naturally the members are desirous of celebrating 1898 in some worthy manner. Their idea is to erect a *gorin-no-to*, 15 feet high, at Amida-ga-mine, in Kyoto. A sum of 150,000 *yen* is said to be required for the purpose, and 40,000 was subscribed by various noblemen some time ago. It is expected that the remainder will be raised without difficulty. Why such a large amount should be needed, we do not know. A *gorin-no-to* is simply a five storied pagoda of stone, each storey more or less elaborately sculptured. It has never been our good fortune to see an edifice of the kind that suggested an expenditure of even one-tenth of a hundred and fifty thousand *yen*. But, perhaps, if the finest white marble were used and the most ornate chiselling employed, the latter sum could be spent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR.—Much as I would have liked, I was unable to attend the meeting of British residents held at the Consulate yesterday afternoon. To a business man 3 p.m. was a most inconvenient hour, and my regret at being unable to attend the meeting owing to pressing business engagements, is the more keen, as those present apparently split on the very rock it was most advisable to avoid. I hold and urge that all Britishers wish in some way or other to show their loyalty to our Queen and Empress, and to do so in a manner in which all may join irrespective of sect or rank. This cannot be done if the Church restoration scheme is dragged into it.

Let the Jubilee celebration be a distinct matter and the Church restoration another. In no way should we mix them up. I urge this the more as I look on the Jubilee celebration as a British affair, whilst the restoration of Christ Church is a Yokohama Episcopalian matter pure and simple. There are many amongst the Church's members of other than British nationality, and they will, I am sure, bear their share in rebuilding when asked for subscriptions, altogether apart from the celebration, or commemoration, of the record reign.

Yours truly, AN OLD RESIDENT.

Yokohama, March 23rd, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Like your correspondent "An Old Resident," I was unable to attend the meeting on Monday owing to the inconvenient time fixed upon, and adhered to, in spite of numerous protestations.

I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by "An Old Resident" that the Church scheme should in no way be identified with the celebration of Her Majesty's glorious reign. Let all British subjects contribute according to their means towards the necessary heavy expense of providing a suitable observance of the day itself; and let the promoters of the Church scheme and their supporters carry on that undertaking on its merits alone.

Yours truly,

ANOTHER RESIDENT.

Yokohama, March 24th, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I fully endorse the remarks in the letter appearing in to-day's *Mail* from "An Old Resident," and I would crave space to say in addition, that while, as he says, there may be many Episcopalian Churchgoers here who, although not British, will in all probability be willing to contribute towards the re-building of Christ's Church quite independently of the Jubilee, there are probably quite as many British subjects who are either not Episcopalian, or from conviction (like myself), do not attend Church at all, and to whom therefore such a method of celebrating what ought to be purely a national and secular demonstration appears utterly distasteful when diverted into what is now not only a religious but a sectarian channel.

If there are others holding the same views as myself, I think now is the time they should add their opinion and protest, to that of

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Yokohama, March 24th, 1897.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

WHAT YOKOHAMA INTENDS DOING.

The Court-room at the British Consulate, Yokohama, was crowded with a large gathering of British residents on Monday afternoon, the meeting having been called by Jas. Troup, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, for the purpose of considering what form the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee should take in Yokohama. Her Majesty's Consul was voted to the Chair, and among those present were Sir Ernest Satow, K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Minister; Messrs. J. A. Fraser, Jas. Walter, R. D. Robison, W. B. Walter, J. P. Mollison, A. C. Read, H. Vincent, Rev. E. C. Irvine, W. F. Mitchell, J. P. Reid, J. T. Griffin, E. F. Kirby, J. G. Gargan, P. E. F. Stone, F. Owston, A. Owston, C. Klugsell, H. Neville, H. Eddison, L. Healing, H. Moss, J. Esdale, C. J. Strome, B. Hyde Pearson, R. S. Schwabe, N. Walter, F. E. White, E. B. S. Edwards, C. D. Moss, Jas. Dadds, H. J. Snow, C. B. Dunlop,

G. Sale, C. M. Duff, A. J. Wilkin, H. M. Bevis, H. C. Litchfield, A. B. Walford, J. R. Parsons, R. N. St. John, F. S. James, F. J. Hall, T. Thomas, W. Y. Showler, F. H. Hooper, C. K. M. Martin, and many others.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly opened the proceedings, Mr. Chalmers was appointed acting secretary of the meeting.

The preliminaries of the meeting were arranged, and then

Mr. J. A. FRASER rose and expressed a hope that the gathering would come to some decision as to what form the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee day should take. If those present were in favour of an out-door fête he would cordially support the proposal. He also hoped that something more solid and permanent would be done to commemorate the record reign of Her most gracious Majesty, and in this respect he thought that no more fitting, or more suitable, form could be devised than the raising of funds wherewith to restore Christ Church. A fund had already been opened, he knew, and this had been liberally subscribed to. Of course they were not all of one way of thinking in regard to a matter of this kind, still as British residents they might feel willing to give a moiety of their subscriptions toward such an object. Christ Church was one of the oldest public buildings in the Settlement and was beginning to look very dilapidated and feel the burden of its years. He did not wish to be understood as implying that the place was dangerous but expert opinion had been obtained in the matter, and that was adverse. In an eloquent peroration, Mr. Fraser sketched the salient features of Her Majesty's long reign in regard to the development that has taken place during its course in science, morals, learning, arts, and the humanities generally, and in conclusion, after a passing reference to the piety that has ever been the distinguishing characteristic of the Queen, expressed a hope that the meeting would do something for the cause he had advocated. The speaker resumed his seat amid well-merited applause.

The Rev. E. C. IRWINE, who heartily approved of an out-door celebration of the day, thought that the matter should not be decided by any small minority. He took his hearers back in recollection to the meeting held in 1887, when the Victoria Public School scheme was carried by a few, though many in the room, amongst them himself, were opposed to the scheme. In reference to the Church Rebuilding project referred to by Mr. Fraser, the speaker announced that several subscriptions had already been received, among them being \$500 from Sir Ernest Satow, who was heartily in favour of the project, and much more had been promised within the past few days. The present Christ Church was built in 1862 on land leased in perpetuity, by the joint efforts of the British Consular and Diplomatic bodies and subscriptions of the residents. Under the deed of trust it belonged to the community and anyone, of whatever denomination, was eligible for election on its governing body, provided they were subscribers to the church and had resided in Yokohama for six months. The reverend gentlemen then described more particularly the rights of the community in the Church and the provision made in the Trust for the perpetual provision there of seats for the Diplomatic and Consular Services. He concluded by urging the importance of rebuilding Christ Church upon the meeting.

At a hint of the Chairman,

Mr. FRASER rose to put his suggestion in more definite form, that a Committee be appointed to consider what form the celebration should take, and report at a subsequent meeting. He was in favour of an out-door gathering where all could meet together and make the day a harmonious success. The question of the Church might also be considered.

Mr. WILKIN asked what the cost of a new Church would be? The Committee should have full powers to ascertain that.

Mr. J. T. GRIFFIN rose and said he thought that that meeting should decide whether a celebration should take place or not. He reminded those present of the Jubilee celebration of 1887. It began with a service at Christ Church, at which all nationalities were represented; then there were sports on the Cricket-ground, while in the evening two entertainments took place, theatricals at the Public Hall, and a ball at the Naval depot. He thought that on this occasion a similar scheme should be organised, only it should be more so. He put this forward as an amendment.

Mr. SCHWAB seconded.

Mr. WILKIN seconded Mr. Fraser's motion, Mr. Fraser accepting Mr. Wilkin's suggestion that the number of the Committees should be 15.

Mr. W. B. WALTER saw no direct conflict between the amendment and the original proposal. If all were agreed that a celebration should be

organized then they could proceed to elect a committee. It was for that meeting to say whether there should be a celebration or not.

Mr. GRIFFIN said that that was his idea. He thought they all were of opinion that something should be done, and it was merely necessary to elect a Committee to determine how it should be arranged.

The CHAIRMAN thought the proposals were not quite consistent, and a short discussion ensued. Eventually Mr. Griffin's proposal that a celebration should be arranged—somewhat on the lines of the 1887 affair—for the 25th June, on or about, by the British community, was carried with only three dissentients.

A question then arose as to whether the majority of those who voted understood what they had voted for, and after some little discussion it was determined that no misapprehension had been occasioned. Mr. Griffin remarking that it was evidently the sense of the meeting that the Diamond Jubilee celebration should take place on or about the 25th June and should be somewhat on the lines of the fête in 1887, only more hearty and more extensive. The matter having been arranged satisfactorily the meeting proceeded to the next proposal.

The Rev. E. C. IRWINE proposed that in addition to the out-door celebration the meeting should vote upon the question of the restoration of Christ Church.—Mr. CECIL GUINNESS seconded.

Mr. GRIFFIN thought the two matters should be kept distinct. The celebration had to be arranged for three months hence; the Church restoration was a matter of years—he was afraid three years.

Mr. DUNLOP thought that at any rate the meeting could at least go so far as to provide a stone or so for the new Church.

The CHAIRMAN thought that before the matter was discussed further he would put the natural conclusion of Mr. Griffin's motion, "that a committee be appointed to take charge of the affair."

Mr. GRIFFIN thought that 15 would be a good number for a representative Committee, but eventually 20 was decided upon. The members, were nominated by various persons, and after some withdrawals the following were declared a duly elected Jubilee Celebration Committee:—Messrs. Jas. Troup, J. A. Fraser, R. Townley, E. Flint Kilby, B. Hyde Pearson, A. B. Walford, F. J. Hall, J. T. Griffin, Rev. E. C. Irwine, W. G. Bayne, H. J. Sharp, R. N. St. John, W. B. Walter, C. M. Duff, C. Chalmers, H. Tennant, W. F. Mitchell, J. P. Mollison, F. H. James, and Jas. Steward.

The Rev. E. C. IRWINE then proposed that a separate list be opened and circulated in regard to the rebuilding of Christ Church.

Mr. GUINNESS accepted this addition to the original motion.

In reply to questions, the Rev. E. C. IRWINE said that a new brick and stone church, without any unnecessary ornament, would cost, in the opinion of a well-known Tokyo architect, about \$20,000: with the addition of a tower or other luxury, to use the architect's words, it would cost another \$5,000. He added that \$3,000 had already been subscribed, while one of the Church Committee, who was going to England this year, had promised to interest old Yokohama residents, old members of the congregation, in the project.

The proposal was carried unanimously.

A discussion next ensued on the question of electing a Church Rebuilding Sub-committee. It was eventually decided to appoint eight members, with power to increase their numbers to ten: they were:—Messrs. W. F. Mitchell, J. F. Lowder, W. B. Walter, Jas. Dodds, J. A. Fraser, Jas. Walter, C. Guinness and the Rev. E. C. Irwine.

Mr. GRIFFIN next proposed that the Celebration Committee be authorised to collect subscriptions from the British communities of Yokohama and Tokyo, and that the Tokyo community be asked to join with Yokohama in the celebration. This having been carried, the meeting closed with votes of thanks to the Chair and Mr. Chalmers.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE RACE.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Parish Building, Tsukiji, on Wednesday, March 17th, at 4 p.m. Dr. Divers occupied the chair.

After the preliminary business had been transacted, the CHAIRMAN called on Rev. Isaac Dooman to read his paper on the Origin of the Japanese Race. Of this paper the following is an abstract:—From the very dawn of history to the present

day two distinct races and people have inhabited Japan. One of the two represents the most active, progressive and lively impulses of human nature, as the other does the most passive and dormant. But these two races, so opposite to each other in all their mental faculties, possess some striking facial resemblances, and to a certain extent linguistic kinship also, so that many European scholars who have investigated the subject have reached the conclusion that they both belong to the same racial family. Dr. Rein, summarizing the opinion of German scholars, says: "the Ainos are Mongolians who differ less, perhaps, from the Japanese, than the Germans from the Roumanians, though the straight eyes, and firm features, and above all the strong growth of the beard among the men, lends to them a certain likeness to Europeans. This is only apparent, and disappears on a nearer examination." To this I would answer that there is more resemblance between the Semitic Jew and Aryan German than there is between the Ainos and Japanese. The differences between the Semitic and Aryan races, if deeply studied and investigated, will be found mostly to be the differences of the stages of existence through which they have passed, and nothing more. We find that they both have been governed and guided by the same laws of progress. The grafting of the religion, or language, or any ideas of one race upon another can be accomplished without any appreciable difficulty. In art we find that Greece was nothing but a refined Egypt, and Egypt nothing but a grander Assyria. Notwithstanding this close kinship and sympathy of ideas and thought between them, still we have been accustomed to ascribe them to two different and distinct races, and strive to find the peculiarities, linguistic, physical and mental of each.

Judging by the standard which separates the Semitic from the Aryan, the French from the Syrian, we are obliged to separate the Japanese and Ainos into two distinct races. The study of ethnology requires a very large field of investigation. One country is not sufficient. If we take at present the continent of Asia and exclude the two above-mentioned races—Semitic and Aryan—there still will remain two centres, so to speak, which have for ages been the habitation of two races. These two centres are the territories lying to the north of the Himalayan chain, and the territories lying to the south. The peoples inhabiting land north of this famous chain have gradually developed into large communities which have eventually become powerful nations and played considerable parts in the drama of human civilization. Consider the Turkish empire, Hungary, the Central Asian civilization, and empires, the Mongols, the Tibetans, the Chinese, till we come to the Koreans, the closest neighbours of the Japanese. While the nations inhabiting the South Himalayan territories, mainly India, do not possess any aptitude for progress, nor have manifested any inclination for adapting a higher form of life than that with which they have been surrounded for centuries. To-day the aborigines of India are in just as low a strata of civilization as they were a couple of millenniums ago, when the Vedic Aryans met them for the first time in their migrations to the South; and described them as "stupid," "barbarians," "godless," "eaters of raw flesh," &c.

In my opinion the present Aino belongs to this South Himalayan race, which must have migrated to Japan in same pre-historic age. Lyall, in his "Principles of Geology," speaks of the connection of Japan with the mainland, and as a proof of this, Wallace who devoted years of labour to the study of the fauna of the islands of the Asiatic archipelagoes, states that Japanese snakes have an Indian origin, and must have immigrated here before the formation of the country.

Physical similarity between the Ainos and the aboriginal Indian is far greater than that between the Aino and Japanese. And those features—"straight eyes," "firm features," strong growth of the beard," which makes Dr. Rein find some ephemeral similarity between them and Europeans are Indian, that is aboriginal Indian features, and not European.

In the language also we find considerable similarity between the Aino and Japanese, although both are classified as agglutinative. Mr. Chamberlain has gone into this subject, and the reader is referred to "The Language &c., of the Ainos."

After this I think, it is not difficult to identify the Japanese nation with the North Himalayan nations. The similarity of language is very striking. Mr. Aston has brought out in a small pamphlet, the affinities between the Japanese and Korean; and here I shall give a few instances of close resemblance between the Japanese and Turkish—two distant branches of the North Himalayan race. The Turkish language

for several centuries falling under the influence of the Arabic and Persian,—one a Semitic the other an Aryan language, and feeling its poverty, naturally—tried to borrow extensively from them. Hence in the Turkish we find a good illustration of the gradual development of a language from its agglutinative grammar to an inflectional one. If we take the Turkish verb *Achmak* "to open," Japanese *acheru*; we find that in the Archaic Turkish the present tense is simply like the Japanese was a *chiyoer* "I open," the persons and numbers were developed afterward in imitation of the Persian and Arabic languages. Then again, the position of the words in a sentence, and especially the principal feature of all agglutinative languages, namely, the chaining of the sentences together by means of the gerundial form of the participle instead by means of conjunctive particles. To illustrate this allow me to give an example:—If we said "I went to Yokohama, drank a glass of water and came back" in the spoken Japanese, the archaic Turkish would be:—*Jap. Yokohama ye itte mizu ippai nonde kairimasho.* Turk. *Yokohama ya gedab soo ichaab hayithin.* In any two other languages of the same family, take French and English, this sentence would not possess more elements of kinship than in the above mentioned two North Himalayan languages.

Beside the language we find all the features, mental and physical, which distinguish the North from the South Himalayan not only dormant present in the Japanese nation and people, but fully developed, as is manifest in the arts, science, and all the institutional organizations which separate a civilized from a savage race.

The question will occur, whether, there has not been any primeval racial connection between the North and South Himalayan races, between the primeval Japanese and primeval Aino? In all probability there is: but the subject is beyond the sphere of the present paper.

Dr. DIVERS, after thanking the reader for an interesting contribution, invited those present to offer remark upon it.

Sir E. SATOW said he had not had the advantage of hearing the earlier portion of Mr. Dooman's paper, having come in late, but he gathered that he based his theory of the origin of the Japanese race upon what might be called mental characteristics, philological grounds and probably also upon physical comparisons. On the last of these he did not feel competent to speak, as it seemed to be within the exclusive province of the biologist. With regard to mental characteristics, he thought it would be found that there was not such a complete uniformity amongst Japanese; in different parts of the country as to warrant the assumption that they were a homogeneous race. The test of language seemed to him apt to prove fallacious. It by no means followed that all the populations speaking the same tongue were sprung from one stock. The French, Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese spoke languages which were all derived from the Latin, but no one would maintain that they were identical in origin. For instance, the descendants of the Franks had completely lost the Germanic speech of their forefathers. There was a fourth line of investigation to which he thought attention should be directed, namely national traditions. As Mr. Chamberlain had shown, chiefly from the evidence of place names, the race of which the Ainos were the surviving remnants had at one time been spread over the whole of Japan, even as far as the south of Kinshiu, and had been gradually driven northwards till they were finally expelled. The process in fact had gone on down to historical times, when the greater part of the main island north of Tokyo was peopled by the same race. In the wars that took place the men were killed and the women, probably appropriated by the conquerors, so that a substratum of Aino must be assumed. The first invaders of Japan settled according to tradition in Idzumo. They probably were a more or less civilized race, acquainted with agriculture and some of the other arts of life. After a while they were followed by other invaders coming from the south, who landed in Kiushiu, and being of a more warlike character than the previous inhabitants gradually conquered them, and overran the whole country. He was disposed thus to consider the present Japanese nation to be formed out of at least three main elements. Supposing, however, for the sake of argument, that the linguistic test was the only valid one, he would suggest that the first step was to compare the Japanese language with its nearest neighbour. He regretted that his ignorance of Turkish did not enable him to discuss the points of resemblance between it and Japanese which had been mentioned by Mr. Dooman. But it had been shown by Mr. Aston that there was a close connection be-

tween Japanese and Korean. Firstly, there was the resemblance, which might be termed physiological, between the conjugation of the verb in both languages. Then there was the interesting fact that the adjective in Korean, is conjugated as a verb, which was also the case to a large extent in Japanese. There was also the use of particles in both languages. A cursory examination of the vocabulary by the aid of a dictionary did not at first sight seem to give much result, but it must be remembered that in comparing two cognate languages it was often found that a particular word had in the course of time come to have considerable divergent uses. Such must be familiar to every student of languages, and there were many instances of the kind that would be recalled by any one acquainted with both English and German. But the fact remained that there were a good many words in Korean and Japanese which were identical in meaning. It would be observed, however, that in Korean the substantives generally ended in a consonant, whereas in Japanese they terminate at a vowel, the modern Japanese finding it almost impossible to pronounce a final consonant. He suggested as an explanation of this fact that the second race of invaders were a warlike but less civilised people than those who had learnt the language of the latter, pronouncing it, however, in accordance with their own habits of enunciation. Such cases were not infrequent: for instance, the Manchuk conquerors of China had learnt the Chinese language, but pronounced it in their own fashion, thus giving rise to the present Pekingese dialect. Welsh pronunciation of English, and Alsatian French were similar instances. As illustrations he would mention the Korean *Kom*, bear, Japanese *Kuma*, Korean *mul*, water, Japanese *mizu*. Many others might be cited. It was generally admitted that Korean, Japanese, Manchu and Mongol belonged to the same group, that of the so-called Turanian languages. An interesting observation had been made by Mr. Aston that there was a certain physiological similarity between this group and another set of languages, the Dravidian spoken in Southern India. This had suggested to him that the corresponding races had at one time inhabited the region stretching from India to Korea round China, and their intercourse had been severed by the Aryan invasion of India descending from the north-west and parting them after the manner of a wedge. But this side of the question still awaited fuller investigation. To sum up then, he thought tradition pointed to a conquest of Japan from the side of Korea, by a population settling in Idzumo and speaking a language allied to Korea. That these were followed by a race of warriors coming from the south and landing in Hiuga, it might be Malay, or perhaps a branch of that warlike and intelligent race of which a branch survived in New Zealand, speaking originally a language rich in vowel terminations, who conquered the less warlike but more civilised inhabitants they found in possession and adopted their language, with modifications peculiar to themselves. He did not know what value there might be in this theory, but he begged to be allowed to offer it for Mr. Dooman's consideration.

Mr. DOOMAN, in reply, said that he was much interested in what he had heard. The great difficulty he had found was in getting any scientific works on this subject, or any well developed theories from students of ethnology. The criticism made by Sir Ernest Satow would have great value for him and others in throwing additional light on this obscure topic.

The CHAIRMAN stated that at the last meeting a series of resolutions had been read making certain changes in the constitution. If there were no dissenting opinions he would declare these resolutions carried. As there was no opposition, the Chairman stated that they were carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

PROJECTS OF LAW.

PROJECT OF LAW FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE DIRECT EXPORT OF RAW SILK.

(*Kiito Choku-yushutsu Shōrei Hōan.*)

Art. I.—Japanese subjects, or commercial companies of which the shareholders are all Japanese subjects, engaged in the Direct Export of Raw Silk, as specified below, to foreign countries, shall receive bounties for the encouragement of such export under the provisions of this Law:—

(a.) Silk produced in Japan.
(b.) Silk bearing a duly registered trade-mark.
(c.) Parcels of silk weighing at least 500 catties each, which have duly passed inspection at the inspecting warehouses, and which fall under one of the categories of Art. II.

Art. II.—Bounties for encouraging the Direct

export of Raw Silk shall be of the following three classes:—

Class I.—Fifty yen per 100 catties of Raw Silk.

Lustre of the highest quality; variation of weight, 2 deniers; not more than three breaks, and not more than 30 nibs.

Class II.—Thirty yen per 100 catties of Raw Silk.

Lustre of good quality; variation of weight, 3 deniers; not more than six breaks, and not more than 60 nibs.

Class III.—Twenty yen per 100 catties of Raw Silk.

Lustre of fair quality; variation of weight, 4 deniers; not more than nine breaks, and not more than 90 nibs.

[We have translated the original literally to show the Japanese method of describing the European technical terms "colour and quality," "regularity in size," "tenacity and elasticity," or "winding properties," and "cleanliness." Rendered into the terminology of the Western Silk-man, the above characteristics of first-class silk would be:—Best colour and quality; 10/12, or 11/13 or 12/14 etc. as the case might be; 80 tavelles; clean. (There is a little uncertainty about the expressions, "30 nibs;" presumably the intention is to say 30 nibs per picul, which would make the silk of excellent cleanliness).]

Art. III.—Any person fraudulently obtaining the bounty contemplated by this Law, shall be liable to a fine of from 200 to 2,000 yen; shall be required to return the bounty, and shall thenceforth cease to be eligible for a bounty.

Any person attempting, but not consummating, the crime mentioned in the above clause, shall be dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to unconsummated crimes.

Art. IV.—In the case of a commercial company, the above punitive provisions shall be applicable to their responsible members and managers.

Art. V.—Regulations for the detailed operation of this Law shall be enacted by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.

Art. VI.—This Law shall go into force from the 1st day of the 4th month of the 31st year of Meiji (April 1st, 1898), and shall remain in force for a period of seven years, namely, until the 31st day of the 3rd month of the 38th year of Meiji (March 31st, 1905).

LAW RELATING TO CORPORATIONS OF DEALERS IN PRINCIPAL STAPLES OF EXPORT.

(*Chōyō Yushutsu-kim Dōgyō Kumiai Hōan.*)

Art. I.—Persons engaged in the business of producing, manufacturing, or selling principal staples of export may form a Corporation with others pursuing a similar occupation, or closely connected with them in trade, according to this Law.

The principal staples of export and the classification of occupations having a close connection with trade in those staples, shall be determined with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Art. II.—The object of Corporations of dealers engaged in similar business shall be to correct abuses connected with their trade, so as to maintain the credit of their wares by the united efforts of the members.

Art. III.—In case a Corporation is to be organized, its location must be previously determined, and with the consent of at least four-fifths of the persons engaged in similar occupations, a general initiatory meeting must be held, in order that the rules of the Corporation may be decided upon, and the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce obtained thereon.

If persons of two or more different occupations propose to form a Corporation, the consent of more than four-fifths of those engaged in each occupation must be obtained.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce may, if he deems it necessary, define or alter the extent of the location, as well as the classification of the dealers to be admitted into a Corporation.

Art. IV.—Any person pursuing an occupation similar to that of the members of a Corporation, within the limits of the locality where such Corporation is established, must become a member of the Corporation. This provision, however, shall not apply to cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce considers such membership unnecessary, in view of special circumstances connected with the occupation.

Art. V.—A Corporation may, as a legal person, hold property, or become plaintiff or defendant in law-suits.

A Corporation is not allowed to undertake money-making enterprises.

Art. VI.—A Corporation may establish a union

of several Corporations in order to facilitate mutual communications, or for the attainment of a common object.

If a Union of Corporations is to be established, a general initiatory meeting shall be held, in order that the rules of such union may be decided, and the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce obtained.

Art. VII.—Any alterations to be made in the regulations of a Corporation or a Union of Corporations, shall be determined in accordance with the rules of such Corporation, and the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce shall be obtained.

Art. VIII.—A Corporation as well as a Union of Corporations shall, in order to administer its affairs, appoint officials from among the members of the Corporation, and obtain sanction thereto from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

All officials shall be honorary.

Art. IX.—A Corporation or a Union of Corporations may, according to its regulations, establish rules for the inspection of articles of trade held by members of the Corporation.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, if he deems it necessary, may cause rules for inspection to be drawn up.

Art. X.—In case a Corporation, or Union of Corporations, deems it necessary to impose a fine or fines for violations of agreement, such fines may be fixed according to the regulations of the Corporation.

Art. XI.—Estimates of expenditure, and methods of procuring funds for the same, in the case of a Corporation or Union of Corporations, shall be prepared according to the regulations of the Corporation, and the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce shall be obtained.

A statement of settled accounts of expenditures, and of all facts relating to debtors and creditors, as well as a report on the general condition of business, shall be presented to the members of a Corporation, and also to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, at least once in each year.

Art. XII.—A Corporation, or Union of Corporations, may forward a memorandum to the local administrative office with regard to its business affairs, or prepare a report embodying investigations when enquiries are addressed to it by responsible authorities.

Art. XIII.—A Corporation or Union of Corporations may not object to the process of inspection pursued by officials appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and candid replies must be made to all questions put by such officials.

Art. XIV.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce may, if he deems it essential to the public advantage, cause a Corporation or Union of Corporations to be organised.

Art. XV.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is empowered to take the following steps where he deems that the proceedings of a Corporation or Union of Corporations, or of its officials, or the decisions taken at meetings of a Corporation or Union of Corporations, are contrary to Law or Ordinance, or calculated to prove of public injury, or to be at variance with the legitimate object of such Corporation or Union of Corporations:—

1.—Dissolution of the Corporation or Union of Corporations, or suspension of its business.

2.—Re-election of the whole or part of the functionaries.

3.—Rescinding of the decisions of the Corporation.

Art. XVI.—If a Corporation, or Union of Corporations, is to be dissolved, the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce must be obtained by forwarding a statement of the fact.

Art. XVII.—Any violation of Articles IV. and XIII., or failure to contribute to the expenses of a Corporation, shall involve liability to a fine of not less than 2 yen and not more than 100 yen.

Fines must be imposed by order of a law court in the locality where a Corporation is established. Appeal from such order may, however, be immediately made.

Art. XVIII.—Any person who fraudulently attaches the inspection certificate of a Corporation or Union of Corporations to articles in which he trades, or who forges such certificate, or attaches a forged certificate to articles, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 5 yen and not more than 100 yen.

BONDED-WAREHOUSES LAW.

SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. I.—Bonded-warehouses shall be used for storing all sorts of merchandise on which import dues remain unpaid.

Art. II.—Goods detained in Bonded-warehouses shall not be regarded as imported goods during the period of detention.

Art. III.—Import duties on goods held in Bonded-warehouses shall be imposed according to the quality and quantity of the goods, at the time when such goods are taken into the godown.

Art. IV.—When goods on which import charges have not yet been paid are to be taken into, or transported from, Bonded-warehouses, the same must be conveyed along roads specified by Departmental Ordinance.

Art. V.—The classification of goods that may be deposited in Bonded Warehouse shall be determined by the Minister of State for the time being.

Art. VI.—With regard to the import of goods held in such Warehouses, which are not included in these Regulations, the Customs Law and Regulations shall be applied.

Art. VII.—Goods may be stored in a Warehouse for one year from the date of entry.

Art. VIII.—In cases where bonded goods are transferred from one Warehouse to another, the period of bonding shall be calculated from the date when they were first taken into a Warehouse.

Art. IX.—In cases where goods on which import charges remain unpaid are transported, the authorities may order the owner to make provisional payment of such charges.

If the above goods fail to reach their destination within full year from the day of their landing, import duties will be collected on them.

SECTION 2.—GOVERNMENT BONDED-WAREHOUSES.

Art. X.—With regard to goods taken into Government Bonded-warehouses, a storage note shall be issued.

Art. XI.—Such storages note may be transferred by endorsement.

Art. XII.—In case a storage note is stolen, lost, or damaged, the fact must be reported to the authorities at once.

In case that a legal decision is given rendering the above note invalid, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, a new storage note will be issued.

Art. XIII.—In case a person is found in possession of an invalid note the delivery of goods from the Warehouse will be suspended until the rightful owner of the goods has taken proper steps in connection therewith.

Art. XIV.—Goods in a Bonded-warehouse will be delivered in exchange for storage notes.

Art. XV.—In case a law suit is instituted as to the right of receiving goods from a Warehouse, the persons involved may claim a prolongation of the period of storage.

Art. XVI.—In case no delivery is taken by an owner at the expiration of the period of storage, the goods will be regarded as unclaimed, and the authorities will advertise their marks, numbers, names, amounts, etc.

If no one takes delivery of goods mentioned in the foregoing Article within six months from the date of such advertisement, the authorities concerned will submit the goods to public auction, so as to recover the import duties, expenses of advertisement and auction, warehousing fees, and other expenses. Should there be any surplus, the same shall be returned to the consignor.

Art. XVII.—In case there reason to fear that the goods are likely to injure other articles owing to decomposition, or other circumstances, the authorities shall advertise the fact, and issue an order that they be taken delivery of within a period specified; and if the goods are not taken away at the expiration of that period, the authorities may take steps to destroy them, and similar measures may be resorted to even within the specified term if urgent necessity arises.

No import dues shall be collected on goods so destroyed.

SECTION 3.—PRIVATE BONDED-WAREHOUSES.

Art. XVIII.—Any person who desires to carry on, by the establishment of bonded-warehouses, the business of warehousing of goods on which import charges remain unpaid, must obtain permission from the Minister of State concerned.

Art. XIX.—Owners of Private Bonded-warehouses will be under the supervision of the authorities.

Art. XX.—Owners of Private Bonded-warehouses will be held responsible for all goods placed in their charge, and will not be allowed to evade responsibility in case of natural catastrophe, loss, destruction, or theft, under any circumstances whatever.

Art. XXI.—Owners of Private Bonded-warehouses shall, according to specifications to be made by Ordinance, present either money or national loan-bonds as security for import dues to be paid on goods in their charge.

Art. XXII.—No private goods belonging to the owner of such warehouse shall be so stored and bonded.

Art. XXIII.—At the expiration of one year from

the date of storage, import duties shall be collected on the goods in the warehouse.

Art. XXIV.—Regulations for Private Bonded-warehouses, as well as warehousing fees, shall be determined by sanction of the Minister of State concerned.

Art. XXV.—Customs officers may, if they deem it necessary for purposes of supervision, inspect goods or account books of the warehouses, and similar inspection can be made on the spot when goods are on their way to the warehouse.

Art. XXVI.—Special licences connected with Private Bonded-warehouses will lose their validity in the following cases:—

1. When the owner of the warehouse has relinquished the business.

2. When the owner dies.

3. When the owner has been declared bankrupt.

4. When the period of special licence has expired.

5. When the Minister of State concerned has withdrawn the special licence.

Art. XXVII.—In case a special licence relating to Bonded-warehouses becomes invalid, the authorities concerned shall advertise the fact so that the owners of goods may be enabled to take due steps for recovering the same within the period specified.

This provision, however, shall not apply to cases where another person applies for a special licence to continue the business of a former warehouseman, within one month from the date of his giving up the business.

If the owner of goods fails to take steps for recovering his property even at the expiration of the term, as specified in the preceding clause, measures will be taken by the authorities to transfer the same to a Government or a private Warehouse. The expenses incurred in the transfer must be borne by the owner of the goods.

Art. XXVIII.—The owner of a private Warehouse or his successor, whose special licence has become invalid, shall not be allowed to evade responsibility for any matter relating to Bonded-warehouses, until the delivery, or transfer, of the goods has been effected.

Art. XXIX.—In case a transfer of goods has been made in accordance with the second clause of Art. XXVI., the owner thereof is bound to observe the various rules and regulations relating to private Warehouses.

Art. XXX.—The Minister of State concerned may withdraw the special licence in the following cases:—

1. When laws and orders relating to the business specified are not complied with.

2. When there is doubt that the proprietor of the Warehouse will be unable to pay the import duties.

3. When the proprietor has been found guilty of misdemeanour or crime.

SECTION IV.—RULES OF PUNISHMENT.

Art. XXXI.—No goods can be taken out of the Warehouse unless permission is first obtained from the authorities. The violation of this provision will be attended with confiscation of the goods. In case the goods have been already sold or consumed, the price thereof shall be demanded.

Violators of Art. IV. will be subjected to punishment similar to that prescribed in the preceding clause.

Art. XXXII.—No goods can be taken into the warehouse without permission of the competent authorities. Any one violating this provision will be condemned to a fine of not less than three yen and not exceeding thirty yen.

Art. XXXIII.—Any person who fixes warehousing fees or establishes a Private Bonded-warehouse without the sanction of the Minister of State concerned, will be liable to a fine of not less than five yen and not exceeding fifty yen.

Violation of the provisions of Art. XXII. will be attended by punishment similar to that prescribed in the preceding clause.

Art. XXXIV.—Any person who refuses the inspection prescribed in Art. XXV., or attempts to escape it, or throw obstacles in its way, will be fined not less than two yen and not more than twenty yen. As regards offences for which express provisions in the Penal Code are provided, the latter shall be invoked.

Art. XXXV.—This Law will be enforced on and after the 1st of May of the 30th year of Meiji (1897).

PROJECT OF LAW FOR PROMOTING DEEP SEA FISHING.

Art. I.—A sum of not more than 150,000 yen annually shall be granted by the Treasury for the purpose of encouraging Deep Sea Fishing.

Art. II.—Only vessels borne on the Shipping Register and the actual property of Japanese subjects, or of Commercial Companies of which the members and shareholders are all Japanese sub-

jects, and only vessels engaged in fishing operations in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinance, shall be qualified to receive bounties under this law.

Art. III.—The vessels referred to in the preceding Article may be either of wood or of iron, and their registered tonnage must be, in the case of steamers, at least 100 tons; and in the case of sailing vessels, at least 60 tons; they must be capable of complying with the harbour regulations issued by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, and at least four-fifths of their crews must consist of Japanese subjects.

Art. IV.—Persons desirous of receiving a bounty for Deep Sea Fishing, must obtain the preliminary approval of their vessel by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.

Art. V.—The Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, when he deems that persons applying for bounty under the provisions of the second Article are fully qualified, shall enact regulations determining the kind of fishing to be engaged in and the places for carrying it on, and may grant a bounty for a period of not more than five years according to the following scale:—

- a. Steamers—5 yen per ton annually. Provided that, when the registered tonnage exceeds 350 tons, the rate of bounty may be increased accordingly.
- b. Sailing vessels—5 yen per ton annually. Provided that, when the registered tonnage exceeds 200 tons, the rate of bounty may be increased accordingly.
- c. Crew—10 yen annually per man. Provided that this shall not apply to members of the crew over and above the number fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. VI.—Should a vessel to which bounty has been granted, fail to engage in Deep Sea Fishing for at least 5 months in a year during the bounty period, the bounty shall be withheld for that year.

Art. VII.—The following vessels shall not be eligible for bounty:—

- a. Vessels of foreign build registered subsequently to the operation of this Law and more than 5 years old.
- b. Vessels 15 years old or upwards.

Art. VIII.—The Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce shall be competent to cause investigation to be made of the Deep Sea Fishing carried on by persons who are in receipt of bounty, and to place students of Deep Sea Fishing on their vessels.

Art. IX.—It shall not be competent for owners of vessels in receipt of bounty, according to the provisions of Art. V., or for persons succeeding them in such ownership, to sell, exchange, transmit, or mortgage their vessels to foreigners within the bounty period, or during a period of three years after the conclusion of their Deep Sea Fishing operations. Provided that this Article shall not apply to vessels on account of which the bounty has been returned, or to vessels rendered unfit for navigation by natural calamity or some other unavoidable cause, or to vessels that have obtained permission of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.

Art. X.—To defray the cost of inspecting Deep Sea Fishing operations, or of maintaining students of Deep Sea Fishing, it shall be competent for the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce to disburse a sum of money not exceeding one-tenth of the amount mentioned in Art. I.

Art. XI.—Persons obtaining bounty for Deep Sea Fishing under fraudulent pretence, or violating the provisions of Art. IX, shall be liable to major confinement for a period of from 6 months to 3 years, and to a fine of from 100 yen to 500 yen, and shall further be required to return the bounty money received. Persons attempting, but not consummating, the above offences, shall be dealt with under the provisions of the Penal Code relating to non-consummated crimes.

Art. XII.—The provisions of the Criminal Code relating to repeated crimes shall not be applicable to offenders against this Law.

Art. XIII.—It shall be competent for the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce to suspend the bounty in the case of persons violating the provisions of this Law or of any Notifications based on it.

Art. XIV.—In the case of commercial companies the above punitive provisions shall be applicable to their responsible members and managers.

Art. XV.—This Law shall go into force from the first day of the fourth month of the thirty-first year of Meiji (April 1st 1898), and shall remain in operation for 15 years.

Art. XVI.—Regulations for the detailed operation of this Law shall be enacted by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.

LAW FOR THE INSPECTION OF SILKWORM EGGS.

Art. I.—The term "silkworm eggs" in this Law is used to mean eggs for reproduction and eggs for cocoons which have to be preserved beyond one year.

Art. II.—Eggs for breeding or reproduction should be stored in boxes specially constructed for the purpose.

Art. III.—Silkworm eggs are not allowed to be produced from the following cocoons:—

1. A cocoon containing more than one worm.
2. Thin or deformed cocoons.
3. Cocoons so feeble that the weight thereof in proportion to the normal standard weight of 100, does not exceed 80 per cent. in the case of Spring cocoons, and 60 per cent. in the case of Summer and Autumn cocoons.

Art. IV.—No eggs are allowed to be prepared except by the use of cocoons produced from original seed.

Art. V.—Producers of silkworm eggs shall, at two periods, viz., directly after the cocoons are formed and eggs hatched—have an inspection of the cocoons, moths, and eggs in the case of seed, and cocoons and eggs set aside for breeding purposes.

Art. VI.—Cocoons specified by Article III. shall be preserved until this examination.

The knots of the larvae and cocoons used for the production of worms, and moths adapted for the preparation of "rearing-eggs," shall be preserved for inspection, to be made when seed is produced therefrom.

Art. VII.—Silk-worm eggs not properly certified as to quality shall not be exposed for sale or used in localities where this Law is enforced.

Art. VIII.—A Local Governor may, by sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, grant permission for the purchase or use of rearing-eggs produced in localities other than those where this Law is enforced, if he deems it necessary to do so for the benefit of the districts governed by this Law. Provided, however, that the eggs are first examined.

Art. IX.—Local Governors may, during the silk-rearing season, send inspectors to the producers of silk-worm eggs to report on the amount of worms reared, the condition of growth, and number of sick worms, if any.

Producers of silk-worm eggs can in no way refuse to undergo such inspection.

Art. X.—The Inspectors shall be furnished with licenses to prove their authority.

Art. XI.—Inspectors are not allowed to examine eggs produced by themselves or their relatives.

Art. XII.—The expenses incurred in the inspection of eggs shall be borne by the City or Prefecture. The Treasury, however, may grant aid to half the amount of such expenses.

In the case of Hokkaido and Okinawa prefecture, the expenses shall be borne by the Treasury.

Art. XIII.—The local Governor may not enforce this Law unless he first obtains the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Art. XIV.—Violators of Articles III., IV., V., VII., and the second clause of Article VIII., will involve liability to a fine of not less than 5 yen or more than 50 yen.

Art. XV.—Any person violating Article VI. will be liable to a fine of not less than 2 yen and not more than 20 yen.

Art. XVI.—Violators of the second clause of Article IX., will be liable to a police fine of not less than 50 yen and not more than 1.95 yen.

Art. XVII.—Rules relating to the production, as well as inspection, of silk-worm eggs, as specified in this Law, will not be applied to persons who are engaged in the production of seed for domestic use.

Art. XVIII.—This Law shall not be applicable to those who, with the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, or the local Governor, are engaged, for scientific purposes, in the production of silk-worm eggs. Neither are these provisions applicable to eggs thus produced, nor may such eggs be sold.

Art. XIX.—The methods of inspection and minor rules for the enforcement of this Law shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

APPENDIX.

Art. XX.—This Law will be enforced from the 1st of April in the 31st year of Meiji. The provisions of Art. II., however, shall not be applied for one year after the enforcement of the Law.

Art. XXI.—The Regulations for the inspection of silk-worm eggs, contained in Ordinance No. 9 of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, issued in the 19th year of Meiji, shall be rescinded on and after the operation of this Law.

DISASTERS RELIEF FUND LAW.

Art. I.—All Cities and Prefectures shall establish Funds for relieving sufferers by disasters.

Art. II.—Relief-funds shall be paid out only when the whole or a part of a City or Prefecture has suffered from an extraordinary disaster.

The Relief-fund may be used, with the approval of the local assembly, when a number of people suffer from the same disaster, though the extent of the disaster be limited to a small portion of the *Fu* or *Ken*.

Art. III.—The Relief-fund shall be derived from taxes in the *Fu* or *Ken* (where the system of *Fu* and *Ken* has not yet been carried into effect, the local tax will take their place), and a subsidy from the Treasury.

Extraordinary receipts, donations, and the like, of money, grain and articles may be added to be fund.

Art. IV.—When a *Fu* or *Ken* deems it necessary to impose an additional tax to the direct national tax, it may do so to the extent of $\frac{1}{100}$ of the latter (excepting in cases prescribed in other laws).

Art. V.—The Treasury will contribute for ten years after this Law has been put into operation, 300,000 yen per year. It will be paid to a *Fu* or *Ken* in proportion to the money appropriated by the same to the Relief Fund per year.

Art. VI.—In case a *Fu* or *Ken* pays out over $\frac{1}{100}$ of the Fund in relieving sufferers, the Treasury will contribute $\frac{1}{2}$ of the excess.

Art. VII.—The Relief Fund of a *Fu* or *Ken* shall stand at over 500,000 yen: it should be as much as twenty times the average amount given by the Treasury per year, for ten years, from the 20th year of Meiji, according to the Famine Relief Law.

Art. VIII.—The objects for which the Relief Fund may be applied are as follows:—

1. Food.
2. Clothing.
3. Medical Aid.
4. Temporary Shelters.
5. Aids in re-starting sufferers in trade.
6. Advances towards paying taxes.

Art. IX.—Money for food shall be spent in preparing victuals for sufferers when necessary, or in lending or giving food to those not able to support themselves on account of the disaster.

Art. X.—Money for clothing shall be spent in giving clothes to poor people or in providing them with bed-clothes for a time, when not able to afford the expense themselves.

Art. XI.—Medical expenses shall be defrayed for affording treatment to sufferers, or for giving medicines and other necessary articles to those unable to pay for them themselves.

Art. XII.—Money for temporary shelters shall be used in building sheds for those who are not able to build new houses themselves, their former homes being destroyed or submerged in water, or in providing building materials.

Art. XIII.—Grants in aid for re-starting sufferers in trade shall be applied to the giving or lending of necessary materials and implements.

Art. XIV.—When it is more convenient, ready money may be given instead of food, medicines, drugs, materials, and implements.

Art. XV.—In the following instances grants-in-aid may be given.

1. When a land-tax-payer, having no income, can not pay the land-tax on account of disaster, unless he sells his land or dwelling.

2. When a national-tax-payer who has been granted relief in the payment of the tax on account of disaster, is not able to meet his obligation, having no other income, unless he uses his capital, he shall be freed from paying the business tax or any additional tax. Besides this, he may be excused from paying the direct *Fu* or *Ken* tax (where the *Fu-ken* system has not been carried into effect the local tax will take the place of the above), and the immediate *shi* or *cho*, or *sen* tax, by instruction from the Ministers of State of Home and Finance, after the proposal has passed the local assembly.

Art. XVI.—When a county, city, town, or village, or other public body, accumulates a fund for relieving sufferers, the Governor of a *Fu* or *Ken* may grant a sum from the Relief Fund, after he has obtained the consent of the local assembly, and the permission of both the Home Minister and the Finance Minister.

In the above case, the Governor shall appoint Commissioners to look after the funds of the body.

Art. XVII.—As to the methods of controlling, or paying out, the fund, or of restoring it to its original dimensions, the permission of the Ministers of State of Home Affairs and Finance must be sought after obtaining the consent of the local Government.

Art. XVIII.—The controlling officials of the Relief Fund, are not allowed to invest the Fund except in the following ways:—

1. The buying of National loan bonds as well as local loan bonds.
2. The buying of articles to be given or lent to sufferers.
3. The depositing of the Fund in the Financial Department.
4. Depositing the money in a bank temporarily or for a certain length of time; the sum deposited shall not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole.
5. According to law or Imperial Ordinance, they may, in special cases, lend the money or appropriate it to other uses.

Art. XXI.—Expenses connected with the control of the Relief Fund may be paid out of the Fund itself, with the consent of the local assembly of the *Fu* or *Ken*; business expenses, or expenses for lands or houses required to store articles in connection with the disaster, must not be paid out of the Fund.

Art. XX.—The accounts of the Relief Fund may be investigated at any time by the Ministers of State for Home Affairs and Finance.

Art. XXI.—Estimates of the sums taken from or paid into the Relief Fund shall be reported to the Ministers of both Departments.

Art. XXII.—This Law is to be carried into effect for twenty years from April 1st of the 30th of *Meiji*.

Art. XXIII.—All surpluses in a *Fu* or *Ken* which have been accumulated in accordance with the Famine Relief Law, (31st Ordinance of the 13th year of *Meiji*), shall be appropriated to the Relief Fund.

Art. XXIV.—This law is not to be carried into effect in Okinawa Prefecture: a different arrangement will be made there by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. XXV.—The 31st Ordinance of the 13th year of *Meiji*, and the 33rd Law relative to the profitable uses of the Central Famine Relief Fund, will become null and void from the day on which this law is carried into effect.

YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB.

A NEW PAVILION TO BE BUILT.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club was held at Keil's Building on Friday evening to consider the question of building a new Pavilion, and adopting several alterations in the Rules. Some time elapsed before a quorum was formed, but eventually there were present, Mr. J. P. Mollison, President, in the Chair; Messrs. A. B. Walford, (Treasurer), C. M. Duff (Vice-President and Captain of Cricket), Chandler Gibbons, F. E. White, G. H. Bain, E. J. Libeaud, W. L. Merriman, K. F. Crawford, E. F. Kilby, E. B. S. Edwards, J. B. M. Barrett, R. C. K. Johnson, H. R. Mair, G. Allcock, H. E. Hayward, C. F. McWilliams, F. H. Abel, S. Kuhn, C. S. Moss, and F. Coghill Jackson (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that he had hoped the importance of the subject would have attracted a larger attendance, but as a quorum had been formed at last, he would declare the meeting open. The Chairman then read Rules 19 and 20 under which extraordinary general meetings are called, and then the notice summoning the meeting. He next proceeded to state that on his arrival from England, just recently, he had received a report upon the state of the Pavilion, and as a result the Committee had deemed it necessary to engage the services of an expert to give an opinion upon the state of the building. They had accordingly called in Mr. Watt. He reported that to effect temporary repairs would cost \$100, while an expenditure of \$670 would be required to put the place in order to last two years. The Chairman read the report in detail, and then continued that it seemed a waste of money to expend \$670 on the present old building. The Committee thought that they would be able to tide over the present summer at an expenditure of \$100, and that the next thing to be done was to rebuild the Pavilion as soon as possible. This was the suggestion that they now presented to the meeting. Some \$1,250 had already been subscribed towards the cost of the new building and \$400 to \$500 could be raised in the next few weeks. He expected, if the scheme was approved, that a new Pavilion could be erected by this time next year. The present Pavilion was erected in 1884 and the upper portion formed part of an older building that had once stood on the site; that would give them an idea of the age of parts of the present building. The old pavilion had cost \$759, but since then large sums had been spent upon it, for instance \$600 in 1891, and other sums at subsequent times. After a few more remarks, the Chair-

Mr. BLAD asked the probable cost of a new Pavilion.

The Chairman.—To build a suitable building of the kind the Club now requires would cost \$3,000; it might be even more.

Mr. McWILLIAMS moved that the Committee be empowered to remove the present Pavilion at the close of the season and erect a new Pavilion in its stead.

Mr. MERRIMAN having seconded, the Chairman put the proposal to the meeting and it was carried unanimously.

The next business was the alteration of various rules, due notice of which had been posted in the Pavilion. The Committee proposed that the entrance of five dollars be raised to ten dollars, with a yearly subscription of \$12; while the wording of Rule 7 was also revised.

Rule 7 was, after formal proposal, altered to read:—"That non-resident Naval and Military officers and visitors be entitled to the privileges of the Club on payment of \$3 in advance, for six months, from 1st September to the 1st March; or from the 1st April to the 31st Aug."

Mr. MERRIMAN next proposed that the entrance fee be raised to \$20. He thought that as the old members had spent a lot of money on the ground that new members should contribute something, more than they did at present, towards this object.

Mr. WOLFORD seconded.

Mr. MAIR proposed a second amendment that the entrance fee be fixed at \$15—\$20 was too high, they had better split the difference.

Mr. KILBY was opposed to a higher entrance fee than \$10.

Mr. BAIN seconded Mr. Mair's amendment, and on its being put to the meeting it was carried.

The subscription to the Cricket Club will henceforth be \$12 per year, with an entrance fee of \$15. Tokyo residents will have to pay \$6 a year, and the full entrance fee.

This closed the business of the meeting.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

Paris, March 16.

A Declaration agreed upon by the Powers was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on March 15th, by M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Declaration was to the following effect:—

- 1.—That autonomy should be established in Crete under Turkish suzerainty.
- 2.—That both Grecian and Turkish troops should be withdrawn from the Island, except the Turkish troops stationed at certain points occupied by the Powers.
- 3.—That to maintain order, the detachments of troops from the six Powers now in Crete should be reinforced by five or six hundred men each.
- 4.—The speedy enforcement of autonomous administration in the Island.
- 5.—That in case Greece refused to evacuate the Island, she should be immediately coerced by the Admirals of the Powers.
- 6.—That the blockade of the Island should be proclaimed and rigorously applied, and, if necessary, the Admirals should be authorized to declare and employ an effective blockade to certain ports of Greece.

The Chamber voted the adoption of the Declaration by a majority of 350 against 147.

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

Paris, March 22.

At 8 a.m. on the 21st inst., the six Powers commenced a general blockade in Crete for all vessels flying the Greek flag, the limits of the blockade being 23 deg. 24 min. and 26 deg. 30 min. longitude, and 34 deg. 45 min. and 35 deg. 48 min. latitude. The vessels of those Powers and Neutral States will, however, be allowed to enter the blockaded Ports and

land their cargo there, provided it is not destined for the Greek forces or for the interior of the island. The anchorage may be visited by the vessels belonging to the international fleet.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(FROM "JUI SHIMPO.")

HOT-BLOODED GREECE.

London, March 18.

In addition to the Regiments under the command of the Prince Royal, all the Grecian troops have been marched towards the frontiers. At Athens war-fever runs high, and it is believed that the Government will not avoid the arbitrament of war.

WHAT FRANCE INTENDS.

The French Republic is preparing to despatch 600 marines to Crete.

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

The Blockade has already begun at Crete.

In case Greece remains stubborn, the United Fleet will blockade all the ports of the Piræus? as well as the Gulf of Volo.

Grecian troops in Crete have occupied Sphakia and there await orders for future movements.

ARMED GREECE.

London, March 24.

During the absence of troops abroad or on the frontiers, all able-bodied Greek citizens have been called out to carry arms for the protection of the capital and the big cities.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

The new Senate of the United States has made further amendments in the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, thus making it ineffective.

(FROM "LE COURRIER D'HAIPHONG.")

THE CRISIS IN CRETE.

Paris, March 3.

The Turkish gendarmes in Canea, whose pay is now in arrear, have mutinied and fired upon their officers. The colonel was killed. Detachments of Italians and Germans intervened, firing in turn upon the mutineers, five of whom were killed.

March 4.

Four French cruisers have received orders to sail from Toulon for Crete. The Creek press is unanimous in advising a firm reply to the Collective Note of the Powers.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

London, March 19.

The greatest activity prevails in all arsenals. A number of steamers have been chartered by the British Government to take stores to Malta, and war stores are being constantly despatched to the Cape.

Six hundred of the Seaforth Highlanders have been ordered to proceed to Crete.

The Admirals of the allied squadrons in the Levant have proclaimed the autonomy of Crete.

OCCUPYING CRETE.

London, March 20th.

A Russian regiment has passed the Bosphorus on its way to Crete.

It has been decided that British troops are to occupy Candia, French troops Sitia, and Spinalonga, whilst the Russians will occupy Retimo, and the Germans Suda Bay and Canea.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE DAY.

Her Majesty the Queen has appointed the 25th June as a day of thanksgiving for her record reign.

THE CRETAN IMBROGLIO.

London, March 22.

The Crown Prince's Regiment has left Athens for the frontier.

Six Turkish ironclads and two torpedo vessels have left Constantinople for the Dardanelles. The departure of these vessels has created general surprise, and it is doubted if they are seaworthy.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Notwithstanding the strongest urging by the German Government, the Reichstag has rejected the votes for the new cruisers.

STRAITS' NEWS.

Colonel Arthur Alexander has been appointed Surveyor-General to the Straits Settlements.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

Söul, March 21.

The Korean Government has resolved to repay *yen* 1,000,000 of the *yen* 3,000,000 borrowed from the Japanese Government.

An investigation committee has been appointed to draw up drafts of Laws and a Constitution, with European advisers.

The exploiting of the Sansui Gold Mine, in Hamgyong-do, on the Siberian border, has been prayed for through the Russian Minister. The petitioner is a certain Russian.

Mr. Kato, Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in Korea, had audience with the King of Korea this afternoon and presented his credentials.

Work on the railway between Söul and Chémulpo, that was conceded to Mr. Morse, an American citizen, commenced to-day.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Söul, March 21.

Sir Claude MacDonald is due here the day after to-morrow to present his credentials to the King of Korea.

GREECE CALMING DOWN.

London, March 23.

Although the people of Greece are greatly excited and many newspapers still discuss the situation warmly in leading articles, it is now certain that if the Turkish troops evacuate Crete the Grecian troops will do the same.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Saseho, March 25.

The men-of-war attached to this Admiralty will manœuvre here for six days from to-morrow.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Wakayama, March 25.

Target practice will commence at the forts in Kitan Straits from to-day, and continue for four days.

EPIDEMIC IN FORMOSA.

Bakan, March 25.

A strange epidemic prevails at Shoka, Formosa. Some score of natives die every day, and it is feared that the epidemic is a severe form of black-death.

FIRE.

Tottori, March 25.

Fire broke out at Goraiya-mura, Nishihaku-gun, Tottori Ken, last night, and 15 houses were destroyed.

BIG PAPER MILL.

Sendai, March 25.

Capitalists of Sendai are contemplating establishing a large Paper Manufacturing Company with a capital of *yen* 200,000.

CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

Nemuro, March 23.

The *Genbu Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was caught by ice in Hanazaki Bay yesterday.

FATAL FIRE.

Yokkaichi, March 23.

Fire broke out in the house of Mr. Narikawa, controller of the Suma Shrine, at three o'clock this morning, and his two sons (one 13 years and the other 7 years), were burnt to death.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 295.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—R to R 6. 1—Kt to B 3
2—Q takes Kt 2—Kt to Q 2
3—Q to B 3, mate if 2—B takes Q
3—B to Kt 7, mate 1—Kt to Q 2
2—B to Kt 7 ch. 2—Kt to R B 3
3—B takes Kt, mate 1—B to R 2
2—Q to Q 8 2—Kt to Q 2
3—Q takes P mates etc., etc.

Correct answers from W.H.S., W.D.C., J.W.E., and Omicron.

J. Poppen.—Very glad indeed to hear from you, we hope you will become a regular contributor.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 296.

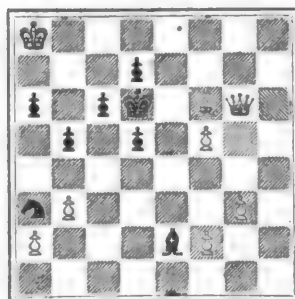
WHITE. BLACK.
1—P to Q 7 1—R takes R
2—P to Q 8=Kt and mate 1—R to Q 8
2—R to B 5, mate with many variations.

Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., I don't, W.D.C., and Omicron.

J.W.E.—You will find the use of the Black queen by a little investigation.

PROBLEM No. 299.

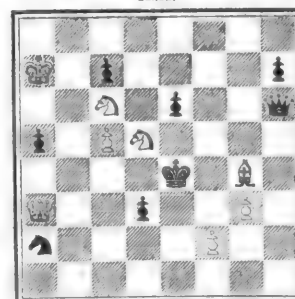
By ZDENEK MACH.



White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 300.

By DR. EDWARD MAZEL.



White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 680.

The following is one of the simultaneous games played by Mr. J. H. Blackburne at the Edinburgh Chess Club on 7th November last.

DANISH GAMBIT.

WHITE. BLACK.
J. Blackburne. J. G. Thomson.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—P to Q 4 2—P takes P

3—P to Q B 3 3—Kt to Q B 3
4—P takes P 4—Kt to K B 3
5—Kt to Q B 3 5—B to Kt 5
6—B to K Kt 5 6—P to K R 3
7—B takes Kt 7—Q takes B
8—Kt to B 3 8—Castles
9—P to K 5 9—R to K sq.
10—B to K 2 10—Q to K 2
11—Castles. 11—B takes Kt
12—P takes B 12—P to Q 3
13—B to Kt 5 13—B to Q 2
14—R to K sq. 14—P takes P
15—B takes Kt 15—B takes B
16—Kt takes P 16—Q to Q 3
17—Q to Kt 4 17—R to K 3
18—P to K B 4 18—Q R to K sq.
19—P to B 5 19—R to K 2
20—R to K B sq. 20—P to B 3
21—Kt takes B 21—Q takes Kt
22—R to B 3 22—K to K 6
23—R takes R 23—R takes R
24—R to Q B sq. 24—R takes P
25—R takes R 25—Q takes R
26—Q to K 4 26—Q to R 8 ch.
27—R to B 2 27—Q takes R P ch.
28—K to Kt 3 28—Q to Kt 6 ch.
29—K to R 4 29—Q to Kt 4
30—P to Kt 4 30—P to Q R 4
31—K to R 5 31—K to R 2
32—P to R 4 32—P to K Kt 3 mate

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Pillsbury and Showalter have signed articles for a match of seven games up, and the victor of Hastings is also under an agreement to play Lasker as the winner of the Moscow match. This seems likely to produce brighter games than pitting Lasker against a sexagenarian who was world's champion before Lasker was born. Blackburne has said that when a chess player passes his fiftieth year he must make way for younger men, and Moscow proves the statement.—*China Mail*.

GAME No. 681.

Played at the Café de la Régence.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE. BLACK.
Macroschi. Kolsch.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3 2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to Q 4 3—P takes P
4—Kt takes P 4—Q to R 5
5—Q Kt to B 3 5—B to Kt 5
6—Q to Q 3 6—Kt to B 3
7—Kt takes Q Kt 7—Q P takes Kt
8—B to Q 2 8—B takes Kt
9—B takes B 9—Kt takes K P
10—Q to Q 4 10—Q to K 2
11—Castles Q R 11—Q to Kt 4 ch.
12—P to B 4 12—Q takes P ch.
13—B to Q 2 13—Q to K Kt 5
14—Q to Q 8 ch. 14—R takes Q
15—B to R Kt 5 ch. 15—K moves
16—R mates.

ENGLAND VERSUS AMERICA.

(S. F. Chronicle, 20th February.)

The international cable match which has been the chief subject of discussion in chess circles came to a close on Saturday night, resulting in a victory for the English players by one game.

Play which commenced on Friday morning promptly at schedule time, was carried on uninterruptedly throughout that day, and at the time of adjournment the odds were greatly in favour of the English team, McCutcheon having lost his game to Jacobs, and the critics concerning the games played by Helms, Burille and Teed. Showalter and Barry appeared to be winners, while all of the other games were so close that nothing but draws were anticipated. On the following morning the Americans, with a fixed resolution to either do or die, commenced their uphill task, and fought well and bravely. Their opponents contested every inch of the way, however, and would not permit the advantage they had gained at the outset to slip from their grasp. The English team, which was selected with some difficulty, and consisted of Messrs. Blackburne, Locock, A. Kins, Lawrence, Mills, Bellingham, Blake, Jackson, Cole and Jacobs, was not considered by Americans to be as strong a combination as that pitted against them on the occasion of the last match, and great confidence was everywhere expressed at the outset in the ability of the home team to carry off the Newnes trophy for a second time. Most of the Englishmen engaged were comparatively unknown as their reputations did not extend outside of London. Blackburne, perhaps, being the only man whose name is at all familiar in this country.

Below is the score of the contest:—

Table 1—Blackburne vs. Pillsbury; two knight-defence. Drawn.

Table 2—Showalter vs. Locock; Ruy Lopez. Showalter won.

Table 3—Atkins vs. Burrill; Vienna gambit. Atkins won.

Table 4—Barry vs. Lawrence; P to Q 4. Barry won.

Table 5—Mills vs. Hymes; French defence. Drawn.

Table 6—Hodges vs. Bellingham; Ruy Lopez. Drawn.

Table 7—Blake vs. Delmar; French defence. Delmar won.

Table 8—Helms vs. Jackson; Ruy Lopez. Jackson won.

Table 9—Cole vs. Teed; P to K 4. Cole won.

Table 10—McCutcheon vs. Jacobs; counter centre gambit. Jacobs won.

Total—Great Britain, 5½ games; United States 4½ games.

Great Britain played white on the odd-numbered tables and the Americans on the even-numbered boards.

GAME No. 682.

International Tournament, Berlin, 1881.

EVANS GAMBIT.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4	3—B to B 4
4—P to Q Kt 4	4—B takes P
5—P to B 3	5—B to R 4
6—P to Q 4	6—P takes P
7—Castles.	7—P takes P
8—Q to Kt 3	8—Q to B 3
9—P to K 5	9—Q to Kt 3
10—Kt takes P	10—K Kt to K 2
11—B to R 3	11—Castles.
12—Kt to K 2	12—P to Q 3
13—B to Q 3	13—B to B 4
14—Kt to R 4	14—Q to K 3
15—Kt takes B	15—Kt takes Kt
16—Q to B 2	16—P to K Kt 3
17—P takes P	17—Kt takes P
18—Q R to Kt sq.	18—Q R to Q sq.
19—R to Kt 3	19—Kt to B sq.
20—B to Kt 2	20—Kt to B sq.
21—B to B 3	21—Q to K 5
22—R to K B 3	22—R to Q 2
23—R to K 3	23—Kt to Q 3
24—R takes Q	24—Resigns

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Showalter and Pillsbury came to terms on the ult., and articles of agreement were duly signed for their contest, which commenced at the Hamilton Club Brooklyn, four days later. The first game was hotly contested, being conducted on extremely scientific lines and so faultlessly that the draw which resulted was the only outcome possible. Play in the second game commenced on the 15th and after forty-two moves had been made was adjourned until the following day when a draw was agreed to. The third game was played on Wednesday, 17 Feb., and resulted in a win for Pillsbury after forty moves had been made. The present score (20 Feb.) is:—Pillsbury, 1; Showalter, 0; drawn 2.

The match, which is for a total stake of \$2,000, is to be carried on under the following conditions: The winner must score seven victories before his opponent obtains six wins, draws not counting; or if the opponent secures six wins, the victor must score ten wins to secure the stakes. The play days will be Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of each week.

Lasker, before leaving St. Petersburg, is reported to have played one game with the Russian champion, Tschigorin, and, playing black, to have won an Evans gambit after a good struggle.

GAME No. 683.

COUNTER CENTRE GAMBIT

WHITE.	BLACK.
1—P to K 4	1—P to Q 4
2—P takes P	2—Q takes P
3—Kt to Q B 3	3—Q to Q sq.
4—P to Q 4	4—Kt to Q B 3
5—Kt to B 3	5—B to Kt 3
6—P to Q 5	6—Kt to K 4
7—Kt takes Kt	7—Resigns

GAME No. 684.

KING'S KNIGHT GAME.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K 2	2—B to B 4
3—P to K B 4	3—Q to B 3
4—P to B 3	4—Kt to Q B 3
5—P to K Kt 3	5—Kt to R 3
6—B to Kt 2	6—Kt to Kt 5

7—R to B sq.
8—P takes P
9—B takes Q

7—Kt takes P
8—Q takes R
9—Kt to B 6 mate

YOKOHAMA CHASS CLUB.

No progress was made at the extraordinary general meeting on Thursday, there being no quorum present. The President, after waiting half an hour, adjourned the meeting for one week: until Thursday 1st April, at 5 p.m. precisely.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong	per N. P. Co.	Wed'day, Mar. 31st.
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Apr. 1st.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Friday, Apr. 1st.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Apr. 1st.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Apr. 1st.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Apr. 4th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Wed'day, Apr. 7th.
From Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Monday, Apr. 12th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, Apr. 14th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Apr. 15th.

* Victoria (with English mail) left Hongkong on March 23rd.
† City of Peking left Hongkong on March 24th.
‡ Fern left San Francisco direct on March 23rd.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Mar. 31st.
For Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Apr. 1st.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Apr. 3rd.
For Victoria, B.C.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Apr. 3rd.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Apr. 4th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Monday, Apr. 5th.
For Portland	per O. R. & N. Co.	Monday, Apr. 5th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Apr. 5th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Apr. 10th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Apr. 10th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Princess Wilhelm (22), German cruiser; Captain Thiele, 20th March.—Nagasaki, 18th March.
Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 21st March.—Hongkong via ports, 14th March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Tacoma, British steamer, 1,662, T. A. Whistler, 21st March.—Hongkong 10th March, via Moji 17th, and Kobe, 19th, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
China, British steamer, 2,600, Saunders, 22nd March.—San Francisco 4th March, and Honolulu 11th March, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Candia, British steamer, 6,000, G. K. Wright, 22nd March.—London via ports, and Kobe, 21st March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 22nd March.—Kobe 20th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 22nd March.—Kobe 21st March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 23rd March.—Hongkong via ports, 13th March, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
St. Lawrence, American schooner, S. L. Calder, 24th March.—Sealing Cruise, Sealing Gear.—Captain.
Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,703, McKenzie, 24th March.—London and Antwerp via ports, Kobe 23rd March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 24th March.—Nagasaki, 22nd March, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 24th March.—Kobe 23rd March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Salasia, French steamer, 4,016, L. Troadec, 24th March.—Marseilles via ports, Kobe 23rd March, Mails & General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, Henry Pylus, 25th March.—Hongkong via ports, 17th Mails, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Glauco, British steamer, 3,086, Bauvire, 25th March.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 24th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Oolong, British steamer, 2,308, Conradi, 25th March.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 24th March, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Tsinan, British steamer, 1,459, Geo. Ramsay, 25th March.—Hongkong 18th March, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 25th March.—Otaru via ports 21st March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,429, J. Nirei, 26th March.—Shanghai via ports, 20th March, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,894, T. Anderson, 26th.—Hongkong via ports, Kobe 25th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 3,370, de Maubenge, 21st March.—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Taoma, British steamer, 1,662, T. A. Whistler, 22nd March.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Suda, 21st March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 23rd March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 23rd March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
China, British steamer, 2,600, Saunders, 23rd March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Benmore, British steamer, 1,935, Le Boutillier, 23rd March.—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.
Naniwa Kan (10), Japanese cruiser, Commander T. Kurooka, 23rd March.—Yokosuka.
Wm. Law, British ship, 1,631, Abbott, 24th March.—Kobe, Pig Iron.—Captain.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 24th March.—San Francisco via Honolulu Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 24th March.—Shimonoseki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 24th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
St. Andrews, Norwegian steamer, 2,009, Tiivold, 24th March.—Moji, Ballast.—Captain.
Konoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, K. Ito, 25th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
St. Lawrence, American schooner, 39, S. L. Calder, 25th March.—North Pacific Ocean, Sealing Gear.—Captain.
Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 25th March.—Bonin Islands, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Princess Wilhelm (22), German cruiser, Captain Thiele, 25th March.—Kobe.
Irene (22), German cruiser, Captain Du Bois, 25th March.—Kobe.
Kaiser (15), German flagship, Captain Zeye, 25th March.—Nagasaki.
Cormoran, German gunboat, Captain Brussatis, 25th March.—Nagasaki.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, Henry Pylus, 26th March.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *China*, from San Francisco, via Honolulu:—Mr. A. Beniz, Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. J. A. Berner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crane, Jr., Mr. J. E. Chamberlaine, Capt. Ditlefsen, Miss Donnelly, Mrs. H. Eckstein, Miss H. H. Eckstein, Miss J. C. Eckstein, Mrs. J. E. Farnum, Miss E. Farnum, Mr. J. E. Farnum, Mr. G. L. Farnum, Mr. B. Gugenheim, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. N. S. Hatton, Mrs. J. H. Hobson, Mrs. Chas. Hitchcock, Mr. H. V. Henson, Mr. G. S. Hammond, Miss M. Johnson, Mr. A. E. Kaeser, Miss M. H. Lay, Mr. G. W. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Murphy, Mrs. W. H. Osburn, Mr. W. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Small, Mrs. J. B. Sauger, Miss M. J. Shea, Mrs. Stickney, Dr. A. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Thorne, Miss Thorne, Mr. H. L. Talbot, Mr. W. M. Tieglohn, Mrs. J. M. Walker, Miss H. Wilder, Mr. G. Warren, Mr. M. Warren, and Mr. Y. Woyeno in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. S. Hankin in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss M. Alexander, Miss S. D. Beesley, Mr. Jay Charm, Mrs. C. Fairchild, Mr. A. Grille, Mr. M. Gray, Mrs. E. Halliday, Miss E. Moore, Mrs. H. Snaydam, Mr. H. Snaydam, Master Snaydam, Mrs. C. R. Spaulding, Mr. Otis Spaulding, Miss L. Trevor, Miss A. K. Wellman, Miss E. B. Wellman, and Mr. R. J. Wood in cabin. Per British steamer *Ancona*, from Hongkong, via ports:—Miss Watson, Mr. Preston, Mrs. Ali Sam, Colonel Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Messrs. E. Carr, G. R. Oliver, J. Piscio, Greenhaugh, and J. G. Watson in cabin; 1 Chinese in steerage. Per British steamer *Tacoma*, from Hongkong, via ports:—Mrs. Green and 6 children, Rev.

Halsey, and Mr. O. W. Seaholm in cabin; 137 Chinese and 92 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. N. W. McIvor, Mrs. G. W. Middleton, Rev. R. A. Thomson, Mrs. R. A. Thomson, Messrs. E. P. Robinson, T. D. McKay, E. J. Bates, B. Ellis, C. A. Webster, Geo. B. Swayne, and Ching Chock Hin in cabin. For San Francisco:—H. E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to the U.S., Peru, etc., and suite, 60; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Story and 3 children, and Miss A. Morrow in cabin.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, from Marseilles via ports:—Messrs. Fuwa, Tilden, Iwata, Yamaguchi, Konte, Faga, Legnand, Gille, Johnson, Kondo, Rantel, Audiganne, and Kiene in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Judge and Mrs. Mowatt, Messrs. Schlitz Emanuel, Sharp, Allan, S. Webster, Wong Jick Yuen, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Misses Dickinson (3), Mr. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Misses Dickinson (2), Mr. E. Lhoest, Mr. C. and Master Crowther, Mr. R. Schwanke, Capt. Million, Mr. E. George, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. Aratouovitch, Mr. W. Allen, Mrs. H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham, Mrs. H. Clayton, Dr. Bell, Mrs. D. W. Craddock, Messrs. Stead, Henry, Loo Low Shong, J. Connell, C. Lucas, H. Smithers, Forin, H. Tomkins in cabin. For Vancouver:—Miss Washburn, Mrs. Talpey and 2 children, Mr. A. Schomburg, Mr. I. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gueritz, Mr. H. Jefferson, Miss McKellar, Miss L. Ramsey, Mr. Kee Owyang, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mr. Kanoo Nanjo, Mrs. H. Seyfarth, Mr. Chan Cheong, Mr. W. Muir, Mr. A. Dunlop, Mr. D. Cumming, Rev. and Mrs. C. Stone, Mr. H. West, and Mr. N. Kataoka in cabin; 3 in 2nd class; 789 passengers in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai, via ports:—Miss Carl Ferries, Mr. T. A. Singleton, Mr. Hatsumo, and Mr. A. Platta in cabin; 55 Japanese and 3 Chinese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Mr. M. Poin, Mrs. Syme Thompson, Mr. Million, Mr. Kataoka, Mr. R. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Evans, Mr. T. A. Singleton, Mr. D. Deans, Mr. G. Jackson, Mrs. Mason and infant, Messrs. Richard Tienes, Hing Chaw, Can Chow Fong, Kam Yuen, John Mule, T. Takasugi, Fukuda, A. Okada, and L. H. Peterson in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Lieut. T. Ushida, Lieut. T. Kuroi, Sub-Lieut. G. Murakami, Sub-Lieut. C. Kawakami, Sub-Lieut. Y. Wada, Mr. Shibata, and Lieut. A. Tashiro in cabin; Messrs. K. Iwakawa, M. Arima, Y. Kodama, K. Ishikawa, and Miss M. Masuda in 2nd class; 61 in steerage.

Per British steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. W. H. Osborn and maid, Mrs. Hobson, Miss Lay, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Thomson and daughter, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Donnelly, Miss H. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. M. Oustinnoff, two children and amah, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Small, Mr. S. Kiene, Mr. M. Mess, Miss M. J. Shea, and Mr. R. Sano.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. E. J. Bates, Mrs. T. W. Blakiston and two children, Mr. T. L. Brower, Mrs. Brower, Mr. Yeend Dner, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Healing, Mr. A. Graft, Miss Annie Morrow, Mr. H. Mutsu, His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Mrs. Wu Ting Fang, Master Wu Chui, Mr. Ho Yow, Mrs. Ho Yow, Mr. Fung Wan-Pin, Mr. Li Ching Hsu, Mrs. Li Ching Hsu, Messrs. Shou Ting, Ching Chi, Huang Chung-hin, Chung Pao-hai, Wang Tai Chun, Chow Tze Chi, Chang Yin Tung, Loo Nai-hsun, Chang Pao Tung, Chin Shu Tsz, Pu Yang Chung, Wu Tsu-pei, Fong Tsu-Yin, Chuang Hai-kwan, Shen Tung, Mrs. Shen Tung, Mr. A. L. Rossi, Mr. L. Rossi, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rowlen, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Story and children, Mr. G. B. Swayne, and Dr. Webster.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. R. Arai, Mr. K. Adachi, Mr. I. M. Beattie, Capt. Kenneth, Mr. Chan Cheong, Mr. Julius W. Copmann, Count d'Apchier, Mr. A. R. Dunlop, Rev. J. M. Francis, Mrs. J. M. Francis, Mr. E. P. Gueritz, Mr. E. P. Gueritz, Mr. Shigeyoshi Hashimoto, Mr. H. S. Jefferson, Mr. Nisharu Takakoka, Mr. T. Katayama and servant, Mr. K. Komatsu, Mr. Tsuneyiro Kondo, Miss McKellar, Mr. W. L. Muir, Mr. Kanoo Nanjo, Mr. Kee Owyang, Mr. Henrik, Mr. A. C. Schomburg, Miss T. Solovioff, Rev. G. T. Stone, Mrs. G. T. Stone, Count Szapary, Mr. K. Takayama, Mrs. Talpey and child, Miss Talpey, Mr. W. W. Tull, Miss Washburn, Mr. Henry West, Mr. K. Yukawa, and Mr. Hidaka Jiro in cabin; 10 in 2nd class.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 531 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 257 bales.
Per British steamer *Tacoma*, for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	TOTAL
	CANADA.	AND WEST.	AND EAST.	COAST.	PACKAGES.
Hyogo	—	597	550	—	1,147
Hongkong	—	—	—	25	25
Total	—	597	550	25	1,172

	NEW YORK.	HARTFORD.	TOTAL
Hongkong	131	—	131
Yokohama	638	—	638
Total	759	—	759

Tea

Silk

Measurement

Per American steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	TOTAL
	CANADA.	AND WEST.	AND EAST.	COAST.	PACKAGES.
Hongkong	98	—	—	—	98
Total	98	—	—	—	98

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	TOTAL
	CANADA.	AND WEST.	AND EAST.	COAST.	PACKAGES.
Colombo	—	—	—	30	30
Amoy	908	—	—	—	909
Foochow	335	—	—	—	335
Calcutta	641	—	—	—	1,349
Nagasaki	386	—	—	24	413
Kobe	377	—	—	—	377
Yokohama	35	—	—	25	60
Total	2,683	—	708	142	3,533

	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL
Hongkong and Canton	106	—	106
Shanghai	685	—	685
Yokohama	647	—	647
Total	1,411	—	1,411

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Trade generally is quiet and unsatisfactory. Yarns—Singles have had a moderate turn, also 2/42, but "Gassed" are becoming entirely. Shirtings—Some holders have got "tired" and have sold a few thousand pieces at low figures. Fancies—T-reds still move and a few Italians have been sold, all else stagnant. Woollens—Flannel, Mousselines, Cloth and Blankets all seem dead for the time being.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 35 inches	\$2.40 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9 yds. 35 inches	2.75 to 3.25
T. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 34 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds. 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Velvets—Black, 35 yds. 22 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds. 42-3 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds. 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds. 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds. 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds. 24/25 yards, 32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yds. 32 inches hem	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yds. 32 inches	0.30 to 0.32
Medium	0.30 to 0.32
Common	0.25 to 0.27
Mousseline de laine—Crape, 21 yds. 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloth—Pilot, 51 yds 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloth—Presidents, 51 yds 56 inches	0.50 to 0.75
Cloth—Union, 51 yds 56 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb. per lb.	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16, 24, Singles	\$39.00 to 41.50
Nos. 28/32, Singles	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	45.00 to 47.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	44.00 to 46.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	49.00 to 51.00
Nos. 160, Plain	61.00 to 62.00
Nos. 280, Plain	75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2100, Plain	99.00 to 100.00

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	75.00 to 80.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	86.00 to 95.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	116.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

American Middling	\$23.00 to 23.50
Indian Broach	21.00 to 22.25
Chinese	21.00 to 21.50

METALS.

Prices unchanged and the trade is very slow. Importers want to establish a rise to compensate them for the low exchange at which they have now to work: but buyers won't assist them in that direction, if they can help it.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$3.70 to 3.80
Flat, 4 inch	3.90 to 4.00
Round and square up to 4 inch	3.70 to 4.00
Iron Plates, assorted	3.80 to 4.00
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 5.00
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.80 to 1.85

KKROSENE.

Better feeling and dealers are operating now at fair prices. About 10,000 cases have been sold, at, or near, the following quotations.

American	\$2.08 to 2.10
Russian	2.05 to 2.10
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Arrivals exceed sales; consequently China and Formosa sorts are 25 cents lower in price. The chief business has been in Manila sorts, which hold their own well. White—Good trade at late rates.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$3.60 to 3.65
Brown Manila	4.40 to 3.60
Brown Daitong	3.45 to 3.55
Brown Canton	3.40 to 4.25
White Java and Penang	6.80 to 7.00
White Italian	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The "boom" has continued; prices have been forced up yet further, and a large business has been done at advancing rates. The market closes strong, with diminished stocks and unwilling sellers. Spring reelings should soon make their appearance.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	Nom. \$850 to 860
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	840 to 850
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	830 to 840
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	820 to 830
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	810 to 820
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	800 to 810
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	750 to 760
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	740 to 750
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/19 deniers	730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 690
Kekedas—Extra	760 to 770
Kekedas—No. 1	740 to 750
Kekedas—No. 1	730 to 740
Kekedas—No. 2	710 to 720
Kekedas—No. 2	690 to 700

WASTE SILK.

A sudden change came o'er the scene, one or two large buyers operating on a gigantic scale. Prices of favourite descriptions have accordingly advanced to the quotations given below. About one half the stock mentioned last week has been sold *sur le champ*. Probably fresh supplies will soon be brought down from the interior.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Oshu, Best	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	100 to 120
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	95 to 97
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	65 to 70
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	55 to 60
Noshi—Bushi, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushi, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	90 to 95
Noshi—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi—Joshu, Fair	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best	95 to 100
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—ushu, Fair	20 to 25

TEA.

Quotations withdrawn. No trade in old leaf and it is too early yet to make contracts for new crop. Meantime advices from consuming markets are not good; prices for New Teas must open at a reasonable figure here.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[MESSRS. BISSETT & URE'S CORRECTED LIST.]
LOCAL STOCKS.

Yokohama, March 26th.

The following quotations have been received by wire from Hongkong to-day:—H. & S. Bank 166 per cent. premium; Hongkong Lands \$77 buyers; China Fines \$107 buyers; H. & W. Ducks 245 per cent. premium sellers; H. & K. Wharfs \$61 buyers; Douglass \$60 sellers; H. C. & M. Steamboats \$34.50 sellers; Pungjom Mines \$4.50 Steady; Raub Mines \$14 sellers; Hongkong Five \$360 sales; Indo-China \$16 sellers; National Banks \$19 sellers; Straits \$19.50 Steady; Unions \$235 sellers; and China Traders \$79 sellers.

Local stocks continue unchanged, Grand Hotels being wanted at \$107.50; Oriental Hotels at \$140, North & Rues at \$160, Y. U. Club Debentures and Brett Debentures at \$100 and \$104. Lion Works and Japan Breweries are enquired for at quotations. Club Hotels are steady at \$67.50. Breits are offering at \$8, Langfeldts at \$195, Oriental Hotels Founders at \$500; and Club Hotel Debentures at \$110.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd., \$50 ...	\$125 St.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., \$100	320 St.
Grand Hotel, Ltd., \$100	297.50 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd., \$100	27.50 B.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., \$100	140 B.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. (Frs.), \$125	500 S.
North and Rues, Ltd., \$100	260 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd., \$50	8 S.
Langfeldt & Co., Ltd., \$100	295 S.
Illoco Gas Co., Ltd., \$100	170 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb., \$100	110 S.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	210 St.
Yokohama United Club Deb., \$100	100 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	104 B.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, March 26th

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds ...	100.00
Redemption Loan Bonds ...	100.05
New Public Loan Bonds ...	97.00
Old Public Loan Bonds ...	97.30
Naval Loan Bonds ...	100.00
War Loan Bonds ...	100.05
Tokyo City Loan Bonds ...	100.50
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	99.70
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	98.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	134.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	98.30
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	70.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	67.90
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 50 ...	99.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 50 ...	97.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 50 ...	98.00
Saigai Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	107.00
Kawaguchi Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	68.00
Hanatan Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	49.00
Chikugo Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	83.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	93.70
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	99.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	65.00
Tokyo Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	44.00
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	34.50
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	30.00
Sohn Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	102.00
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	51.00
Isiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	3.00
Isomatsu Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	3.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	8.30
Nanto Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	16.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50 ...	75.50
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 50 ...	81.50
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 50 ...	87.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 50 ...	8.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100 ...	835.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100 ...	806.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 50 ...	28.50
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., paid up yen 50 ...	60.50
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 50 ...	64.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50 ...	77.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50 ...	17.00
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50 ...	80.00
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	128.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 50 ...	73.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 50 ...	30.00
Tone Cement Company—paid up yen 50 ...	37.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50 ...	73.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50 ...	9.50
Hokkaido Hemp Mannu, Co.—paid up yen 50 ...	10.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 50 ...	23.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 50 ...	55.00
Shinagawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 50 ...	43.00
Tokyo Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 50 ...	64.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50 ...	91.00
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50 ...	86.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100 ...	95.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50 ...	410.00
Kobe Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50 ...	375.00
Nippon Ginso—paid up yen 50 ...	293.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50 ...	54.50
Third National Bank—paid up yen 100 ...	185.00

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has recovered from its low range of a week ago, in sympathy with silver.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1
On Paris—Bank sight	2.57
— Private 4 months' sight	2.61
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 p.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	162
— Private 30 days' sight	170
On America—Bank Bills on demand	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51
On Germany—Bank sight	2.08
— Private 4 months' sight	2.12 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	28 1/2

969



WATERING APPARATUS
Non-freezing & Ordinary Hydrants and Street Washers. Garden Watering Boxes and Apparatus. Gun-Metal, Copper, and Cast-Iron Cocks and Valves.
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December 5, 1896.

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Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail,
Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of **CUTICURA SOAP**

Will prove most convincing.

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Weakness. It
Keeps good in the hottest
Climates, and for any
length of time.

March 6th, 1897.

3m.

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September 19th, 1896.

17.

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17.

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USE ATKINSON'S ONLY,
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Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

March 6th, 1897.

311.

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SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammation. Mr. J. T. Cox, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas—and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 1st, 1897.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK



The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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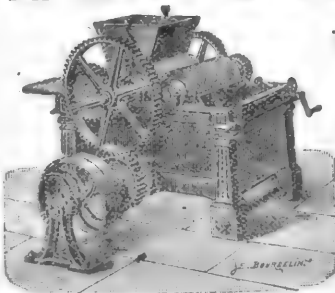
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GRINDING MACHINERY for all kinds of dry or wet substances, colours, printing inks, toilet soap, perfumery, and chemicals.

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Address MESSRS. BOYES & Co., YOKOHAMA.



November 21st, 1896.

37.

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MAGNESIA

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17.

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Apply to Messrs. BOYES & Co., Yokohama, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER and Co., Paris.

June, 1896.

37

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, at 51, Main Street, Settlement, by ARTHUR BELLAMY BROWN, of No. 63, Bldg., Yokohama.—SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1897.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 14.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 3RD, 1897.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"Fais ce que dois: advienne que pourra!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1897.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Tonghaks have again risen in Korea.
THE *Yoshino* has been ordered home from Manila.
FOUR hundred Armenians have been massacred at Tokat, Asia Minor.
LORD SALISBURY has gone to the Riviera to recuperate after an attack of influenza.
THE Osaka Railway Company will amalgamate with the Nara Railway Company shortly.
REUTERS reports severe fighting in Canea this week, involving the death of 200 insurgents.
RUMOUR says that Mr. Makino, Vice-Minister of Education, will be appointed Minister to Italy.
MR. SONE, Japanese Minister to France, is stated to have left Paris on the 27th inst. for home.
THE railway line between Takasaki and Shimoda will be opened to traffic about the 5th of April.
His Majesty the Emperor, on receipt of reports from Captain Watanabe, a military chamberlain, regarding the condition of the garrisons at

Wei-hai-wei, and the troops in Korea, sent gifts of *yen* 700 to Wei-hai-wei, and *yen* 200 to the soldiers in Korea.

LIEUT.-GENERAL YAMAZAWA, Commandant of the Fourth Army Division, died this week, of consumption.

MR. MIDZUNO, President of the Formosa Administration Bureau, leaves Tokyo for the Island at the end of April.

VISCOUNT ENOMOTO and the principal officials in the Agricultural and Commercial Department, have resigned.

It is reported that the ice on the River Ishikari, Hokkaido, has melted and vessels are now plying on the stream.

RUSSIAN and Italian reinforcements have arrived at Crete, but Germany and Austria are seemingly not sending any.

AN Austrian cruiser has captured a Greek steamer and a sailing-ship carrying volunteers and munitions of war to Crete.

FIRE broke out at Koza-gun, Kanagawa Ken, at noon on Thursday, and about 50 houses, together will 60 sheds, were destroyed.

THE police have been busy in Yokohama this week, some fifteen thieves being arrested at various places in the town and its vicinity.

RUMOUR says that Mr. Tsutsumi, M.P., who seceded from the *Kokumin Kyokai* the other day, will be appointed Governor of Miyazaki Ken.

H.I.H. THE PRINCE IMPERIAL proceeded to the Palace on Saturday morning and had audience with the Emperor and Empress, remaining till noon.

BARON HAYASHI, new Minister to Russia, and Mr. Ochiai, of the Japanese Legation in Russia, had audience with the Emperor on Monday morning.

THE new buildings of the Kanagawa Ken Ordinary Middle School will be opened about the 15th of April. Accommodation is provided for 320 students.

MR. YANO FUMIO, the new Minister to China, is indisposed, and in consequence his departure will be postponed until the end of April or beginning of May.

THE usual Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday. Count Kabayama, Home Minister, who has been indisposed for some time, took part in the discussions.

SEVERAL diplomatic appointments have been made during the week, among them being the selection of Mr. Inagaki Manjiro as *Chargé d'Affaires* in Siam.

THE Ashio Copper Mine affair is attracting considerable attention owing to the violent actions of the farmers and others living in the devastated districts.

SOME capitalists of Mayebashi and Takasaki have applied to the Authorities for permission to construct a tramway between the two towns. The capital is *yen* 150,000.

THE Powers are disagreeing as to the mode of coercing Greece. Meanwhile, public demonstrations are taking place in Athens and elsewhere which threaten war against Turkey.

THE ironclad and a second class cruiser now in course of construction in England for the Japanese Navy are to be named the *Shikijima* and the *Takasago* respectively. The two second class cruisers now being constructed in

the United States, are to be called the *Kasagi* and the *Chitose*.

THE Chitose Bank, in Shizuoka Ken, has been declared bankrupt by order of the Local Court on the ground that the Directors engaged in business prohibited by the banking regulations.

THE Yokohama Japanese Joint-stock Auction Company holds a special meeting of shareholders on the 5th April when the present capital, *yen* 50,000, will be increased to *yen* 75,000, a new branch being opened in Tokyo.

THE annual general meeting of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce took place on Wednesday, when interesting speeches were delivered on the Silk Bounty Law, and the future prospects of Japan's silk trade.

COLONEL FUKUSHIMA, who returned to the capital a few days ago, after travelling over 43,000 miles in Southern Asia, is to deliver a report of his journey in the presence of H.I.H. Prince Komatsu at the General Staff Office.

BRITISH residents of Kobe have decided in public meeting to circulate two lists, one soliciting subscriptions for the Jubilee fête, the other for a permanent memorial that will take the form of rebuilding the International Hospital.

THE Yokohama Town Council sat on Tuesday evening. The subjects discussed related to some reforms in the Juzen Hospital; the estimates for drainage work on the River Ooka; the estimates of income and expenditure for the thirtieth fiscal year, etc.

THE Yokohama list of subscriptions towards the Indian Famine Relief Fund closes with a total contribution of \$16,512.52. More than half of this has been subscribed by Japanese sympathisers, and among them the temples of Buddhist sects are handsomely represented.

THE farmers in the districts affected by the poison from the Ashio copper mine have resolved to take the following steps:—To forward a petition to the Government to stop the working of the mine. If this is rejected by the Government and the farmers are unable to attain their object, they are to repair to Tokyo in a band to lay the actual circumstances before the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, of Home Affairs, or the Imperial Household, and if they still fail to obtain relief, they are to lay down their lives as a passive demonstration.

No good news is reported this week regarding Imports. There were a few enquiries for Singles, in Yarns, but little business resulted. Doubles, both plain and gassed, are stagnant, buyers hoping that notwithstanding the low exchange prices will incline further towards their ideas. The metal trade remains very quiet, tentative enquiries not resulting in much business. Arrivals of brown sugar, as last week, exceeded sales, and prices again fell, buyers only offering \$3.50 for new Tukao, to arrive. White sugar is unchanged, with steady sales and a satisfactory outlook. Kerosene is stagnant, with nothing doing. Sellers refuse to meet buyers, and the latter are not willing to stump-up at figures that would compensate for the present low exchange. In raw silk, business has been active. Spring reelings are coming in and sellers are disposed to be current. A fair number of transactions may also be recorded in waste, though the cream of the stock is pretty well skimmed. Unless stocks of better quality come in from the country, there will soon be a scarcity of desirable fibre on the market. The tea trade is naturally suspended until the new crop leaf is available. Exchange closes steady but low.

SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's application for a special subsidy, says the *Jiji Shimpō*, though approved by the Government and embodied in a Bill for presentation to the Diet, has failed to obtain the consent of the latter. The Bill was not debated: it was merely shelved. Considering the alacrity shown by the Houses in passing all other Government measures, that conduct was remarkable. Some critics allege that the Company's reason for seeking a special subsidy was because it desired to use its old ships and knew that they could never pass the examination required to qualify for State aid under the provisions of the Navigation Encouragement Law. But that is mere suspicion. The fact is that the Company hesitated to organise two important and costly services without some more definite assurance than a five-years' promise of aid. It is not to be expected, however, that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will abandon the American and European services because its application for a special subsidy has been refused. The sum that it can obtain under the Law enacted in the 9th session of the Diet does not differ very largely from the sum specially applied for. It will continue the services, and renew its application next session. Meanwhile, there can be little doubt that the experts appointed by the Communications Department to examine vessels for bounty have defeated the object of the Law which they are appointed to apply. They allowed themselves to be influenced at the outset by an apprehension that only by applying tests of great severity could the number of eligible ships be kept within the limits of the Treasury's capacity, and the result has been that scarcely any ships have qualified. That certainly is not the intention of the Law. The regulations for examination are simply a transcript of Lloyd's Regulations, but the latter are applied with discrimination not exercised by Japanese surveyors. To cling obstinately to the letter of hard-and-fast rules is to ignore the fact that progress in ship-building is perpetual. What was deemed essential yesterday, may be superfluous to-day. Nor does it follow that because the provisions of the Regulations are not exactly complied with in one respect, the deficiency may not be remedied by some speciality of construction in another direction. The fact is that any ship may be disqualified if the examiners wish to disqualify it. The *Jiji* elaborates this point in considerable detail, the upshot of its comments being that the Japanese Board of Examiners is on the wrong tack, and that it must change its methods under pain of deliberately defeating the very end contemplated by the Navigation Encouragement Law, the promotion of maritime enterprise. On the other hand, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be well advised if it takes warning by the attitude of the Diet towards its application. A few years ago, the Diet, while fully recognising the necessity of expanding the empire's fleets, refused the required appropriations because it was dissatisfied with the administration of the Naval Department. It appears that the conduct of the House of Representatives in shelving the Subsidy Bill must be similarly interpreted. Outsiders cannot put their finger upon this particular defect or that special fault in the administrative methods of the great steamship company. But there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction in the air; a conviction that the abuses of favoritism, of superfluous employés, of loosely controlled expenditure, and of slack management are present in a greater or less degree. The behaviour of the company is judged to resemble that of an over-indulged son, who thinks that paternal pockets will always be open whatever invasions he makes upon them. Outwardly, indeed, the company looks well ordered and flourishing. But its case may be analogous with that of many a fine mansion fairly kept and comely to view in ordinary times, but found to be not without cobwebs in corners and lumber in cupboards when the grand cleaning-up takes place at the New Year. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha had

better set its house in order. It has lost caste in public sight, and must re-establish its credit before looking for large subsidies. (The article that we have here epitomised, is of great length in the original. It occupies several columns of the *Jiji Shimpō*. And the moderation of its tone and closeless of its technical reasoning indicate the hand of an expert.)

By way of sequel to the above, the same journal writes strongly on the necessity of providing a large shipbuilding dock for Japan. Considering the circumstances of the time, it is plain that peace can be preserved only by armed preparation, and considering the circumstances of Japan, it is evident that seven-tenths of such protection must be derived from the Navy and three-tenths, at most, from the Army. The latter, indeed, may be diminished, but there certainly is not the least reason for increasing it. Nothing, then, seems more necessary to the empire than a dock where large vessels could be built. At present the State possesses only one dock that can be considered even tolerably equipped for building purposes, that at Yokosuka. A few cruisers of inferior grade have been built there. At Kure and Sasebo, repairs alone can be executed. Turning to private docks, the only one of any consequence is at Nagasaki, owned by the Mitsubishi Firm. For the rest, none is capable of turning out anything better than a thousand-ton wooden vessel. There is talk of docks at Uraga and Moji, where vessels may be constructed to earn the bounties offered by the Navigation and Shipbuilding Encouragement Law, but these enterprises are not yet accomplished facts, nor does there appear to be any hope that private initiative can be confidently trusted in this matter. Nothing presses more urgently than the construction and equipment of a really capable dock. The *Meiji* Government has done a great deal, but in this important respect it must be said to have failed. The Yokosuka Dock was planned by Oguri Kozuke-no-suke, an official of the Bakufu Government, and its first superintendent was Kurimoto Joun. In fact, it was a Tokugawa enterprise. The Nagasaki Dock was built by a Dutchman and purchased from him by the Bakufu Administration, only to be sold to the Mitsubishi Firm by the *Meiji* Government. The docks at Kure and Sasebo are mere adjuncts of the naval stations there. They were not originally intended for independent purposes of ship-building. Everybody knows the story of Peter the Great who went to Amsterdam and worked with his own hands to learn ship-building. If the Sovereign of a country with a maritime sea-board of only the Baltic and the Black Sea attached so much importance to naval affairs, what is to be said of a country like Japan which, in respect of its ocean-girt condition, has been called the Great Britain of the Orient? That the empire stands in need of a large dockyard can not be questioned. The point is, how to provide funds for the purpose. That, too, seems very plain. Let the Government sell a portion of the State railways. In point of railway construction the *Meiji* statesmen have displayed energy, and their task may be said to be virtually completed. The natural order of things would be that they should now turn their attention to ship-building. The capitalists of Osaka and Tokyo would readily put up money to buy the lines. That the dock would be profitable admits of no doubt. All the large vessels navigating Far Eastern waters are now compelled to be content with temporary repairs in the Orient: they go home to get any important work done. If Japan had fine, well equipped docks, they would certainly come here. As a matter of theory it is not desirable that the State should put its hand to enterprises for the sake of pecuniary profit, but in this case private initiative is apparently not to be relied on. It is stated that, among the ships forming the naval increment on the new programme, two cruisers of 9,000 tons each, and an iron-clad of 15,000 tons, are to be built at Yokosuka. If that plan be carried out, and if the vessels prove as successful as the *Atsuta* and *Suma*, the com-

petence of Japanese naval architects will be established. Nothing remains, then, but to provide a big dockyard.

If the King of Korea ordered a pair of boots and socks from a Tokyo store, or the Emperor of China gave a commission for figured crapes to an Osaka house, the dealers of Tokyo and Osaka would conclude that Their Majesties showed discrimination and would feel duly grateful, but it is not probable that the Japanese Representatives in Seoul and Peking would present themselves at the Courts to which they are accredited in order to convey Japan's thanks for the favour bestowed on her. Such is the dictum of the *Osaka Asahi*, by way of preface to an article denouncing the unwisdom of allowing political considerations to influence the placing of orders for ships of war. It can not be pretended that the naval ship-builders of America have had experience comparable with that of British or French builders. In theory they are doubtless quite on a level with their European contemporaries, but their practice is new. In contrast with English experts they occupy the rank of children. Yet two cruisers of over 2,300 tons each have been ordered by Japan in America. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that the order was dictated by a desire to show Japan's goodwill towards the Great Republic. If that plea has any value, then whatever gain of American gratitude may be placed to Japan's account, there must be a corresponding loss of friendliness on the part of some other nation. For example, Italy may come forward and complain that while orders have been given to England, to France, to Germany, and to America, she has been altogether left out of the list of favours, though her building capabilities are established, and though one of her agents has long been in Japan looking for a commission. The fact is that these matters ought to be regulated by business principles and by business principles only. Three things have to be considered: first, the quality of the ships; secondly, the rapidity of their construction; and thirdly, their relative cost. In the first two respects there is not the least doubt that England stands at the head of all nations. That is universally acknowledged. Possibly her charges are a little higher than those of some other builders, but nothing could be more unwise than to attach paramount importance to questions of cost in such matters. Japan ought to give her orders to England from purely practical considerations, and without any regard to politics. She is understood to have already ordered 47,500 tons of shipping under her first programme of naval expansion, and to be about to order other 48,700 tons under her second. That represents an immense outlay, and no precautions are too great to guard against errors in making it. France stands next to England as a ship-builder, in the estimation of the world, but Japan's experience of French workmanship is not wholly satisfactory. Her naval officers have cause of complaint against the *Matsushima* and the *Itsukushima*. Then there is the loss of the *Unbebi*, a catastrophe due, apparently, to defective distribution of her weights: and there is the fact that the *Chishima* had to be strengthened before Japan could take delivery of her. These experiences do not warrant the placing of any further orders in France, and if that be true of France which ranks next to England, how much truer must it be of Germany and America? Japan is spending about a hundred million *yen* on the expansion of her Navy. The money is put up with difficulty by her forty millions of people, and it is the imperative duty of her officials to see that she gets good value for it. (The *Asahi* concludes with a lengthy criticism of the methods of inspection pursued in matters of public works by Japanese officials at present, contrasting them, to their great discredit, with the methods of feudal times when men were prepared to answer for their errors with their lives.)

The fact—repeatedly urged in these columns—that if Japan hopes to gain free access to foreign capital by the sale of her public securities

abroad, she must abandon her heroic methods of finance, and invest her bonds with the character of durable securities—this fact at length finds advocacy in a vernacular newspaper. The *Yomiuri* has a leading article on the subject. It maintains that the coinage reform will not open the desired route for the inflow of Occidental capital unless Japan alters to twenty or thirty years the five-year period at the close of which her loan bonds now become redeemable. Her credit is excellent, but foreign investors do not want securities offering no prospect of anything like permanency. They do not want to have their money thrown back upon their hands at the end of a brief interval. English 2½ per cent. consols are selling at £112 to £113, from which fact it might be inferred that Japanese 5 per cent. ought to fetch something like 200. But it is doubtful whether they will bring more than their face value. Yet even Egyptian 3½ per cent. find buyers at 102 to 109, and Turkish fours are sold in London at 101½ to 102½, according to latest quotations. Can there be any doubt, in the face of these figures, that Japanese 5 per cent. would sell readily at a good premium if the conditions were suitable for investment? The *Yomiuri* strongly urges the Treasury to issue 3½ or 4 per cent., running for 20 or 30 years unredeemed, and to convert the whole of the present 5 per cent. debt. To those who contend that such a step would be a departure from the hard-and-fast financial programme of Japan's national debts, the writer urges that no programme of the kind can be, at the same time, unalterable and intelligent. The changing times bring circumstances that alter cases. It is noticeable that the *Yomiuri* speaks of the influx of foreign capital as the flowing of kindly water over parched land. We are glad to see that Japan's admission to the comity of nations is fast dispelling the last of her prejudices.

The *Chu-o Shimbun* writes on the subject of the new currency system, its object being to show that the adoption of the gold standard does not by any means place a country beyond the sensible reach of variations in the relative values of the two precious metals. The arguments used by our contemporary to prove this may be found in any recent work on political economy. They admit of no question. A gold-using nation may expect to find that the course of its exchanges with other nations remains comparatively steady, but may not expect to find the prices of its commodities guaranteed against fluctuations any more than a silver-using country can expect anything of the kind. Nay more, statistics show that whereas the prices of commodities in gold-using countries have fallen 44 per cent. since the demonetization of silver commenced, the prices of commodities in silver-using countries have risen only 13 per cent. in the same period. Thus the advantage in point of steadiness of purchasing power is emphatically on the side of silver. The course of exchange is a small matter compared with the prices of all the products and manufactures of a nation.

The *Kokumin* thinks that the Foreign Office, the Head-Quarter staff, the Army Department, the Naval Department, and the Treasury, are the five national mechanisms possessing most influence on the foreign relations of the country. It rejoices, therefore, to see that owing to the intimacy between Count Okuma and Viscount Terashima, the bonds of union between the Foreign Office and the Army have been drawn very close. The same is true of the Foreign Office and the Navy, and in this latter context our contemporary goes on to say that the Japanese Navy is daily developing greater friendship for England and fuller appreciation of English naval methods. It speaks also of Colonel Fukushima's latest travels through Asia—travels extending over 43,000 miles—and says that the great feature of his journey was the extraordinary civility that he received everywhere at the hands of Englishmen, as compared with the cold reception given to him by Russians. In all places he was

warmly welcomed by the former, and he invariably found among Englishmen a sentiment of friendly appreciation of Japan. Colonel Fukushima, our contemporary concludes, has conceived a plan of foreign policy which will doubtless receive due attention from Count Okuma.

There is talk of increasing the garrison of Formosa, but that is not the way to pacify the island. The only permanently successful and intelligent method is to practically recognise the disposition and traditional customs of the people, says the *Tokyo Shimbun*. The Japanese are apt to forget how entirely incongruous are their own progressive tendencies and the ultra-conservative character of the Chinese. They think that Japanese ideas of administration should be suitable under any circumstances, and the result is that their attempts to govern a foreign people are conspicuously unsuccessful. What they have to do is to take British methods as an example. England's principle is to reduce her interference to a minimum in governing alien peoples. She grants them local autonomy, and leaves them to follow their own manners and customs without any limitations except those of public order and good morals. That should be Japan's rôle in Formosa.

Among the Bills submitted by the Government to the Diet during the session just closed, there was a project of law providing for the encouragement of the tea industry after the same methods as those adopted in the case of silk. A subsidy of some seventy thousand yen yearly was to be granted for promoting the industry and encouraging direct export. The *Fiji Shimpō* denounces the project in unmeasured terms, and points out that the petty devices of advertising, inspection, travelling agents, and so forth, on account of which the subsidy was to have been spent, could never have accomplished anything appreciable, the real reason of the competition which threatens Japanese tea being that better and cheaper methods of production and preparation are employed in India and Ceylon. As the Bill did not come up for discussion, and the subject has now passed out of the immediate range of practical politics, we need not follow the *Fiji Shimpō's* arguments any further.

TRADE WITH GOLD-USING COUNTRIES.

On the 2nd March, Count Matsukata, Minister of Finance, explained in the Lower House of the Diet that it was useless doubting the advantages that would accrue by the adoption of the gold standard, for foreign trade would develop tremendously. In fact, the increases shown in the past eight years, he said, beginning with the 21st year of *Meiji*, would soon be eclipsed. During that period exports to gold standard countries exceeded imports from them by 11,000,000 yen, while imports from silver using countries exceeded exports to them by 10,500,000 yen. Hence he was not uneasy on the score that Japan's gold would be absorbed by other countries. According to some folks it was due to the depreciation of silver that trade had so enormously developed, the fall in the value of the white metal encouraging increase of exports. Subsequent to the reform of the monetary system in India (the 26th year of *Meiji*) and the abolition of the Sherman Act in the United States of America, silver fell to 28 pence, its lowest price. Then in the 27th year of *Meiji* it rose to 30 pence or thereabouts. The foreign trade of the country has begun to take another turn, and exports to gold-countries have decreased, and imports from them increased, as is shown by the following figures:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
The 20th year...	29,704,155.000	37,568,631.000	7,770,000
The 21st "...	45,014,213.000	49,261,305.000	4,247,092
The 22nd "...	49,705,106.000	51,473,105.000	2,768,000
The 23rd "...	46,726,106.000	36,824,651.000 (minus)	9,901,455
The 24th "...	36,177,573.000	35,287,658.000	8,890,000
The 25th "...	38,923,584.000	65,047,988.000	26,124,404
The 26th "...	46,770,406.000	58,705,001.000	11,934,595
The 27th "...	76,114,874.000	78,272,930.000	2,158,056
The 28th "...	87,481,716.000	96,018,951.000	8,537,235
The 29th "...	109,167,191.000	71,319,828.000 (minus)	37,847,363

CONTROL OF AMULETS & ALMANACKS, AND THE RESTORATION OF STATE LANDS.

An explanation appended to the Bill for controlling Amulets and Almanacks says that a Notification was issued in 1882 to prevent the surreptitious and unlicensed manufacture of amulets and the distribution of the same. But the measure proved defective, so that it is now incompetent to restrain the forgery and distribution of these objects. As to almanacks, a Notification issued in 1870, and another in 1882, sanctioned the printing and distribution of either unabridged or abridged almanacks by the Jingū office at Ise, and interdicted such undertakings by others. But there being no law to enforce the provisions of these Notifications, the Government finds it impossible to interfere effectively, even when the injunction is violated. Thus the measures for the control of Amulets and Almanacks being defective, the Government deems it necessary to enact a law with reference to these matters.

Discrimination between State and private lands was effected by Notifications No. 143, issued in 1874, and No. 3, class B., and No. 11, class B., issued in the following year. But those enactments merely indicated points for guidance in carrying out measures considered necessary for reassessing the taxable value of land, and did not supply any sufficient means of dealing with complicated cases. The result is that steps taken for discriminating between State and private lands are liable to be defective, or unsuited to the circumstances of the case. In order to employ fair and appropriate measures, a standard must be fixed by law, and, at the same time, a limit must be set to the period of receiving petitions from the people. Otherwise the security and proper arrangement of State property are scarcely attainable.

MARKET RECORD OF WAR BONDS.

In a recent issue we stated that the Treasury had issued another special installment of War Bonds, to the amount of 400,000 yen. These Bonds are a portion of the total sum of 10 million yen, the issue of which was authorized by Imperial Ordinance on Oct. 3rd, 1895. There have now been 19 installments placed upon the market, aggregating 6,127,500 yen, so that the amount remaining to be issued is 3,872,500 yen. The *Shogyo Shimpō* gives a table interesting as showing the variation that has occurred in the demand for these securities since November, 1895:—

Dates of Issue.	Amount.	Price of issue per 100-yen Bond.
17th Oct. 1895	90,000.....	100.50
25th " "	150,000.....	100.20
30th " "	40,000.....	100.30
31st " "	30,000.....	do
8th Nov. "	400,000.....	do
14th " "	50,000.....	100.70
19th " "	262,500.....	101.10
28th " "	328,000.....	101.90
9th Dec. "	60,000.....	102.50
13th " "	250,000.....	102.50
25th " "	2,037,000.....	101.50
27th " "	350,000.....	101.40
2nd April, 1896	50,000.....	98.90
6th " "	30,000.....	do
29th June "	500,000.....	100.20
26th Sept. "	300,000.....	98.70
16th Dec. "	500,000.....	98.36
26th Feb. 1897	300,000.....	99.49
26th March "	400,000.....	99.10

The Railway Council met at the Communications Department on Monday afternoon. Charters were granted as follows:—Mobu Railway (between Iwabashi and Ashikaga); Shikoku Railway (between Tadotsu and Matsuyama). Temporary charters to the Bingo Railway (between Fukuyama and Fukuchū); Iga Railway (between Yamada and Toba); Seto Keihan Railway (between Nagoya and Seto); and Hokkaido Railway (between Dazaibu and Futsukaichi-yoshii).

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is alleged that His Majesty the Emperor has expressed satisfaction at the course adopted by the House of Representatives, in presenting an Address to the Throne urging the advisability of discontinuing the Imperial grant of 300,000 *yen* annually and the subscription of 10 per cent. of official salaries, by way of aid for warship building purposes. But whether the Emperor will adopt the suggestion does not appear to be clearly known. The impression is that His Majesty will continue the donation from the Privy Purse, but will remit the official subscription in the case of all salaries below 600 *yen* annually. There is no doubt that to be compelled to pay ten per cent. of their salaries for such an object is a very great hardship to the junior classes of Japanese officials. When a man is in receipt of a hundred, or a hundred and fifty *yen*, monthly, he does not find it so embarrassing to be deprived of a tenth of his income; but when he is struggling to make ends meet with a pittance of twenty or thirty *yen* a month, and a family to support, two or three *yen* more or less makes all the difference in the world to the equilibrium of his accounts. It was owing entirely to the ill-judged obstinacy of the House of Representatives in refusing to grant appropriations for naval expansion, that the Emperor instituted this system of donation and compulsory subscription, and an evident duty devolved upon the House to undo the mischievous consequences of its former intemperance. The sum annually accruing to the Treasury from the tax upon official salaries is 1,799,519 *yen*. Payment began in the fiscal year 1893-4, and was to continue for six years, four of which have passed.

Never having sympathised for an instant with the attempts of the House of Representatives to cut down the already-too-small salaries of officials, we find the above Address a very fit and proper document. But there is no concealing its incongruity from the point of view of the House itself. From 1891 to 1894, the cry perpetually on the lips of the Representatives was *seishi setsugen*, or reduction of official expenditures; and, session after session, violent conflict took place between the Cabinet and the Lower House, owing to the latter's persistent attempts to cut down official salaries, with which the Diet has no constitutional right to interfere. It was because the Government would not agree to accept the House's dictation in this matter that the latter declined to vote the naval appropriations. Finally the Emperor adopted the sagacious course of docking official salaries to the extent of 10 per cent. for six years, and appropriating the money to ship-building purposes. Now, after the lapse of 3 years, we have the House turning round, and petitioning His Majesty to relieve officials of this tax, and to impose it on the nation at large. In other words, we have the House declaring that official salaries are not too large at all. Times change, and so does the Japanese House of Representatives. In the case of the latter, we deem it a change for the better.

We have not translated the Address to the Throne. It is a hopeless task to render such documents into English that shall convey an adequate idea of their

extraordinarily reverential phraseology without suggesting fulsomeness that does not exist in the original. Here, however, is a tolerably literal translation of the portion that embodies the signatories' arguments:—"Since peace was restored to the Orient through the illustrious Power of Your most august and excellent Majesty, the prestige of the country has risen at home and abroad; the Imperial virtue has been felt by the millions; the fortunes of the nation have been daily promoted; the resources of the people have been monthly developed. Moreover, the military preparations for national defence and the Government's plans have at last reached the stage of practical inception. The two ships *Fuji* and *Yashima* will soon arrive in Japan. Gratitude for these gifts, bestowed upon us by Your Majesty's most gracious Edict, is graven upon the hearts of Your subjects, and will be transmitted to long generations, inspiring fervent appreciation. To be the continued recipients of such benevolent favours overwhelms Your Majesty's thankful servants with solicitude. With reverence we pray that Your illustrious and most gracious Majesty will consider our humble entreaty, and be pleased to order that the Imperial donation on account of ship-building shall cease, that the payments by civil and military officials may be remitted, and that the burden be borne by the nation at large."

The Emperor's reply to the House's Address is extremely brief:—"We approve the loyalty and sincerity of the House of Representatives' Address." His Majesty never wastes words, it must be confessed. No indication is given, it will be observed, as to result of the House's procedure.

Last evening several vernacular journals published an extra saying that it had been decided that Viscount Enomoto, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, should leave the Cabinet, and that his portfolio should be temporarily assumed by Count Okuma, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. The retirement of Viscount Enomoto has been on the *tapis* for some time. It will be remembered that he and Marquis Saigo were the only members of the Ito Ministry who remained in office after Count Matsukata became Premier. It is further rumoured that Baron Kuki is likely to become Minister of Education in the place of Marquis Hachisuka, and that Baron Yasuba Yasukazu will receive the portfolio of Colonization, its present holder, Viscount Takashima, confining himself to the control of the War Department.

CYCLING COMMENTS.

Cycling literature is becoming quite a feature of the time. Installments reach us from all quarters. The Dunlop Tyre Company appear to be particularly active, though we should imagine that the reputation of that most excellent article needs no proclamation. It appears to be a general complaint among manufacturers that the public are growing slow to purchase cycles. But surely the thing is easily understood. Invention treads so fast on the heels of invention that people naturally hesitate. When they have acquired the latest thing out, as they imagine, they may find themselves old-fashioned after a month's riding. Yet, after all, such an

apprehension should not deter ordinary folk. The bike, as it appears to-day, is good enough. Only the tyre stands in evident need of improvement. It is absurd that a rider should be reducible to incapacity by such a paltry incident as a nail on the road. Happily, nails on the road are rare things in Japan, but, *per contra*, the roads are distinctly bad. The newest idea is a tyre which, in its unblown form, consists of a flat ribbon of rubber. It has bevelled edges, so contrived that when they are brought together, the pressure of the air from within seals the junction hermetically. It is an old notion. Decades ago, youths studying the elements of hydrostatics learned about a precisely similar principle without which the services of hydraulic power could never have been utilized. The advantage of this tyre is that when a puncture occurs, the strip of rubber can be laid flat and the wound treated from the inside.

It would be worth while to collect votes in Japan as to the relative merits of the American and English wheels. In England or the States a valuable verdict on such a subject could hardly be obtained. English riders have not sufficient acquaintance with the American machine, or American riders with the English. But the communities in the East are cosmopolitan: they have left many of their prejudices at home, and could probably speak impartially about bikes at all events. We have tried to collect opinions on the matter, and the net result is distinctly in favour of the English machine. Of course our American readers will dismiss the verdict as partial. Perhaps it is. But a cyclist of many years' experience and much local reputation gave us, recently, this reason for his faith:—"The American machine is not sufficiently stiff in the frame. Its deflections—not strikingly perceptible to the eye but unquestionable for all that—its deflections from a bee-line of progress represent a large waste of power. The English machine, on the contrary, runs as straight as an arrow. Every pound of driving force that you put into it is worth sixteen ounces for propelling purposes. To a man that has ridden both machines long enough to become familiar with them, the difference is enormous. The English cycle seems to carry you along like a willing steed; the American has to be driven all the time. You may object that the English machine is the heavier. But what signifies 5 or 10 lbs. in the machine itself when the man that bestrides it scales a hundred and sixty or seventy? Try the two against a steep incline. You will never be in any doubt afterwards." That sounds convincing, but, on the other hand, there are two things to be said. One is that the American cycle costs less—considerably less, now-a-days—the other, it can be repaired by Japanese mechanists. Why the Japanese workmen finds a difficulty in mending English wheels, we have not been able to ascertain. But such seems to be the fact. "Wheel Talk" says, speaking of what the leading bicycle dealer in any town ought to be:—"The sundry and repair business is no small item in a well-equipped store." Is there a store in Yokohama where English bicycles can be repaired?

Another interesting question is the best angle for road riding. Assuredly it is an unsightly thing to see a man bending over his handles as if nothing in the world con-

cerned him except the grim business of driving the machine along. That such a posture is essential for speed must be accepted as proved, but the question is road riding, where there is no occasion to "scorch," and where the weather, the landscape, and conversation are as important objects as speed or distance. Under such circumstances a straight back seems to be plainly indicated, yet, here again, we shall quote a dictum recently delivered in our hearing by a local expert:—"To ride easily and without weariness the main point is to distribute the weight of the body skilfully over the bicycle. If you sit straight up, bringing your whole avoirdupois above the hind wheel, every obstacle that you pass over sends its full jar up your spine, and a dozen miles of even a medium road tell severely on you. The true method is to bend forward so that a third of your weight falls on the bar, a third on the saddle, and a third on the pedals. Ruts and holes don't shake you up or shake you off if you are fractionally distributed in that manner over the machine."

Another reason for the hesitation now shown by buyers is that a little waiting may mean a large reduction of price. Six months ago, it was hard to buy a bicycle for less than 175 or 200 *yen*. Now, a capital machine may be had for 115 *yen*. Perhaps stocks have accumulated inconveniently. Perhaps holders fear to see their goods discredited by some new device of tyre, chain, or brake. English manufacturers, however, do not seem to be in trepidation on this latter account, or English riders either. The great makers are so full of commissions that one has to wait months before being served. A well-known rider in Tokyo ordered a machine nine months ago from the most celebrated English firm and does not hope to have the cycle for three months longer.

The Government of the Argentine Republic, inspired by silly doubts as to the ability of a lady to steer a bicycle, has enacted a law forbidding any female to use the wheel in public.

Bicycles will soon be fitted with a "retroscope," which is a little instrument attached to the handle bar to enable the rider to see behind him.

A CHARITY BAZAAR IN TOKYO.

An advertisement will be found in its place in our columns with regard to the Taki-no-Kawa Orphanage. Reference was made by us to that institution, two or three years ago, but it may be well to remind our readers that it was founded by the sole efforts of Mr. Osuka, a young Japanese philanthropist, at the time of the terrible earthquake in Nagoya and Gifu Prefectures, and that by him also it is virtually maintained. Originally some thirty orphans were taken in—children whose parents had been killed by the earthquake—but the number has grown to more than fifty. They are instructed in various manual trades, and the objects offered for sale at the Bazaar in Ueno are their handiwork. It is a really worthy charity, and those who find benevolence an insufficient motive for a journey to the cherry park, will find a complementary attraction in the Fine Arts Exhibition, which was opened on the 1st instant.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

The Emperor has delivered to the Minister President the following message in reply to the Address from the House of Representatives on the subject of contributions from the Privy Purse and the salaries of officials to the building of war-ships:—

We, deeming that the matter of the national defence ought not to be neglected for a day, caused certain contributions from the Privy Purse and from our civil and military officials to be made for the purpose of supplementing the cost of ship-building. Several years have since past, and the inception of Our purpose is in sight. We have now been addressed by the House of Representatives in the sense that the payment from the Privy Purse should cease, and that the contributions of civil and military officials should be foregone. We strongly approve the action of the House. We hereby limit, from the 30th fiscal year of *Meiji*, the contributions by officials whose salaries are small, and We remit all such contributions from the 31st year. We trust that the loyalty and fidelity of Our subjects will carry the national defences to full completion, thus securing permanent tranquillity and enhancing the prestige of Our empire.

It will be observed that the Emperor says nothing about ceasing the contribution from the Privy Purse. That is evidently to continue as before. Only two more payments have to be made, however, in order to complete the six-years' term fixed by the Imperial Rescript of February 10th, 1893. By "officials whose salaries are small" His Majesty is understood to indicate all those that receive 60 *yen* or less per month. The whole body of *Hannin* officials and probationers are thus exempted, and as these naturally constitute the great majority of the contributors, it is calculated that the sum (1,795,119 *yen*) hitherto received by the Treasury will be diminished to the extent of a million *yen*.

NOTES ON NEWS.

Viscount Aoki has been very unfortunate in the matter of trade-marks and patents jurisdiction. The question is altogether insignificant from a practical point of view, but it is precisely one of those problems that touch the sentiment of the Japanese people very closely. They cannot reconcile themselves to the notion that the privileges provided by a certain Japanese law should be extended to foreigners unless its penalties are enforceable by Japanese tribunals, and the incongruity derives added force from the fact that it constitutes a corollary to the general restoration of Japan's judicial autonomy. In other words, a Treaty by which Japan is to recover her judicial autonomy has been made the occasion for giving unpleasant emphasis to her present disability. *The Nichi Nichi Shimbun* insists that Count Okuma is responsible. It avers that the Ito Cabinet had instructed Viscount Aoki not to exchange the ratifications unless he could obtain some satisfactory settlement of the jurisdiction difficulty, but that Count Okuma reversed that instruction. We do not think that our contemporary is accurate. At all events, it would have been virtually impossible to refuse the exchange of ratifications.

There has not been, so far as we know, a single instance of a foreigner's infringing a Japanese patent or trade-mark during all the years that have elapsed since Japan possessed a Law of Patents and Trade Marks. Against such infringement there has hitherto been no kind of protection. Any foreigner might have snapped his fingers at the Japanese law: no punishment would have awaited him in a

Consular Court. Does it, then, fall within the bounds of reasonable probability that infringements will take place within the next two years? Why should they? There is nothing to be gained by infringing a Japanese patent or trade-mark. What the foreigner wants is to obtain protection for his own trade-marks and patents against Japanese infringements. In point of fact he does not obtain protection under the present Japanese Law, but that is another question. The contention is that since an occasion demanding his legal restraint or punishment is most unlikely to occur during the next two years, the Japanese people need not concern themselves at all about not having secured jurisdiction over him for that time.

A correspondent—whose address we have unfortunately mislaid and whom we are therefore obliged to answer in our columns instead of by letter—asks us whether a Japanese girl can be lawfully retained in a house of ill-fame on account of a debt contracted by her there. The answer is, certainly not. The laws of Japan do not invest a creditor with any power to restrain the personal liberty of a debtor. But it is often very difficult for an unfortunate girl to break the fetters fixed on her in such a place. She herself can not be held for the debt, but her family or relatives, who have accepted the position of sureties, become liable for it, and may be sold up if she declines to discharge it by body service. Rather than bring about a catastrophe of that kind, especially if—as is usually the case—the original sacrifice was made to give pecuniary relief to family or relatives, a girl will voluntarily remain in the house of bondage for any length of time, and the proprietors of the establishment often contrive that she shall never get out of debt at all.

TOKYO MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The Tokyo Musical and Dramatic Society held a general meeting in the Imperial Hotel on the 26th instant, Mr. G. Lowther in the chair. The attendance was not large. It appears that the Society's prospects are not very bright at present. The building hitherto lent for performances, and fitted up at considerable expense, will not be available again until January next, for being the property of the Imperial Household Department, it can not be used for theatrical purposes until the expiration of the full period of mourning for the late Empress Dowager. No other suitable building is immediately procurable in Tokyo, and it was consequently decided at the meeting that subscriptions should not be collected from the members during the current year. The accounts show that a balance of some two hundred *yen* is in hand, about seven hundred having been spent on scenery and theatrical properties, and five hundred given in charity. It was announced that Her Imperial Highness Princess Komatsu had consented to be President of the Society. The meeting voted that the Committee should be re-elected, and that certain slight alterations should be made in the rules.

"ONLY TWO YEARS MORE."

For the sake of removing some obvious misunderstandings—a task not looking very hopeful by the light of experience—we invite attention to an extract from the *Japan Gazette's* leading columns. Speaking of the session of the Diet just closed, our contemporary says:—

The only other matter of moment was the passing of the Press Law. In many respects it is a great advancement on its predecessor, conferring privileges hitherto denied to journalists, but then it contains one clause which may give rise to much dispute. It is provided that no foreigner may become the editor, printer, or publisher of a newspaper. Most of the foreign-owned newspapers in Japan are in the hands of Englishmen, but the days have long since gone by when an English Minister in Japan deemed it a duty to protect his nationals by protest. Sir Ernest Satow was notified of the fact that the bill aimed at the extinction of many businesses furnishing a livelihood to several Englishmen, but he made no sign. Yet this bill is in direct contravention of the spirit if not of the letter of the new Treaty. That Treaty was so carelessly drafted that no one seems to know what it means. It provides for the renting of factories, but not for manufacturing enterprise; it says that foreigners may enter into partnership with Japanese but must not own land, yet the owning of land may be essential to the partnership; it does say that foreigners may own shares, though the Japanese law says they may not.

This paragraph abounds with blunders. In the first place, the impression conveyed is that the Diet has just passed a Bill providing, among other things, that no foreigner may edit or publish a journal in Japan. That is a misconception. The Press Regulations, enacted and promulgated in 1887, provide (Art VI.) that "no person except a Japanese male subject shall be entitled to publish or edit a newspaper in Japan." There is a material difference between enacting that "no foreigner may become an editor, etc." and enacting that "no person except a Japanese male subject shall be entitled to publish or edit, etc." The former is an explicit discrimination against foreigners. The latter is simply a limiting definition which need scarcely have been inserted except for the sake of accuracy in drafting, inasmuch as neither the penalties nor the privileges of the Regulations could have any application to foreigners under the system of extraterritorial jurisdiction.

In the second place, the Diet is not responsible for the limiting clause. It stands in the Regulations of 1887, and has not been touched by the Diet. The Bill passed by the Diet in the session just closed was a Bill to amend certain Articles having no connection whatever with the clause in question.

In the third place, to say that "the Bill aimed at the extinction of many businesses providing a livelihood to several Englishmen" is a pure invention. The Bill aimed at depriving the Administration of power to suspend or suppress a newspaper. It had not the most shadowy concern with the nationality of the publishers, editors, or printers of newspapers in Japan.

In the fourth place, to say that "Sir Ernest Satow was notified of the fact that the Bill aimed at the extinction of many businesses carried on by Englishmen in Japan," is an absurdity, since the Bill did not aim at anything of the kind. If any person in this community carried such an extremely silly story to the British Legation, he must have been longing ever since to hide the ridicule with which he covered himself, instead of proclaiming his vertigo in a newspaper.

In the fifth place, to say that, despite the receipt of the above notification, Sir Ernest Satow "made no sign," and to

conclude that "the days have long since gone by when an English Minister in Japan deemed it a duty to protect his nationals by protest," is a statement so ignorant as to be phenomenal. Even had the Bill contained any allusion, however remote, to the nationality of journalists in Japan, Sir Ernest Satow's title to protest would have been on a par with his right to object to the ceremonies performed at the Imperial Court of Japan on national holidays. At present, the Japanese Press Regulations affect Japanese subjects only. If Sir Ernest Satow protested because the Japanese Government excluded his nationals from the privilege granted by a Japanese law whose provisions they are not bound to obey, and whose penalties could not be enforced against them, his conduct would rank above all diplomatic vagaries on record. But if he made such a protest when the question of excluding this nationality or including that was not on the *tapis* at all, his sanity would be more than doubtful.

In the sixth place, to say that "the Bill is in direct contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the new Treaty," is an airy romance. The Bill has no more to do with the new Treaty than a Manx cat's tail has to do with a solar eclipse. The Japanese Diet, legislating to-day for the control, or the benefit, of Japanese subjects, has no concern with a Treaty that does not come into force before July, 1899, at soonest. The Bill relates to Japanese newspapers only: English editors and English newspapers do not come into its horizon at all.

In the seventh place, to say that the Revised Treaty allows foreigners to own shares though the Japanese law forbids them to do so, can only be regarded as a deliberate attempt to deceive the public. For whatever restrictions the laws of Japan now impose on the ownership of shares by foreigners, are based solely on the limits prescribed by the present Treaties, and will cease to be binding when the new Treaties remove those limits. It would be equally rational to discover a contradiction in the fact that the Revised Treaties provide for unrestricted travel throughout Japan, whereas the police regulations now in force direct that any foreigner travelling beyond the limits without a passport shall be arrested. In truth, the whole paragraph is a tissue of misconceptions and absurdities.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The process of baiting the *Japan Times* has commenced. Whether it will lead to retaliation in kind, remains to be seen. What interests us is the fact that the mud-throwing began in Yokohama.

In Singapore they have fallen into a flagrant error about the new currency system in Japan. They think that bimetalism, with a fixed ratio between the precious metals, is the plan, and that both gold and silver are to be legal tender to any amount. Errors circulate much more readily than truth does.

A betting problem that seems to us to indicate a marked degree of moral obliquity has come up for solution in Hongkong. A. being about to raffle a gun at \$2, proposes to B. that they shall take a ticket between them, tossing up to determine which shall pay the \$2. B. loses and pays the money. A., however, does not raffle the gun: he sells it. B.

demands the return of the \$2, but A. declines to pay back more than \$1. The question is called "a difficult one" by the *China Mail*. Where on earth is the difficulty? Is it conceivable that A.'s original proposition could have been made, or that B. would have entertained the idea of buying a ticket, had not a raffle been intended? A.'s retention of \$1 has not the shadow of justification.

Concerning the recent revision of the Press Regulations we find the following statements in a local English contemporary:—

It is true the clause (restricting the right of publication to Japanese subjects) is not new, but bearing in view the mixed relations that the revised treaties are supposed to bring into being, and ignoring the fact of foreigners shortly coming under Japanese jurisdiction, the retention of the clause when recently legislating on the subject, is little less than a national scandal.

We may suppose that this discrimination against foreigners is the outgrowth of a notification issued many years ago in an unguarded moment, by the late Sir Harry Parkes, to please the Japanese. —for strong men have their weaknesses and make mistakes like other persons,—making it penal for any British subject to publish a paper in the vernacular. But the Japanese Government, not content with that restriction, has improved upon it by taking upon itself to legislate as to deny the right of any foreigner to edit or print a newspaper even in his own language,—an altogether intolerable denial looked at from whatever point of view it may be.

So far as we can understand these criticisms—and they leave a great deal to be desired in point of intelligibility—the contention is that, when revising the Press Regulations, the clause limiting to Japanese subjects the right of publication should have been eliminated, and the fact that it was not eliminated is called "a national scandal." That is a very curious misapprehension. The privileges that foreigners may enjoy after the Revised Treaties go into operation, have nothing whatever to do with laws enacted by the Japanese Diet to-day for the control of Japanese subjects. Had the Diet rescinded the restriction in question, the result would have been that any foreigner would have become entitled to publish forthwith a Japanese newspaper in Japan without observing the provisions of the Japanese Press Regulations. Under such circumstances, the names of foreigners might be registered as editors or publishers of vernacular journals, which would thus cease to be amenable to Japanese laws. More than two years have still to elapse before the Revised Treaties go into force. Privileges conferred by them on foreigners can not possibly be claimed until that time has elapsed, and to call it "a national scandal" because the Japanese Diet does not legislate for the immediate enjoyment of those privileges is quite a comical display of blundering. If such writing be calculated to induce the Japanese to grant the desired privilege when the day arrives for considering the question, they must be a peculiar people.

It is, of course, entirely false to say that "the Japanese Government has taken upon itself so to legislate as to deny the right of any foreigner to edit or print a newspaper even in his own language." The Japanese Government has not legislated with reference to any such subject. The Press Regulations of 1887 have to do solely with the publication of Japanese newspapers—that is to say, newspapers printed in the Japanese language by Japanese. The question of newspapers published by foreigners in a foreign language is, we believe, now under consideration with a view to the approaching operation of the Revised Treaties. There

has been no legislation about it. We greatly doubt whether it crossed the mind of so much as one member of the Diet that the most intemperate agitator could be silly enough to accuse him of perpetrating "a national scandal" because he did not propose to rescind a restriction just as logical and necessary to-day as it was at the time of its enactment ten years ago, and having just as little connexion with foreigners now as it had then.

JAPAN'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Japan's national debts stand thus at present:—

	Yen.
Consolidated Bonds	272,061,700
War Bonds	120,724,000
Naval Bonds	15,026,000
Railway Bonds	6,000,000
Capitalized Pension Bonds	29,881,320
Old Bonds	5,486,368
Total	349,121,388

Adding to the above the Public Undertakings Loan of 135 million *yen*, of which the first installment was issued in the fiscal year 1886-7, and the last will be raised in this fiscal year, we have a total of 485,121,382 *yen*. It is not to be assumed, however, that the State will be liable for the whole of this sum at any given time. The process of redemption goes on continuously. Until 1899, however, the volume of debt will grow. Railway loans, loans to provide capital for agricultural and industrial banks, and so forth, will swell the total faster than annual redemptions reduce it, until it amounts to 499 million *yen* in 1899. Thenceforth, according to the present programme, it will diminish steadily. The Consolidated, Naval and Railway Bonds are to be paid off by 1926; the Old Bonds by 1921; the War Bonds by 1925; the Public Undertakings Bonds by 1933, and the Capitalized Pension Bonds by 1939.

DEBATE ON THE CORPORATIONS BILL.

We have reported in full the debate on the Bill for subsidizing the direct export of silk, the measure being of such a character that much interest attaches to the views enunciated in the Diet. A similar course will doubtless be found acceptable in the case of the Bill relating to Corporations of persons trading in principal staples of export. The text of the Bill being already in our readers' hands, we proceed at once to the debate.

Viscount Soga having explained some typographical errors in the amended Bill, as handed by the Special Committee to the members, said that the Bill had received very close attention at the hands of the Committee. With regard to the expression "principal staples of export," it was necessary to explain that in fixing the limits of that definition, the Government had chosen a monetary standard: all articles the annual export of which amounted to 100,000 *yen* and upwards, were to be regarded as "principal staples of export." It appeared that there were about 55 staples belonging to that category at present. The object of the Bill, as explained in the statement of reasons, was to correct defects in production and manufacture. Unfortunately, just as Japan's products were beginning to find large favour in Western markets, these defects had interfered to destroy the country's credit and prevent the development of its resources. The best remedy seemed to lie in a measure of the kind contemplated by the Bill. He then explained the amendments suggested by the Special Committee, the chief of which were that the inspecting and other officials of the corporations should not be honorary, as the system of unpaid officials, even

if practicable, was open to many objections; and that, instead of fixing by law the fines to be inflicted on a member failing to subscribe to the expenses of a Corporation, the Corporation should be left to determine his punishment. The Committee further recommended that the "District Courts" indicated in the Bill as the tribunals by which violations of a Corporation's rules were to be judged, should be changed to "Local Courts," and that a clause should be added providing that, although an article did not belong to the category of exports, it might be brought within the purview of the new Law should a Corporation deem such course advisable. In advising that addition, the Committee's reason had been that measures to prevent faults and abuses of production or manufacture ought not to be confined to articles of export. There was no rationale for such a limitation. Besides, it might at any moment happen that an article the demand for which had hitherto been purely domestic, should become an article of export, and there ought to be latitude for meeting such a contingency. The Government approved of the Committee's suggestion in this respect, and, indeed, in all respects.

Mr. Obata inquired whether this Bill had been submitted for consideration by the High Council of Agriculture and Commerce.

Viscount Soga replied that no questions had been asked by the Committee on that subject.

The Government Delegate said that the High Council had not been consulted. But the truth was that the measure embodied in the Bill had long been under consideration in business circles, and that the opinions of several associations of practical men had been obtained. There did not seem to be any reason for special reference to the High Council.

Mr. Obata did not doubt that the matter had been submitted to associations of practical men in the localities, but in view of the peculiar character of the proposed legislation, the limitations it imposed on individual freedom and the methods prescribed for enforcing its provisions, it seemed to be precisely a case for reference to the High Council. What was the reason that reference had not been made?

The Government Delegate replied that there was no special reason other than what he had already stated. The pros and cons of the matter had long been under public consideration, and further deliberation had appeared unnecessary. The Government considered that the problem had passed out of the field of academic debate, and entered that of practical politics. Experiments of the procedure contemplated in the Bill had already been made by merchants and manufacturers, and had been attended by results sufficiently successful to warrant the proposed legislation.

Mr. Kubota said that during the deliberations of the Budget Committee, he had urged the advisability of abolishing the High Council of Agriculture and Commerce, but his proposal had been traversed by Mr. Kaneko, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who had insisted on the usefulness of the Council, especially in connection with the development of the country's foreign commerce. It would appear, however, from what had just been stated, that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce itself attached little practical importance to the existence of the Council, since it failed to ascertain its views on such an important matter as the Bill now before the House.

The Government Delegate answered that what he had intended to convey was that the necessity and advisability of this legislation having been simply and convincingly ascertained, no occasion had seemed to exist for further reference to the High Council. He could not think that any inference as to the usefulness or otherwise of the Council was fairly suggested.

Mr. Obata was entirely opposed to the Bill. In the first place, he could not but condemn the procedure of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in failing to consult the High Council. Here was a measure of the gravest character, inasmuch as it concerned the liberty of action of traders. Such a measure, if any, ought to have been submitted to the High Council. But the Department, fixing its eyes merely on the minor fact that defects and abuses existed in manufacturing and production, gave little thought to the dangerous character of the steps by which it hoped to correct those faults. The development of production and manufacture depended primarily upon the ability and capital of the producers and manufacturers, and was not a matter to be dealt with by legislation. Individual enterprise, individual inventive faculty, individual industry, and individual resources were the great and sound factors of development. But this Bill proposed to roll all individuals into one, and to destroy the value of personal initiative and personal energy. That was

not the way to promote manufacturing development. Just as the wholesome influences of competition were beginning to produce an effect, the Government proposed to destroy them by forced combinations. Doubtless there were many defects and abuses of production and manufacture, but the only sound remedy was to be found in the losses and discredit that such faults involved for individual producers and manufacturers. In the field of export industry there were to be found many persons who brought to the aid of their enterprise great inventive skill, and who, by clever devices and dexterous use of capital, produced articles that found a ready sale abroad and contributed to raise the country's reputation in foreign markets. If these men were compelled to join a corporation and to submit their goods for periodical inspection, it was manifest that much of the incentive to independent exertion would be removed. Defects and abuses on the part of clumsy or dishonest manufacturers might, indeed, be corrected, but the great source of progressive strength would be paralysed.

Mr. Mayeda Masana thought that the opponents of the Bill expressed merely their individual views, but he ventured to come before the House, not with any statement of his own opinions, but as representing the opinions universally held by manufacturers and producers in Japan. He could assure the House that there was absolute unanimity among practical men as to the necessity for legislation of the kind now under debate. If examples were required, he might refer to the case of the cotton rugs manufactured at Sakai. The trade in these articles, which promised at one time to attain large dimensions, had been fatally checked by defects of manufacture. If one set of producers obtained to *yen* for their rugs, another set applied themselves to gain access to the market by underselling, and to do that were obliged to scamp the manufacturing processes. The former had then to choose between abandoning the field, or resorting to similar devices of cheap and bad production; and thus, by degrees, competition had been directed to debasing the quality of the article instead of improving it. A hundred cognate examples might be adduced. Take the case of porcelain manufacture in the Toki district of Gifu Prefecture. Six years ago, the quantity of porcelain produced had been 300,000 articles, the total selling price being 120,000 *yen*. At present the production was four times as large, and the earnings of the potters ought to have increased correspondingly. But owing to gradual deterioration in methods of production, they received now the same return as in 1890, when their output was four times smaller. Much the same was true about paper, fancy matting, lacquered goods, and many other staples. All were suffering from defects of manufacture, and the universal demand on every side was for combinations of the nature indicated in the Bill. It was easy to understand that great manufacturers with large capitals might dislike the idea of associating in business with men of comparatively insignificant resources, and that opposition to the Bill should come from that quarter seemed natural enough. But he spoke on behalf of the whole mass of producers and manufacturers when he declared this legislation to be essential to the development of the country's resources. During the past two or three years, in official and private circles alike there had been constant talk of developing the nation's resources, but when the question turned upon practical methods of effecting that great desideratum, it appeared that the loudest talkers were conspicuously wanting in any definite policy. He might be disposed to subserve his own opinion to that of others in other matters, but as to this Bill, he must maintain his views in the face of all opposition. Probably those hostile to the measure were under the impression that they had to do with an entirely novel kind of legislation. But although no law of the kind had actually existed in the Tokugawa Administration's statutes, the principle of the proposed legislation found expression in practice, and was embodied in laws rigorously applied in many of the fiefs. Among articles then subjected to control, he might mention the rice of Higo, the paper of Tosa, the indigo of Awa, the sugar of Satsuma, the cotton of Hiroshima, the porcelain and pottery of Bishu, Kishu and Bizen, and many other staples, all of which, owing to practical application of the guild, or corporation, system had attained wide credit and commanded high prices in the market. Since the abolition of feudalism, every one of these staples had so greatly deteriorated that scarcely anything of their old reputation remained. That was because the former system had been abolished, and no substitute for it had been provided. He begged the House to lay aside theory and view the matter from a practical standpoint, and he repeated his assurances that the

views expressed by him were not merely his own, but represented the universal attitude of producers and manufacturers throughout the realm. Finally, he reminded the House that this Bill had passed the Lower House last session, but had failed to become law owing to the rising of the Diet before there had been time for the Peers to discuss the project.

Mr. Ando, Government Delegate, desired to submit for the House's consideration one or two comments upon the statements made by Mr. Obata. That gentleman had very frankly admitted that many instances of rough and crude manufacture (*sosai ranzō*) existed, but had argued that the proposed corporations would check invention and new methods by bringing all manufacturers and producers within the pale of the same inspection and control. Undoubtedly there was much justice in Mr. Obata's remarks, but it seemed that some misunderstanding existed as to the sense in which the terms "rough make" and "rude manufacture" were employed. If there were fine articles, there must also be coarse. Producers and manufacturers had to adapt themselves to the needs of their various customers. The Bill did not aim at preventing rough and cheap manufacture. The object was to impose a check upon fraudulent and dishonest methods, devised for purposes of deception and calculated to destroy the credit of Japanese products. He might instance the case of lucifer matches. It did not matter that matches should be roughly made or that the boxes containing them should be inartistic. What mattered was that they should ignite when struck; that the heads should not drop off under the slightest friction; that the boxes should not lose their shape when used for striking purposes. Yet all these defects occurred in the matches exported from Japan during recent years to Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, China, and so forth. The Consuls reported that the articles were useless, and so greatly had they become discredited that the promising trade built up at the outset seemed in danger of complete collapse. The same was true of *habutaye*, which at one time appeared to have a fine prospect. The manufacturers had fallen into the evil habit of using starch to give weight to the stuff, and the consequence was that, when exported to a damp climate, the silk became spotted and could no longer be dyed. Quantities of it had been returned to Japan on that account, and could not be disposed of. Lacquered articles belonged to the same category. Instead of being quite impervious to damp and impermeable by water, they "peeled" and leaked after a little exposure or use, entirely owing to fraudulent methods of manufacture. Mr. Mayeda had referred to fancy matting. He might supplement the reference by explaining that this matting should be carefully woven of rush, and dyed tastefully. Of course there were degrees of excellence, but there should be no variation in the quality of the material. In practice, however, no sooner did the good article begin to find favour, and command remunerative prices abroad, than dishonest manufacturers set themselves to pull off the coverings of old *tatami* (room mats), dye them and export them as genuine *hana-nushiro*. Of these fraudulent articles, also, quantities had been returned to Japan, and the development of honest trade was checked owing to the effect produced upon the market by such disgraceful practices. Straw braid was in like case. Immoral manufacturers did not hesitate to put only 54 or 55 yards into a bundle marked "60 yards." This a trade which owed its growth to Japanese industry and ingenuity and to Japanese manual skill, was brought into discredit by the fraud of a few unpincipled dealers. Legislative steps must be taken to protect the country's commerce against such crippling influences. Mr. Obata had told them that one effect of the proposed law would be to fetter individual freedom, and to check inventions or specialities. But the House should note that the 4th article contained a provision empowering the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce to relieve any merchant or manufacturer from the necessity of joining an association, and in that discretionary power a complete safeguard would be found against the danger predicted by Mr. Obata. He assured the House that it was the intention of the Government to employ all possible circumspection in enforcing the Law, and that no cause for uneasiness existed.

Mr. Murata Tamotsu declared himself a supporter of the Bill, and said that he should be glad to meet any objections that members might have to urge.

The President said that no speakers on the opposite side having sent in their names, he would at once take the sense of the House as to the Second Reading.

The Reading was voted, and the Bill was passed as amended by the Special Committee, except

that the original words "District Courts" were restored in the 17th article.

The discussion in the House of Representatives was not so thorough, probably because the Bill, in almost the same form, had been passed by the House in the preceding session.

Mr. Ogawa, President of the Special Committee, announced that the Committee recommended the Bill as amended by the Upper House.

Mr. Kusakari recalled the fact that this same Bill had come before the House last session on the closing day of the session, and that the House having passed it, Mr. Kaneko, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, had girt up his loins and hastened with the Bill to the Upper House, only to find that the latter had risen. Now again the Bill came before them on the last day of the session—a most singular coincidence. He had opposed it on the previous occasion and he must oppose it again now. The Government told them that the proposed Law was earnestly desired by practical men and by society at large. It was the duty of the House to ascertain the truth of that assertion. What were the newspapers saying about the Bill; even the newspapers regarded as organs of the Cabinet? He had with him a copy of the well-known *Yomiuri Shimbun*, and he would venture to read them an extract from it. (Here the speaker read portions of an article from the *Yomiuri*, denouncing the measure as altogether pernicious). The *Yomiuri Shimbun* took a similar view, dubbing the Bill a "mad measure," and many other newspapers followed suit. In the House itself they had a well known business man, Mr. Hamaguchi, and he, too, shared the opinions of the press. It was difficult to perceive upon what grounds the Bill could be said to embody the wishes of society at large. If the Bill had been submitted to the High Council of Agriculture and Commerce, and to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, and had received their approval, there might be some grounds for describing it as a reflection of public wishes. But it had not been so submitted. In truth, the measure might be said to have emanated from a certain association of practical men headed by a member of the House of Peers, and certainly the views of that association could not properly be construed as the views of business people in general. He did not intend to discuss the Bill minutely. That duty he would leave to Mr. Hamaguchi, whose business knowledge specially qualified him to discharge it, and who would make his maiden speech in connection with it. But a word must be said about the undue interference with individual freedom that the proposed Law would effect. The third article invested four-fifths of the traders in any district with power to compel the remaining one-fifth to enter an association and to conform with its rules, however irksome. In every branch of business the small capitalists constituted the majority. It might very easily happen that in a district where 500 persons were engaged in the trade, 400 would not possess nearly so much capital in the aggregate as the remaining 100. Yet the latter were to be placed at the former's mercy. In the case of a joint stock company special provision was made against that kind of injustice, but the Bill now before them took no account of it. (The speaker elaborated this point at considerable length, and contended that the experience of foreign countries proved such legislation to be invariably injurious to the development of industry. He did not, however, adduce any actual instances.)

Mr. Obata Iwajiro supported the Bill. He contended that where there was question of a matter of such great national importance as the export trade, hypothetical inconvenience to individuals should not be suffered to obstruct the adoption of a generally useful measure. In his own prefecture of Fukuoka, the manufacture of *habutaye* and silk handkerchiefs had promised to become a most flourishing industry, but its growth had been disastrously checked by resort to dishonest devices for giving weight to the material, the sizing used for that purpose being fatal to the silk. Recognising this, the manufacturers of Fukuoka had formed just such a corporation as the Bill contemplated, and had succeeded in effectually checking the abuse. But their labour had been fruitless, for their goods, on reaching Yokohama, were there subjected to fraudulent weighing, and sent abroad only to augment the distrust of Japanese products that was growing in foreign markets. A friend of his who had travelled in Europe and America had brought back a firm conviction that unless some drastic measure were adopted, Japan's export trade would be ruined.

The closure was put and carried, but when the

House divided on the question of taking the Second Reading at once, the votes were found equal—87 "ayes" and 87 "noes." The President gave the casting vote in favour of deferring the Second Reading for a short time.

After a brief interval, the Reading was proceeded with. The House voted to dispense with the Third Reading, and passed the Bill as amended by the Peers.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The league of European Powers is the finest farce of its time. In union there is strength, says the old aphorism, but where the Sovereigns and statesmen of civilized Occidental Powers are concerned, the world must now say, in union there is impotence. At this distance from the scene of action conjectures are almost idle, but it will probably have occurred to many people that the refusal of the Powers to entertain Great Britain's proposal for collective pressure on Turkey and Greece, may be referred to Great Britain's previous refusal to entertain Germany's proposal for a blockade of Greece's ports. Another explanation, of course, suggests itself. It is that the Powers are willing enough to work with England so long as the brunt of enforcing their mandates devolves upon her, but that they draw back as soon as their own active services are likely to be requisitioned. Hitherto the operations, or contemplated operations, had been marine, but if it comes to compelling the mutual withdrawal of Turkish and Greek troops in Thessaly, a land campaign may have to be undertaken, and neither Germany, Austria, nor France is prepared to employ troops for that purpose, while Russia, though she may be found crushing Turkey to save Greece, and for other purposes, will not be found coercing Greece to save Turkey from the doom to which that effete State is rapidly staggering. Thus far, the sole achievement standing to the credit of the United Powers is the alleged slaughter of 200 Christians—a story which, we may note *en passant*, seems to us quite incredible, the accomplishment of such a result by ships' fire being extremely unlikely. As between the modern Greek and the Turk, there is very little to choose, but prejudice is strongly enlisted against the latter, and sentiment in favour of the former. If the Turks are left alone, they will not make two mouthfuls of Greece and her armies, but Russia can not suffer Greece to be annihilated, whereas the annihilation of Turkey would be very welcome to her. Meanwhile, Great Britain's proposal, the only practical method of averting a collision that may set all Europe by the ears, indicates her honest desire to preserve peace, and the refusal of the other Powers to endorse her proposal would suggest the opposite inference in their case, were it possible to suspect them of indifference to the terrible consequences of war in modern Europe.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

The Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, writes us as follows:—"We have this morning (April 1st) received telegraphic advice from our head office that at the approaching meeting of shareholders of this Bank, the Directors will recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, carrying £25,000 to the Reserve Fund, making it £375,000, and £13,000 forward."

KOREAN NEWS.

The Royal Telegraph Office in Chemulpo was opened for business on the 13th of March.

During its raids last year, the "Righteous Army" in Korea burned 4,379 houses in 14 districts.

Korea has sent a commissioner (Mr. Min Sangho) to the conference of the International Postal Union in Washington.

Mr. Morse having successfully organized an American company for the construction of the Söul-Chemulpo Railway, work is to be commenced at once on the line.

Mr. Ahrendet had a narrow escape while skating at Wonsan. He broke through the ice and was in deep water for 10 or 12 minutes before some Koreans rescued him.

The merchants of Söul are agitating for the restoration of the monopoly system, and also for the (at old fashion of collecting fees from petty dealers for the pockets of big firms.

Mrs. Waeber left Söul for home on March 19th. Her departure seems to be much regretted. During the life-time of the unfortunate Queen, Mrs. Waeber is said to have been an important factor in Korean politics.

An Whan, Assistant Chief of Police, finding that Mr. A. B. Stripling, Adviser of the Police Department, was irksomely zealous in the performance of his duties, wanted to batter his head with an ink-bottle. So says the *Independent*, but Mr. Stripling utterly denies the tale.

Söul appears to have a population of 219,815 living in 45,350 houses. It is curious how closely the custom of all nations conform with the rule of 5 inmates on the average to each dwelling. There are 115,447 males in the city and 104,368 females. The number of Buddhist temples is 36; of priests, 442; and of nuns, 204.

The Korean Council of State has appointed a Committee to revise the laws, rules, and regulations of the Government Departments. It is a large body, comprising all the Ministers, several Vice-Ministers and Chiefs of Bureau, the Chief of Police, the Governor of Söul, and Mr. McLeavy Brown, General Greathouse, and Dr. Jaisohn.

Prime Minister Kim Pyengsi, whose chief occupation before the King left the Russian Legation was the tendering of his resignation, has now resumed that pastime. The King, on his part, keeps up the game of refusing His Excellency's request. If any such record exists in any other country, we have never heard of it. Kim must have resigned a dozen times within the past six months. But Kim is an advocate of sound reform.

It appears that the Japanese Representative in Söul recently sent to the Korean Foreign Minister (Ye Wan-yong) copies of the Yamagata-Lobanow Protocol and the Komura-Waerber Memorandum. The Minister, in a despatch acknowledging receipt of the documents, says:—

I beg to express my sincere thanks for your dispatch and the information it conveys. I would observe, however, that as my Government has not joined in concluding these Agreements, its freedom of action as an independent Power, cannot be restricted by their provisions.

The Korean Department of Public Works has issued a postal guide. The *Independent* takes this extract from it, *inter alia*:—

There are 23 branch offices in the country beside

the head office in Söul. The letter-carriers leave the main office once every day for those branch offices; and the carriers return to Söul once daily from the different places. The city of Söul is divided into urban and suburban districts; in the former there are 16 letter-boxes and sub-stations, where stamps can be purchased; and in the latter there are 6 letter-boxes with a stamp station in each place. The mail is delivered four times a day in the city proper and twice in the suburbs, and the same number of times mail is collected from the boxes.

We noticed recently that the people of Asak, in Whanghai province, Korea, finding themselves compelled by the local officials to pay \$16.25 per *kel* and \$9 per house, by way of taxes, instead of the lawful amounts, \$6 and \$1.20, respectively, addressed a complaint to the *Independent* newspaper. It now appears that they also sent two deputies to lay their hardships before the Home Department in Söul. The Department ordered the Governor of the province to investigate the matter, but further instructed that the two complainants be arrested and punished severely. Considering that the unfortunate people had already failed to obtain redress from the Governor, and considering that the laws of Korea direct any one having a grievance to submit it to the Home Department, the latter's procedure is singular. As if to accentuate the oddity, we find the *Independent*, four days after its account of these facts, publishing a notification of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, in which any one from whom illegal taxes have been collected is invited to report the fact to the police. Korean subjects must be puzzled how to proceed. But are the *Independent's* facts correct?

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Ninsen, Korea, has prepared a statement of its views regarding the encouragement and State aid that should be given to Japanese peddlers in that country, and this has been presented to the Minister President and the Foreign Minister respectively. It reads:—Not only have we sustained loss by reason of the disturbances caused by the Hair-cutting Decree and subsequently by the February Reforms, but we have suffered a decline of our former business prosperity. We think, that in order to extend our trade in such a troubled country as Korea, a solid union of travelling merchants should be organized, that they may be enabled to work harmoniously, and that trade may not be affected by political reforms so frequent in this country. The Keirin Shogyo Dan was formed for this purpose in April last year, but it suffers from lack of means, though the Chamber of Commerce has done its best to extend help. Again, we think such an undertaking is national in character and deserves State aid and protection. It is our desire that the Japanese Government should give suitable help and encouragement to travelling merchants in the interior of Korea, and so promote the success of the Keirin Shogyo Dan. On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce I present its views to Your Excellencies.—Nishiwaki Chotaro, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

About ten days ago some Japanese dealers were seriously abused by Koreans at Choseiho, Urusan. The real cause of the violence is thus stated by a correspondent of a Japanese paper. The Koreans of this locality were in the habit of buying the inferior flesh and bones of whales from Russian whale-boats that came to the harbour of Urusan, the best parts going straight to Nagasaki. Lately, Japanese began to buy up these less profitable portions of captured whales, and, in consequence, the Koreans of the locality began to detest the Japanese more and more. They waited for an opportunity to take revenge, and when, a few days ago, Hidaka Tomoshiro, a Japanese peddler, quarrelled with two or three Koreans on a trifling matter, dozens of Koreans

collected and attacked the peddlers. The Japanese defended themselves as best they could but were no match for the crowd. Messrs. Matsuda Goichi, Nagano Matsutaro and ten others were made prisoners, and brought into the presence of Inyei-kan, Chief of Urusan County, and the Captain of a certain Russian whale-boat. Just as the crowd was about to torture them, Messrs. Miyahara and Takahashi, of the Fusan Settlement Police, appeared, and after reproving the Chief of the County for his action, demanded the deliverance of their fellow-nationals. The Japanese Consul at Fusan is going to ask for reparation.

CHINESE ITEMS.

The Laon-kung-mow cotton mill was started with due ceremony on the 22nd of March. Its location is the Yangtsepoo Road, Shanghai, and it is one of the four cotton spinning and weaving manufactories established in Shanghai by foreign enterprise as a consequence of the Shimonoseki Treaty. The architect was Mr. J. Chambers, formerly in the service of the Japanese Railway Office. Mr. Dudgeon, in his speech at the opening of the mill, said that ten years had elapsed since he first interested himself in the establishment of a cotton mill in Shanghai, but that Chinese official obstruction had prevented the consummation of the project until now. The next question is, how much will Chinese obstruction interfere with the Shanghai mills.

His Excellency Hsü Ching-chêng, who has just been relieved of his post of Minister to Russia, Germany and Austria, is to be the President of the proposed Russo-Chinese Railways in the three eastern provinces of Manchuria. We do not fully understand the appointment, but it appears that Mr. Hsü is to reside in St. Petersburg, and that the Vice-President is to be a Russian. It was originally rumoured that ex-Taotai Shêng would combine the presidency of the Manchurian lines with his other railway functions, but that appears to have been an error.

Mr. Yang-Ju, the retiring Minister to Washington, Madrid and Lisbon, is to represent China at the Court of St. Petersburg.

It is stated that things are moving very pleasantly at the newly opened port of Shasi, and that foreigners, though not entirely exempt from annoyance, are treated much better than was previously the case.

A strange example of official methods in China is reported from Linchingchow in Shantung. A notorious bandit, whose capture had proved too difficult a task for the police, was finally induced to betray his accomplices and accept the post of chief of detectives. He succeeded fairly well in his incongruous office. But by-and-by the magistrate who had appointed him, was replaced, and the new dignitary, deeming it a scandal to have an ex-bandit at the head of the detectives, but fearing to apprehend him among his friends and relatives, persuaded him to visit a neighbouring district on pretended police duty, and there had him seized at a feast officially tendered. It is a tale hard to credit.

The charter of the 18th National Bank, Nagasaki, will expire on the 1st of July, when the bank will recommence business under the title of the 18th Joint-stock Bank, the capital being increased to yen 1,000,000.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTIC PRIVILEGES IN JAPAN.

THE sixth Article of the Japanese Press Regulations, promulgated in 1887, provides that "no person except a Japanese male subject, at least 20 years old, shall be permitted to become the publisher, editor, or printer of a newspaper." No change was made in that article on the occasion of the recent revision of the Regulations. It was not to be expected, indeed, that any change should be made. The Regulations refer to the publication of newspapers in the vernacular, and if it is considered necessary that such journals should be controlled by special rules in Japan, it follows at once that foreigners, not being amenable to those rules, can not be permitted to publish vernacular journals. British subjects, indeed, are forbidden by a British Ministerial Notification to engage in any such enterprise. But their case is exceptional. The general and self-evident principle is that all subjects or citizens of Occidental States, being exempted by Treaty from the operation of Japanese law, are necessarily precluded from enjoying a privilege which imposes a special necessity to observe that law. The question arises, however, will the same interdict hold good after the Revised Treaties go into operation and in the case of foreigners publishing journals in a foreign language. The main difficulty will then be removed, inasmuch as Japanese jurisdiction will extend to all foreigners within the realm of Japan. But it is possible that the problem of journalism may be separated from the general catalogue of privileges enjoyable by foreigners. Our readers are aware that the Anglo-Japanese Revised Treaty guarantees to British subjects in Japan equality with Japanese subjects in everything that pertains to full and perfect protection for person and property; in all matters connected with the administration of justice; in whatever relates to rights of residence and travel, the possession of goods and effects, or the succession to personal estate; in the payment of taxes; in everything connected with transit dues, warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks, and in many matters of maritime enterprise. But the Treaty contains nothing that can be construed as covering the pursuit of professional occupations, like medicine, the law, journalism, and so forth. It will be for the Japanese Government, alone or in consultation with the Governments of the Treaty Powers, to determine whether and under what conditions licence to carry on such professions shall be given to foreigners in Japan. We shall be surprised and disappointed if any illiberal spirit is displayed in dealing with this subject, but, at the same time, it would be manifestly insincere to ignore the fact that Japan's experience of local foreign journals has not been at

all calculated to inspire a desire for their continued existence. Undoubtedly a very marked improvement has taken place of late in the tone of the local foreign press, but the general record for the past thirty years has been emphatically repellant from a Japanese point of view; nor can any person pretend to imagine that, were the legislators of a European country invited to extend the special privilege of publication to a press which had shown itself so uniformly unfriendly to their national aspirations and reputation as has the press of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, they would entertain the proposal for a moment. The statement will probably elicit angry protests from several of our contemporaries—angriest from those whose intemperance and injustice have been most conspicuous—but it is a statement wholly beyond the range of honest contradiction. If the British Representative in Tokyo, or the British Foreign Secretary, approaches the Japanese Government with the object of securing legal recognition for the journalistic enterprise of his nationals in Japan, he may be met by the simple but highly embarrassing query, "Can it be sincerely maintained that the existence of the local foreign press in Japan has hitherto contributed to promote good relations between Occidentals and Japanese, or that its attitude towards the country has been such as to establish any claim upon Japan's liberality?" These are hard facts, but it is well to face them boldly and to recognise their significance. Japan's hands are not tied by universal usage in such a matter. All Western countries do not grant to foreigners the privilege of publishing journals within their borders. Japan may withhold the privilege and find precedents to warrant her. On the other hand, we are persuaded that the wisest course, in her own interests, will be to grant the privilege. She will not suffer by granting it. She must have recognised the justice of a plea very often advanced in these columns, that the apparently hostile writings of the local foreign press have been inspired, for the most part, not by real unfriendliness, but by a perfectly natural and respectable desire to retain the privilege of their own jurisdiction. We call that a perfectly natural and respectable desire. It is not merely the counterpart, in one respect, of Japan's desire to extend her jurisdiction over every person in her dominions. It is much more than that. It is an irrepressible expression of the attachment that every civilized people feels for its own laws and its own administrators of justice. In direct proportion to the difficulties that a nation has surmounted in elaborating good laws and organizing a good judiciary, is the value it sets upon those laws and that judiciary; and in direct proportion to the value it sets upon them, is its reluctance to exchange them for other laws or another judiciary. That is the consummation

against which so many of the foreign residents have struggled resolutely and almost fiercely, and if their struggles have been reflected sometimes intemperately, sometimes unjustly, and sometimes clumsily, in the columns of the local foreign press, not Japan but their own cause has chiefly suffered by its advocates' want of skill and self-restraint. Japan has not much to complain of. The case against her aspirations might have been made far stronger had its exponents confined themselves to provable facts and warrantable inferences. Their excesses have so injured their pleadings and discredited their contentions as to promote, rather than retard, her aims. And the important point is that with the removal of this question of jurisdiction from the field of practical politics, the main source of difference is also removed, and the bitterness of the conflict will gradually disappear. It must be anticipated that when the new Treaties go into operation, many real or imaginary causes of complaint will be found by foreigners. The passing of Occidentals under the jurisdiction of an Oriental country, is an event without precedent. There are innumerable difficulties to be overcome, above all the salient difficulty that the great majority of those passing under the jurisdiction will do it reluctantly and with a disposition to discover grounds of grievance. But there will be no deep-seated instinct of resistance and discontent such as the prospect awakened while there was still hope of averting it. People will bow to the inevitable, and local journalists will no longer be prompted to set themselves the objectless and invidious task of constantly discrediting the nation and impugning its title to respect or confidence. On the other hand, the sense of having journals of their own to express their opinions and, if necessary, ventilate their grievances, will serve as a kind of safety-valve to the foreign residents. It seems to us that by a liberal course in this matter, Japan stands to gain much more than she can lose.

YOKOHAMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & THE SILK QUESTION.

THE condition of sericulture in Japan occupied a leading place in the discussion of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce at its last general meeting. There appears to be a general feeling that Japanese silk has reached a critical stage of its history. It is threatened, on the one hand, by keen competition from China, and on the other by that terrible disease *pebrine*, which seemed likely at one time to completely paralyse sericulture in France and Italy. Chinese silk would certainly be the finest in the world were the methods of its production and preparation regulated by modern scientific principles. But for many years they were so defective that the Japanese article ranked higher in Western markets. Ow-

ing, however, to the initiative of the resident foreign merchants, to whose intelligent and enterprising aid Japan and China owe virtually the whole development of their commerce with the outer world, filatures have been erected in Shanghai and at other places in China, with the result that Chinese silk has gained the place previously held by the Japanese product. At the same time, the inbreeding consequent upon the Japanese sericulturists' efforts to obtain a fine thread of brilliant white colour, has so weakened the race of worms that a disease said to present all the symptoms of *pebrine* has made its appearance among them. Considering that, under favourable circumstances, Japan's export of silk aggregates from 40 to 50 million *yen* annually, the importance of this question can scarcely be overrated. The season upon which we are now entering will probably confirm or dispel the apprehension suggested in the Report of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Japanese Government is endeavouring to avert the threatened disaster by instituting a system of silk-worm eggs inspection. A Bill embodying a project of law for that purpose was passed by the Diet in the session just closed, and a translation of it appeared in these columns on the 26th ultimo. It enacts that eggs for breeding or reproduction shall be stored in specially constructed boxes; that they shall not be produced from cocoons containing more than one worm, or cocoons that are thin, deformed, or defective in weight; and that arrangements shall be made for the inspection of the eggs by competent experts. Another provision is that eggs must not be prepared except by the use of cocoons produced from original seed. By "original seed" is meant, we presume, Japanese seed. If so, that veto would meet the point made by Mr. W. B. WALTER at the Chamber of Commerce's discussion, namely, that the importation of Chinese seed, which began about two years ago and seems likely to increase, must have an injurious effect upon Japanese sericulture, since it comes from a country where *pebrine* is prevalent, and where no examination takes place before the eggs are shipped. With such a danger in sight, we believe that the Japanese Government would be acting wisely did it forbid the importation of Chinese seed altogether. Japan has acted with the greatest unwisdom in the matter of silk worms' eggs. She ought never to have sent a single card to Italy or France. Her interest was diametrically opposed to the resuscitation of sericulture in those countries, and if she had not helped them with eggs in their time of stress, she would now share with China the command of European and American markets. But she allowed herself to be pushed to a suicidal policy by diplomatic pressure. Looking back a good many years, we can recall the an-

them as that were hurled at the heads of her officials by the local foreign press because they showed a disposition to "obstruct trade," interdicting the export of silkworms' eggs. Never did the Yokohama journals display greater ignorance of the true interests of the foreign community, and it is a source of satisfaction to us now to remember that we, too, were roundly abused for advocating that particular form of "obstruction." A mischief of another kind now threatens to come from China, who, while supplanting Japan's silk with her own improved product, is sending over seed that will ultimately blight the Japanese crop. It is in matters of that kind that a wise Government can advantageously interfere, rather than in providing bounties to force trade out of its sound channels. However, if the inspection provided by the new Law is efficiently carried out, the use of diseased seed may be prevented without recourse to the extreme measure of vetoing the import of Chinese eggs.

Both the Chairman of the Chamber and Mr. W. B. WALTER seemed to have overlooked the Law referred to above. Mr. W. B. WALTER said that the Japanese Authorities might be well advised if they organized a system of microscopic examination, and the Chairman, while noting that a department existed in Tokyo for examining seed, added that only about one-fourth of the seed in use was examined, so far as he knew. But the new Law applies to all seed. We can not find, by examining its provisions, that any eggs are exempted from compulsory inspection.

The Direct Export Encouragement Law has evidently produced a very bad impression on the foreign merchants in Yokohama, as indeed, was inevitable. If the Government aimed uniquely at improving the quality of Japanese silk, the proposed bounties should be given to the producer, not to the exporter. Of course, it is very well understood that a great part of the purpose of the Bill is to put an end to the present system of entrusting silk, before sale, to the foreign local merchant, who takes it into his godown and employs his own experts to inspect it there. Such a system presents many objectionable features from the Japanese point of view, and the fact that it owes its origin to the untrustworthiness of the native sericulturist or middle-man, enhances, rather than diminishes, its irksomeness. But there is this indisputable fact to be considered, namely, that not the slightest chance exists at present of getting foreign manufacturers to buy Japanese silk unless it has been previously inspected and passed by foreign experts. When the Government offers a bounty to direct exporters, it does not assist the Japanese merchant to find a route by which his silk may reach Western buyers without the intervention of foreign agents or foreign inspecting experts; it merely devotes some

hundreds of thousands of public money to transfer the place of inspection from Yokohama or Kobe to New York or Lyons. There are three Japanese firms now engaged in the business of direct export, and not one of them can get foreign manufacturers to buy a bale of silk until it has undergone foreign inspection. Will foreign manufacturers be more disposed to forego inspection because the Japanese exporter receives a bounty from the Government? The original idea was that they would. The original idea, so far as we can understand, was that since a bounty could not be obtained except by silk of very high quality, the fact that a bounty had been obtained would be in itself a guarantee of quality. In short, the Government proposed to put its *cachet* upon silk for direct export, hoping that, by such a method, foreign manufacturers might be disposed to accept Japanese inspection as conclusive, and thus the trustworthiness of the Japanese sericulturist and the competence of the Japanese inspecting expert would ultimately be established. Considered in that light, the Law will be seen to be, not a deliberate means of discriminating against the local foreign merchant, but a plan for raising the status of the Japanese silk grower and silk-inspector in Western markets. With such a motive the local foreign merchant himself will sympathise, but he can not be expected to forget that, in practice, the new Law discriminates most injuriously against him, since it offers a premium for his exclusion from the silk trade; nor can he be expected to appraise the projected programme by any standards except those of hard commonsense, which tells him that, whether the inspection on this side of the water be official or private, it will not satisfy foreign buyers so long as it is Japanese. The Government, we repeat, will simply find itself paying to have the foreign inspection done in New York or Lyons, instead of in Yokohama or Kobe, and if that be a proper object to compass by a large expenditure of public money, we are wholly unable to detect the propriety. Everything that really tends to promote the development of Japanese commerce has, at all times, the hearty support of intelligent foreigners, even though some local sacrifice be entailed. But this direct-export Law is a mistake, a most unquestionable mistake, and while we are very fully persuaded that the officials of the Department from which the Bill emanated do not entertain any shadow of desire to discriminate against the local foreign merchant, we can not acquit them of having framed a measure that will so discriminate, and that will not conduce in any degree to the improvement of Japanese sericulture or the establishment of Japanese credit. For the rest, although nobody wants to obtrude sentiment into a purely practical matter, we venture to suggest to Japanese legislators the patent fact that they are going to work in altogether the wrong way when they endeavour to win the confidence of manufacturing and commercial firms in Europe and America by harsh and unwholesome discrimination against the long-trusted and zealous agents of those firms in Yokohama and Kobe. The impression produced abroad by this Law will be of a nature to militate strongly against the very end that its framers have in view.

IMPERIAL DIET.

MONDAY, MARCH 22ND.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.30 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Bill relating to the prevention of Sandstorms.
- 2—Bill for taking steps with regard to State Lands in Hokkaido, that remain unreclaimed.
- 3—Bill relating to the Fund for the relief of Sufferers from Natural Calamities.
- 4—Opium Bill.
- 5—Bill for registering as Hereditary Property of nobles the Shares of the 15th National Bank (Joint Stock Corporation).
- 6—Bill for establishing Corporations of Dealers in principal Staples of Export.
- 7—Bill relating to Amendment of the Law for preventing Collisions at Sea.
- 8—Bill for encouraging Navigation.

The Bills from the 9th to the 12th had reference to railways, and were the same as those on the previous Order.

- 13—Representation for a Treasury Grant toward the expenses for the preservation of the Temple of Itsukushima in Aki.
- 14—Bill for amending the Law of the Organization of Law Courts.
- 15—Bill for amending the Registration Law.
- 16—Representation relating to Expenses for maritime communications with remote Islands.

Mr. Hamada remarked that the Government had recently presented so many Bills that there was no time for the House to investigate them. He doubted whether it was not the intention of the Government to betray the House into reckless approval of all its Bills. Bills that had been investigated in the days of Count Ito's Cabinet were now again introduced. It looked like intentional procrastination on the part of the Government. The past was irremediable, but warning might be given to prevent such proceedings in the future.

The first Bill on the Order was passed in its original form.

Mr. Tanikawa reported that the Committee had decided to recommend the amendments of the Upper House in the Second Bill.

The Bill was passed without dissent.

Mr. Otake explained that the Bill standing third had an intimate relation with the Relief Fund Law, and that Funds formed under the provisions of that Law had now been nearly exhausted in consequence of the continuous occurrences of earthquakes and inundations. The Government had introduced the Bill under the pressure of necessity, but the Committee had proposed to amend a great part of it, and, at one time, even requested the Government to withdraw it. The Government was thus compelled to consent to the addition of a clause to Article VI., namely, the following:—

"In case a City or Prefecture has paid more than five-hundredths of the actual amount of the Standard Relief Fund for purposes of relief, at the beginning of the fiscal year, one-third of the excess so defrayed shall be supplied by the Treasury."

Mr. Kudo wanted to know the exact amount to be paid every year by Government in case of the enactment of the proposed law.

Mr. Komai, Government Delegate, replied that the average amount would be 300,000 yen.

Mr. Horiuchi observing that the Bill was intended to provide for the distribution of 300,000 yen every year among various Cities and Prefectures, in order that the former method of accumulating relief funds might be altered so as secure independence to each locality, declared that it seemed most improper that the Government should contemplate remaining indifferent to all calamities hereafter occurring. The former Relief Fund Law ought to be maintained.

The Bill was passed by sixty-six votes against forty-eight.

Mr. Goto, Government Delegate, having explained the reason for the introduction of the fourth Bill, Mr. Yoshimoto proposed that, as the session was drawing to a close, the Delegates should explain the Bills only when they were asked to do so.

The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

Questioned by Mr. Kusakari as to whether

the 15th National Bank was to continue its operations, Mr. Kanmuchi, Government Delegate, replied that no definite answer could be given before May of this year.

The fifth Bill was handed to a Special Committee.

The sixth and seventh Bills were similarly treated without discussion.

Mr. Kudo said that the eighth Bill, being one of the most important presented to the House, the views of the Government must be ascertained.

Mr. Yoshimoto did not consider any explanation necessary.

The House had nothing to do but to reject the Bill.

Mr. Tokumasa complained bitterly of the absence of the Government Delegate, whose duty was to explain the Bills.

At this stage Viscount Nomura, Minister of Communications, appeared in the House. He stated that as the Law now in operation had proved useless to navigators and onerous to the State on account of the vagueness of its provisions. Some alteration was necessary. The Minister then expressed regret that there would not be sufficient time for investigating the measure, but he hoped that the House would approve the Bill.

A few questions were asked by Mr. Kudo and answered by the Delegate.

Questioned by Mr. Hatano as to what had become of the outlay approved in the ninth session for the encouragement of navigation, Mr. Sato replied that not a *sen* had been defrayed out of the sum of over 200,000 yen. The chief cause was absence of vessels qualified to receive bounties.

The Bill was submitted to a Special Committee of eighteen nominated by the President.

The President proposed that the Bills from the 9th to the 12th (inclusive) be taken together as a subject of debate. The House having consented to this proposal, the four Bills were treated in the same way as the above.

Mr. Tsunematsu enquired whether there was any prospect of success if the whole work of constructing railways be left to private companies in the present drowsy state of the financial community.

Mr. Suzuki, Government Delegate, replied that permission was never directly to be given to a private company for the construction of any railway. Its programme had first to be elaborated under a temporary charter, and the work was not entrusted to the company unless the Government was fully assured of its success.

Mr. Kodakagari thought that there would be considerable difficulty in building a railway between Hiroshima and Shimane through a mountainous region.

The Delegate replied that the investigations made by the Government had shown the work to be practicable.

The thirteenth Bill was thought by Mr. Kusakari as unnecessary to be discussed, inasmuch as it might have been included in the Bill passed by both Houses with regard to the preservation of old Temples and Shrines.

The Bill was rejected.

The fourteenth and fifteenth Bills on the Order were passed with slight amendments.

The introducer of the Representation standing sixteenth on the Order explained that while maritime service to foreign countries was warmly encouraged, communications with remote islands had been left in a state of utter neglect, to the no small inconvenience of the people.

The House was counted out at 5.20 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23RD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.20 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

- 1—Formosa Bank Bill.
- 2—Bill relating to State Forests.
- 3—Bill for Encouraging the Direct Export of Silk.
- 4—General Settled Account of Revenue and Expenditures for the 27th year of Meiji.
- 5—Settled Special Accounts of Revenue and Expenditures for the 27th year of Meiji.
- 6—Bill for granting permission to a Private Railway Com-

pany for the Construction of a Railway in the State Programme.

7—Railway Construction Law Amendment Bill.

8—Bill for Supplementing Law No. 15 of the 27th year of Meiji.

9—Representation for Aiding Navigation to remote Islands.

The President being absent, Mr. Shimada, Vice-President, occupied the chair, and reported that the Government had sent a reply to Questions put by Mr. Motoda with regard to the German-Japanese Treaty, and also to Questions put by Mr. Suzuki with respect to the drill of the Korean Troops.

Mr. Nakano, in the capacity of Chairman of Committee, reported that the Committee had decided to approve the first Bill, as sent down from the Upper House.

The Bill was carried to its Second Reading and passed, despite the opposition by Mr. Okada, who urged that the Bank should be required to pay taxes, not exceeding five per cent. of the face value of its note issues.

Mr. Kudo, Chairman of Committee, reported that the Bill standing second on the Order had been adopted by the Committee with slight changes.

Mr. Nakamura enquired why a limit of a hundred *cho* (250 acres) was fixed for a forest, as prescribed in Article IV., which provided that forests necessary for public welfare, forests covering an area of fifty *cho* and consisting of camphor and beech trees, and all other forests extending over an area of a hundred *cho*, must not be sold.

Mr. Kaneko, Government Delegate, replied that a camphor forest existed in Kiushu and that a beech forest might be expected to appear in future. The limit of a hundred *cho* had been established as the standard area of a forest capable of maintenance, from a financial point of view.

The Bill was carried to its Second Reading.

Mr. Nakamura remarked that should the Government desire to make the forests a source of revenue, it must adopt measures calculated to afford facilities to the people, whereas the provisions embodied in this Bill were too severe.

The Bill was passed with amendments.

Mr. Motoda moved that the Order of the Day be changed for the purpose of discussing Supplementary Budgets Nos. 4 and 6, in view of the approaching end of the session.

These two Budgets were immediately passed without dissent.

(The debate on the third Bill has already been reported, in these columns.)

The fourth and fifth Bills were passed as reported by the Committee.

The sixth and eighth Bills were also passed in their original form. The seventh Bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Haseba moved, as a point of urgency, that the Order of the Day be changed, for the purpose of discussing a Representation urging the abolition of contributions from official salaries to the naval ship-building fund. His motion having been approved, Mr. Haseba stated that the Representation had been discussed by the various political parties during the past three or four years. No understanding, however, had been arrived at, and the members of the *Kokumin Kyokai* had finally determined to present an Address to the Throne.

Mr. Motoda moved that an Address to the Throne on the same subject should be taken together for debate.

Mr. Haseba declared that he was resolved to oppose the Address to the bitter end.

Mr. Motoda advised him to have patience for a while until the discussion of the Address took place. He then went on to say that the Address was by no means a legislative measure, but had its origin in the celebrated Imperial Edict. If the House had no power of addressing the Throne, it was condemned to remain silent under existing circumstances. But it had such power, and could submit any question to the Throne without passing through administrative channels.

The Representation and the Address were handed to a Special Committee with instructions to report on them by the following morning.

Mr. Kusakari opposed the ninth Bill on the Order, arguing that if a subsidy was to be granted for voyages of the kind indicated, there

would be no limit to the demands on the public purse.

The Bill was rejected.

Mr. Motoda, again moved that the Order of the Day be changed for the purpose of discussing the Bill relating to Trade Marks, which had great interest for the merchants engaged in the export trade.

The Bill reads as follows:—

"The period allowed for official investigation of patents or designs which were publicly known, or have been in public use, prior to application for their registration; or trade-marks exactly the same as, or similar to, those of another, shall be two years from the registration of the same."

"With regard to patents, designs or trade-marks already registered, the period referred to above shall terminate on the 31st of December in the 30th year of *Meiji*."

Mr. Suzuki enquired whether the Government had granted patents to a foreign company, regarding it as a legal person.

The Delegate replied in the affirmative.

The Bill was passed as amended by the Committee.

Mr. Motoda reported that the Committee had passed Supplementary General Budgets No. 4 and 9 and Supplementary Special Budgets Nos. 5 and 7.

Upon the motion of Mr. Inouye, these four Budgets were immediately discussed and passed by the House without objection.

Mr. Hatano presented four Questions, viz.—
1. Was there a railway company in Formosa, for which a subsidy might be granted? 2. Was it impossible to undertake the work under Government supervision? 3. What instructions had been issued in connection with railway affairs in the Island? 4. What were the proposed accounts of receipts and expenditures?

In reply to these queries Mr. Nomura, Government Delegate, said that the Government had originally intended to undertake the work at its own expense. But subsequent investigation having shown that the enterprise would cost some five million *yen*, the Government had taken the opportunity of a private application to entrust the work to a company. The original intention of the General Administrative Office in Formosa had been to grant no subsidy, but seeing that the condition of the territory, as was doubtless well-known to the members, necessitated special assistance, the present Budget had been submitted to the House. The so-called instructions consisted of twenty-eight articles, which were read out by a Secretary.

The President announced the debate closed, and the House rose at 6.25 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.20 a.m., the Order of the Day being—

- 1—Supplementary General Budget No. 3 of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of *Meiji*.
- 2—Supplementary Special Accounts Budget No. 3 of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of *Meiji*.
- 3—Contracts to be made for liabilities devolving upon the Treasury in excess of Budgetary items.
- 4—Revised Supplementary General Budget No. 4 of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of *Meiji*.
- 5—Bill relating to Expenditures in the Special Section of the Naval Department for the 20th year of *Meiji*.
- 6—Bill for improving the Divisions of Lands.
- 7—Bill for encouraging Deep-Sea Fishing.
- 8—Bill for amending the Local Government System for *Gun*.
- 9—Bill for rescinding certain provisions in the Registration Law.
- 10—Bill for altering the Boundaries between Chiba and Ibaraki Prefectures.

Referring to the first four items, Viscount Tani, in the capacity of Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported that Supplementary General Budget No. 3 and Supplementary Special Budget No. 2 had been passed as amended by the Lower House; that the third item which referred to expenses required for the construction of a harbour at Osaka, had also been approved by the Committee despite various arguments advanced against it; and that the fourth Budget, which embodied contracts relating to the engagement of foreigners in Formosa, was similarly recommended.

The first and second Budgets were passed by the House without dissent.

With regard to the third Budget, Mr. Nakamura, Government Delegate, explained that the problem of constructing a harbour in Osaka had been under consideration since the 5th or 6th year of *Meiji*. But information being required on various points, investigations had been undertaken, and completed, last year. Osaka being the centre of trade and industry, where all sorts of merchandise were accumulated and distributed, the necessity of building a harbour there had made itself keenly felt. The Budget was compiled in the sense of granting State aid to the extent of over six million *yen* for the construction of the harbour, the payments to be extended over a term of years.

Mr. Kubota, commenting upon the nature of the aid contemplated, enquired whether a grant of land was not contrary to the general principles of financial administration.

Mr. Matsuo, Government Delegate, replied that land could be granted by virtue of Imperial Ordinance.

Mr. Takei asked how long the proposed harbour could be kept in a serviceable state.

Mr. Furuichi, Government Delegate, answered that it would last for a hundred years if properly looked after.

Questioned by Viscount Tani as to what benefits could be secured to the Army by the construction of a port in Osaka, Major-General Kodama, Government Delegate, replied that it would afford considerable convenience with regard to the establishment of barracks, the supply of commodities, and the collection of troops from the east of Osaka. The greatest and most particular benefit, however, would be the facilities obtained for vessels to anchor near the shore and receive troops by direct embarkation.

Asked again whether the War Department would not object to opening Shimonoseki as it had previously objected, the Delegate answered that the Government's objection must not be attributed solely to the inconvenience of the place for the shipment of military stores, and that the War Department was not absolutely opposed to opening the port.

Viscount Tani further inquired whether similar facilities could be secured by constructing a pier at Kobe.

The Delegate answered in the affirmative, with this exception that Kobe was far inferior to Osaka in respect of barrack accommodation and means of transport.

Viscount Tani, said that the country was called on to spend an immense amount of money in consequence of the late war with China. The inundations which grew more serious year by year, and the Ashio Mine affair, which has caused serious embarrassment to the people of the neighbouring districts, were likely to necessitate a considerable outlay. Further, the problem of remitting taxes in localities devastated by the late inundations must not be excluded from the category of expenditures, and the new territory of Formosa would certainly absorb a great sum before becoming self-supporting. The State being required to meet so many calls, it would not be prudent to grant subsidies for harbour-building schemes. Each district ought to bear the expenses involved in promoting its own interests, though an exception might be made in the case of Hokkaido, which could in no way be reclaimed without special protection. Osaka, however, had a large and wealthy population, who were well able to undertake the enterprise of harbour-building without State aid. Even if the Treasury had sufficient resources, a subsidy of the kind would be unjustifiable. How could it be reasonable to contract a debt for the sake of extending assistance to a local enterprise? Surely the proposal to grant aid under such circumstances must conceal some singular motive. Further, in the matter of military facilities, Ujina might be superior to Osaka. The latter place would be a rendezvous for vessels, and it would be impossible to keep away foreign ships from the harbour except in case of war. In short, harbour-building in Osaka was a scheme extremely

detrimental to the country's interests, and ought to be "shown the door" at once.

Mr. Kojima strongly opposed the Viscount's arguments, and contended that his allusion to the Ashio Mine and other matters had no relation whatever to the subject under consideration. Osaka had been a commercial centre ever since the time of its improvement by the *Taiko*, and nobody in Japan doubted the importance of the city. The scheme of building a port there had been contemplated by the Government ever since the Restoration, and plans had actually been prepared by Mr. Watanabe Noboru when he was Governor of the city, but the investigations being then incomplete, the work has necessarily been postponed. Military considerations should be paramount in time of war, but to develop the wealth of the country must be the first object in days of peace. To that end facilities of communication were indispensable. The singular motives hinted at by Viscount Tani were not to be attributed for an instant to members of the Upper House; they stood above all such imputations.

Mr. Kubota urged the advisability of deferring the discussion of the problem for a year, on the ground that the investigations of the Government were imperfect and the proposed method of granting aid was unsatisfactory.

A close ballot was taken, with the following result:—

For the adoption of the Bill.....106

Against 55

Supplementary Special Budget No. 2 was explained by Mr. Kitagaki, Government Delegate. It embodied expenditures for the General Administrative Office in Formosa, and the amount was greater by 4,590,000 *yen* than that for last year.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh Bills were passed.

Upon the motion of Mr. Tomii, the Bill relating to the period of legal procedure in the matter of registering patents, designs, and trade-marks, was taken for discussion. Mr. Tomii called attention to the fact that even Japanese subjects in the interior failed to enjoy security for their trade-marks under the present regulations, and that the approaching operation of the Revised Treaties would doubtless entail considerable losses upon them if no alterations were made in the Regulations.

The Second Reading of the Bill was rejected.

Count Ogimachi explained, with reference to the eighth Bill on the Order, that it was intended to revise the system of "great land owners," and to provide for the appointment of, and to select Headmen of Rural Divisions (*Guncho*) by election.

The Bill was rejected.

At the request of the Government, the following Bills were taken for deliberation:—
1. Bill for encouraging the Direct Export of Silk.

The Bill was immediately passed.

2. Bill relating to the prevention of sandalips.

This Bill also was passed by a large majority. Other Bills for granting permission to Private Railway Companies to construct a railway between Tajimi and Gifu and elsewhere were all approved, but the Bill for altering the Local Government System for Cities and Prefectures was rejected.

The ninth Bill was also passed with slight amendments.

The tenth Bill had for its object a change of the boundary between Chiba and Ibaraki, as proposed by the Local Assemblies of those Prefectures, the change being suggested by the course of the River Tone.

After a few questions and answers between Viscount Tani and other members, the Bill was rejected by seventy votes against fifty-seven.

At this stage the Bill relating to the payment of tobacco tax in cash was introduced by the Government, and with the general approval of the House, was passed.

Viscount Tani moved that General Budget No. 4 and Special Budget No. 5, which covered a subsidy to a Railway Company in Formosa, should be taken for debate.

The Budgets were passed, and the House rose at 10.50 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10.30 a.m., the Order of the Day being—

- 1.—Supplementary Special Accounts Budget of Revenue and Expenditures for the 30th Fiscal Year of Meiji. (Belonging to the Departments of Finance and of Colonization.)
- 2.—Budget relating to Liabilities devolving upon the Treasury in excess of the Estimates for the Colonial Department.
- 3.—Bill for constructing a railway in the Hokkaido Programme.
- 4.—Bill relating to Forests.
- 5.—Bill for granting a subsidy to the Japan Joint Stock Railway Company.
- 6.—Bill for registering as Hereditary Property of Nobles the Shares of the 15th National Bank.
- 7.—Bill for amending the Law for preventing Collisions at Sea.
- 8.—Opium Bill.
- 9.—Bill relating to the payment of Tobacco Tax in Cash.
- 10.—Bill relating to Public Thoroughfares.
- 11.—Bill relating to Amendment of the Regulations for granting Lands to Colonial Troops.
- 12.—Bill with regard to Family and Reward Pensions.

The proceedings commenced with a motion by Mr. Shuto, that the Order be changed for the purpose of discussing an Address to the Throne and a Representation urging that the contributions of 300,000 yen annually from the Privy Purse and ten per cent. of the salaries of officials, for the construction of war-vessels, be discontinued.

The motion having been approved, Mr. Motoda remarked that the payments in question were a sum of 300,000 yen granted annually by the Emperor, and a contribution by Government officials of one-tenth of their salaries. Not a man among the forty millions of the population failed to appreciate with profound gratitude the benevolent motive of the Emperor, but the House, representing those forty millions, was now invited to humbly submit that the time had come for ceasing the Imperial donation and the official subscription.

The Address was adopted.

The President announced that as the Address had been passed no necessity seemed to exist for discussing the Representation, and, the House having agreed, the Order of the Day was resumed. Referring to the first item, Mr. Hatano said that a railway ought to be constructed in Korea as a Government enterprise instead of leaving the work to a private company. The embarrassed state of the finances would not permit the Government to grant any considerable amount of yearly subsidy to a railway company, but the Government might itself undertake the work by raising a loan in the form of Formosa Railway Bonds, to which both Formosans and Japanese might be invited to subscribe. By this means the Government as well as the present promoters of the scheme would be enabled to escape the injurious imputations now circulated on this subject.

Mr. Kagami Kahei opposed the last speaker. He insisted that private enterprise would be more advantageous, since the work would be completed with greater promptitude, and the relations between Formosans and Japanese would be improved by the introduction of capital from Japan. He also remarked that no prospect of success could be anticipated in view of the present financial embarrassments of the Government, if the enterprise was to be left to its initiative, and that the investment of capital by Japanese in a territory like Formosa, ought rather to be encouraged than deterred.

Referring to the statement made by Count Matsukata, Minister President of State, to the effect that he would compile the Budget for the 31st year of Meiji in such a manner as to satisfy the House, Mr. Motoda declared that he was unable to feel assured on that point, and that the attendance of the Minister to give a further explanation was desirable.

Mr. Ishida advocated entrusting railway enterprise in Formosa to private individuals, with a subsidy of six per cent. interest per annum. The motion found no seconder and was abandoned.

Mr. Kudo said that Formosa had been acquired by Japan at the sacrifice of the lives of many of her people, and declared that no effort should be spared to secure the fruits of the sacrifice. Facilities of communication were among the most essential means of developing the island's

resources. He, therefore, strongly supported the railway scheme.

The first and second Budgets were then passed unanimously.

With regard to the questions presented by him to the Government, Mr. Tanaka Shozo stated that whereas former investigations into the Ashio Mine affair had shown that the area of injury covered four Prefectures and ten Rural Divisions, more recent scrutiny *in loco* has proved that the damages affected one City and four Prefectures, and that the population actually suffering numbered 43,700. The misery caused by the mine had now reached a climax. Yet the Government maintained an attitude of utter indifference, and neglected to give a prompt reply to his queries. Was it the Government's intention to resort to some deceitful artifice in this matter? The Department of Agriculture and Commerce had always been stigmatised by the House as a "Haunt of Goblins" or a "Den of Robbers." The insult had never been resented by the Department, which being apparently deficient in all sense of shame, might be regarded as morally dead. Under these circumstances, the degradation of the Minister or Vice-Minister would have no effect whatever in ameliorating the abuses. The best method of reforming the Department was to dismiss all its officials, from the Minister to the meanest employé, and "to enforce the process of disinfection."

The Bill relating to the prevention of epidemics was then passed without dissent, the Order having been changed for the purpose.

Mr. Tominaga remarked, with reference to the third item on the Order, that the enterprise contemplated by the Bill ought to be undertaken by the Government itself; inasmuch as circumstances would probably arise necessitating the State purchase of the railway if it were held by a private company.

Mr. Kusakari pointed out that the members of the Reform Party (*Kaishin-to*) being the principal projectors of the Hokkaido railway now in contemplation, there must be some covert reason for their action. They had proposed to undertake the work even without a Government subsidy. If there were a prospect of profit on that basis, there must be all the more reason for reserving the enterprise to the Government.

The Bill was carried to its Second Reading.

With reference to the words "some covert reason," employed by Mr. Kusakari, the Government Delegate stated that no grounds whatever existed for such an insinuation, and that all the Bills officially introduced ought to be discussed without party spirit.

The Bill was passed by a large majority.

At this stage the Secretary read a reply from the Government to queries presented by Mr. Tanaka with regard to the judicial detention of members of the Lower House and measures taken by the Minister of Justice, and also the withdrawal of Japanese residents in Korea. He further reported that Mr. Motoda had presented another question concerning the German-Japanese Treaty.

Commenting upon the fact that the fourth Bill on the Order was destined to increase the number of offenders against the forestry laws, Mr. Nakamura proposed that the discussion of the Bill should be adjourned till next session, at which time the two other correlated Bills might be taken together for decision.

The Bill was passed as amended by the Committee.

Some amendments made in the fifth Bill by the Upper House, having been rejected by the Lower, the President announced that a Conference of the Houses would be arranged.

Referring to the Bill standing sixth on the Order, Mr. Kusakari thought that a law ought not to be enacted until all the facts bearing upon it had been ascertained. Nevertheless, the Bill now before the House had been presented before it could be known whether the 15th National Bank would continue its operations. Should the Bill be passed, the shares of that Bank would be guaranteed against seizure for debt. The Bank itself

might escape distraint for liabilities to an unlimited amount. That such a Bill had been introduced by the Government was truly astonishing. The House of Peers had passed it merely to promote the interests of the nobles.

The Bill was passed by seventy-five votes against sixty-three.

The Bills from the 7th to the 12th on the Order were similarly treated with little discussion.

The House rose at 7.50 p.m.

LEGISLATION OF THE DIET IN ITS TENTH SESSION.

The following is a list of the measures debated and passed by both Houses of the Diet during the session just closed:—

Name of Measure.	Introduced By.
1. Supplementary General Budget for 1896-7	Government.
2. Supplementary Budget Special Revenue and Expenditure for 1896-7.	"
3. Budget relating to Liabilities devolving upon the Treasury over and above the Budgetary Items for 1896-7	"
4. General Budget for 1897-8	"
5. Budget of Special Revenue and Expenditure for 1897-8	"
6. Supplementary General Budget for 1897-8	"
7. Supplementary Budget of Special Revenue and Expenditure for 1897-8	"
8. Bill for deferring the Date of Operation of the Civil Code	"
9. Bill for increasing the Fixed Capitals of the Tokyo and Osaka Armies	"
10. Bill for increasing the Fixed and Working Capitals of the Senju Factory	"
11. Bill for amending the Date of paying interest on Railway, and Public Undertakings, Loan Bonds	"
12. Law relating to a Special System of Finance for the Governor-General's Office in Formosa	"
13. Law for amending Law No. 92 of 1896	"
14. Law relating to the Time for collecting the Land Tax in certain Districts of Kagoshima	"
15. Law for amending the Railway Construction Law	"
16. Law relating to Licence-fees for pursuing Game	"
17. Law for amending the Armies Finance Law	"
18. Law for amending the Press Regulations	"
19. Law for the Inspection of Silk-worm's Eggs	"
20. Law for granting permission to a private company to construct a Railway included in the Programme of State Lines	"
21. Law for the Conservation of Ancient Temples and Shrines	"
22. Law for the Inspection of Stud Horses	"
23. Law for amending Law No. 23 of 1895	"
24. Law of General Tariff	"
25. Law of Bonded Warehouses	"
26. Law relating to Unclaimed Lands in Hokkaido	"
27. Coinage Law	"
28. Law for amending the Convertible Bank-note Regulations of 1884	"
29. Law for amending Notification No. 14 of 1885	"
30. Law for rescinding Notification No. 35 of 1879	"
31. Law relating to the Collection of Customs Duties	"
32. Law relating to Special Procedure as to Taxes in Districts devastated by Earthquake	"
33 and 34. Two Laws for amending the Private Railway Regulations	"
35. Law relating to a Bank in Formosa	"
36. Law relating to Extraordinary Expenditures of the Naval Department in 1896-7	"
37. Law for changing Local Boundaries	"
38. Law for granting permission to a Private Company to build a Railway on the Hokkaido Programme	"
39. Law for encouraging Deep-sea Fishing	"

40. Law for encouraging the Direct Export of Silk Government.
41. Forestry Law "
42. Law for Special Procedure with regard to Land Tax in Districts devastated by Inundations "
43. Law relating to Corporations of Dealers in Principal Staples of Export "
44. Law for amending the Law of the Organization of Law Courts "
45. Opium Law "
46. Law for amending the Law to prevent Collisions at Sea "
47. Law for preventing the Spread of Contagious Diseases "
48. Law for amending the Law relating to Grants of Land to Local Militia "
49. Law for amending Law No. 26 of 1895 "
50. Law relating to Family and Reward Pensions Private.
51. Law for converting the Shares of the Joint-stock Fifteenth National Bank into Hereditary Property of the Peers "
52. Law for rescinding a part of the Registration Law "
53. Law for the payment of the Tobacco Manufacture Tax in Money Government.
54. Law for preventing Sand-slips "
55. Law for amending Law No. 4 of 1895 "

It is worthy of note that among the 55 measures which passed successfully through the two Houses, only 3 were private Bills.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In our last Summary we gave an abstract of an article from the pen of Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō on "Japan's place among the Authors of Religious Reform." A second article on the same subject is now before us and merits brief notice. It is not to be expected, observes Dr. Inouye, that in the days in which we live the power wielded by religion in ancient times will ever be manifested. The mind of man is not so susceptible to religious impression as it was two thousand years ago. There will not be wanting, however, persons to deny this assertion, and to maintain that there are religions as powerful to-day as they ever were, only that in modern times religious zeal manifests itself in a different manner to that of which we read in sacred books. Whatever zeal is manifested is doubtless the result of influences proceeding from the teaching of each sect rather than from the intercourse of one sect with another. Not much in the way of religious reform is to be looked for as a result of the conferences of representatives of various sects.

As regards the prospects of religious reform in Japan, the first thing it is important to bear in mind is that reformed faiths are only forthcoming when religious corruption is very general. Thus it was in India in the days of Shaka-muni, and in Judea in the days of Christ. Although at the present time there is corruption in certain religious quarters, it cannot be said that religion generally is corrupt in Japan, much less that there is any wide-spread moral decay in society as a whole. But, nevertheless, there is no denying that the fact of there being such a large number of persons attached to no religion furnishes a strong reason for the appearance in our midst of some powerful religious movement, on the principle that what the world needs the world finds means of procuring. Japan has now reached a stage when, if ever, she would welcome a great religious reformer. Numerous as are the difficulties in the way, there is no warrant for saying that what took place in other countries in ancient times may not take place in Japan to-day.

A writer in the *Taiyō* dwells on "the attitude of Japanese Christians to foreigners." Not long since, says the contributor to the *Taiyō*, Japanese Christians astonished the world by their efforts to become independent. But recently an opposite tendency has been manifesting itself and we hear it said on every hand that in view of the mixed residence which in a few years will become an accomplished fact, it should be the

policy of Japanese Christians to be on as friendly terms as possible with foreigners, so that by combining their efforts with Occidentals they may succeed in overthrowing Buddhism, &c. This servility is enough to excite pity. What is at the bottom of this desire for foreign aid? A love of foreign money and a desire to push sectarian interests by that means. The experiment the Doshisha has tried is considered by many to have been a failure. Financially the result has not been satisfactory (*sono kekkwa saiseijō omoshirokaranu*). If an experiment that had so much in its favour proved unsuccessful, the idea of small bodies of Japanese Christians holding their own without foreign aid must be abandoned. Now what does all this talk about mixed residence amount to when analysed? The majority of the foreigners who will settle in the interior will be Christians in name only; and it is not to be supposed that they will give much pecuniary help to Japanese Christians. That Christians whose eyes have been opened to see that there are elements in Christian education opposed to State interests, should stoop to become dependent on foreign support is indeed a matter for surprise. We call upon all true-hearted men in the Christian Church to oppose and suppress this new movement.

* * *

Notice is taken in the pages of the magazine we have just quoted of the evangelistic activity among Japanese Christians, to which we referred in our last Summary. There is no doubt, says the *Taiyō*, that the last half of 1896 was marked by the development of evangelistic agencies to an extent not known for many years. The writer warns preachers against measuring success by the number of baptisms. The ceremony of baptism is not to be considered of equal importance with mental enlightenment and the cultivation of Christian feelings, especially the feeling of pity for the distressed. Evangelists should aim at teaching men "to die that they may live."

* * *

Writing in the *Fukui Shimpō* (Gospel News), Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi, a member of the House of Representatives, expresses the opinion that modern Protestant zeal falls far short of the religious fervour of the Roman Catholics in former days. Mr. Kataoka relates a case of constancy under persecution, of the truth of which he has no doubt, having heard the particulars from an official who was present when the incident took place. When a number of Roman Catholic Christians were arrested in Urakami (Hizen) many of them were sent to Kōriyama (Yamato), and there every effort was made to induce them to recant. Ordinary measures failing, it was decided to try what threats would do. A woman and her infant were informed that they would be left to starve in prison if the woman refused to renounce her religion. Her reply was that she was content to die rather than give up her belief. At the beginning of the *Meiji* era, some 60 Roman Catholic converts who had been arrested at Urakami were released at Kōchi. Before being allowed to return to their homes, they were taken to a Buddhist temple and every effort was made by the priests of the temple to persuade them to give up their Christianity, but without effect. The strength of their faith so surprised the priests that it is said that several of them decided then and there to become Christians. There was much to admire in these Roman Catholic converts, observes Mr. Kataoka. In outward demeanour they were quiet and undemonstrative, but deep down in their hearts there was religious fervour which no amount of persecution could quench. Combined with great humility there was great loftiness of sentiment—a pride in their belief, under the influence of which they refused to yield an inch to their would-be perverters. They were entirely without hypocrisy, and, though at times there was great mixing of the sexes, no impropriety was ever discovered. In intelligence and knowledge they occupied a low place in society, but in conduct their rank was high. To them I attribute my first leanings towards Christianity and my subsequent Christian

belief. They, too, were the origin of the Kōchi Christian Church. Mr. Kataoka next proceeds to discuss the present state of Protestant Churches, and after expressing regret that there should be manifested in various quarters so much worldliness, unbelief, and lack of zeal, he offers the following practical suggestions for what they are worth. (1) That an attempt should be made to make Christian "captives" of men of influence in the provinces, this being the surest way of making the power of the Christian religion felt among the masses. (2) That efforts be made to produce a superior class of Christian to those is usually found in existing churches. One hears a good deal about "the pastor's church," but it would be better for the cause generally if the pastor became less prominent and the Christian more so, and the term "the Church's pastor" came into vogue. If all the strength of a church is concentrated in the pastor, progress will be slow. (3) With the Buddhists the priest resides in or near his temple and is identified therewith. There are many advantages to be gained from this arrangement and I should like to see it adopted by Christians. (4) It is undesirable to organise a number of very small Churches. The concentration of strength in large bodies is a better plan. (5) My residence abroad convinced me that Japanese Christians are far behind Occidentals in the respect shown to ministers of religion. The emoluments of ministers, too, are not what the dignity of their office renders necessary.

* * *

It seems that a number of Japanese students connected with the Imperial University and Higher Schools have joined the World's Young Men's Christian Student Alliance (*Bankoku dōmei Kirisutokuyō Gakusei Seinen-Kai*). The *Fukui Shimpō* states that at first these students showed reluctance in joining, but they were induced to do so after hearing from Mr. Mott, the representative of the Alliance from America, the kind of declaration of faith necessary for joining.

* * *

The *Fukui Shimpō* draws attention to the various ways in which Baron Nishi Shū helped forward Christian work in the first two decades of the *Meiji* era. In a Magazine started by him, the 明六雜誌 *Meiriku Zasshi*, religious subjects were frequently discussed, and his essay entitled 百教一致 *Hyakkyō Itchi* (the union of a hundred religions) attracted a great deal of notice at the time of its publication. As the translator of Hoven's "Mental Philosophy," and Mill's "Utilitarianism," he did good work. It is pleasing to note, concludes the *Fukui Shimpō*, that a man whose whole life was devoted to scholarship, was honoured in his last moments with the title of Baron.

* * *

The same magazine, writing on the subject of the propagation of Christianity, recommends a more practical method of disseminating religious teaching than has hitherto been adopted. Mr. Katayama Sen has started in Misaki-chō, Kanda, it is stated, quite a new class of work. Instead of preaching in districts and places where the preacher is not known, Mr. Katayama makes a point of getting to know personally the inhabitants who live near him, to whom he gives religious publications and who are encouraged to inquire by letter or by personal interview the meaning of anything that may perplex them. Free reading-rooms are opened in the district and addresses of a practical kind are given. The more earnest enquirers are invited to reside for a while with the evangelist or with other devout Christians. Mr. Katayama is strongly in favour of introducing the Christian village settlement system here. Christianity in Japan needs to combine industrial teaching with its evangelistic efforts, according to this authority. If efforts were made to provide new occupations for the poor, the Christianisation of the masses would be greatly facilitated.

* * *

According to the *Kirisutokuyō Shimbun*, the Kumi-ai Churches need arousing, and with a

view to bring about the desired awakening, a giant meeting of the sect is to be held in Maiko (Baushū), commencing on March 24th and ending on April 3rd. The evangelistic efforts of the Kumi-ai Churches, it is stated in the organ we are quoting, are too scattered and a union which constitutes strength needs cementing. Efforts will be made at this meeting to render the churches attached to the sect more efficient evangelistic centres.

The *Koye* (Roman Catholic), announces the publication of a new work by the Rev. Father Vigroux entitled 哲學論綱 *Tetsugaku ronkō* (A Discussion of Important Philosophical Subjects). It may not be known to some of our readers that this author has published other books which are very favourably reviewed in some of the secular journals; namely, the 古事新論 *Koji Shinron*; the 愛國ノ真理 *Aikoku no Shinri*, and 事跡以前以後ノ歴史 *Jiseki isen igo no rekishi*. The first discusses ancient Customs from a modern standpoint; the second defines patriotism and distinguishes between true and false types—a very important subject in this country; the third deals with history before and after Christ, with special reference to its bearing on Christianity. The *Tetsugaku Ronkō* is designed to satisfy, in as far as they can be satisfied, the doubts of numerous Christian inquirers. The above works are said by reviewers to be written in a liberal spirit, and to be free from the narrow minded prejudices that disfigure many sectarian religious publications. The works are for sale at the 文海堂 Bunkaidō, Ginza, Sanchōme.

The Baptist Mission has been hitherto unnoticed by us for the simple reason that we have not been able to obtain information on the subject. As far as we are aware, there is no recognized Baptist organ published in the vernacular. We have now been furnished by a friend with a table of statistics prepared by the Rev. J. L. Dearing, and with a copy of a report of the Conference of Baptist Missionaries held in Kobe last April. We take this occasion to say that we never intentionally leave the work of any mission unnoticed in these summaries, but that it is not always easy to obtain statistics bearing on mission work, and that it would greatly facilitate our labour if members of the various missions would furnish us with trustworthy information from time to time. Communications addressed to the writer of the "Monthly Summary of the Religious Press," *Japan Mail* Office, will receive attention. The English, Canadian, and American Baptists have 19 married male agents and 21 unmarried female agents labouring in Japan. The places occupied by these agents, given in alphabetical order, are Chofu, Kobe, Nemuro, Osaka, Sendai, Tokyo, and Yokohama. There are 23 organized Churches, 3 of which are self-supporting, with a total membership of 1,739. There are 4 ordained native pastors, 44 undordained preachers, 28 other helpers, 28 Bible women, 15 theological students, and 2,847 children attending Sunday schools. The following educational establishments are attached to the Mission:—The "Sarah Curtis Home," Tokyo, Miss Kidder, Principal. The "Mary L. Colby Home," Yokohama, Miss Converse, Principal. The "Ella O. Patrick Home," Sendai, Miss Mead, Principal. The "Henrich Memorial Home," Chofu, Miss Blunt, Principal. The Yokohama Boys' Day School, Miss Converse, Principal. A Boys' School in Tokyo, a Boys' in Osaka School, and a Theological Seminary in Tokyo.

Among the articles published in the *Nihon Shūkyō* is one entitled, *Kiyoki to Kegare risetia Kwan* (離接觀) "Ideas concerning the propinquity of Things Sacred and Things Profane," by a writer signing himself Tōon, of which we give the gist. Though there is something diametrically opposite in what men have agreed to call sacred and that which they consider to be profane, in this country they are in a num-

ber of instances found side by side. The same thing has no doubt taken place in all countries and in all times. The Romans complained of the practice in words that have become proverbial, *Sacra profanis miscere*. The English word used as antithetical to sacred, profane, is derived from *profanus*, before the temple, i.e., without the temple; hence opposite to the temple considered as a sacred object, unholy, not sacred, common. Despite the fact that the feelings of the best people in all ages have been shocked by the propinquity of things sacred and things secular or profane, there has always existed a strong section of the public favourable to the close proximity of solemn ceremonies and worldly amusements. In the history of religion, the Japanese, like other nations, have to record a perpetual and varied violation of sacred things. I will now proceed to cite instances.

(1) The recent dispute of the Sōtō sect was concerning money more than anything else. In the pages of the *Bukkyō* the sect is rightly spoken of as the *Haikin* (拜金) Sōtōshū, the "money worshipping Sōtō sect." The same remark applies to the commotion in the Hongwanji Otani-ha. (2) But there are worse things than these. Many of our most sacred temples are surrounded by dens of iniquity. Close to the Ise Daijingu and to the Tōkyō Asakusa Kwan-on temples are numerous brothels. The Shimmei Shrine, in Shiba, is defiled by the proximity of Yōkyū-ten*, Meishuya [銘酒屋] † and *geisha* houses. The same may be said of numerous other sacred places. (3) A similar revolting mixture of things sacred and profane takes place in the case of the Buddhist priests who frequent brothels in such large numbers all over the land. It is reported that among the brothel-keepers of Gion (Kyōto), Buddhist priests are considered to be the best customers. There are those who, like Mr. Tokushi Goō, maintain that this state of things is the result of the espousal by leading Buddhists of what is called the *mu sen-akushugi*, "No virtue and no vice principle," which involves the utter destruction of ethical principles. In reference to this, there is room for great difference of opinion. It is plain that Mr. Takahashi's explanation of the phenomena in the religious world to which I have been calling attention, does not reach the real causes of the desecration complained of; for the same class of desecration prevails or has prevailed in countries where Buddhism has not been taught. Not only the ancient Romans, but the Jews and Christians testify that the same influences have been at work in their midst, "turning," in the words of Christ, "the temple of God into a den of thieves." (4) The respect for sacred things, the realization that there is something superior to all secular affairs in religion, seems to no longer exist in the minds of the mass of Buddhist priests. The remarks published in the *Dentō* (Buddhist organ), relating to the visit of Marquis Iō to Itakushima, are characterised by servility and ultra-worldliness which it would be difficult to match. Among other observations of the same character these words are seen, "The conversion of Marquis Iō to the Buddhist faith exceeds in merit the conversion of ten thousand ordinary persons." I see no sign of Marquis Iō's having joined the Buddhists, and the idea that were it to take place, his conversion would be a greater source of rejoicing than that of thousands of ordinary persons could only be entertained by thoroughly worldly-minded people. The condition of the priesthood in Japan at the present time resembles that of the Christian clergy in the dark ages, or that of the Indian priests prior to the birth of Shaka Muni. Is it that in religion as in other things familiarity breeds contempt? Does the mind grow so accustomed to sacred things that they lose their sacredness? We see more respect for Buddhism to-day among

* Ostensibly these places, called *yaba*, archery places, are established for the purpose of enabling people to practice shooting with arrows, but the women that keep them are seldom moral, and hence they have a bad name in Japan generally.

† Drinking booths, also used for the same purpose as the *yaba*.

devout laymen than among the priests. Buddhism has erred in aiming at an impossible standard of life, in suppressing desires, instead of teaching how they may be gratified in a virtuous and moderate manner. The priests have hitherto lived too secluded and impractical a life. They need to imbibe, not only the moral notions, but also much of the common sense of the ordinary citizen. Hitherto a priest's time has been divided as follows: In performing ceremonies, saying prayers and reading the Scriptures 経, in mixing with the world and learning its wisdom 智. This proportion might with advantage be reversed. It is an undoubted fact that men's minds cannot be exclusively concentrated on religious subjects. They demand relaxation. If this is not given, nature revolts and serious excesses of all kinds are the result. Moreover, much of the ceremony among Buddhists has become utterly meaning-less—a mere dead letter, which might be discontinued with profit.

It is stated in the *Nihon Shūkyō* that Mr. Fukuzawa, a short time ago, in an address delivered to the students of the Keiōgijuku prior to their starting for home, urged upon them the importance of endeavouring to break down the reign of superstition in country villages. According to Mr. Fukuzawa, who is certainly an authority on these matters, the belief in divination, in lucky and unlucky days, in favourable points of the compass for a house to face,* in being betwitched by foxes, in dreams and their interpretation, in the power of curses, whether delivered by the gods, by the spirits of the dead, or by living persons who have been offended, in the possibility of obtaining rain, of the cure of sick persons in answer to prayer, in the merits of fasting or abstaining from cooked food or salted things, is still very general, not only among the lower classes, but among persons whose station in life and education ought to render them proof against giving credence to such follies. The time, money and labour wasted over vagaries of this kind are very considerable. Many a high class person even consults a diviner before taking a journey or deciding on any important matter in order to be told which day of the week or month will be auspicious, and there have been cases of houses being pulled down and rebuilt solely on account of their facing an unlucky point of the compass. Mr. Fukuzawa impressed upon the students the importance of opening a raid on these superstitions, even though it involved giving offence to their own parents. But while ridiculing silly beliefs, Mr. Fukuzawa would not, he said, have the students interere with those religious notions on which the morality of the people rests. There are many ways of teaching and enforcing morality, but, taking things as we find them, there is no denying that with a large number of people their virtue is based on their religion and it is undesirable that this basis should be disturbed. It seems to me, continued the Mita Sage, that many of the upper classes in the provinces are in a bad way morally. They have given up the old religious beliefs as childish and have nothing to take their place. My advice to you, concluded Mr. Fukuzawa, is that you who have nibbled at civilization enough to know its sweetness should endeavour to carry enlightenment wherever you go, that in all matters of belief you should aim at straightening what is crooked and correcting what is wrong, but that, at the same time, you should set your faces against wholesale destruction.

The latest number of the *Shūkyō* to hand presents its readers with a very learned and varied programme. The subjects are of wide range. Mr. Izuka discusses, "The Great Blow dealt to Conservative Theology by the theory of Evolution;" Mr. T. Fujita, "The influence on the mind of Confucius of ancient Chinese thought;" Mr. Ōko Kaishi, "The Otani sect and its Reformers from a hystander's

* The North-Eastern direction is specially unlucky; hence called 鬼門 *Kimon*, Devil's gate.

point of view." Besides these, there are articles on Mr. Kitabatake Chikafusa's *Shintōron*; "The existence of God;" "Present Local Problems;" and two editorials, one entitled "The Future of Religion. Is religion altogether to disappear?" and the other, "Is the Bible to be used as a text-book?" In this article reference is made to inquiries lately made in America as to the use of the Bible as a text-book in the Universities of the United States. The questions sent to the Universities and a report of the answers are given, after which the following observations occur:—Seeing that America is a Christian country and that morality in the United States is founded on Christianity, the use of the Bible in various educational establishments in the past is no cause for astonishment, but we are of opinion that there are clear signs that in future the Bible will not be considered a suitable text-book for American Universities. (1) The Bible is no longer considered infallible and hence does not, in the minds of many people, occupy the position it used to do. (2) The study of comparative religion tends to lower the estimation in which the Bible is held, in that it reveals the existence of numerous other high-class sacred books. (3) In modern times the practice of using text-books for teaching ethics and religion in Universities is being discontinued. It is seen to be impossible to do justice to these subjects while confining lectures to the exposition of the meaning of a single text-book. In this respect religion and ethics differ from most other subjects taught. (4) Proof is worth more than argument. Already some American Universities no longer use the Bible as a text-book. Coming to the consideration of the subject in so far as it affects Japan, that Schools of Divinity, or what are designated mission schools, should make the Bible their chief text-book is of course proper, but attention needs to be called to the fact that schools professing to provide a general education employ the Bible as a text-book, sometimes to the almost total exclusion of other books. This practice is objectionable. There is no doubt that from whatever point of view regarded, the way that ethics and morals are taught in the elementary and middle schools of Japan is unsatisfactory. Too much attention is given to ethical theories and too little attention to the inculcation of practical morality. And the recent movement in favour of basing all moral teaching on nationalism, is as objectionable and one-sided as the foreign practice of making Christianity alone the basis of ethical teaching. The tendency of the method of instruction now so popular is to make Japanese think highly of their own countrymen and despise foreigners. To teach the duty of loyalty to a family and to one's country and not to follow this up by insisting on the duty to humanity as a whole, is surely to produce dangerous results. To hold up for admiration such men as Confucius and Kusunoki (Masashige), and to say nothing about the lives of Shaka and Christ is not the way to teach morality. The majority of the men to whom is entrusted the teaching of ethics in this country are permeated with a narrow-minded nationalism. There is great need of bringing to the notice of students the moral greatness of the heroes whose lives are recorded in the Bible and other sacred books.

A new religious organ has made its appearance in Formosa, whose object it is to furnish religious news and discuss subjects connected with Formosa. It bears the title of the *Shin Nihon Kyōhō*, the "Religious News of New Japan," Formosa being the new Japan. In the notice of it given in the *Nihon Shūkyō*, it is not stated whether the new publication is Christian or Buddhist. It is published at Taipei and sells at 6 sen per copy.

The *Bukkyō* states that since last year three religious organs have been discontinued, namely the *Sōtōkyōhō*, the *Nyōse* (both Zenashu organs), and the *Uchū Shinkyō*, a Jiyū Kirisuto Kyō organ.

A very useful reference book on Christian

Missions has been issued by the Kyōbunkwan, 4 Chome Ginza, Tokyo, which may be had for 15 sen. It is called the *Kirisutokyo Meikwan*. It furnishes statistics under the following headings:—(1) Addresses of workers; (2) Missionaries; (3) Churches; (4) Schools; (5) Associations; (6) Benevolent Societies; (7) Offices of Magazines and Christian book-shops; (8) Statistics on the number of Church members. The addresses of Missionaries, and many details respecting their work are furnished.

MONTHLY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the Customs Returns for February, showing the foreign trade of the Empire for the month:—

	1896. SILVER YEN.	1897. SILVER YEN.
Exports	10,061,211.000	11,568,703.320
Imports	11,268,665.160	13,518,888.490
Total exports and imports	21,329,876.160	25,087,591.710
Excess of imports		1,950,185.370
CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
Exports		178,576.812
Imports		347,586.319
Miscellaneous		14,473.743
Total		540,636.874

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Exports. Silver Yen.	Imports. Silver Yen.	Total. Silver Yen.
Hongkong	1,890,000.410	1,900,000.500	3,790,000.910
China	1,244,573.980	1,246,164.120	2,490,738.100
British India	890,574.120	1,090,773.580	1,981,347.700
Korea	235,449.640	630,070.900	865,520.540
Annam & other French India	3,113.650	365,093.720	368,207.370
Philippine Islands	18,528.810	207,639.310	226,168.120
Russian Asia		222,384.780	222,384.780
Siam	14,800	10,958.660	25,758.660
Great Britain	737,400.900	4,935,173.150	5,672,574.050
France	3,820,355.090	1,052,247.160	4,872,602.250
Germany	339,604.410	973,905.010	1,313,509.420
Switzerland	79,407.700	937,077.490	1,016,485.190
Italy	275,586.140	937,077.490	1,212,663.630
Belgium	8,780.000	193,073.100	201,853.100
Russia	29,415.970	463,400	492,815.970
Austria	18,580.600	3,589.910	22,169.510
Spain	999.000	4,081.140	5,080.140
Holland	1,800.510	2,148.800	3,949.310
Sweden and Norway	30.000	2,615.780	2,645.780
Denmark	705.080	611.000	1,316.080
Portugal	300.000	150.000	450.000
Turkey	300.000		300.000
United States of America	2,707,000.470	2,288,521.980	4,995,522.450
Canada and other British America	61,643.330	128.600	61,771.930
Australia	249,431.840	44,059.850	293,491.690
Hawaii	38,042.730	30.400	38,073.130
Other Countries	328,516.950	30,774.810	359,291.760
Total	11,317,007.800	13,518,888.490	24,835,896.290

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM AND TO EACH PORT.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Yokohama	6,900,534.000	4,847,449.640	11,747,983.640
Kobe	3,758,431.080	7,205,035.300	10,963,466.380
Osaka	93,561.000	301,700.000	395,261.000
Nagasaki	307,700.000	971,374.810	1,279,074.810
Hakodate	48,120.100	14,350.900	62,471.000
Shimonoseki	296,689.700	320,964.780	617,654.480
Karatsu	33,399.000		33,399.000
Moji	337,607.000		337,607.000
Kuchino	141,509.500	21,474.000	162,983.500
Hakata	3,523.600	19,614.480	23,138.080
Idzumi	1,174.200	2,843.000	4,017.200
Shimon	1,000.000	495.000	1,495.000
Sasabe	533.070	6,179.070	6,712.140
Sakai	22,411.030		22,411.030
Muroran			

Specie and Bullion { Exports

{ Imports

Total

Excess of imports

By Japanese Merchants { Exports

{ Imports

Imported by Government

VALUE OF COMMODITIES REPORTED AND IMPORTED EACH MONTH DURING CURRENT YEAR.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
January	11,348,710.000	13,337,022.760	24,685,732.760
February	11,508,703.320	13,518,888.490	25,027,591.810
Total	22,857,413.320	26,855,911.250	49,713,324.570

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Department of State for Finance issues the following two Notifications:—

The following issue of War Bonds was made on the 26th instant, namely Bonds of the total face value of 400,000 yen, at the rate of 99 to 100 yen per 100 yen Bond.

In accordance with Law No. 7, relating to the method of collecting fees for licenses to pursue game, it is hereby notified that the stamps accompanying applications shall be registration stamps.

THE INSURRECTION IN MANILA.

The telegram that we publish on Saturday, announces the end, it may be presumed, of the rebellion in the Philippines. Cavite, the stronghold of the insurgents has fallen, and it has been well understood that the fate of the insurrection depended upon that event. Spain has shown capacity and resolution in her treatment of a difficulty that must have taxed her resources severely, coming, as it did, when the Cuban trouble had already cost her exhaustive efforts. Indeed, Spain has surprised the world during the past two years. Her tenacity of purpose and elasticity of resource would have been admirable even if displayed on a much smaller scale, but when we find her supporting an army of something like a hundred and fifty thousand men in Cuba, and, at the same time, despatching a force of about twenty-five thousand to the Philippines, it is evident that the measure of her national vitality had not been rightly gauged by those that supposed her incapable of great achievements. Her plucky struggle against terrible difficulties has won universal admiration, and it is to be sincerely hoped that brighter days are now dawning for her. We are wholly at a loss to understand why the people of the United States should sympathise with the Cuban insurgents, for to suppose that there can be any room for intelligent hesitation between the alternatives of elevating such a people into an independent nation, and leaving them under the rule of Spain, seems quite extravagant.

GERMAN TOPICS.

A Berlin editor has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for an article in which he declared that the Foreign Office inspired the paragraph stating that the Czar, while in Germany last year, was dissuaded from visiting Prince Bismarck by advice from the highest quarters.

News comes from Berlin of the death of Sewahadi, an East African merchant-prince, who formerly monopolized the business of supplying expeditions to the interior with Zanzibar carriers. He bequeathed to the German Government, for benevolent purposes, a large property at Bagamoyo.

The death of Baron von Elitz adds another to the roll of German pioneers who have fallen in their zeal to promote colonial interests. He occupied the post of Commissioner for the German territories east of Lake Nyassa, and by strenuous action against the Arabs, contributed in no small measure to the extinction of the slave-trade in his district.

A German court, says *The Electrical Review*, has decided electricity cannot be stolen. A man was arrested on the charge of having stolen several thousand amperes of current by tapping a light company's mains and using it to run a motor. The courts, on appeal, ruled that "only a movable material object" could be stolen, which electricity was not, and therefore the man was acquitted.

In a recent interview with Prince Bismarck, a Berlin correspondent took occasion to ask him for an opinion on Count Mouravieff, the newly-appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, according to rumour, has strong anti-German feeling. Prince Bismarck remarked:—"Well, he is a man in whose future I always had great hopes: If he turns out as I believe he will, he will be a success." In the course of further conversation, the Prince said that during Count Mouravieff's service in Berlin, the relations between the Count and himself were always most cordial and extended far beyond mere official intercourse. Prince Bismarck regarded

him as a personal friend. "He is a diplomat of the old school on whom one can depend," added the old statesman. The *Dresdener Nachrichten* is our authority for these statements.

The German press has much to say with regard to the parliamentary inquiry now proceeding in London, regarding South African affairs. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Berlin, thinks the inquiry will lead to no practical result. Mr. Rhodes' attacks upon Germany, the official organ says, are beneath contempt. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says—"Mr. Chamberlain knows, at any rate, how to turn things to his own account. It appears the Transvaal Republic is always expected to give yet receives nothing in return, notwithstanding her peaceful attitude. It is a pity that the Boers did not hang the filibusters on the nearest tree. According to international law, they had a perfect right to do so. The emigration laws of which so much complaint is made, do not apply to Englishmen only, but to all foreigners. These laws may be inconvenient, but they were, in the Boer interest, manifestly necessary. It is time for the slow-going Boers to take a firm and united stand against British intrigues; and they need not wait for the end of the parliamentary inquiry, for it is nothing but a farce. Rhodes will, of course, return triumphant to South Africa." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says—"It would be interesting to know what England would say if Dutchmen or any other nationals were to drive them out of a country colonized by them. The inquiry is an obvious farce. The alleged alliance between Germany and the Transvaal is a phantom of British imagination. Germany's only duty in the matter is to preserve the *status quo* in South Africa."

EXTENSIVE COAL ROBBERIES IN YOKOHAMA.

The police of Yokohama have just effected some important arrests in connection with the extensive thefts of coal that have been proceeding here for the space of some two years. During this time, something like 1,500 tons of Cardiff coal has been abstracted, the principal sufferers being Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who lost 900 tons from Nos. 261 and 262; while 738 tons were taken from Messrs. Langfeldt & Co.'s godowns, and 150 tons from the coal warehouses of Messrs. Isaac and Bro. For a long time the operations of this gang of coal-stealers were a puzzle that the police failed to unravel, but the other day a very big robbery of coal was effected from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's coal-stores and the police managed to get upon the track of the men concerned, having found Cardiff coal answering to the missing mineral in the stores of some coal merchants named Hayase Matsujiro, Ishikawa, Nakamachi, Sanbome; Oshima Genzo, Hanazakicho Shichome; and Miyagawa Sakichi, Yoshihama-cho. All were arrested. They are now being examined in the District Court, Procurator Kitajima having charge of the case. Further arrests are pending.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT WHALEY'S HOTEL.

A burglar who broke into Whaley's Hotel at 4 a.m. on Tuesday morning and attempted to steal the large musical-box that hangs upon the wall of the bar-room, got more than he had arranged for in the way of a reception. The man's movements awakened a dog, which started barking, and so aroused Mr. Whaley and Mr. Etzel. Both gentlemen at once descended to the bar-room, the latter giving chase to the burglar, who was effecting his exit with all haste. Mr. Etzel pulled out a revolver and discharging two shots, for the purpose of frightening the marauder, soon effected a capture, opposite the U.S. Consulate. The man gives his name as Yoneyama Konosuke, at No. 9, Ichome, Chitose-cho; he was formerly engaged as a boy at the Hotel. This is the second time the same man has broken into the hotel.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On the 15th inst. about seventy labourers of the Sado Mine went on board the steamer *Pasama Maru* at Fushimi port and left for Shiribeshi Mine, Hokkaido.

H.E. Chang Yun-woon, the Special Ambassador who is to represent the Emperor of China on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, will travel by the Canadian route, leaving Shanghai by the *Empress of China* next month.

The native Christians of Nagasaki, says the local journal, have contributed a fair-sized amount to the Indian Famine Relief fund and have forwarded the same to the Madras branch of the Y.M.C.A. through the Y.M.C.A. branch in Tokyo.

Mr. Jas. Troup, H.B.M.'s Consul at this port, left yesterday by rail for Kobe, to meet his wife, who is expected from home. During his absence, which will probably be for about a week, Mr. R. G. E. Foster will be in charge of the Consulate.

Mr. Shimamura Hisa, Consul-General at Hawaii, has been gazetted *Chargé d'Affaires* in Hawaii; Mr. Muroda Yoshibumi, Consul-General in Mexico, has been promoted *Chargé d'Affaires* in Mexico; and Mr. Inagaki Manjiro is appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* in Siam.

On Saturday morning Mr. Percy Mackenzie Skinner, Editor of the *Hingo News*, and barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, signed the roll of barristers and was admitted to practice at the bar of H.B.M. Court for Japan, by Mr. Justice Mowat. Mr. J. F. Lowder was Mr. Skinner's legal sponsor.

According to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*, Baron von Gutschmid will not return to Japan, his place at Tokyo being taken by Baron von Waecker-Gotter, at present German Ambassador to Servia. Baron von Waecker-Gotter, says our contemporary, will arrive in Tokyo in May next to take up his new duties.

To run over a Captain in the Royal Navy is an expensive pastime, as the London General Omnibus Company have discovered to their cost. One of their busses ran over Captain Wrey, of H.M.S. *Sanspareil*, and the jury who heard his suit, awarded him £1,160 as compensation.

At the farewell dinner given by Japanese merchants and others of Kobe and Osaka in the Tokiwa at Suwayama, to Colonel Connelly, the U.S. Consul at Kobe, a set of three large *saké* cups, on a gold-lacquered stand and of ancient design, were presented to the Consul as a memento of the occasion.

Here is a neat retort by a young lady to a cabman, for the record of which we owe a debt to the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph*: "Cabby, I wish you would be more anæmic in your observations." The cabman was cowed by this unexpected retort. He had no idea what the word meant, but it was evidently something dreadful.

In the Supreme Court of Hongkong, about a week ago, five Chinamen were charged with larceny by means of menaces. Jewellery and ornaments valued at \$561 were stolen by the prisoners from a shop in Queen's Road Central. One prisoner was sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment with hard labour, and each of the other four to ten years' hard labour.

On the night of the 28th ult. a number of excited people belonging to districts affected by the copper outflows from the Ashio mines, attacked the house of Mr. Hayakawa, chief of the village, on the ground that he had received a bribe from the owner of the mine. Mr. Hayakawa fled, but his furniture was reduced to piecemeal before the intruders departed.

Several thieves and receivers of stolen goods were arrested by the Bluff police on Saturday. They were Kawai Kinesaku (34 years old), and Ito Chokichi (39 years old), thieves; and Kirigaya Hiroasaburo (32 years old), and his elder brother Kirigaya Sakujiro, receivers. All had been previously convicted several times, and

were liberated on the occasion of the amnesty declared in honour of the obsequies of the late Empress Dowager. Kawai and Ito committed depredations in more than ten places since their liberation, and stole sums of money and numerous articles of clothing, while the Kirigayas, whose brothers are well-to-do farmers, received stolen goods from them. The men were captured near Negishi, and sent to the Chiho Saibanaho.

Baron Hayashi, the new Minister to Russia, who came down to Yokohama on the 31st ult., went on to Hakone with his family. The Baron returns to Yokohama on the 4th instant to take the French steamer, *Ernest Simons*, for Europe.

Hayashi Tatsukichi, a native of Kagawa Ken, who came to Yokohama on the 25th ult. with the intention of joining a steamer, took lodgings at the Tashiroya, Minato-cho, Yokohama. Being unable to obtain employment, the man, driven to desperation, jumped into the harbour from the Hatoba about 7 o'clock on the 30th ult. He was seen and rescued by the Water-police.

We are used to "magnificent distances" in the Far East, yet it speaks volumes for the good-will prevailing between the foreign Settlements of Japan that a dozen young men should undertake a railway journey of 300 miles for the sake of providing an evening's amusement for their friends. The members of the Incogniti, who only arrived by the morning train on Saturday, left for Kobe by the midday train on Sunday. They had a deservedly warm send-off.

Notwithstanding wailings to the contrary, the condition of the agricultural labourer has improved so greatly in England that the military authorities are complaining that they cannot recruit him. The red-coat and 1s. 3d. a day will not tempt him to change his smock frock, and if he cannot become a policeman he gives the ploughshare and good wages the preference before the glory of Her Majesty's service.

"Sir—I wrote the day before yesterday to ask whether you still require the bicycle, but you have not answered. Please let me know." The following is the latest way of climbing round the above:—"Sir—Refer to the bicycle about the time of your necessity, I wrote you day before yesterday, but you did not give me an answer whether you continue the necessity of it or not. Please send a answer."

Okada Naka (aged 31), the wife of Okada Kunisaburo (aged 32), living at Chitose-cho, Yokohama, had been pawning lots of silk goods since January last. Her movements finally attracted the attention of the police and on Monday both parties were arrested. Kunisaburo during the police examination, confessed that he had broken into many houses in the town and stolen clothes, etc. Both were at once sent to the Yokohama Local Court for trial.

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Yokohama Chess Club took place on Thursday evening, the President, Mr. J. T. Griffin, in the Chair. After a little discussion, it was decided that as the winter session of the Club has but another month to run, the proposed revisions in the rules, etc., be deferred until the Annual General Meeting in October, when they could be brought forward if the present proposers thought fit.

The resolution passed by British residents of Kobe on Tuesday evening last was the result of a compromise, says the *Kobe Chronicle*. There appeared to be a very general impression that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars would be found inadequate for festivities of the character desired, and Mr. Melhuish therefore amended his original resolution in the direction of giving the General Committee a free hand, but proposed instead that two lists should be sent round, by means of which British residents could indicate to what purpose their subscriptions should be devoted—whether to the festivities pure and simple, or to the proposed permanent memorial, or, if they so wished, to be divided between both. It was further decided that the permanent memorial should take the form, if possible, of rebuilding or reconstructing the International Hospital.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

THE RAW SILK BOUNTY LAW.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF SILK CULTURE IN JAPAN.

The annual general meeting of members of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Jas. Walter presided, and there were present, Messrs. Jas. Dodds, E. Flint Kilby, J. A. Fraser, W. F. Mitchell, R. D. Robison, C. G. Buchanan Dunlop, W. B. Walter, H. Grauert, G. W. Bramhall, E. Rogers, J. P. Mollison, M. T. B. Macpherson, A. Woolley, V. R. Bowden, G. W. Middleton, W. Sutter, P. Holm, A. Naudin, H. J. Davidson, G. Reiffinger, and O. Keil (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the accounts are now before you. They have not been in your hands very long, but they are certainly very satisfactory. Quite a large increase in the membership of the Chamber has taken place during the year and having regard to the improved financial status of the Chamber I will throw out a suggestion to the incoming Committee to make more liberal arrangements with the Secretary with regard to salary and the renting of the rooms which we occupy. It will be seen that there is a fair balance in hand. The chief increase in members has taken place only in the present year; I think as many as thirteen new members have lately joined the Chamber.

On the motion of Mr. MITCHELL, seconded by Mr. ROBISON, the accounts were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN—The thanks of the Chamber are due to the auditors, Messrs. Pinckney and Wadman, who have kindly audited the accounts. The next business is the adoption of the report. It is rather a long document, but as it possesses points of unusual interest, and perhaps some members have not had an opportunity of glancing through it, with your permission I will read a portion of it.

REPORT.

In referring to the statistics accompanying this Report, it will be necessary only to deal with some of the main points as affecting the Trade of Japan and of Yokohama.

According to the Customs figures, the total foreign trade of Japan shows an increase of \$24,000,000, this being an increase of about \$42,000,000 in Imports and a decrease in Exports of \$18,000,000, as compared with the year 1895.

The Import trade for the first half of the year was satisfactory, and dealers appeared to be confident as regards Autumn prospects; but a combination of adverse circumstances set in about September, beginning with floods and inundations and ending in a serious contraction of credit amongst the Japanese Banks, and consequent general demoralization of business, with the result that the year closed amid gloom and depression. Godowns were loaded up with contract goods of which dealers could not be induced to take delivery; while their calm indifference to the question of interest and expenses attendant on carrying these stocks (under contract be it remembered for clearance in 60 days), was the most unpleasant feature in the situation. Never before, perhaps, was the utter disregard of the Japanese merchant generally to the obligations of a mercantile contract more clearly or more forcibly exemplified.

The interests of foreigners engaged in the Export trade of Raw Silk has been greatly menaced by a Bill that passed the Imperial Diet on the 24th March, 1897, granting bounties to the direct exporters of silk to Europe and America if Japanese, as discriminating against foreigners. This matter is referred to later on in this report and should certainly call for Diplomatic intervention.

Had a Bill, granting bounties to the producer, been passed with the object of stimulating him to giving greater attention to the improvement of an article that has brought the most wealth to the country, the foreigner would have nothing to complain of, any more than the alien resident in Germany can complain of the Government bounty granted to the farmer who grows beets for sugar, the growing of cereals being impossible except at a loss to him.

It is the discrimination against the foreigner at this early date, prior to the time when he comes under Japanese jurisdiction, that augurs so badly for his future welfare.

The Bill for the introduction of a Gold standard for Japan, which has passed both Houses, is a matter of much importance. Its final effect on the

trade of this country is at present impossible to foresee.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—During 1896 there has been a heavy falling off in the export figures of this, the chief article of export, there being a diminution of 19,062 bales (19,624 piculs) in quantity, and of \$9,090,000 in value as compared with 1895.

The average value of the bale of silk for 1895 was \$847, whilst for 1896 it was only \$763, showing a depreciation of \$84 per bale.

The decrease in the export of raw silk to the United States is very marked, being no less than 14,736 bales, while exports to Europe have also fallen off to the extent of 4,326 bales.

The cause for this shrinkage in the trade to the United States was undoubtedly the financial crisis which lasted so long, owing to export of gold from that country to Europe, and the uncertainty existing in commercial centres as to what the fiscal policy of the country would be in the near future.

Importers of raw silk would not enter into fresh transactions until the last thread of silk had been paid for by their customers, the manufacturers, and the latter being saddled with goods made from the high-priced raw material of the previous year had equally to face the hard times and work off their stocks of manufactured silks as best they could in the face of falling prices of the raw material from all producing countries.

In Europe, the position was by no means so bad, the export from January to end of June showing an increase of over 1,200 bales as compared with the same period of 1895, whereas to America during the same time there was a decrease in the export of nearly 3,000 bales. This state of affairs did not last long, for the United States, which may be said to rule the market for Japan silks, being no longer a buyer, except for very limited quantities, European manufacturers took alarm, and for the latter half of the year there was a falling off in the export to Europe of 5,600 bales as compared with the same period of 1895.

Stocks left over on the 1st January, 1896, were heavy, being some 18,800 piculs, with prices standing at \$875/890 for best fine-sized Filatures suitable for Europe, whilst best Silks of similar quality but of coarse size for America, were quoted at \$850/860 per picul.

By the end of June, prices had receded to about \$720-730 for these same qualities. It is at this time in June that great interest is concentrated on the yield of the new silk crop.

From the time that the eggs of the silkworms were hatched, and throughout the period of rearing, the climatic influences were anything but favourable to this delicate insect, the prevailing weather being cold and excessively rainy.

Perhaps in no country in the world are the farmers so expert in coping with the vicissitudes of the climate as affecting the silkworm than in Japan, but before the silkworms had reached the stage of spinning, reports came in from many of the producing districts that the mortality was unusually great, the result being only half-spun cocoons, the worm dying before it had finished spinning and entered the chrysalis state.

At first these statements from the interior were not given great credence to, but before the season was far advanced those interested in the trade began to realize that the crop was a short one, variously estimated at 15 per cent. to 20 per cent., and the marked falling off in the colour of the silk and the similarity of the symptoms affecting the silkworm here with those of the disease known in France and Italy as "pébrine," which wrought such havoc in those countries in the early sixties, caused many in the trade to wonder if the disease really had taken hold of the silkworm in this country.

This question, of such vast importance to the commercial welfare of Japan, may or may not be definitely settled by the result of the coming crop of 1897, but under any circumstances it behoves all those interested in this trade to make every effort to stamp out the disease if it really does exist, and before it has taken any serious hold on the Japanese race of silkworms.

The trouble commenced in Italy under very much the same conditions as we now find in Japan. In Italy the cultivation was almost exclusively confined to the yellow race; the silkworm had reached perfection, its size, its cocoon, and production of thread being larger and heavier than anything heretofore reached. Then came the decline. In Japan, there were two races, the green and the white; the former no longer exists, the demand running upon silk of brilliant white colour, and it is to be feared that this last race has been inbred too long and is now feeling the strain of the work thrown upon it in giving us the largest export ever reached, as in 1895, of over 56,000 bales.

Japanese silkmen, in view of the short crop, have been most unwilling sellers, and buyers being only prepared to supply actual wants at the prices asked, the trade has dragged throughout the latter half of the year, which closes with a stock of over 18,000 piculs on hand.

SILK CONDITIONING HOUSE.—This was opened with some éclat last summer. The merchants concerned in the trade were invited to inspect the machinery, arrangements, etc., and to assist in the opening ceremony. The plant was found to be good; the officials and work-people competent. But this institution has not been of much practical use from the exporter's point of view. It is much too small, as would soon be discovered if, say, 1,000 bales consisting of quite 100 different parcels, were required to be "conditioned" for export by any one single steamer. Neither do the *saitori* favour the institution; they much prefer the old style of doing business, by which the silk is tested and inspected by the exporter in his own godown without any reference to the official establishment. The same applies to the preparatory tests for winding, sizing, etc. Doubtless some few experimental *essais* are made at the Conditioning House, but when it comes to real business the old methods prevail.

BOUNTY ON THE DIRECT EXPORT OF RAW SILK.—In the tenth session of the Imperial Diet, a Bill was rushed through, on the closing day (24th March, 1897), which provided that, for a period of 5 years, from 1st April, 1898, a bounty shall be paid by the Imperial Government on all Raw Silk exported from Japan direct; i.e., without the intervention of Foreign merchants at the Treaty ports. At first it was proposed to make the bounty range from \$50 to \$20 per picul, according to quality; but this portion of the measure was changed in Committee of the Lower House, and was replaced by a provision "that the amount of the subsidy, and the classification of the silk, shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance."

This law seems to be in direct opposition to the spirit of the Treaties and calculated to prejudice foreign exporters *vis-à-vis* their native competitors. It is a matter which calls for Diplomatic intervention; then, possibly the law may be suffered to fall into abeyance, even if it be not revoked in the next session of the Diet. It is manifest that, under the Revised Treaties, foreign merchants are to enjoy equal privileges with their native confrères. If this fact be strenuously brought home to the Imperial Ministers, they will probably have no difficulty in devising some less objectionable method of meeting "the imperative necessity to introduce improvements in Japanese sericulture." If this be their real object it could surely be better attained by giving a reward to the careful grower or producer, rather than by enacting a law which oppresses the foreign exporter who has for so many years built up the finest and most lucrative branch of Japan's export trade.

WASTE SILK.—The year 1896 commenced with a bad outlook, the stock on hand being about 14,000 piculs, held at the following quotations:—

Oshu Noshi	\$105 @ \$120
Joshu Noshi	60 @ 65
Filature Kibiso	85 @ 95

Demand remained fair up to the end of the season 1895/1896, without much variation in price, and at the end of June the stock was reduced to about 3,800 piculs.

Business at the commencement of the new season was troublesome by reason of the high prices demanded by holders. For this cause nothing much was done till towards the end of September when some transactions took place at somewhere near the old rates. In October and November buying increased, and the Japanese dealers tried to force prices up about 10 per cent. Buyers held off, and soon found that sellers in want of coin were ready to meet the market. Consequently, by the end of December, prices showed a notable reduction, and the following quotations were practicable.

Oshu Noshi	\$100 @ \$105
Joshu Noshi	55 @ 60
Filature Kibiso	75 @ 85

These dollar prices appear low, and, owing to a falling exchange, enable shippers to lay down the fibre in foreign marts on very advantageous terms.

Export for the year 1896 is as under:

Marseilles	17,950 piculs.
Switzerland	5,300 "
London	3,525 "
America	1,650 "
European ports	6,575 "

Total 35,000 piculs.

As to Nomenclature, the Export is divided as under:—

Noahi—Joshu	7,000
Oshu	3,500
Shinsbu	2,800
Filature	1,500
Hachioji	700
Tegara	700
Rereel	400
Sundries	250
Total	35,000
Kibiso—Filature	16,850
Rereel	9,000
Bushu	2,000
Joshu	1,600
Oshu and Shinsbu	1,000
Sundries	500
Noils	200
Neri	14,300
Agemai and Bichomai	1,250
Carded	750
Pierced	850
Sundries	600
	200

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND SILK PIECE GOODS.

As was anticipated in the autumn of 1895, the trade of 1896 has shown a large decrease when compared with the business of the previous year. The principal cause of this decline has been the unsettled state of affairs in the United States, which country still furnishes the largest market for these goods. The trade in fancy piece goods, such as *Kaiki* and *Brocades*, has been almost entirely ruined, owing to the inferior quality of the goods delivered during previous years, and there seems no likelihood of this branch of the business reviving in the future. A further reason for the decline from the business of 1895 is probably to be found in the fact that the trade of that year was largely in excess of actual requirements, especially with regard to European shipments; and the situation was rendered all the more difficult by large lots of goods being placed on the principal European markets from New York. Echizen is still the principal producing district for light weight *Habutai*, but these are now also made in numerous other places throughout the country. The quality of these other districts, however, is not as good and cannot be depended on to run so regular as the Echizen goods. In that province the weavers by long experience and training have succeeded in producing a good, regular cloth, suitable for foreign use; and, so far, they are doing well in keeping up the desired quality.

TEA.—The quality of the crop for 1896 was certainly better than usual, especially with regard to the make of the leaf.

During the early months of the season business in the home markets was very dull, and low prices were ruling both in the States and Canada; but when it became known that McKinley would be elected President, quite a "boom" sprung up, and a large and profitable business was done, and the result of the shipments on the whole was satisfactory to the exporters.

Prices paid to the Japanese were fully 15 per cent. less than in 1895. There is no doubt that the Japanese are at last beginning to realize the fact that more care is necessary in the preparation of the leaf, if their Teas are to enjoy the popularity they have had in past years.

The cost of Tea firing has advanced very materially, owing to the increased cost of Charcoal, Boxes, Labour, etc., prices for which have gone up in the last six months fully 10 per cent.

COPPER.—Export business during the year has kept on about the same level with regard to quantity as last year. The consumption in the country itself has increased somewhat, but this has been squared by an increased production.

Prices opened with \$22.75 per picul for Bessemer and *Furukawa Chodo*, and gradually rose to \$24.25 by the end of the year: at which time by far the greater part of the production of the next year was contracted for by exporters, so that but little remains available for 1897.

The principal destination of the metal exported was, as previously, England and the Continent.

Demand from India has been conspicuous by its absence, the situation there getting worse towards the end of the year in consequence of the famine and plague.

China has only taken comparatively small quantities in 1896.

FISH OIL.—The catch of fish which came to a close with the old year (1895) having turned out a complete failure, the new year (1896) opened with a very small stock of oil, amounting to only about 500 tons. This was sold to exporters in the course of the first 4 months of the year under review at steady prices, the figures obtained ranging from

\$5.05 to \$5.40 according to quality, after which a slight reaction took place in anticipation of a large spring catch. This, however, did not prove to be correct, only a moderate quantity of oil (about 3,000 tons, being produced, a part of this—perhaps 2 to 300 tons—was washed away by the tidal wave in the month of June, as were also thousands of fishermen, with their houses, nets, and other fishing implements. These circumstances all tended to make the market firm, and high prices were asked by holders; but from May till August very little was doing, exporters being unable to pay the advance required by sellers. From the end of August, however, to the beginning of December, a brisk business took place at gradually hardening figures, as much as \$5.70 having been paid for medium paper-filtered quality, and \$5.40/45 for ordinary.

By the middle of December a very good winter catch was reported, 4 to 5,000 tons of oil being expected to come on the market during the first 4 or 5 months of the ensuing year; and this naturally had the effect of weakening the market considerably. Quotations at the end of 1896 were about \$5 per picul for ordinary medium grade.

IMPORTS.

COTTON YARN.—The import of this staple shows a very marked excess as compared with the preceding years, figures for 1896 being 113,604 piculs against only 71,293 piculs in 1895. The chief expansion has been in Gassed and Fine Plain Yarns, the import of these having more than doubled, but 2/24s. and 2/32s. likewise show a substantial increase, and it is also worthy of notice that 16/24s. and 28/32s. have recovered a portion of the ground lost in recent years. In fact, 38/42s. alone exhibit a falling off.

GRAY SHIRTINGS also show a considerably increased import for 1896, the total figures, based on the old standard of 38½ yards per piece, being 804,900 pieces against 604,295 pieces in 1895.

Without going too closely into detail, it may be noted that the importations of 8½ lbs., and ordinary 9 lbs., as well as T. Cloths, have all declined by 20/2,500 pieces, and that the increase is entirely in long-length goods.

FANCY COTTONS AND WOOLLENS.—The year 1896 opened with small stocks generally, and deliveries for the first six months were good; but, during the latter half of the twelve months, the adverse circumstances already referred to curtailed the consumption to a great extent.

Prevailing tightness of money, and consequent high rate of interest, was an important factor in the restriction of business in these goods; and the curtailment of credit by Native Bankers, in the early autumn, caused deep trouble among the native dealers, bringing trade, for a time, to a standstill.

Even without these adverse influences, dealers appear to have greatly over-estimated the consumption, and the year closes with stocks of nearly all our staple Fancies sufficient for four to six months normal consumption. Under these unfavourable conditions, it is surprising to see how deliveries outstep, with the exception of Turkey Reds, the average of the deliveries of the past five years.

INDIGO BLUE CAMBRICS, SILKS, TWILLS, ETC.—Deliveries were far in excess of 1895.

PRINTS.—Although deliveries were more than double those for 1895, there remains a stock of 52,500 pieces: sufficient for a normal four months' supply.

COTTON ITALIANS AND SATINS.—Deliveries exceeded 1895 by 88 per cent.

TURKEY REDS.—Imports show a considerable falling off, being only 95,500 pcs., against 115,750 pcs. in 1895. Deliveries show a decrease of about 13 per cent., and the stock carried over is heavier than that for any of the preceding five years. It is evident that the native-dyed fabric unfavourably influences the trade in these goods.

BLACK VELVETS, FLANNELS, ITALIAN CLOTHS.—Deliveries greatly in excess of 1895, and yet stocks carried forward are abnormally heavy.

Black Velvets ... show eight months' supply.
Flannels " five " "
Italians " four " "
Mousselines " six " "
Victoria Lawns... " six " "

Therefore, stocks of these goods on 31st Dec., 1896, were exceptionally heavy.

BLANKETS.—Deliveries were less than in 1895; Stocks carried forward are not excessive. Direct import by the Japanese for Government use has swelled the Import figures during the past two years by over 100 per cent. Coloured striped Blankets and Rugs are now largely manufactured by Japanese.

SUGAR.—BROWN.—Import of all kinds for the year 1896 was 1,029,086 piculs against, in 1895, 903,600 piculs. Of the last year's receipts there were

Formosa	373,481 piculs.
Manila	423,583 "
China	232,022 "

The first arrival from Formosa was on the 9th March, when the market price for Takao was \$4.25. There was an advance in April to \$4.50, with a decline to \$4.25 to \$4.30 in June, and to \$3.75 to \$3.80 in July. In September the market recovered (\$4 to \$4.10), and in October it rose (\$4.70 to \$4.80), whilst in November it again declined to \$4.20, and in December reached \$3.85 to \$3.90.

After May, stocks became very heavy, and Formosa sugars were unsaleable until autumn, when low prices had to be accepted.

The receipts were larger in 1896 than for any year since 1885, owing to the whole stock of *Taiwanfoo* sugars being sent here instead of being taken in North China as usual.

The receipts from the Philippines have been much larger than heretofore, and prices have been well maintained, as the *Iloilo* descriptions find increased favour with Japanese consumers.

China sugars have sold currently on arrival and generally at low prices.

SUGAR.—WHITE REFINED.—Trade looks healthy. The statistics give an increased Import of 71,340 piculs, and prices have been higher than in 1895, the Customs declaration of value being yen 5,181,951 against yen 3,564,420, a substantial increment of yen 1,617,531.

Importations of "German Beet" have entered into large figures, viz: 116,465 piculs.

Japan appears capable of absorbing the increased all-round Import, consumption showing a steady advance.

METALS.—Speaking generally, the Metal Trade, though satisfactory as regards the quantities imported, has been conducted under difficulties during the whole twelve months. Prices at producing centres have been steadily rising, and the increase in freights has also enhanced the laid down cost; but the excessive imports have prevented any proportionate response in this market. Much trouble has been experienced with deliveries, dealers being unable to provide funds as fast as the goods arrived.

The Imperial Foundry has despatched a commission to the United States and Europe for the purchase of Plant, etc., but it is not likely that this project will interfere with the trade for some years to come.

PIG IRON shows a falling-off of nearly 4,500 tons against the preceding year. This was foreshadowed in last year's report, but signs are not wanting of a steady increase in the general demand, and the present decline must be considered only temporary. The trade has been confined entirely to English make; but towards the close of the year a cargo of Alabama Pig Iron was sold to arrive, and if the present depression continues in the United States further shipments will probably follow.

The imports of *Bar and Rod* Iron amounted to over 28,000 tons—an increase of nearly 15 per cent. The demand for industrial and building purposes has really been smaller than in the previous year, but the Government and Public Works have taken larger quantities.

PLATE AND SHEET IRON.—A large increase is again shown, 186,646 piculs against 126,644 piculs. Mild Steel plates for Ship, Bridge, and Boiler-building, etc., form one of the principal items. These were offered at very low rates during the first few months of the year, resulting in excessive imports, depressing prices to a very unprofitable figure.

GALVANIZED IRON.—The trade has more than regained its former importance, the increase on last year being nearly 70 per cent. Large quantities have been used in Formosa for Government Buildings; and also in the erection of cheap sheds for Factories, which take the place of more substantial buildings in the West.

WIRE NAILS.—The imports of Wire Nails from America, alluded to in the last report, have continued. They have been forced upon the market at prices far below those quoted by German makers; and although for some reason the quantities offered at these low rates have not been large, yet they have been sufficient to make the trade a very poor one for all concerned. The increase in the imports must be ascribed entirely to these American Nails. Should the competition continue, it seems likely that German makers will have to surrender this market.

HOOP IRON AND TIN PLATES.—The imports have decreased nearly 30 per cent. One reason for the decline in Hoop Iron may be found in the fact that Indian Cotton is now baled with hoops suitable for this market, the size being changed to suit the demand.

KEROSENE OIL.—Imports in 1896 have exceeded those of 1895 by upwards of 300,000 cases. But

deliveries were not so good; and this may be accounted for by "tight money" which has troubled the native dealer since October.

American oil shows an increased import of nearly 500,000 cases, while Russian has fallen away to the extent of more than 120,000 cases.

Prices for both kinds ruled more steady during 1896 and were generally higher than in 1895—until November and December. During those months prices fell so that American was worth 28 cents, per case less, and Russian 35 cents, per case less, than they were in the corresponding months of 1895.

Taking Deliveries as a basis, it appears that the consumption of both classes of Oil has fallen off—American showing a larger diminution than Russian.

The value of Oil consumed during 1896 is estimated as under:—

American.....	1,266,273 cases	\$2,791,900
Russian	1,004,598 cases	2,193,800
Langkat	6,070 cases	13,100
	2,276,941 cases	\$4,998,800

The importation of Langkat Oil has fallen off entirely.

GOLD STANDARD.—During this month (March 1897), a Bill has been introduced to the Diet by the Finance Minister (and subsequently passed in both Houses), which will place the currency of this Empire on a Gold basis. The change will become operative on the 1st October this year.

The basis of the New Currency is to be gold coin of the value of £1.0 5½ British Sterling per to yen, or say 25.03d. to the yen. This is calculated to do away with the extreme fluctuations in Exchange, which has been such a disturbing factor in mercantile transactions here of late years.

IMPORT DUTY.—Under the Revised Treaties (which are intended to come into force July, 1899), a largely increased scale of duties has been arranged; but by separate protocols the new Tariff may come into force at six months' notice, a contingency which is now getting very close, as the Treaty with Austro-Hungary (which is practically the last on the list), is expected to be ratified in the course of a few weeks, when it is presumed notice of the new Tariff will be issued.

PATENT REGULATIONS AND TRADE MARK REGISTRATION.—This is granted to foreigners under the Revised Treaty, but, by the insertion of a clause in the German ratification, German subjects are to have the right of this protection immediately. Subjects of other Treaty Powers get the benefit of this under the "favoured nation clause," and can at once claim protection for their Patent inventions and processes, as well as register their Trade Marks. Applications have already been made by many firms; both on their own account, and as Agents for parties in Europe and the United States.

RAILWAYS.—These are being pushed forward throughout the Empire, as will be seen from the following statistics; attention being particularly directed to the mileage now under construction.

Mileage opened during 1896—Government lines	38 miles.
Private lines	116 "
Mileage in operation 31st Dec., 1896—Government lines	632 "
Private lines	1,643 "
Mileage now under Construction—Government lines	840 "
Private lines	1,300 "

The transit facilities will be practically doubled when the lines now building are complete.

HATOKA.—The allotted space for Iron has proved a great boon to Importers, and there is no doubt that, with certain other conveniences now being provided, there will be much less cause of complaint in future.

YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.—One of the dry docks is now reported as being complete and will be ready for opening when a good approach is secured thereto. Dredging operations on a suitable channel, from deep water to the Dock sill, are now in progress. The work on the two remaining docks is also being pushed on actively.

The ANNUAL ACCOUNTS are submitted herewith. These show a slight increase in the balance of funds on hand as compared with the previous year, viz:—\$453.36 against \$266.64 on December 31st, 1895. Thanks are due to Messrs. H. Pinckney and H. P. Wadman for auditing these accounts.

MEMBERSHIP.—During the year 1896 the Chamber lost through death and cessation of business, three members; but in the latter half of the year six firms joined, bringing the number of members on December 31st up to 64. Since then eleven more firms have joined, so that at date the number of members stands at 75.

JAMES WALTER, Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN.—With regard to the bounty on direct export of raw silk, in the first proposition that was brought before the Diet, there were certain restrictions, I believe, with regard to sizing, and only very high qualities of silk could be passed, but that was finally not agreed to, and the Committee of the Lower House have decided that the amount of subsidy and the classification of the silk shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance. That is a very serious matter. If the original intention of allowing bounty only for silk of very high quality had been adhered to, we might not have felt it very much, but now we are in the dark as to what the Imperial Ordinance will be, whether all silk will receive it or not. That will be for the new Committee to take up. A matter of interest also is yarns. The direct export of yarns by Japanese is now very marked, the amount being no less than 46,000 bales exported last year against a total import of 86,000 bales. The direct trade by Japanese too, shows a very large increase, the total being, imports \$53,000,000; exports \$29,000,000—a total of \$82,500,000 carried on by Japanese entirely. Of this, 27,340,000 is in and out of Yokohama, and 39,453,000 in and out of Kobe and Osaka. In the last report some mention was made of the new Committee taking up the matter of the increase of wages in Japan, but it came to the knowledge of the Committee that a report is being prepared by one of the British Consular officials, which will very shortly be published, and will deal with the matter in a much more thorough way than the Chamber could possibly have done. While on that subject, I may mention there was a very interesting report taken from the New York Journal of Commerce regarding Japan, written by Mr. Robert P. Porter, and as it bears upon this question, perhaps you will allow me to read it.

The Chairman read the article, and remarked that there was a great deal of truth in the statement, that although wages in Japan were low, the number of people employed was proportionately large.

Mr. J. A. FRASER.—I hope there is very little doubt that some of the members present will have some remarks to offer on the very interesting and detailed report that you have just read, and also on the equally interesting and very voluminous tables appended, which, fortunately for yourself and for us, you have not been called upon to read, but the value of which we recognise, and for the compilation of which we are indebted to our energetic Secretary, Mr. Keil. But there is a matter alluded to more than once in this report which I think deserves still further mention, as it seems a matter fraught with great danger to all interested or engaged in the silk business in Japan. I refer, of course, to the bill for the encouragement of the direct export of raw silk, which was passed by the Diet in the closing days of its recent session. If this measure had been intended simply to provide as you, yourself, remarked, a bounty for the grower or the producer of silk in this country, thereby encouraging him to increased care in the preparation of silk, and to continued efforts towards the steady improvement and amelioration of the silk industry in this country, no possible exception could be taken to the measure. It would undoubtedly have been felt to be a wise measure, and I am quite sure no protest would have been sounded at all by any foreigners engaged in the silk trade here. But as the object of the measure is neither more nor less than to pay a subsidy, or bounty, to the direct shipper of silk among Japanese, at least of certain descriptions of silk, and would thereby directly benefit a few Japanese firms and companies at the expense of the whole of the trade, and especially to the detriment of all foreigners engaged in the business here, then I think the measure ceases to possess any claim to merit at all on our part, and can only be classed as legislation of an unwise, retrograde, and mischievous character; and it seems to me that in the form in which the Bill has passed the House, it is much more dangerous in its character because of the excision of the second article of the Bill, as it is now left to the Cabinet to determine not only the amount of the subsidy but also the standard of quality for which the bounty shall be paid; and there is nothing whatever, so far as I can see, to prevent that standard being reduced or lowered to the level of the bulk of the good flatures now produced in Japan, and this would virtually mean the extinction of the trade of foreigners engaged in the business, because it would be impossible for them to compete with their Japanese rivals, who would receive a bounty of \$20 to \$50, perhaps more. There is little doubt that in the revised treaties, that presumably are to come into force in July 1899, that the provisions of this measure should not be withheld in their application from foreigners, because it is expressly stated, in Articles VII. and VIII. of the British Treaty,

that in the matter of bounties, drawbacks, and so forth, aliens shall stand on an equal footing with Japanese. But that is not a matter that materially concerns us. What we are more interested in, in enquiring, is what relation does the Bill bear to the existing treaties. For supposing that the measure is to take effect in April of next year, then, although the period from that date to the coming into force of the Treaties in July, 1899, is comparatively a short one, still there is no question that in that period of a year or fifteen months incalculable injury and loss might be inflicted on all engaged in the silk business here, and to those to whose efforts in the past Japan owes the development and extension of the trade until it has reached the proportions disclosed by the figures published by this Chamber in recent years. It seems to me that, of course, in the matter of existing treaties, it might be very difficult, if not impossible, for any one of us to lay his finger upon any clause and say this Bill is a violation of that; but it is entirely at variance with the spirit and intention of the Treaty under which no undue, or excessive, or embarrassing restrictions of trade were to be placed, and no treatment accorded to the subjects or citizens of any one Power to the detriment of others. It seems to me, then, that it is very incumbent upon those mainly interested in this business to bestir themselves in the matter, and by representations in the proper quarter to avert, if possible, the danger with which they are threatened, and I would suggest to the incoming Committee that they address themselves firmly to this matter, and by bringing it to the notice of the foreign Representatives in Tokyo, endeavour to obtain an assurance that the measure shall not be submitted for Imperial sanction, or that the Bill should be allowed to remain in abeyance.—(Applause.)

Mr. W. B. WALTER.—I support the desire expressed that the incoming Committee should take up the question of the bounty which it is proposed to give to the direct exporters of silk in Japan. It is a bill that will not in any way benefit the producers of silk. It does not give a bounty to the producers, but merely to the direct exporters, who may not have produced a bale of silk. Therefore it is not of the slightest benefit to the trade as a whole. It is not by such means that the trade has grown since 1869, from 13,000 or 15,000 bales, to the 50,000 bales we now export. The first flit that was given to the trade was in 1860, when the then firm of Gutschow and Company started a small silk-reeling flature, in the Hachioji district, about 30 miles from Yokohama, but within the treaty limits, in such a way that the production of silk in the district was very materially improved; and about 1872, the present President of the First National Bank, Mr. Shibusawa Eiichi, established at Tomioka, the first flature on a large scale, which became the school for the whole of Japan. Girls were sent from every district, and owing to the skilful teaching of Mr. Brunat, who was the foreign teacher, an immense improvement took place in the quality of the silk produced. The girls went back to their own districts, and thus not only was the quality of the silk improved, but the work of the flature has led to the growth of the silk in districts where it had never been found. That was an immense benefit to the production of silk. But I venture to say that the proposed bounty has been drawn up by officials having no direct knowledge of the requirements of the trade, and that it will be rather an injury than a benefit to the silk industry of Japan, not only to foreigners but to the general body of Japanese engaged in the trade. You have referred to the fact of the danger of the disease—pebrine—affecting silkworms. I do not know that up to the present time that it has been proved that there is pebrine in Japan, but owing to the introduction during the last year or two of a certain quantity of China seed, the importation of which is apparently increasing, there is a great danger that pebrine will very soon be established in Japan. There is no examination in China of the eggs before they are shipped, nor here before they are delivered to the farmers, and there is no question that this China seed, coming from a country where pebrine is prevalent, will have an injurious effect upon Japan, unless, as is done in Europe, the seed is subjected to a microscopical examination before use. Something of the sort might well be done by the Japanese Government; otherwise there is a serious danger that the disease will be established in this country. On page 8 of the Report, in reference to copper, Chodo is mentioned; Chodo is now very little produced. It is mostly ingot copper—Sado—that comes from the Furukawa mines. I notice that during the last session of the Diet, an important measure has been brought forward, and, I believe, passed. You

will remember that many years ago this Chamber strongly advocated—I believe it was in Sir Harry Parkes' time—that not only public bonded warehouses, but private bonded warehouses, should be permitted. I am happy to see that a Bill was introduced into the Diet, and apparently passed, which allows of the establishment of private bonded warehouses in Japan. I think this may prove of considerable benefit to the country. I now propose that the Report be accepted and passed.

The CHAIRMAN, alluding to the disease in silkworms—pebrine—said that his attention had first been drawn to the matter by the British Consular Report for last year, and he had since learnt indirectly, that it had been cognizant to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, that the disease existed here to a slight extent. He understood that the disease was known to have existed in this country for about five years, but only to a slight extent. A department existed in Tokyo for examining seed, and quite a quantity of seed was examined yearly. He believed the authorities intended to adopt universally the Pasteur system of examination.

Mr. W. B. WALTER asked whether they were to understand that the Japanese Government was examining all kinds of seed, because the examination of only a part would not prevent the introduction of pebrine. It was necessary to examine all if they wished to prevent the introduction of the disease.

The CHAIRMAN believed that only one-fourth of the seed was examined.

Mr. GRAUBART having seconded Mr. W. B. Walter's motion, the Chairman's report was adopted.

At the request of the Chairman, Messrs. E. Flint Kilby and M. T. B. Macpherson acted as scrutineers in the election of a Committee by ballot.

The CHAIRMAN asked the members not to consider him as a candidate in the election.

The Committee elected was as follows:—Messrs. J. A. Fraser, J. P. Mollison, M. T. B. Macpherson, E. Flint Kilby, W. B. Walter, R. D. Robinson, P. Holm, W. F. Mitchell, and G. W. Middleton.

Votes of thanks to the Chair, etc., brought a very interesting meeting to a close.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1896.

RECEIPTS.	
To Balance from 1895	\$ 866.84
Members' Subscriptions	61 @ \$35 ... \$2,135.00
	6 @ \$10 ... 70.00
Circulars sold:—	
To Members	16,457 for ... \$2,204.49
To Non-members	2,781 for ... 424.85
Half-yearly Statistics sold	489 for ... 98.45
Sundry Publications sold	18.50
Interest allowed by Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Current Account	4.45
	\$5,146.34
Balance, cash in hand	\$ 453.56
EXPENDITURE.	
Salary of Secretary and Staff	\$3,000.00
Rent	480.00
Printing Circulars, Statistics, Reports, etc.	955.30
Advertising, and Subscriptions to Local Newspapers...	69.00
Returns of Imports and Exports	36.30
Stationery	36.30
Fire Insurance	21.85
Petty disbursements, Fuel, Lighting, Collector's Fees, Postages, and Sundries	231.73
	\$4,799.68
Balance, carried to new Account	453.56
	\$5,146.34

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, March 18th, 1897.

Examined and found correct, March 22nd, 1897.

H. PUGHNEY, } Auditors.
H. F. WADMAN, }
O. Kait, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KOBE WATERWORKS LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to the quotation from the *Kobe Chronicle* in your issue of this morning, it is true that I have since discovered that the Japanese prospectus states that the interest is to be paid in June and December, but there is still no information on the more important point as to when, and from what date, the first interest is to be paid. The *Kobe Chronicle* says, presumably the first payment "will be made in December next;" if so, it will be in direct contravention of the promise to pay half-yearly in June and December. In the prospectus and form of application it is stated that the price offered must not be below par, but "presumably" (to quote the *Kobe Chronicle*) offers may be made at a higher price, and it is hoped they may be; yet strange to say, it is further provided that the subscriptions may be paid in ten installments of ten yen each, so that the price is

immutably fixed at par, and it might just as well have been stated that no offers will be received either above or below the face value. A more lame and impotent attempt to place a loan before the public it is difficult to imagine. As for the allegation that a letter addressed to an old Yokohama resident at his office in Yokohama, or even Yokohama alone, is not sufficient to find him, is ridiculous.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Yokohama, March 29th, 1897.

A.

INCOGNITI ENTERTAINMENT.

"A NIGHT OF HEALTHFUL MIRTH AND YOUTHFUL JOLLITY."

The entertainment given at the Public Hall on Saturday evening by the Incogniti Amateur Variety Company was a complete success. Several of the merry band of amateurs who comprise the troupe appeared within the same walls a year or so ago and their performance then delighted everyone that had the opportunity of seeing and hearing them. But whatever may have been the merits of the previous entertainment they have been completely eclipsed—singing, dancing, acting, conjuring, mimicry, costumes, stage effects, all were improved upon, and the crowded house—packed beyond the doors—testified approval unstintingly. The happy spontaneity characterising the laughter that rang almost continuously through the house spoke volumes, demonstrating more fully, perhaps, than any other outward and visible sign the completeness of the pleasure enjoyed.

The programme was an ornate specimen of the printer's art but it had "to pale its ineffectual fires" before the glories of the "drop-scene." This production could alone have emanated from the fertile brains that range under the banner of the "K.R. and A.C." Its airy references to trade returns and sport; its outrageous puns and broad-drawn satire; its local allusions and intertext sarcasms, were each and all redolent of the southern city that stands so near to the entrance to the Inland Sea. We give below the full programme—with the encores that various singers kindly contributed—and so will make but general reference to the more striking items. Middle Jane Cakebread, a pretty creature radiant in white satin and diamonds, gave a saucy ring to Letty Lind's "Tom-tit" song, and was even more arch in "Di-di." Prof. Masculine Kook's vanishing lady act was most expert and brought up vivid recollections of happy hours spent in the dear old Egyptian Hall in London town. Miss Ju-ku, the possessor of a charming falsetto voice, in response to an encore to "Johnny Jones," gave "Sweet Tillie Taylor" a *la Madame Fardyne*, and the chorus, to the astonishment of many was taken up by a sweet little cherub who sat aloft, inside one of the roof ventilators, but whose features bore a striking resemblance to M-k B g-g-y. The mimicry of both performers was inimitable, and the audience was so enraptured that Miss Ju-ku returned again and gave her world-renowned "Georgie." In the succeeding number, Mr. Milwaukee sang the self-apparent merits of "Glorious Beer;" then, after effecting a lightning change into a pretty costume of the time when Charles the Second was King, he responded to the encore with the dainty old English song—set to a quaint, old world tune—"Gentle maiden, tell me why." In the opinion of many this was the most pleasing performance of the evening. The Sister Bobbles, in fetching dresses of black, with white puff-balls plentifully sprinkled over their ample figures, brought the first part to a close with a capital dance. The plantation scene which opened the second part was well put on, and the songs and dances in the turn were more than usually pleasing. Next followed one of the popular "Gaiety Girl" duets by Dr. and Miss Brietley, that had to be repeated. After a capital yawning song by the Great Vancel, that evoked an encore, Madam Adele D'Eggs entered in a gown of atrocious, unnameable blue, and sang with tremendous effect "Our happy little home." Loud and long rang out the applause as she concluded; then transforming herself into a funeral "mute" the performer gave an undertaker's jovial song. An Adelphi drama, compressed into the space of ten minutes, was the next item, causing peals of uproarious laughter. Marguerite Stoppington and Evangelina Snooks opened Part III. with a "revised" version of New York's classic duet, "You shan't play in our yard," the costumes of the bedraggled gutter-snipes adding greatly to the fun. Mr. Fitz Andstarrs stormed the house in the next number with "Ye Olde Brigade"—a most wondrous medley of words jumbled up with a curious mixture of melodies. He was recalled and sang a song, the chorus of which ran

Time is money, yes, money it is time,
And don't you be forgetting it;
Try and get as much money as you can,
But don't get "time" for getting it.

This was one of the few choruses that the house took up with warmth, in accordance with the invitation on the programme. Mona, Majestic next gave a very clever performance with handkerchiefs, coins, and cards that was above the average of professional entertainers. Then the event of the evening was announced. "The Grand Ballet." This was capitally put on and splendidly executed, bringing a thoroughly happy evening to a close.

A line should be given to Professor Herbert, who presided at the piano throughout the evening. A clever pianist and born accompanist, he contributed in a superlative degree to make the performance the success it undoubtedly was. Mr. A. C. Read was Chairman and filled the position most genially. Before closing we would like to warn our generous entertainers of Saturday evening that there is always a possibility of satiety dulling the edge of even the keenest appetite when the bill-of-fare is overloaded. Although no one would have liked a single item presented last evening to have been omitted, still it would have been better if the programme had been compressed within closer limits. Half past twelve had struck ere the cheering was raised for the "Kobe boys," the "Yokohama ladies," and everyone who had taken part in the show. But all the same, the Incogniti have our hearty thanks for a very pleasant three hours of mirth. For, as *Sam Slick* says somewhere, "We need all the counter-weights we can muster to balance the sad realities of life."

PROGRAMME.

- 1.—Overture..... "Qui Vive."
Brothers Elbmig.
- ".....Some Popular Airs.
Professor Herbert.
- 2.—Song..... "Tom-tit."
Encore..... "Di Di."
Madie, Jane Cakebread.
- 3.—Amateur Wonderland..... Prof. Masculine Kook.
- 4.—Song..... "Brown of Colorado."
Herr Dye.
- 5.—Song..... "Johnny Jones."
Encores..... "Sweet Tillie Taylor."
"Georgie."
Miss Ju-ku.
- 6.—Song..... "Glorious Beer."
Encore..... "Gentle Maiden, tell me why."
Mr. Milwaukee.
- 7.—The Sisters Bobbles..... Sisters Gertie, Cissie, Daisy, and Folly.
- 8.—Plantation Song and Dances..... The Troupe.
- 9.—Duet..... "Fatherly Advice".....
Encore.....
Dr. and Miss Brietley.
- 10.—Song..... "Sleepy."
Encore... "As long as the world goes round."
The Great Vancel.
- 11.—Song..... "Our happy little home."
Encore..... "Another little job."
Madam Adele D'Eggs.
- 12.—Adelphi Drama... "The Rosebud of Stinging Nettle-farm"... Troupe.
- 13.—Duet..... "You shan't play in our yard."
Marguerite Stoppington and Evangelina Snooks.
- 14.—Song..... "Ye olde Brigade."
Encore..... "Time is Money."
Mr. Fitz Andstarrs.
- 15.—Legerdmain.....
Mons. Majestic.
- 16.—Grand Ballet..... Troupe.
Premier Dancers, Madames Topsy Turvey and Timberloes.

PHILADELPHIA GOSNIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Philadelphia, March 1st.

Philadelphia is the hot-bed of Cuban agitation in the States. Many Cubans are resident in the city, and they possess a vigorous organization. Plans are hatched here which give no end of trouble to the government.

Republicans are generally rejoicing that the present Administration goes out in three days from this, but none will rejoice more than Republicans resident in foreign lands. Pennsylvanians always go to Washington in large numbers for the Inauguration of the President; and this is besides so overwhelmingly a Republican State that

the new President will have a kindly desire to regard Pennsylvania's wishes in the matter of diplomatic appointments.

We have had a series of great fires recently, and millions of dollars' worth of property have been burned. One serious fire, destroying pretty nearly a block of buildings right in the heart of the town, almost involved John Wanamaker's great establishment. John Wanamaker, by the way, is doing a successful business at his new New York branch, having brought out the A. T. Stewart stores. For a wonder, New York people are not resenting the introduction of Philadelphia business ideas. Philadelphia has a reputation for being very slow indeed, but in some matters she often comes out ahead of more speedy folk.

Business is exceedingly quiet. The promised "boom" consequent upon a change of Administration, has not yet struck us. Some factories did restart, but they slowed down very quickly, and "money is very tight." The stores are full of "bargains." About the only business which seems to be thriving is bicycle-making. The wheels have been cut and cut again, until now a really good one can be bought for anywhere from \$37 to \$50. Bicycles are multiplying by the thousand, and of course every maker's wheel is the best.

In the world of books things move along quite vigorously. Retail stores have pretty nearly fixed their prices at twenty five per cent. discount on publishers list prices, adding the cost of mailing. These are the usual prices for current literature. Now and then a book is published for which a firm makes a bid and then "cuts" the trade. Last year there appeared in England and the United States over ten thousand new books! One wonders whether they all find readers. Among recent noteworthy books, Dr. Martin's "A Cycle of Cathay" is one of the most widely read. "In Bamboo Land," by Katharine S. Baxter, had a good sale on account of its multitudinous reproductions of Japanese photographs. Chevallion's little book, "In India," has been unusually well received. Nansen has just issued his "Farthest North." It is a beautiful book. The craze for Scottish stories has nearly died down, though it was galvanized into life while Ian Maclaren was with us. He took back to England "a pot of money," as the result of his lecture tour.

In the religious world a great stir has been made by Dr. Lyman Abbott's lectures on the "Bible as Literature." These were given in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Henry Ward Beecher's old field. Dr. Abbott made some rather startling statements—though not so awfully silly as some of the newspapers reported—and has set the religious world by the ears. He is now discussing in the *Outlook*, of which he is editor-in-chief, the present-day theory of Christian evolution.

The Baptists have cause for rejoicing in that a great gift in assured them. Taking their missionary Societies' debts of last May, adding accumulated indebtedness of the past few months, and yet further the added debt likely to result from an effort to get rid of all this debt, the foreign and home mission societies find that they estimate their total indebtedness at \$486,000. Mr. John D. Rockefeller has offered \$250,000 of that amount if the rest is raised. There is no question but that it will be forthcoming. Five-eighths of the entire sum goes to the American Baptist Mission Union.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

[From the Captain-General's Secretary, to the Spanish Minister, Tokyo.]

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

Manila, March 25, 7.41 p.m.
Imus has been captured by our forces. The national flag floats from the church tower at Cavite. The town of old Cavite is in flames. This victory is of the greatest importance.

KOBE AND THE JUBILEE: A SENSIBLE PROJECT.

Kobe, March 30, 8.30 p.m.
At a meeting of British residents held to-day in accordance with a notice issued by John Carey Hall, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, to reconsider the previous resolution regarding the manner of celebrating the Queen's Diamond Jubilee at Kobe, it was decided, on a vote of 51 to 5, to circulate two lists, one soliciting subscriptions for the fête, the other for a permanent memorial that will take the form of rebuilding the hospital.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN CRETE.

London, March 29.

Severe fighting has taken place in the vicinity of Canea. The Cretan insurgents captured a fort, and pursued and severely punished the Turkish garrison, notwithstanding the shelling from the warships in the harbour, whose guns killed over two hundred insurgents.

DANGER OF HOSTILITIES IN THESSALY.

In view of the danger of the outbreak of hostilities in Thessaly, where Turkish and Greek troops are face to face, Great Britain has proposed to the Powers that collective pressure should be brought to bear to induce the mutual withdrawal of the Turkish and Greek troops to a certain distance from each other.

THE POWERS DISAGREE.

London, March 30.

The Powers have refused to entertain the proposal of Great Britain that collective pressure should be made to induce the Turkish and Greek troops on the frontiers of Thessaly to withdraw to a certain distance from each other.

LATEST ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

According to the latest advices, the number of Armenians who were murdered in the recent massacres at Tokat, Asia Minor, was four hundred, not one hundred as at first reported.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS AT ATHENS.

The Duke of Sparta, eldest son of the King of Greece, has started for Volo. A great popular demonstration was held in Athens on the eve of his departure, and there was a dramatic scene at the Palace, where a deputation presented a resolution declaring that the nation was ready to sacrifice both blood and money to accomplish the task it has entered upon.

LORD SALISBURY CONFERS WITH M. HANOTAUX.

Lord Salisbury, on his way to the Riviera, had an interview of two hours' duration at Paris with M. Hanotaux, French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CRITICAL SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The situation is again serious at Constantinople, where the Greeks are arming in fear of a massacre.

FURTHER TROOPS FOR CRETE.

London, March 31.

The Admirals of the allied squadrons in Cretan waters have requested the Powers to send, at once, an extra battalion of troops each for the further protection of the occupied towns in Crete.

THE DUKE OF SPARTA AND THE POPULACE.

The Duke of Sparta has arrived at Larissa, where he received a rapturous welcome from the troops and the people.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CRETE.

London, April 1.

The Cretan insurgents have captured Fort Spinalonga after forty-eight hours' fighting, and have sunk a Turkish schooner laden with munitions of war. The insurgents also attacked Fort Izzedin, which dominates Suda Bay, but were bombarded

by the allied fleets, from which a mixed force was sent to occupy the position.

THE DUKE OF SPARTA ASSUMES COMMAND.

London, April 1.

The Duke of Sparta has assumed command of the Greek troops on the Thessalian frontier.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR CRETE.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers has been ordered to proceed to Crete.

(FROM "JUI SHIMPO.")

DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE POWERS.

London, March 25.

Germany has refused to dispatch troops to Crete, and has announced that unless the United Powers blockade Greece completely she will withdraw from the alliance.

Later.

According to a statement appearing in the *Daily Chronicle*, London, England will not take part in the complete blockade of Greece.

(FROM TONKIN PAPERS.)

H.M. THE QUEEN IN FRANCE.

Paris, March 10.

The Queen of England has left for Nice.

Paris, March 12.

President Faure paid a visit of salutation to Queen Victoria, who received him in her carriage at Noisy station. The interview, which lasted ten minutes, was very cordial.

DEATH OF A FRENCH ADMIRAL.

Admiral Vallon is dead.

MADAGASCAR'S QUEEN EXILED.

The Queen of Madagascar has been exiled to Réunion.

A native Governor-General has been appointed at Tananarivo.

FRANCE AND GREECE.

Paris, March 13.

The Municipal Council of Paris has passed a vote of sympathy with Greece.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL POLAVIEJA.

General Polavieja is ill and will shortly leave Manila.

RESIGNATION OF THE GERMAN NAVAL MINISTER.

Paris, March 14.

The Budget Commission of the Reichstag having refused the credit asked for the construction of two cruisers, the Minister of Marine tendered his resignation.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Nagasaki, March 31st.

The *Odessa*, a Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer, with 611 troops from the Maritime Provinces of Siberia on board, touched here to-day on her way to Europe.

FIRST TRIPS TO VLADIVOSTOCK.

Hakodate, March 31st.

The *Aikoku Maru*, a mail steamer on the Hakodate-Vladivostock line, is to leave here to-morrow for the Siberian port, this being the first voyage on the line this year.

Nagasaki, April 1.

The departure of the steamer *Sundai Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, that was to leave this for Vladivostock to-day, has been postponed.

THE 82ND NATIONAL BANK.

Hoki, March 31.

The local branch of the 82nd National Bank stopped business to-day.

KOBE WATER-WORKS LOAN.

Kobe, April 1.

The total sum offered for Kobe Water-works Bonds, is estimated to reach over yen 970,000.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 297.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1—Kt to K 7 | 1—K to B 4 |
| 2—Kt to K 6 ch | 2—K to Kt 3 |
| 3—Kt to B 8, mate | |
| | 1—K to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to Q 3 ch. | 2—K to K 3 |
| 3—Q to R 3, mate | |
| | 1—P to Q 4 |
| 2—Kt to K 6 ch. | 2—K to K 4 |
| 3—Q to Q 5 mate | |
| | 1—Kt to B 4 |
| 2—Kt to B 6 ch. | 2—K to Kt 6 |
| 3—Kt to Q 5 mate | |
- etc., etc., etc.

Correct answers from W.H.S., I dont, W.D.C., J.W.E., and Omicron.

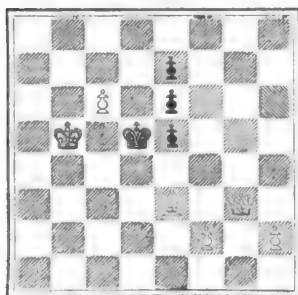
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 298.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1—K to R 5 | 1—K takes R |
| 2—Q to R 2 mate | |
| | 1—R takes R |
| 2—Q to Q R sq., mate | |
| | 1—K to Q 5 |
| 2—Kt to B 3 mate | |
| | 1—P to K 6 |
| 2—Kt to Kt 6 mate | |

Correct answers from J.W.E., W.H.S., I dont, W.D.C., and Omicron.

PROBLEM No. 301.

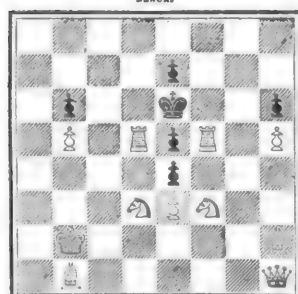
By P. G. L. F.



White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 302.

By H. D'O. BERNARD.



White to play and mate in two moves.

Steinitz says that, for the purpose of developing and increasing strength in practical play, the study of problems is extremely useful. It is more especially the faculty of precision which is thus exercised, and in a game over the board there may be many ways in which the winning process may be effected. Yet, in actual play, the greatest exactitude of calculation is often required in order to make sure of the line of action that will lead to

victory, and the study of compositions in which the utmost power of the forces has to be employed in the fewest possible moves is splendid preparatory training.

GAME No. 685.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|------------------|
| G. A. Hooper. | E. M. Jackson. |
| (No 14 London). | (St. George's). |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to K B 3 | 2—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3—P to Q 4 | 3—P takes P |
| 4—Kt takes P | 4—B to B 4 |
| 5—B to K 3 | 5—Q to B 3 |
| 6—P to Q B 3 | 6—K Kt to K 2 |
| 7—Q to Q 2 | 7—B takes Kt (a) |
| 8—P takes B | 8—P to Q 4 |
| 9—Kt to B 3 (b) | 9—P takes P |
| 10—P to Q 5 | 10—Kt to K 4 |
| 11—Kt to Kt 5 | 11—K to Q 2 (c) |
| 12—R to B sq. (d) | 12—R to Q sq. |
| 13—B to Kt 5 | 13—P to R 6 (e) |
| 14—Q takes P | 14—Kt takes P |
| 15—B takes Q | 15—Kt takes Q |
| 16—B takes R | 16—Kt takes B |
| 17—R to Q sq. ch. | 17—K to B 3 |
| 18—Kt to Q 4 ch. | 18—K to Kt 3 |
| 19—R takes Kt | |

And White won.

- (a) We believe that the attack which Black obtains if he plays P to Q 4 at this point is fully worth the Q B P which Black sacrifices in this variation.
- (b) This is a very harassing move and very difficult to meet. P takes P, as played by Black leads at once to a very bad game. B to K 3 is the only defence.
- (c) Mr. Jackson, seeing his game collapse, must have played this move for the sake of fun. Black, by his previous move of Kt to K 4, aggravated his difficulties, as the queen has no square to go to. Thus, if Black castles now, B to Kt 3 apparently wins a piece. We would rather have selected this move as being a better way to lose, errily than K to Q 3. Supposing Castles to—B to Kt 3, Q to Q Kt 3; 13—R takes Kt. 14—K to K sq. Black perhaps would get some fun, etc. In this variation P to K 6 is also to be considered.
- (d) This is absolutely fatal. Afterwards there is no defence.
- (e) If queen moves 14—R takes P (ch), followed by 15—R takes Kt (ch).

The "Birmingham Weekly Mercury" points out that in experimenting at Moscow with an exploded variation of the Giuoco Piano, Steinitz was both inconsistent and consistent. He was inconsistent, because the teaching of his life has been that, while the sacrifice of material for speculative advantage may sometimes create a brilliant game, the larger average of success will be with the sound and careful player who clings to every Pawn, and who fears to embark unless he can see the other shore. He was consistent, also, because in all the important matches of his later years he has cast to the winds the principles by steadfast adherence to which other chess-players have risen from mediocrity to high reputation; and masters like Tarrasch and Lasker, who have been Steinitz's close followers, and who began where he left off, have obtained world-wide fame.

MATCH—JANOWSKI V. SCHLECHTER.

The following is the seventh game of the recent match between Janowski and Schlechter at Vienna. The final score having been three each, and two draws; the match was abandoned as drawn.

GAME No. 686.

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| D. Janowski. | C. Schlechter. |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to K B 3 | 2—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3—Kt to B 3 | 3—Kt to B 3 |
| 4—P to Q R 3 (a) | 4—P to Q 3 |
| 5—P to Q 4 | 5—P takes P |
| 6—Kt takes P | 6—P to Kt 3 |
| 7—B to Kt 5 | 7—B to Kt 2 |
| 8—Kt takes Kt | 8—P takes Kt |
| 9—B to Q 3 | 9—R to Q Kt sq. |
| 10—R to Q Kt sq. | 10—P to R R 3 |
| 11—B to R 4 (b) | 11—P to Kt 4 |
| 12—B to Kt 3 | 12—Kt to Kt 5 |
| 13—Q to Q 2 (c) | 13—Q to B 3 (d) |
| 14—Castles | 14—B to K 3 |
| 15—K to R sq. | 15—P to R R 4 |
| 16—P to B 4 (e) | 16—P to R 5 (f) |
| 17—P takes P (g) | 17—Q takes R ch. |
| 18—B takes Q (h) | 18—P takes B |
| 19—P to R 3 | 19—P to Q B 4 |
| 20—Kt to Kt 5 (i) | 20—K to Q 2 |
| 21—Q to R 5 | 21—R to Kt 2 |
| 22—Q to R 6 | 22—Kt to B 7 ch. |
| 23—K to Kt sq. | 23—K R to Q Kt sq. |
| 24—P to B 3 (j) | 24—R to Kt 3 |
| 25—Q takes P (k) | 25—R takes Kt |
| 26—B takes R | 26—R takes B |
| 27—Q to R 4 | 27—P to Q B 3 |
| 28—Q to R 7 ch. | 28—K to K sq. |
| 29—Q to B 7 | 29—B takes B P |
| 30—Q takes Q B P ch. | 30—B to Q 2 |
| 31—Q to R 8 ch. | 31—K to K 3 |

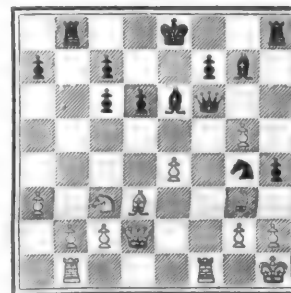
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 32—K to B sq. | 32—R to Kt 6 |
| 33—P to Q R 4 (l) | 33—R to Kt 5 |
| 34—P takes B | 34—R takes R ch |
| 35—K to K 2 | 35—Kt takes R P |
| 36—K to B 3 (m) | 36—Kt takes R ch. |
| 37—K takes P | 37—R to K 8 |
| 38—P to R 5 | 38—Kt takes P ch. |
| 39—K to B 4 | 39—Kt takes P |
| 40—Q to R 8 | 40—R to B 8 ch. |
| 41—K to K 3 | 41—Kt to Kt 5 |
| 42—K to K 2 | 42—R to B 5 |
| 43—Q to R 6 | 43—R to K 5 ch. |
| 44—K to B 3 | 44—B to B 3 |
| 45—K to B 2 | 45—R to Q R 4 |
| 46—Q to Kt 5 ch. | 46—K to R 3 |
| 47—P to Kt 4 | 47—R to R 7 ch. |
| 48—K to Kt 3 | 48—R takes P |
| 49—Q to B 5 ch. | 49—K to K 2 |
| 50—Q to Kt 5 ch. | 50—P to B 3 |
| 51—Q to Kt 7 ch. | 51—K to K 3 |
| 52—Q to Kt 8 ch. | 52—K to K 4 |
| 53—Q to Q 8 | 53—R to R ch. |
| 54—K to R 8 | 54—R to K B 6 |
| 55—Q to K R 8 | 55—P to B 5 |
| 56—P to Kt 5 | 56—P to Q 2 (n) |

Resigns.

- (a) To avoid 4..... B to Q Kt 5—the usual variation, both bishops to Q Kt 5, leading to drawn positions. But then why start the Four Knights Game?
- (b) If 11—R to K 3, then 12—Kt to Kt 5, and White could not capture the R P because of 13..... R takes P; 13—R takes R, B takes Kt, ch, etc.
- (c) To prevent K takes P as pointed out.
- (d) Still retaining 14..... R takes P.
- (e) 16—P to B 3, dislodging the knight, would have been better.
- (f) A brilliant combination prepared by Black with the advance of theawns.
- (g) White was evidently unconscious of his opponent's intention, else he might have retied B to K sq.

Position after White's 17th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- (h) If 18—R takes Q then 18..... P takes B; 19—P to R 3, Kt to B 7, ch; 20—R takes Kt (best), P takes R and Black has two rooks for the queen.
- (i) 20—Kt to Q sq sq prevents Kt to B 7, ch.
- (j) Forced a win because of 21..... P to O B 3, and B to Q 4.
- (k) If 25—Q to R 4 then 25..... P to Q B 3; 26—Kt takes R P, B takes P, threatening to win the queen with B to Kt 6.
- (l) To prevent B to Kt 4, ch.
- (m) If 36—P takes Kt then P to Kt 7 wins.
- (n) A remarkably fine game on the part of Schlechter. Not much of the "Drawing master" in this game.

LASKER.

In an interesting letter which Lasker wrote about the middle of December, and which the "Westminster Budget" published in extenso, he said that he had found the "Moscowese" to be both kind and hospitable; and that, in spite of the ungenial climate, he had felt quite at home. Professor Bogajeff, the first mathematician in the University of Moscow, and an ardent chess-player, is interested in a mathematical subject that has been occupying Lasker's attention. As president of the Mathematical Society he invited the chess champion to attend the opening meeting. The invitation was accepted, and was followed by a request that Lasker would deliver a lecture. The request was complied with, and the lecture is to be published in the Moscow Academy reports.

The rumours as to a Lasker-Tschigorin match were premature. But Lasker intended to go from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and thought it not improbable that the idea of a match might then be entertained. He hoped to be in London in the course of the present month, and to give a series of lectures, designed for "more advanced players," about the "classical" style in chess. He will then show his recognition of the fact that his "overworked machine" is in need of repair by placing himself in the care of a doctor.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

The adjourned Extraordinary Meeting was held on Thursday: a quorum being at last obtained. Only two of the five members who signed the requisition, were present; and no revolutionary measures were proposed. After much discussion, the President summed up the debate; and pro-

posed that the present Officers be left undisturbed until the Annual Meeting in October. This was seconded by Captain Ekstrand; and carried unanimously by a show of hands.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Apr. 3rd.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Friday, Apr. 9th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Apr. 3rd.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Tuesday, Apr. 6th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Apr. 5th.
From Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Monday, Apr. 5th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Apr. 15th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Apr. 15th.

† City of Peking left Nagasaki on March 31st.
 ‡ Peru left San Francisco direct on March 31st.
 § Yuma left Shanghai on April 1st.
 ¶ Yangtze left Shanghai on April 1st.
 ** Empress of India left Vancouver on March 30th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Apr. 4th.
For Victoria, B.C.	per N. F. Co.	Saturday, Apr. 3rd.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Apr. 4th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Apr. 11th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Monday, Apr. 12th.
For Portland	per O. R. & N. Co.	Monday, April 12th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, April 12th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Apr. 16th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Apr. 16th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Moji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,569, Kawahara, 28th March.—Yokkaichi 27th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,567, T. Jones, 28th March.—Melbourne via ports, 19th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 29th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, M. Hamada, 29th March.—Otaru via ports, 25th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Golden Fleece, American schooner, 131, E. W. Funcke, 29th March.—Sealing, Sealing Gear.—John Kernan.

Yamato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,656, T. Iki, 30th March.—Kobe, 29th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Hugo, 30th March.—Yokkaichi, 29th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Erato, German steamer, 2,377, Ostermann, 31st March.—Hamburg via ports, and Nagasaki 23rd March, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Omba, British steamer, 1,907, Munroe, 31st March.—Cardiff, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 31st March.—Nagasaki 28th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Shiga Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Suda, 1st April.—Otaru via ports, 28th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,999, I. M. Currow, 1st April.—Bombay via ports, Kobe, 31st March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Panten, 2nd April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, G. W. Conner, 2nd April.—Shanghai via ports, 27th March, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,312, W. Thompson, 27th March.—Shimonoseki, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 27th March.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.

Samarian, British ship, 1,997, J. Dexter, 27th March.—Kobe, Pig Iron.—Sale & Co.

Kwanon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Anno, 28th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 28th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 28th March.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Moji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,569, Kawahara, 29th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,894, F. J. Brown, 29th March.—Seattle, Wash., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Admiral Nakhimoff (18), Russian cruiser, Capt. N. Nebogoff, 30th March.—Kobe.

Glaucus, British steamer, 3,086, Barwise, 30th March.—Marseilles and London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, J. Nirei, 30th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,109, W. Giese, 30th March.—Shimonoseki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 30th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Golden Fleece, American schooner, 131, E. W. Funcke, 31st March.—Sealing, Sealing Gear.—John Kernan.

Tsinau, British steamer, 1,459, Geo. Ramsay, 31st March.—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Oolong, British steamer, 2,308, Conradi, 31st March.—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Hamada, 31st March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Candia, British steamer, 6,000, G. K. Wright, 1st April.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 1st April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, M. Yagi, 1st April.—Handa and Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Agapanthus, British steamer, 2,866, K. J. C. Tod, 1st April.—Kobe, Ballast.—Captain.

Yamato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,656, T. Iki, 2nd April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss F. MacRae, Mr. L. I. Bailey, Miss Ellen MacRae, Mr. R. A. Dastier, Mrs. Poon-shing, Mr. M. Makita, Lt. Glasson, Baron E. de Maydell, Madame Sakharoff, Mrs. S. Komor, Messrs. Thomson, C. Rogers, S. Donnenberg, J. T. Wawn, C. S. Averill, and D. Cappel in cabin; 3 Europeans and 5 Chinese in steerage.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 735 bales; Waste Silk, 366 bales.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

NAME.	FROM	REPORTED.
Achilles	Liverpool	To leave Mar. 26
Aden	London	Passed Canal Mar. 5
Aglaia	Hamburg	Left S'hai Mar. 10
Aladdin	New York	Left S'pore Mar. 13
Anapa	New York	Passed Canal Feb. 12
Antenor	Liverpool	Passed Canal Mar. 16
Asloun	New York	Left S'pore Mar. 18
Benedick	London	Passed Canal Mar. 2
Benlarig	London	At H'kong Mar. 26
Breconshire	London	Left S'pore Feb. 12
Brindisi	Bombay	At Kobe Mar. 27
Carmarthenshire	New Y'k	Left Feb. 23
Ceres	Hamburg	Passed Canal Feb. 19
Ceylon	London	Left S'pore Feb. 25
Changsha	Aus. ports	Left Thursday Is. Mar. 19
Clam	Batoum	Left Jan. 8
Cyrus	London	Passed Canal Feb. 2
Dorothea Rickmers	Hamburg	Passed Suez April 2
Eliza Rickmers	Hamburg	Passed Canal Mar. 15
Ellen Rickmers	Hamburg	Left S'pore Mar. 24
Gisela	Trieste	Passed Canal Mar. 2
Glenavon	London	Left S'hai Mar. 26
Glengyle	New York	To leave Mar. 10
Glenholm	New York	At S'hai Feb. 20
Glenhiel	London	Passed Canal Mar. 2
Guadalquivir	Marseilles	At S'hai Mar. 20

Hakata Maru	S'hampton	Left	Mar. 25
Helene Rickmers	Bremen	Arrid. Kobe	Mar. 29
Hertha	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Mar. 30
Hydaspes	Bombay	Left H'kong	Feb. 19
Japan	London	Left N'saki	April 2
Kaisow	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Mar. 16
Kelung Maru	London	Left S'pore	Feb. 15
Kintuck	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Mar. 22
Malacca	London	To leave	Feb. 6
Marq. Bacquehem	Trieste	Passed Canal	Mar. 2
Melpomene	Trieste	Passed Canal	Jan. 29
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left Kobe	April 1
Menmuir	Australia	At Kobe	Mar. 15
Merionethshire	London	Left S'pore	Mar. 27
Mogul	New York	Passed Canal	Mar. 12
Ningchow	Liverpool	At S'hai	Feb. 23
Normandie	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Jan. 26
Oanfa	London	Leaving S'hai	Mar. 25
Obi	Batoum	Left S'hai	Feb. 18
Orestes	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Mar. 2
Palawan	London	Leaves	Mar. 20
Pathian	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Mar. 30
Sachsen	Bremen	Passed Canal	Feb. 15
Saipidon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Mar. 5
Sophie Rickmers	Phila.	Left S'pore	Mar. 23
St. Giles	New York	At S'pore	Mar. 12
St. Jerome	New York	At N'saki	Mar. 30
Sunda	London	Leaves	Apr. 1
Takao	London	Passed Canal	Mar. 11
Taku Maru	London	Left	Feb. 27
Tamsui Maru	London	Left	Feb. 16
Tankerville	New York	Passed Canal	Mar. 11
Teenkai	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Jan. 15
Templar	London	At S'pore	Jan. 30
Teucer	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Mar. 2
Tosa Maru	Antwerp	At Kobe	Mar. 26
Turbo	Batoum	Passed Canal	Mar. 8
Ulysses	Liverpool	Leaves	Mar. 18
Y'guchi Maru	Antwerp	Passed Canal	Mar. 16
Yangtze	Marseilles	Left S'hai	April 2

UNDER SAIL.

A. J. Fuller	Phila.	Oct. 30	N'saki
Arthur Filiger	New York	Nov. 27	Y'hama
Aracon	New York	Dec. 26	Y'hama
Aryan	New York	Nov. 1	Y'hama
Corinna	Phila.	Jan. 1	Hyogo
Crocodile	Phila.	Dec. 20	Hyogo
Crown of Scotland	Phila.	Nov. 22	Kobe
Emily Reed	New York	Nov. 13	Kobe
Flotbeck	Phila.	Feb. 13	N'saki
Guardian	Pt. Blakely	Jan. 18	Y'hama
John McDonald	New York	Nov. 14	Y'hama
Joseph B. Thomas	Phila.	Dec. 4	N'saki
Karoo	Barry	Feb. 22	N'saki
Lady Wentworth	Phila.	Jan. 10	Kobe
Lord Wolseley	Pennacola	Feb. 13	Y'hama
Lucy	Seattle	Jan. 4	Kobe
Monkbarns	New York	Dec. 24	Y'hama
Okanogan	Pt. Gamble	Feb. 3	Kobe
Reuce	New York	Feb. 19	Kobe
Robt Rickmers	Phila.	Feb. 23	Hyogo
R. D. Rice	New York	Dec. 1	Y'hama
Roanoke	New York	Oct. 24	Y'hama
Servia	New York	Dec. 18	Kobe
St. John	New York	Jan. 13	Y'hama
St. Paul	New York	Dec. 7	Y'hama
Thomasina McLellan	Phila.	Jan. 16	N'saki
Wanderer	Phila.	Nov. 14	Kobe

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

The following vessels are advertised as on the berth:—

For New York via Suez Canal, Quick Despatch, the "GLENAYON."—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Shimonoseki, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, April 3rd, at Noon, the "IDZUMI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TACOMA, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., April 3rd, at 2 p.m., the "VICTORIA."—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, April 4th, at Daylight, the "CITY OF PEKING."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For PORTLAND, Oregon, April 3rd, the "CHITTAGONG."—Samuel Samuel & Co.

For SHANGHAI via Kobe, April 4th, at 9 a.m., the "SALAZIE."—Messageries Maritimes Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Shimonoseki, and Nagasaki, April 6th, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe and Nagasaki, April 11th, at Daylight, the "VERONA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, April 12th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, April 13th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., April 16th, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe and Nagasaki, April 16th, at 10 a.m., the "HOBENZOLLERN."—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

For MELBOURNE, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney, April 18th, at Noon, the YAMASHIRO MARU.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HAMBURG and Bremen, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, and Saigon, first-half of April, the "ELLEN RICKMERS."—M. Raspe & Co.

For VLADIVOSTOK, via Shimonoeki, Nagasaki, Fusan and Gensan (from Kobe), April 10th, the "TAIREN MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TIENTSIN, via Shimonoeki, Nagasaki, Fusan, Chemulpo and Chefoo (from Kobe), April 8th, the "GENKAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For LONDON, via Kobe, Baku, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, and Antwerp, April 17th at Noon, the "RIOJUN MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Lee Long, Japanese steamer, 1,672, A. J. Wilds, 12th March.—Hongkong 3rd March, General.—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.

Omba, British steamer, 1,907, Munroe, 31st March.—Cardiff, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SAILING VESSELS.

Astracana, British ship, 1,572, B. R. Griffiths, 16th March.—Barry and Nagasaki 27th February, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Peterson, 6th October.—North Pacific, Outer Skins.—Captain.

Edward O'Brien, American ship, 2,157, Oliver, 14th March.—New York 15th October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Iranian, British ship, 2,707, A. Watt, 28th February.—New York 2nd October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Maraval, British ship, 1,257, Thos. Hill, 7th March.—Barry 31st August, Coal.—John W. Hall.

St. Katherine, American barque, 1,153, F. E. Frazier, 21st February.—Port Blakely 1st December, and Clallam Bay 11th, Lumber.—Dr. Y. Nakamura, Tokyo.

Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Festetics, 26th May.—Sydney, via South Sea Islands, 24th May.—Captain and Owner.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Arcona (18), German cruiser, Captain Becker, 18th March.—Nagasaki, 16th March.

Bobrel (5), Russian gunboat, Commander M. Molas, 20th February.—Nagasaki, 16th February.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

No good news in this market. Yarn—There are still enquires for singles but not much doing. Doubles (both plain and gassed) are stagnant and buyers hope that prices will drop in their favour notwithstanding the present low basis of exchange.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirts—8 1/2 yds, 39 inches	\$2.40 to 2.75
Grey Shirts—6 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.75 to 3.25
Indigo Shirts—12 yds, 44 inches	1.80 to 1.90
Indigo Shirts—12 yds, 44 inches	1.95 to 2.00
Prints—Assorted, 22 yds, 30 inches	2.00 to 2.75
	PER YARD.
Cotton—Italiana and Saltona Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Velvete—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lanes, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Red—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24/25 yards	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Red—2.8 to 3 yds, 24/25 yards	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Red—3.8 to 4 yds, 24/25 yards	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Red—4.8 to 5 yds, 24/25 yards	3.00 to 3.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel—	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches heat	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.34
Medium	0.25 to 0.31
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.25 to 0.31
Monsieur de Laine—Crape, 21 yards, 51 inches	0.15 to 0.27
Cloths—Pilots, 51 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50

Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 51 @ 56 inches	0.30 to 0.85
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 yds, per lb	0.40 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	\$30.00 to 41.50
Nos. 18/24, Singles	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	45.00 to 47.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	44.00 to 46.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	49.00 to 51.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	61.00 to 62.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain	75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2/100, Plain	99.00 to 100.00
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	72.00 to 80.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	86.00 to 95.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	116.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER POUND.
American Middling	\$23.00 to 23.50
Indian Broach	23.00 to 23.25
Chinese	21.00 to 21.50

MARKETS.

Trade remains very slow: Enquirers offer very low prices, which do not result in much business.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.70 to 3.80
Flat bars, 1 inch	3.90 to 4.00
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.70 to 4.00
Iron Plates, assorted	3.80 to 4.00
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 5.00
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	3.50 to 6.50
Pin Plates, per box	3.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.80 to 1.85

KEROSENE.

Stagnant, and nothing done. Buyers will not pay up to compensate for the present low exchange, and sellers refuse to go on at former prices.

	PER POUND.
American	\$2.08 to 2.10
Russian	2.03 to 2.10
Langkat	2.03 to 2.10

SUGAR.

Brown—Again a repetition of last week. Arrivals exceed sales and prices are down again. Buyers only offer \$3.50 for New Takao "to arrive;" "spot" offerings at auction did not average much more than this figure. White—Unchanged and steady, with a satisfactory outlook.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$3.45 to 3.55
Brown Manila	4.30 to 4.90
Brown Daitong	3.30 to 3.40
Brown Canton	3.10 to 4.20
White Java and Penang	6.80 to 7.00
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Market has been active and at one time prices were yet higher. Now they have receded a bit to those of a week ago. Spring reeling is coming in now, and sellers appear disposed to be current with them.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	Nom, \$850 to 860
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	840 to 850
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	830 to 840
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	820 to 830
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	810 to 820
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den.	800 to 810
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/17 den.	750 to 760
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	720 to 730
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 690
Kakedas—Extra	760 to 770
Kakedas—No. 1	740 to 750
Kakedas—No. 1	730 to 735
Kakedas—No. 2	710 to 720
Kakedas—No. 2	690 to 700

WASTE SILK.

Fair business and strong market. The cream of the stock has been pretty well skimmed-off by now, and unless there are some stocks of good quality to come from the interior, there will soon be a scarcity here of desirable fibre.

QUOTATIONS.

Noahi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noahi—Filature, Good	95 to 105
Noahi—Oshu, Best	105 to 110
Noahi—Oshu, Good	100 to 105
Noahi—Oshu, Medium	95 to 97
Noahi—Shimizu, Best	65 to 70
Noahi—Shimizu, Good	55 to 60
Noahi—Bushu, Best	120 to 125
Noahi—Bushu, Good	100 to 110
Noahi—Bushu, Medium	90 to 95
Noahi—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noahi—Joshu, Fair	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best	95 to 100
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—ushu, Fair	20 to 24

TEA.

The market is in suspense; and must apparently remain so until new crop leaf is available. The

moderation in temperature should be favourable for the "tips."

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

(MESSRS. BISSETT & URE'S CORRECTED LIST.)

LOCAL STOCKS.

Yokohama, April 2nd.

The following quotations have been wired to us from Hongkong to-day:—H. & S. Banks 165 per cent, premium sellers; Hongkong Lands \$77 steady; China Fires \$102 sellers; H. & W. Docks 244 per cent, premium buyers, Douglasses \$60 ex dividend sellers; H. C. & M. Steamboats \$34.50 buyers; Punjom Mines \$5.50 buyers; Raub Mines \$14 buyers; Hongkong Fires \$360 sellers; National Banks \$19 sellers; Straits \$19.50 sellers; Union Insurance \$232.50 steady, and Traders \$79 sellers.

Mail advices with dates up to the 24th ultimo report little or no change in the share market. Olivers Mines A Shares have risen to \$16 and B Shares to \$7, in consequence of a wire received by the General Managers in Hongkong reading, "Eureka Mines 86 tons crushed, realizing 1 oz. 9 dwt. per ton." Hongkong Electrics have declined from \$8 to \$7.75 and Hongkong Ropes from \$158 to \$154.

Business has to be reported locally in North China at T. 195 and Geo. Fenwicks at \$30.25 ex dividend.

Shanghai Lands are offering locally at \$ T. 80.

Iron Works can be had at \$140, Bretts at \$8, Langfeldts at \$195 and Club Hotel Debentures at \$110: whilst Grand Hotels are wanted at \$107.50, Oriental Hotels at \$140, Y. U. Clubs at \$200 and Brewery Debentures at \$110. Breweries are enquired for.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd., \$50	\$140 S.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., \$100	320 St.
Grand Hotel, Ltd., \$100	207.50 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd., \$100	67.50 S.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., \$100	340 B.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. (Fara), \$100	500 S.
North and Rae, Ltd., \$200	250 S.
Scott & Co., Ltd., \$10	8 S.
Langfeldt & Co., Ltd., \$100	335 S.
Hilgo Gas Co., Ltd., \$100	170 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb., \$100	110 S.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	110 St.
Yokohama United Club Deb., \$100	100 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	104 B.

(FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.)

Tokyo, April 2nd

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	100.00
Redemption Loan Bonds	100.25
New Public Loan Bonds	91.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	82.50
Naval Loan Bonds	100.40
War Loan Bonds	100.25
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	100.50
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	99.70
Ryomo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	82.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 40	66.30
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40	64.00
Kyushu Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 15	39.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 25	18.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 30	20.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	60.00
Kawagoye Railway Company—paid up yen 50	59.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	52.00
Chikuo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	52.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50	52.00
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50	52.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 50	52.00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 35	43.50
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 30	33.00
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50	30.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	33.00
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	55.00
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 5	1.00
Isoinatsu Railway Company—paid up yen 5	1.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 50	8.00
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 20.50	16.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	76.50
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25	45.50
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	47.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	5.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	85.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	80.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 50	20.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	60.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spin. Co., new—paid up yen 45	66.50

Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	77.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 15	17.00
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	80.00
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50	165.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	77.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 45	30.00
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 50	37.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 30	73.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 47	9.50
Hokkaido Hemp Mannu, Co.—paid up yen 50	10.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 35	13.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 41	65.00
Shinagawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 31	43.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 15	64.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	91.00
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	86.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100	95.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	429.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	27.00
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 150	393.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	54.30
Third National Bank—paid up yen 100	185.00

EXCHANGE.

Steady but low.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	3/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	3/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	3/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	3/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1
On Paris—Bank sight	2.56 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.61
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 % p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 % d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
— Private 10 days' sight	74
On India—Bank sight	161
— Private 30 days' sight	170
On America—Bank Bills on demand	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	51
On Germany—Bank sight	2.08
— Private 4 months' sight	2.12 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	38 1/2 10 1/2

969



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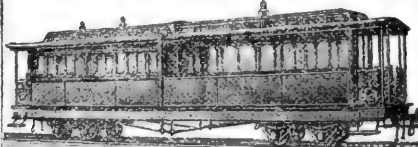
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YOKOHAMA, APRIL 10TH, 1897.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1897.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. SATO CHO, the Governor of Tochigi Ken, sent in his resignation on the 4th inst.

YOKOHAMA's death-rate during 1896, among the resident foreign population, was below 10 per mille.

MR. INAGAKI MANJIRO, the new *Chargé d'Affaires* in Siam, will leave Japan on the 13th inst. for his new post.

BARON HAYASHI, the new Minister to Russia, left Yokohama on the 4th inst. by the French steamer *Salasie*.

THE section between Sakura and Choshi, on the Sobu Railway, will be ready for traffic at the end of this month.

A P. & O. STEAMER will act as convoy to the King of Siam's yacht, when His Majesty travels to England this summer.

THE University Boat Race was rowed on Saturday, April 3rd, and was won by Oxford by two lengths. The victors led all the way.

A TELEGRAM from the United States reports that the Republic will despatch a war-vessel to Hawaii in regard to the Japanese emigration affair.

RUMOUR says that the Japanese authorities are now making investigations with a view to laying a cable between Vladivostok and Hakodate.

THE trouble that has arisen owing to the Hawaiian Government refusing to allow some 600 Japanese emigrants to land from the

Shinshu Maru, has grown acute. The vessel is returning to Japan with most of her passengers.

THE Dowager Tzarina of Russia has gone to Copenhagen to join a family council to discuss the best course for the King of Greece to pursue.

It is reported that Mr. Oishi Masami will be appointed Vice-Minister of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, should he accept the offer.

T.I.M. THE Emperor and Empress will leave the Capital on the 15th instant for Kyoto to attend the special service for the late Empress Dowager.

Many changes are gazetted this week in the *personnel* of Local Governors and other high officials, the new men belonging mostly to the *Shimpo-to*.

THE Japanese Admiralty will establish coal stores at Chujo Bay, Loochoo, and Kelung, Formosa, under the direct control of the Sasebo Port Admiralty.

THE revised Treaties between France and Japan, and Portugal and Japan, have been submitted to the Privy Council, and will be officially sanctioned at an early date.

THE expenses for installing new telephone wires this year are estimated at over yen 2,000,000, the localities selected being Nagoya, Sakai, Kumana and two other places.

THE rowing season was formally opened on Saturday last with a procession of boats and some scratch races among the members of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club.

THE Embassies at Constantinople have agreed on the principles of the autonomy to be granted to Crete, and have cabled particulars of the same to their respective governments.

THE committee now inquiring into the Ashio Copper Mine affair will finish its investigations at the end of this, or early next, month, and then the report will be submitted to the Cabinet.

THE weather during the past week has been very changeable, rain and high winds predominating. Temperature throughout the Empire is below the normal for the time of year.

THE extension of the blockade to the Greek coast will probably require an increase of the squadrons in the Levant, but the Powers decide nothing without laborious negotiations.

THE new tariff bill passed the United States House of Representatives on March 31st without any amendments being made to the schedules affecting Japanese silks, carpets, and matting.

DURING the week, meetings of persons interested in the Yokohama General Cemetery, and the Yokohama Fire Brigade, have been held. In both cases the accounts were passed and the old Committees re-elected.

THE Japanese men-of-war *Chobin* and *Asama*, which were purchased abroad about thirty years ago, were sold by auction at Yokosuka on the 31st ult. The *Chobin Kan* fetched yen 3,750, and the *Asama Kan* yen 10,680.

IN reference to the Hawaiian emigration affair, intercourse between the Admiralty and the Foreign Office is said to be very brisk at present. Marquis Saigo, Minister of the Navy, is reported to have telegraphed to the Yokosuka

Port Admiralty on Friday, and it is supposed that the telegram related to the dispatch of a man-of-war to Hawaii.

As an adjunct to the Higher Commercial School, Tokyo, the Authorities propose opening a Foreign Language School, at which the English, German, French, Spanish, Chinese and Korean language will be taught.

THE Japanese battle-ship *Fuji*, built in England, will leave London at the end of this month, arriving about the end of June or early in July. Another Japanese battle-ship, the *Yashima*, will leave London at the end of June.

THE sitting of the Railway Council concluded on Monday and in acknowledgment of its labours, Viscount Nomura, Minister of Communications, entertained the members at his official residence on the evening of the 6th inst.

ON account of an increase of license fees, about 3,000 wheel barrow coolies rose in a mob at Shanghai on April 4th. They were successfully dispersed, but Marines landed in order to protect the Settlement in case of emergency.

COUNT MATSUKATA, the Premier, held an official *conversations* at his residence on the evening of the 7th inst., to which the members of the Upper and Lower Houses, and high officials of various departments, were invited.

IN the event of the Railway Bureau being divided into two sections, a Political and Business Bureaux, Mr. Den, Chief of the Correspondence Bureau in the Communications Department, will be appointed to the Business Bureau.

OVER \$17,000 has been contributed to the Indian Famine Fund by Tokyo, Yokohama, and other large centres, of which \$170,000 was given by Japanese. The subscriptions from Buddhist priests and temples make a good showing.

ON the evening of the 8th inst. Count Matsukata, the Premier, in the capacity of President of the Codes Investigation Commission, convened a meeting of the committee at his official residence and held a conference as to future proceedings.

MR. TAKETOMI TOKITOSHI, a member of the *Shimpo-to*, has been appointed President of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. Ando Taro, the former President of the Bureau, is relieved of the post at his own request.

BUSINESS in imports remains discouragingly dull and depressed, tightness of money being the immediate and principal cause for this state of affairs. Stocks are still accumulating in the godowns, and goods which have long since arrived to order, are only being taken up in the smallest quantities to meet immediate requirements. Nor does there appear any prospect of matters improving for some time to come—not indeed until credit has returned and the congestion in stocks has been gradually worked off. In such necessary articles as Kerosene and Sugar some little business has been transacted, but all imports from Europe are stagnant. The export market has shown more life and several transactions have taken place in silk, both raw and waste, and holders are firm in their demands, being hopeful of a greater demand from consumers, and news from home appears to justify such a hope. The tea market is, of course, awaiting the first arrivals of the new crop, which are expected to be several days earlier than last year owing to the mild weather experienced during the winter months.

SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The long distance that separates Yokohama and Tokyo is well illustrated by the absolute insensibility of the newspapers of the latter place to the storm that agitated the journalists of the former during the past week. The leading dailies of the capital appear to have virtually overlooked the fact that Yokohama has been exciting itself about the eventuality of its journals' being legislated out of existence. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, indeed, translates and reproduces our article on the subject, but makes no comments of its own, and its silence is imitated by all its contemporaries. There is complete indifference, moreover, about the charge preferred against the Japanese Government, the charge of having elaborated a deep and sinister plot to drive foreigners out of the country so soon as their submission to native jurisdiction renders them vulnerable to such schemes. The vernacular press treats the accusation with contemptuous silence, which, after all, is the most becoming attitude. As to the direct-export problem, that too has been dropped from the sphere of criticism. It was condemned on account of its illiberal discrimination when the Bill was still in the hands of the Diet, but since denunciation can not accomplish anything now, the Tokyo editors employ their pens on other topics.

The most prominent political party in the empire so far as professions of progressive aims are concerned—writes the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—is the *Shimpo-to*. Its avowed platform is responsible cabinets, and its declared enemy, clan government. When, therefore, its leader, Count Okuma, accepted a portfolio last year, the public watched earnestly to see whether he could command the support of the *Shimpo-to* in office as he had done out of office; for if his party clung to him, it might fairly be concluded that the era of parliamentary cabinets was about to be inaugurated. The *Shimpo-to* did remain firm in its allegiance to the Count, but as for the great reform, the unique aim of that Party, it has dropped out of sight. Seated safely in the Administration, Count Okuma seems to find clan connexion very convenient, and the *Shimpo-to* shows no impatience to achieve its long proclaimed purpose. On the contrary, another ambition has replaced the old aim, the ambition of gaining access to the sweets of office. Only let its prominent members secure a sufficient number of the plums of officialdom, and the great Party is content to postpone, *sine die*, the alleged object of its confederation. To see a policy that has been so long and so loudly vaunted as the essential outcome of constitutional institutions and the prime desideratum of the epoch—to see such a policy sacrificed on the altar of personal ambition; to see the men that until recently declared themselves the champions of a high principle and the propagandists of a pure political creed—to see such men abandon all their professed faiths and become engrossed in the hunt for office, is a poor spectacle. But the situation looks even blacker when we remember what kind of system is now in danger of being established by the *Shimpo-to*'s procedure. It is the spoils system. It is the system under which every political change of Cabinet is accompanied by an extensive change of administrative officials also. The most civilized nations seek earnestly to avert the advent of such a system. In Great Britain, the circle affected by a change of Ministry is so limited that it does not include even Vice-Ministers. But the *Shimpo-to* wants to have Vice-Ministers, Chiefs of Bureaux Secretaries, and Governors driven out of office, in order that its partisans may step into their places. The process is called ingrafting popular talent upon the official stem. No such euphemism was recognised by the *Shimpo-to* politicians when they were in opposition. They cried out loudly because a *Jiyu-to* leader entered the Cabinet and two or three *Jiyu-to* partisans were appointed to be Governors or heads of bureau. Circumstances, in the estimation of the *Shimpo-to*, are obviously

stronger than principles, and lofty reforms do not weigh against rank and emolument. A party whose acts conform so little with its professions, is to be pitied.

No exact information has yet been received with regard to the tariff projects of the new American Cabinet, but from brief telegrams it would seem that the intention is to penalize Japanese silk stuffs. *Habutae*, which now finds admission to the markets of the United States on payment of an import duty of 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, will henceforth have to pay from 70 to 100 per cent., and silk handkerchiefs are to be similarly taxed. Such at any rate, is understood to be the scheme of a tariff project submitted by the Cabinet to Congress. Of course, says the *Jiji Shimpō*, from which we are quoting, the fact that the McKinley Administration has come into office on a protection platform is well understood, as is also the fact that the cheapness, lightness, and general quality of Japanese silk fabrics make them formidable competitors of American manufactures. The fixing of its customs tariff is a matter within the sole competence of a country. Foreign States have no right to meddle with such affairs. If America thinks that her interests will be served by imposing a heavy tax upon Japanese products so as to foster her own domestic industries, she is quite justified in taking that step. But purely abstract considerations cease to be conclusive when a friendly nation finds itself singled out for unfriendly discrimination. It does not appear that the silk fabrics of France are to be so heavily penalized as those of Japan. The maximum import duty in their case is said to be 70 per cent. *ad valorem*. Thus the situation resolves itself into this, that Japanese manufactures are to be ostracised altogether from American markets. The Japanese can not endure such treatment tamely. Their feelings towards the United States have always been of the most cordial nature. The fact that America buys from them much more than she sells to them, has long attracted their attention, and that they would gladly do something to redress the balance must be well known to the people of the United States. There is a good prospect that the hope may be realized. Imports of cotton, kerosene, and machinery from America have largely increased in recent years, and the development of Japanese railways and other industries is likely to create a large demand for American rails, plant, and so forth. Moreover, it was with the object of evincing her desire to become a purchaser from the United States that Japan recently ordered two cruisers there. But should Congress pass this Bill, practically closing American markets to Japanese silk fabrics, there will be nothing left for Japan except to retaliate by ceasing all purchases from the United States. It is unfortunate that such methods should be obtruded into international relations, and still more unfortunate that anything should occur to disturb the exceptionally amicable sentiment entertained by this country for the United States. But Japan must protect herself. The loss to her manufacturers will be immense if the projected duties be imposed, for they are, in effect, prohibitive duties, and, on the other hand, the silk weaving industry is one from which invested capital can not be extricated without great difficulty and heavy sacrifices should necessity arise for its diversion into other channels of employment.

The Tokyo *Asahi* also writes on the subject of the Navy, but its article does not amount to more than a general statement that sufficient attention is not paid by the public at large and by officials to the internal condition of the Naval Department and of the Navy itself. Outside the ranks of naval experts, or of persons directly connected with the service, very few have any comprehension of what is meant by the combative and non-combative efficiency in the Navy, and unfortunately no tendency exists to correct that ignorance.

These desponding remarks are qualified by the same journal in a subsequent article, the object of which is to allay the alarm of Japanese

manufacturers. Second thoughts induce the *Jiji* to hope that the obnoxious Tariff Bill may be nothing more than an unavoidable concession by the McKinley Cabinet to the pledges that formed the basis of its political platform. It came into office on a wave of protection, and it has now no choice but to make some display of consistency. Congress, however, is not likely to pass the Bill,* and even if it does, the American people will not allow such an injustice to be done. Many American merchants are engaged in the trade with Japan, and their voices will be loudly heard if this country is to be legislated out of the United States markets. Further, it does not follow that the contemplated increase of duties will fatally handicap Japanese manufactures. In such cases, the profits of a protective tariff are divided very unequally between the domestic manufacturer and the domestic consumer. The latter does not get his goods at appreciably lower rates because competition has been eliminated. On the contrary, he has to pay as much as ever, if not more, for them. Thus, after all, Japanese silk stuffs may still find buyers in the States, especially as the producing capacity of the American factories is not sufficient to meet the demand. Japan can always hope to supply the deficiency. Her weavers must not lose heart, but must rather recognise in the occasion a fresh incentive to the exercise of ingenuity and industry.

Maritime policy, says the *Osaka Asahi*, has for its object the rule of the ocean, and for its instruments, ships of war, merchantmen and fishing boats. England calls herself the sovereign of the seas. After she conquered Spain in the days of Elizabeth, her navy grew rapidly. From Cromwell's time, when she mastered the Dutch, her commercial marine developed largely. In Pitt's days, she struck down Napoleon on shore with her right hand, and with her left obtained the mastery of the ocean, thus acquiring the proud title that she now enjoys. In previous ages, Spain, Portugal, Holland, each in turn had held the sceptre of the seas, but none could boast a reign of more than a century's duration. Each was deposed owing to unskilled policy and defective endurance. France is England's rival to-day. But France has no consistency. At one moment she is as hot as fire for naval development; at another, as cold as ice. Germany and Russia toil laboriously and persistently towards the same goal, but geographical conditions are against them. Japan is endowed by nature with all the requisites for such efforts. Three thousand years ago her so-called divine rulers are said to have scoured the seas between her shores and the mainland of Asia. The history of those ages is obscure, but there are trustworthy evidences that maritime enterprise prevailed. From the days of the Empress Jingū to mediæval times, the subjugation and control of Korea constitute proofs of Japan's sea power. But in the Kamakura era and thenceforth to the endless battles of the Hojo, Nobunaga, and the *Taiko*, a species of hydrophobia (*kyōsui-byō*) seems to have invaded the hearts of officials. None the less, private folk fitted out vessels on their own account, and ranged the seas as corsairs, carrying terror to all the peoples of the neighbouring continent. Date Masamune's ambassador crossed the sea to Mexico and thence made his way to Rome, and the picture presented by Yamada Nagamasa to the shrine of Asama shows that, in his epoch, the Japanese possessed large, three masted, sea going ships. But when the Tokugawa came into power, they devoted their energies wholly to domestic administration, and not only neglected maritime affairs, but interdicted the building of any ship of more than a thousand *koku* burden. That was the prime cause of Japan's falling behind the rest of the world in the race of material civilization. It is true that the Tokugawa, in the closing days of their rule, made some small atonement for their huge blunder. They established the Yokosuka docks and employed Katsu and Enomoto to organize some semblance of a navy. Coming to the Meiji Government, however,

* This prediction has already been falsified.

what has been its maritime policy? Nothing worthy to be called a policy. It took over the beginnings made by the Tokugawa and supplemented them sufficiently to preserve them from ruin, drafting into the Navy whatever of *personnel* seemed unfit for the army, and engaging for naval purposes men like Enomoto and the other conquered followers of the Tokugawa. In the time of the elder Saigo, when an expedition to Korea was on the tapis, how did the Government propose to send troops thither? Saigo foresaw that the issue of the expedition must be war with Russia. How would that have been carried on? At a later date, when a paltry force of one brigade had to be sent to Formosa, the feat could not be achieved without the aid of foreign vessels, and Japan's unpreparedness at sea paralyzed her in the face of the protests that her action evoked from foreign Powers. That is the naval side of the question. Turning to the commercial marine, the story is equally discouraging. The *Ansei* Treaty allowed foreign ships to invade the realm of the coastwise trade. Then followed a large measure of State aid to the Mitsubishi Company, and then the difficult elimination of one foreign competitor from the Yokohama-Kobe service. Not even in domestic waters was any marked progress made, and not until the year before last, the year following the war with China, did the Authorities direct serious attention to the question of the mercantile marine. And what was the really potent factor of victory in that war? Was it not the establishment of the country's naval supremacy, and the consequent opening of a free route for her troops overseas? In the event of future complications, everything will similarly depend upon the mastery of the seas of China and Japan. If Japan can secure that mastery, she will be supreme not only at sea but also on shore, for Western Powers can not then undertake anything against China without Japan's consent. From that point of view, the imperative necessity of raising Japan's navy to such a strength that it shall be able to cope with any force, whether of one or several States, brought against it, is universally admitted. On the other hand, the development of the mercantile marine is scarcely less important. For that purpose, two methods present themselves: protection by law, and protection by subsidy. The former is no longer possible; the latter is practised by all States. Scarcely any of the companies whose steamers ply in Japanese waters are without public aid, and the Navigation Encouragement Law framed by the Government the year before last, was an evidence of Japan's adherence to the universal system. The measure was most praiseworthy. It is true that such a system leads to abuses, as, for example, when the monopoly established by the Mitsubishi under State protection had to be broken by the establishment of the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha. But, on the whole, no other course is available. The *Asahi* then proceeds to advocate the granting of special subsidies for the American, European, and Yangtze services, and recommends that State aid now extended to railways should be transferred to maritime development.

The 8th of May is a day of great importance to Japan, says the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, for by that date the people of Formosa must decide whether they will leave the island, or, remaining, become Japanese subjects under whatever restrictions the Japanese Government may see fit to impose. The 5th article of the Shimonoseki Treaty allowed an interval of two years during which the Chinese in Formosa must choose between the above alternatives. It is possible, of course, that many have made the choice, and have either disposed of their goods and chattels and transferred themselves to China, or have resolved to live as Japanese subjects. But there are certainly a great number who have not solved the problem, and whose cases will have to be dealt with at the last moment. It does not appear that the Government has made any adequate provisions in view of that contingency. Even the census of Formosa has not been completed, and until it is completed the registration of Formosans as Japanese will

scarcely be possible. Then again, it does not follow that the mere fact of failing to leave the island or to move into the Settlements constitutes a title to be enrolled as a Japanese subject. Japan will have to make the selection. Have any principles of selection been decided upon? And what course is to be adopted with regard to persons who are not admitted as Japanese subjects? Are they to be put on board ship and carried over sea, or are they to be driven into the Settlements? In either case large preparations are required, but there is no evidence that any preparations have been made.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* writes in very strong terms about the hasty and reckless legislation of the Diet during the session just closed. So far as important *post bellum* measures are concerned, the nation has to thank the two Houses for the alacrity displayed in disposing of business, but a very different sentiment is evoked by their singularly perfunctory attitude towards many other Bills of vital consequence to the country's material interests. The only conclusion possible is that the members blindly subscribed to official direction, or allowed themselves to be swayed by some influence little creditable to their integrity. After a lengthy criticism on these lines, the *Mainichi* concludes that leading merchants and manufacturers must besir themselves to return to parliament representatives more competent to discuss matters bearing upon industry or commerce.

Now that the Diet has been prorogued and men have ceased to speculate about its attitude towards this question or that, the problem of the hour is the Cabinet's treatment of the politicians to whose support it owes its remarkable parliamentary successes, successes wholly unexpected by the public when the session opened. To reward these allies by bestowing on them some of the sweets of office would be a natural course, and its advocates, with the verbal adroitness so often displayed by politicians in this country, have devised a euphemism to facilitate the procedure: they call it *jinsai* to *yo*, or the utilization of popular talent. The term has become quite fashionable. It furnishes a theme to the *Nippon* and is discussed by that journal with all its wonted directness. Indeed, the *Nippon* goes so far as to say that if the Cabinet does not resort to that expedient, it must resign itself to be regarded as a clan organization, despite the party elements that enter into its composition. Further, in selecting men of talent to recruit the ranks of officialdom, the Ministry must not attempt to procure neutrals: it must make its choice boldly from among the parties that have supported it. No other method of consolidating its power is available, nor in any other way can the foundations of Party Cabinets be surely laid.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Commenting upon the necessity of reforming the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the *Hochi* says that no Department is so indispensable for fostering the spirit of productive industry and for the consolidation of the country's commerce. Yet it has been in a state of apathy for many years past, and the public have even doubted the necessity for its maintenance. The notorious Ashio mine affair having recently sprung into prominence, the Government seem to have determined to introduce radical reforms in the Department by the appointment of Count Okuma as its head. The following points may be recommended for consideration:—promptitude in management. This is true of all Government departments but especially with regard to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The Department, however, has long been characterized by procrastination and want of activity in all its transactions, as is shown by the fact that some applications forwarded thither had been kept for many years without any decision being arrived

at, to the serious inconvenience of the people. These applications, it seems, had been passed from Bureau to Bureau and from Section to Section, only to be eventually lost in the pigeon holes of official procrastination. The abuses have now reached a climax, and reforms are absolutely essential for the Department, which has to deal with practical people, whose motto is, "Time is money." To effect these reforms, a proper division of the Department into Bureaux and Sections, and the selection of suitable functionaries must first be taken into consideration. The Department is not an actual agent of merchants, farmers, or artisans, just as its Minister is not an engineer. But it formerly involved itself in excessive interference, due to utter disregard of its position as the supreme factor in industry and commerce. Discretion in little things may be a virtue, but general judgment and scrutiny are necessary for such a Department, so far as its legitimate business is concerned. To carry out the duties of the Department, therefore, a system of general observation must be instituted. The copper-poisoning affair is really nothing more than the outcome of the Department's bungling in the observance of general duties. The Department persuaded the people of the mining district to enter into a conciliatory contract with the proprietor of the mine, in order to relieve the suffering and distress. Such a course of policy, however, ought not to have been pursued by it. The injury from the copper poison was not a question of private concern, but one of public interest. Measures, therefore, ought to have been taken on the basis of public right and benefit. No private arrangement should deal with public injury. The Department having taken up an attitude of private interference was the principal cause of the evil which is so prominent at present. Bungling might also be noticed in many other transactions. Reform has thus become a question of paramount importance. All this general criticism sounds very rapid.

WEAVING IN JAPAN.

Statistics of the Weaving Industry of Japan for the 29th year of *Meiji*, (1896) are given by the *Asahi* as follows:—The total number of weaving establishments was 660,408; the looms, 949,123; the weavers, 57,850 men and 985,016 women, or a total of 1,042,866. The value of the products was as follows:—Silk textiles, 46,471,401 *yen*; silk and cotton mixtures, 10,381,272 *yen*; cotton fabrics, 37,083,757 *yen*; hemp manufactures, 2,031,467; others, 329,338; making a total of 96,187,235 *yen*. The order in which the prefectures stand with respect to the number of weaving establishments that they contain is as follows:—Aichi (42,032); Kumamoto; Saitama; Kagoshima; Ehime; Shimane; Yamaguchi; Oita; Nagano; and Niigata. The same order does not hold with regard to the number of looms, however. In that respect the prefectures stand:—Aichi (80,104 looms); Saitama; Kumamoto; Ehime; Kyoto; Osaka; Shimane; Kagoshima; Niigata and Yamaguchi. We learn, also, that the silk and silk-and-cotton fabrics manufactured in Kyoto are valued at 15,885,830 *yen* annually, but that Aichi prefecture is the largest producer of cotton goods, namely, 5,832,295 *yen*, annually; and that in the matter of hemp manufactures Shiga prefecture heads the list, with a yearly production of 510,229 *yen*.

A serious collision occurred in Plymouth Sound on 24th Feb. The new sloop *Algerine*, which was recently commissioned for service on the China Station, and was to have left next day, was preparing to fill up with coal when the Government tug *Trusty*, with a lighter in tow, in attempting to get alongside, fouled the sloop's afterport and propeller. The collision did considerable damage, but the injuries were fortunately above the water-line. The *Algerine* was placed in dry dock, in order that the full extent of the damage might be ascertained. Her departure for the China Station will consequently be delayed.

THE NEWSPAPER QUESTION.

We are charged with inconsistency because, in publishing the *Japan Mail* without Japanese permission and without lodging security, we violate certain provisions of the Japanese Press Regulations, while, at the same time, maintaining that the provision which restricts the right of publication to Japanese subjects "must be regarded as inviolable." We have never maintained anything of the kind. Nothing is easier than to convict a writer of inconsistency if inconsistent statements be falsely attributed to him. What we have said is that whether foreigners have or have not a Conventional right to publish Japanese newspapers in Japan, they certainly would acquire such a right if the Japanese Government deliberately conferred it on them by law. A Japanese law is not competent to deprive a foreigner of any privilege that he possesses by treaty or convention, but it is perfectly competent to confer on him a privilege that he has not acquired by treaty or convention. On the other hand, it is practically incompetent to make the enjoyment of a privilege conditional, because the Japanese Authorities have no power to enforce conditions by penalties against foreigners. Applying these plain principles to the case in point, we find that if the privilege of publishing Japanese newspapers were explicitly extended to foreigners by the Japanese Press Law, they would be undoubtedly at liberty to exercise the privilege, but could not be compelled to observe any of the conditions attaching to its exercise in the case of a Japanese subject. Can anything be plainer than that? And is it not equally plain that to accuse the Japanese of "nationally scandalous" conduct because they have not amended their Press Law so as to extend its privileges to the foreigner before they are able to compel his observance of its conditions, is a gross absurdity?

As to our violating the provisions of the Japanese Press Law, the answer is that we have nothing to do with them. So long as a British subject remains outside Japanese jurisdiction, he is entitled to carry on in Japan any business or occupation permitted by the Treaty and not forbidden by the laws of his own country. When he passes under Japanese jurisdiction, the definition will be that he may carry on any business or occupation not forbidden by the laws of Japan, and that he may claim all the privileges of those laws in so far as the Revised Treaty secures their enjoyment to him. The present Treaty contains nothing that can be construed as conferring a title to publish newspapers in Japan. But the title may be said to have been established by prescription in the case of Treaty subjects or citizens generally, and by construction in the case of British subjects in particular. The former proposition is self-evident; the latter follows from the consideration that when Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, at the instance of the Japanese Government, issued a Notification forbidding British subjects to publish newspapers in the Japanese language, he recognised by implication their title to publish in their own language. In exercising that title, each national has to conform only with such provisions of law as his own Consular Authorities are competent to enforce. Special provisions of Japanese law, enact-

ed with reference to vernacular newspapers circulating among Japanese subjects, do not fall within that category.

It may appear to follow that a provision of Japanese law restricting to Japanese subjects the right to publish Japanese newspapers, can have no binding value for foreigners under present circumstances, since their Consuls are incompetent to enforce it against them. That is a difficult question, and one that need not be discussed here, for it has no bearing whatever on our main proposition, namely, that a privilege explicitly extended to foreigners by Japanese law becomes enjoyable by them without involving observance of the conditions attaching to it in the case of Japanese subjects, and that, consequently, if Japanese legislators set any store by those conditions, they can not at present extend the privilege unconditionally to foreigners.

We are further charged with being "a fraud" because we professed difficulty in comprehending a proposition of which the following definition is furnished in proof of lucidity:—

What we pointed out as a scandal, was the fact that when foreigners come under Japanese jurisdiction,—an event which is anticipated to happen in a little more than two years' time—that the retention of the clause denying the right of any foreigner to edit or publish a newspaper,—nothing is mentioned in it that the Japanese language only is meant,—that considering the regulations were before the Diet for revision, such an illiberal limitation should have been expunged, and we repeat that it is a scandal in face of the fact, that the treaties were negotiated on a basis of equality, equal rights being supposed to be enjoyable by both parties to the agreement.

Well, now, in all frankness, can any of our readers understand the meaning of that labyrinthine paragraph? It is beyond us.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—

The clause in the Press Regulations declaring that no one but a Japanese may edit a newspaper is clearly aimed at the extinction of foreign journals. That at least is the light in which it is viewed by the Japanese papers, which presumably ought to be cognizant of the national feeling on the point.

We should be glad to know when such an opinion is ventilated by the Japanese press. Nothing of the kind has been disclosed by our own examination of vernacular newspapers.

The *Kobe Chronicle*, alluding to some recent comments of ours on the probable attitude of the Japanese Government towards the foreign local press, says that we "evidently intended to include it (the *Chronicle*) among the journals which have shown themselves uniformly unfriendly to Japanese aspirations and reputation." Nothing could have been farther from our intention. On the contrary, we have always admired the spirit of fairness and justice that pervades the writings of the *Chronicle*, and have observed that while staunchly asserting the rights of foreigners, it has studiously refrained from any display of prejudice or contempt towards the Japanese or their doings. A journal conducted on such lines is incomparably more serviceable to the interests of its nationals than a score of newspapers that devote themselves uniquely to the task of discrediting the nation, for a protest from the *Chronicle*, when occasion offers, is certain to receive consideration, whereas protests from the anti-Japanese section are regarded simply as fresh evidences of hostile bias. We may, perhaps, be allowed to add that the tone of all the *Kobe* journals at present is such as to exclude them from the scope of the comments to which the *Chronicle* has taken exception,

and if the sentiment of the community may be inferred from the writings of its press, *Kobe* is to be congratulated.

On the Japanese side, the main source of mischief is the chauvinist *Nippon*. That the *Nippon* is anti-foreign cannot be doubted by any reader of its columns, and that its frequent animadversions upon Western methods and Western motives must educate mischievously prejudiced sentiments among a section—how large or how small we cannot tell—of its nationals, is unfortunately beyond question. It is perfectly natural to find the *Nippon* attacking the *Kobe Chronicle* because the latter has urged the foreign Chambers of Commerce to protest against the Law for encouraging the direct export of silk. That such a measure constitutes unfair discrimination against the foreign local merchant, is a point of which we do not expect the *Nippon* to take any critical notice. Indeed, that is probably one of the Bill's recommendations in the eyes of the *Tokyo* journal. But it is by no means a recommendation in the eyes of other Japanese journals, and we are persuaded that no reader of the Japanese press can withhold from it the credit of generally displaying towards foreigners a temperate and amicable mood; more temperate and more amicable, on the whole, than the mood displayed by the press of the average Occidental nation towards other Occidental peoples. We are aware, of course, that such praise is not absolute: the Japanese press has not been entirely free, in the past, to play the rôle so congenial to many Western newspapers, the rôle of embittering international feeling. But even without bringing upon itself official censure or administrative restraint, a Japanese journal could always have adopted an anti-foreign attitude, and could have pushed it to considerable lengths, as the *Nippon* has done. The marked absence of any such general attitude is well worthy of applause, and must certainly be admitted to possess some significance. Englishmen have a right to be honestly proud of the calm, judicial and strictly impersonal tone almost invariably adopted by their leading journals, and we have sometimes ventured to be sanguine that Japanese journalists were treading in the same path. But confidence would still be premature.

The first notice taken by the vernacular press of the newspaper question that has been troubling Yokohama journalists, appeared in the columns of the *Fiji Shimo* on the 6th instant. After observing that the Press Regulations limit to Japanese subjects the privilege of engaging in newspaper enterprise, and that, as the Revised Treaties do not contain any provision on the subject, it will be for the Japanese Government to determine whether the privilege shall be extended to foreigners, the *Fiji* goes on to say:—"From the point of view of advantage or disadvantage, we see no reason to withhold the privilege. It is true that the foreign local press Yokohama has often abused the Japanese, and has written in a manner calculated to excite ill-feeling. But, after all, no permanent harm has been done to the country's reputation or prestige. It has been a matter of empty words only. Hitherto, those journals have enjoyed the license of the extraterritorial system, and have doubtless taken advantage of it. But when they come under Japanese jurisdiction, they will probably

change their tone. If they do not, if they still continue to ventilate injurious slanders, there will be means of dealing with them. No occasion for disquiet exists. To interdict their publication would not close their mouths. If there was cause of complaint against Japan or reason to be dissatisfied with her procedure, journals published abroad would be persuaded to take up the matter. Speech can not be bridled. The best plan is to boldly allow them to have their say. Let us have freedom of speech at home, and a policy of liberal intercourse, abroad. Let foreigners come, as many as please. Let them engage in trade and manufacture. No petty exception need be made in the matter of newspapers. Moreover, foreigners and Japanese do not regard things from the same stand-point. The criticisms of the former may have their uses for the latter. It can not be entirely profitless to know what the foreigners living in the country think and feel. Besides, these local foreign journals do not command a large circle of readers—only the open-port communities and a very few persons abroad. They are not competitors of Japanese newspapers and have no great influence. Even though their publication were prohibited to foreigners, the prohibition could be evaded by using Japanese names. To interdict them would be merely to show narrow mindedness; to permit them would display magnanimity. Doubtless the Government also holds the same view, as may be inferred from the language of a Government Delegate who told the Special Committee that the clause relating to the Imperial House was inserted, partly, for the restraint of foreigners publishing journals in Japan. Thus the foreign local journalists may be re-assured."

The reference at the end of the above editorial is to the 32nd Article of the amended Press Regulations, where penalties are enacted against the publication of matter calculated to impair the dignity of the Imperial House, to subvert the Administrative system, or to disturb the Constitution. Many members of the two Houses of the Diet were opposed to the insertion of such an article, on the ground that it implied a danger chimerical in their opinion, namely, the danger of a Japanese subject's writing anything disrespectful to the Sovereign. We gather from what the *Fiji Shimpō* says that when the above objection was raised by the Special Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Bill, one of the Government Delegates pointed out that the control of foreigners conducting journals in Japan must also be provided for; and, of course, the inference is plain, namely, that the Government does not contemplate the suspension of such journals.

The *Fiji Shimpō*, as translated above, is the only Japanese journal, within our knowledge, that has commented on this subject. We should like to know the *Japan Gazette's* authority for asserting that the Japanese newspapers regard the 6th Article of the Press Regulations as "aimed at the extinction of foreign journals."

The Japanese training-vessel *Hiyei*, with a number of cadets, will shortly proceed to Vancouver, Seattle, and San Francisco. On her return she will call at Hawaii.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

It appears that the long-current rumours about the admission of "men of talent" in other words, party politicians—into the ranks of the Administration, is about to be verified by events. The *Chuo Shimbun*—not altogether a trustworthy authority in such matters—says that, at a special meeting of the Cabinet on the 3rd instant, it was decided to give appointments to twenty members of the *Shimpo-to*, ten being taken into the Central Government, and ten into the Local. Among the former are to be two Ministers Plenipotentiary, two Vice-Ministers of State, and three heads of bureaux; and the latter are all to be governors of prefectures. For governors the same journal designates Messrs. Ohigashi Gitetsu, Haseba Junko, Kudo Kokan, Kikuchi Kuro, Kashima Hidemaro, Hatano Denzaburo, Suto Rikuzo, Tamura Sei and Shimada Takayuki. Confirmation of these statements is furnished by the *Yomiuri*, where we read that Mr. Koizuka Ryo is to be Head of the Bureau of Agriculture, and that Mr. Taketomi Tokitoshi was appointed Head of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry on the 3rd instant. These two bureaux are in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

It is confidently affirmed that Viscount Aoki has been recalled, and that his successor at the Court of Berlin will be Viscount Okabe, formerly Japanese Representative in London.

The Authorities have finally decided to raise a body of local troops in Formosa. One brigade is expected to be the size of the force. The officers are to be Japanese at first, but doubtless Formosans will be raised to that grade in the course of time.

Japanese bank notes are at a discount in Formosa. Thus while a hundred *yen* of Japanese silver exchanges for 104 Formosa dollars—presumably Mexican—a hundred *yen* in notes exchanges for only 102.50. The Bank of Japan, says the *Shogyo Shimpō*, has determined to correct this anomaly, and has forwarded instructions in that sense to its Manager in Formosa, Mr. Nakayama Shonosuke.

The Tokyo *Asahi* gives the following list of ships lately ordered by Japan:—

A line-of-battle ship, the *Shiki-chima*—15,037 tons; speed 18 knots. To be finished by May 4th, 1899. Builders, the Thames Iron-Works.

A second-class cruiser, the *Kasagi*—4,784 tons; speed, 20 knots. To be finished by December 31st, 1898. Builders, Camp's Iron Works, Philadelphia.

A second-class cruiser, the *Chitose*—4,760 tons; speed, 20 knots. To be finished by December 31st, 1898. Builders, the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

A second-class cruiser, the *Takasago*—4,350 tons; speed, 22 knots. To be finished in June, 1897. Builders, Lord Armstrong and Company.

In addition to the above the following are in course of construction:—

Two torpedo-catchers—250 tons each; speed, 30 knots. To be finished in April, 1898. Builders, Messrs. Thornycroft & Co.

Two torpedo-catchers—250 tons each; speed, 30 knots. To be finished in August, 1898. Builders, the Yarrow Company.

According to the *Fiji Shimpō*, the Government's intention was to prolong the Diet's session in order to give time for the passing of the Bill granting a special subsidy to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on account of its American and European lines. But

that course was opposed by Messrs. Hatoyama, Shimada Saburo, Inouye Kakugoro, Taguchi, and Nakano, who told the Ministers of State, in the latter's waiting room, that if the session were prolonged and the Bill brought up for debate, a hostile vote was inevitable. So the measure was suffered to lapse for the moment.

NOTES ON NEWS.

The area of land under rice cultivation last year, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, was 2,786,982 *cho* (6,967,455 acres), and the rice produced was 36,199,771 *koku*. Compared with the returns for 1895, these figures show an increase of 7,700 *cho* (19,250 acres) in area, but a decrease of 3,720,000 *koku* in quantity, the diminution being 9.3 per cent. Compared, again, with the average figures for the preceding ten years, there was an increase of 34,000 *cho* (85,000 acres) and a decrease of 3,480,000 *koku*, or 8.8 per cent. In short, the rice harvest last year was the worst since 1889. Of course the evil record is to be attributed to the inundations that ravaged nearly the whole country, with the exception of Kiushu.

Statistics published by the same Department with reference to the barley crop of last year are also unfavourable. The area under cultivation showed a small decrease—7,000 *cho* (17,500 acres), or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—whereas the diminution of produce amounted to 2,430,000 *koku*, or 11.3 per cent., compared with 1895. On the other hand, the crop was exceptionally abundant in 1884 and 1885, so that a comparison with either of those years is misleading. Taking the returns for the past 10 years, it appears that the area under cultivation in 1896 was 35,000 (87,500 acres), or 2 per cent., and the production, 228,000 *koku*, or 1.3 per cent., above the average. The total area devoted to barley in 1896 was 1,764,690 *cho* (4,411,725 acres), and the produce, 17,325,377 *koku*.

The Railway Council, at its last meeting, granted charters for the building of the following lines:—

The Ishinomaki Railway from Ishinomaki to Kajiyazama.

The Tosa Railway from Enakuchi to Susaki.

The Bantan Railway from Wadayama to Tsuiyama.

The Nampo Railway from Nagasaki to Take-no-uchi.

Temporary charters were granted to the following:—The Kabama Railway; the Nippo; the Keihoku; the Etsu-u; the Yamato; the Tsurugaoka; the Kawachi; the U-etsu; the Kwan-sei; the Funakawa; the Bisan; the Toyokawa; the Ensan; the Hamamatsu; the Awa; the Koku (extension); the Nippon (extension); the Sobu (extension); and the Riku-u. The number of applications rejected was 140.

We read in the *Shogyo Shimpō* that the Government has been making investigations as to the quantity of gold and silver coins in circulation in pre-*Meiji* days. These researches show that from 1601 to 1695 inclusive, an interval of 95 years—the value of the gold coins circulating was 150 million *yen*, and the value of the silver coins, the same, making a total of 300 millions. Explanatory details are not given. The meaning can scarcely be that these figures represent the total

amount of coins struck during the period indicated. From 1695 to 1710—an interval of 16 years—the figures were:—gold 100 millions, silver 40 millions. From 1710 to 1715, gold 70 millions and silver 30 millions. From 1716 to 1736, gold 90 millions, and silver, 40 millions. From 1736 to 1818—a period of 83 years—gold, 100 millions, silver, 60 millions. From 1818 to 1832, gold, 100 millions, and silver 60 millions. From 1832 to 1854, gold, 100 millions, and silver, 40 millions. From 1854 to 1870, gold, 150 millions, and silver 80 millions. From 1870 to 1875, gold, 200 millions, and silver, 90 millions; and from 1875 to 1879, gold 140 millions, and silver, 80 millions. If we are to understand from these figures that hard money to the value of 229 million *yen* was circulating in Japan in 1879, the question arises, what has become of it.

It has been decided that the Emperor and Empress will leave Tokyo on the 16th instant, pass the night at Nagoya, and reach Kyoto on the 17th.

The long talked-of official appointments—or, a part of them, at any rate—are gazetted. They involve the nomination of nine members of the *Shimpo-to* to local governorships; one to be Head of a Bureau, namely:—

- Mr. Takata Sanae (member for the 2nd District of Saltama) to be Head of the Bureau of Commerce in the Department of Foreign Affairs.
- Mr. Kashiwada Moribumi (member for the 4th District of Kagoshima), to be Governor of Chiba Prefecture.
- Mr. Goto Kwanichi (member for the 1st District of Fukuoka), to be Governor of Nagano Prefecture.
- Mr. Nakamura Hikoji (member for the 5th District of Fukuoka), to be Governor of Shimane Prefecture.
- Mr. Tamura Masa (member for the 5th District of Kumamoto), to be Governor of Saitama Prefecture.
- Mr. Yumoto Yoshinori (member for the 4th District of Saitama) to be Governor of Gifu Prefecture.
- Mr. Kikuchi Kuro (member for the 3rd District of Aomori), to be Governor of Yamagata Prefecture.
- Mr. Hadano Denzaburo (member for the 5th District of Niigata), to be Governor of Fukui.
- Mr. Ishida Kwan-no-suke (member for the 4th District of Hyogo), to be Governor of Toyama Prefecture.
- Mr. Muro Kojiro (member for the 8th District of Niigata), to be Governor of Ehime Prefecture.

Among the above ten gentlemen, only four can be said to have distinguished themselves in the Diet, namely, Messrs. Takata Sanae, Kashiwada Moribumi, Hadano Denzaburo, and Ishida Kwan-no-suke. It is evident that the appointment of nine party politicians to be Governors of Prefecture must have a considerable effect on the fortunes of the party to which they belong. Next year the general elections take place, and in the interval between the present time and August, 1898, the Prefectures now placed under the control of *Shimpo-to* leaders may be expected to receive some indirect education.

Other changes, gazetted simultaneously with the above and more or less connected with them, are:—

- Mr. Fujii Saburo (Chief of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Department), to be a Minister President.
- Baron Senge Takatomi (Governor of Saitama), to be Governor of Shizuoka.
- Mr. Oita Heina (Governor of Hiroshima), to be Governor of Shiga.

- Mr. Asada Tokunori (Governor of Niigata), to be Governor of Hiroshima.
- Mr. Katsumata Nen (Governor of Miyagi), to be Governor of Niigata.
- Mr. Komatsubara Etaro (Governor of Shizuoka), to be Governor of Nagasaki.
- Mr. Kabayama Sukeo (Governor of Gifu), to be Governor of Miyagi.
- Mr. Omori Shochi (Governor of Nagasaki), to be Governor of Hyogo.
- Mr. Takasaki Shinsho (Governor of Nagano), to be Governor of Okayama.
- Mr. Egi Chiynki (Governor of Ibaraki), to be Governor of Tochigi.
- Mr. Furusho Yoshikado (Chief of Formosan Civil Government Bureau), to be Governor of Gumma.
- Mr. Anraku Kanemichi (Governor of Yamaguchi), to be Governor of Fukushima.
- Mr. Akiyama Tokyo (Governor of Fukushima), to be Governor of Yamaguchi.
- Mr. Takenouchi Koezudi (Governor of Miyagi), to be Governor of Saga.
- Mr. Sugimoto Shigetaro (Governor of Niigata), to be Governor of Oita.
- Mr. Suehito Naikata (Police Inspector), to be Governor of Kochi.
- Mr. Kobota Kwanichi to be Governor of Wakayama Prefecture.

The following are placed upon the Retired List:—

- Mr. Su Kohiei, Governor of Hyogo.
- Mr. Ishizaka Shoko, Governor of Gumma.
- Mr. Abe Ko, Governor of Chiba.
- Mr. Sato Yo, Governor of Tochigi.
- Mr. Koteda Yasusada Governor of Shiga.
- Mr. Kinoshita Shunichi, Governor of Yamagata.
- Mr. Sokabe Michio, Governor of Shimane.
- Mr. Arakawa Kuniz, Governor of Fukui.
- Mr. Ando Kensuke, Governor of Toyama.
- Mr. Kono Chiuzo, Governor of Okayama.
- Mr. Komaki Shogyo, Governor of Ehime.
- Mr. Ishida Kichiro, Governor of Kochi.
- Mr. Hirayama Yasuhiko, Governor of Oita.
- Mr. Oki Moribumi, Governor of Wakayama.
- Mr. Oyama Tsunamasa, Governor of Saga.

Our Yokohama readers will greatly regret to see the name of the popular and competent ex-Governor of Kanagawa in the last of the above categories.

In his match with Peall, spot-barred, John Roberts made a break of 414 in twenty minutes, which means that he averaged more than one stroke every three seconds. Players of ordinary strength who take twenty minutes to get through a game of 100, will appreciate this wonderful performance.

A small potsherd has been found at Athens bearing the name of Themistocles. Antiquarians conjecture that it was used by Themistocles to cast his vote when the ostracism of Aristides took place.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt's method of cross-examining Mr. Cecil Rhodes has evidently revolted the feelings of many Englishmen. The apparent object of the inquisition is to betray Mr. Rhodes into some contradiction of his statements in chief, or to elicit from him some damning admission. In short, the impression conveyed by a perusal of the cross-examination is that Sir William regards Mr. Rhodes as an utterly untrustworthy and evil person, who is to be subjected to the kind of *procès verbal* that a suspect has to endure at the hands of a magistrate in France.

The old dispute about the authorship of "Rule Britannia" has been renewed in England, and once again the balance of testimony is in favour of Thomson against Mallet. The two poets, working together, produced a mask called "Alfred," in 1740, which was represented before the Prince and Princess of Wales at Clifden. It contained six lyrics, the last of which was "Rule Britannia." Thomson died in 1748, and although Mallet re-issued "Alfred" in 1751, he never claimed the

great ode, but in an advertisement prefixed to the work, used language indicating pretty clearly that Thomson was the author.

What the *Saturday Review* has to say about the Japanese Budget for 1897-8 is in that journal's usual caustic and highly exaggerated tone, but contains many elements of truth, and is, at all events, interesting:—

It looks as though Japan does not quite realize the consequences of all this increase of expenditure. It is very well to make preparations for war, but it must be borne in mind that these preparations mean increased taxation all round. The ordinary expenses of the service departments must grow year by year as they grew in 1896 as compared with 1895. The better half of the indemnity is going to provide more ships and more soldiers, both of them costly. When the scheme has been completed at the end of seven years from its inauguration, there will naturally be still more taxation to maintain it. The public debt is also growing, and this year nearly 60,000,000 *yen* is to be added to it. The land is already taxed heavily—to the extent of 40 per cent. of the whole ordinary revenue; and the additional 16,280,000 *yen* in this year's account will make a difference to the poor agriculturist as well as to the dweller in towns. The country is richer than it was five years ago, undoubtedly; but relatively to this enormous demand upon it, it is miserably poor. The wonderful commercial activity of which we heard recently has been very largely speculative, and the inevitable depression has come already. There was a balance of imports over exports last year of 45,000,000 *yen*. And this is the country which proposes to keep itself out of debt by borrowing!

It was not expected, of course, that the war with China would have a sobering effect on the minds of our friends the Japanese. But the degree of delirium brought about by their very creditable achievements in that war threatens to injure them at home and abroad. If they go on much longer as they have gone on hitherto they must inevitably come a cropper. Their exports have fallen away and their imports last year went up in a most amazing manner. Just now they are in a state approaching collapse. They have been purchasing wildly of all commodities up to 5,000 ton steamers, and have been inaugurating moneymaking schemes of the most hare-brained character, seemingly without any regard for the prospects of profit. In all things imitators, they have put their money into banks, railways and ships; and having whipped the Chinese in one way, they naturally fancy they can whip Europe in another. At the end of 1894 they possessed 727 banks. In June last they had 1,107. They had formed railway companies and constructed railway lines everywhere in the land, and some genius has recently been advocating a line, to be built with Japanese capital, from Shanghai to Paris. As for ships, has not the Nippon Yusen Kaisha instituted regular sailings to England, India, Australia, and the Pacific slope of America? To be sure this Company pays—for the first year ending 30 September last its dividend was at the rate of 12 per cent. But we note that the report speaks dolefully about the prospects of the new lines; and we should like to know how the concern would stand were it not for the handsome subsidies it receives from the Government. Also, what the Japanese taxpayer would have to say about it all if he but possessed the priceless gift of free speech.

It appears that some of the Kobe ladies find the hills too stiff to be negotiated by bicycle, unaided, and that they occasionally enlist the services of a coolie with a rope. The *Kobe Chronicle* says that a marplot has been lurking round with the intention of photographing a lady in tow, in order to send the picture home as an illustration of lady cycling in the Far East. Is there not something of the same kind in Yokohama? We have heard whispers of coolies with forked poles that fit behind the saddles of bikes, and breast them up Yato-zaka gallantly. Why not, indeed?

The disastrous consequences predicted for Japanese silver mines owing to the adoption of the gold standard are said to be showing themselves in fact. Annually the output of these mines aggregates from 5½ to 6 million *yen*. The mines are Sado, Ikuno, Innai, Ani, Kozaka, Karuizawa, Handa, Hosokura, Omori, Kamioka, Himi, and Ponshi-karibetsu; those of Ani, Karuizawa, Innai, Himi, and Ponshi-karibetsu being the best. Formerly, the silver produced used to sell for 14.2 or 14.3 *sen* per *monme*, but since the adoption of the gold standard the price has fallen to about 13 *sen*, which means a loss of something like 1½ million *yen*. So, at any rate, says the *Chuo Shimbum*, but we fail to see how a fall of 8½ per cent. in price can amount to 1½ millions out of a total production of 6 millions. Accord-

ing to every-day arithmetic, the loss is half a million, approximately. Be that as it may, the same journal goes on to say that since it costs 12 *sen* to obtain one *momme* of silver from the most productive of the Japanese mines, the rest can no longer be worked at a profit, and the owners of Ani and Karuizawa have decided to close them. On the other hand, Japan's production of gold amounts to only six or seven hundred thousand *yen* annually, so that the gain on that side does not nearly balance the loss on the other.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS IN HAWAII.

A certain amount of excitement has been caused in Japan by the news that the privilege of landing in Hawaii was refused to a number of Japanese immigrants under the laws of the little republic. But, on the whole, the incident seems to have created a much greater commotion in Hawaii itself, the Authorities there having considered it necessary to adopt special police precautions against the contingency of violent resistance on the part of the Japanese. Of that, however, no symptom developed itself. The Japanese are the quietest people in the world up to a certain point, above all when the law, or any semblance of the law, is in question. The disappointed immigrants made no attempt whatever to demonstrate their sense of injustice, but entrusted the protection of their interests confidently to their Consul and to the judicial tribunals. Our readers are probably familiar with the facts. The *Shinshu Maru* carried 665 Japanese labourers to Hawaii. She was kept in quarantine for a considerable time, and steps were then taken to examine the immigrants one by one, with the result that only 75 out of the total number were declared to possess the necessary qualifications. It is difficult to ascertain clearly what qualifications were absent. So far as we can see, an alien can not land in Hawaii for the purpose of engaging in agricultural pursuits unless he has obtained previous sanction from the Board of Immigration or is possessed of a sum of fifty dollars. The Board meets quarterly, and applications for foreign labour are then submitted to it. It was claimed that no such application had been made in the case of these particular Japanese. But it was also claimed that many who were able to show fifty dollars had received the money temporarily in order to pass muster. The latter objection was, of course, denied by the immigrants, and Consul-General Shimamura naturally protested that the *provenance* of the money had no concern for the official examiners, their legal competence being limited to ascertaining whether or no the prescribed sum was in the possession of each immigrant. We now know that the law courts have borne out the position assumed by the Hawaiian Government.

It is suggested that the action of the Dole Administration in this matter has for its motive a quarrel with Japan, which shall force the United States to interfere by annexing Hawaii. That inference is deduced from the alleged facts that the present Government in Honolulu is unpopular with natives and foreigners alike, and that unless annexation can be contrived, the ex-Queen may succeed in recovering her

sovereignty. Not inconsistent with such a theory were the somewhat factitious precautions, police and military, adopted by the Hawaiian Administration on the occasion above described, and the rumours of a Japanese *émeute*, as well as of the imminent advent of Japanese warships, circulated by the Honolulu newspapers. But we find difficulty in entertaining any such view. It is conceivable, of course, that if the present Government in Hawaii be so unpopular as to fear serious apprehension of danger from within, it may find itself forced to fall back upon the annexation alternative. But tangible evidences of such a state of affairs are not apparent, and, on the other hand, the interests of the Hawaiians do not make for annexation. They certainly favoured that step when it promised distinct gain in the matter of sugar taxation or sugar bounties, but annexation has no longer any fiscal advantages to offer, whereas, on the other hand, it would involve the observance of the United States' laws concerning immigrant aliens, and would thus deprive Hawaii of the supply of cheap labour without which its main source of income, sugar planting, would become impossible.

The simple explanation of the incident appears to be that immigration from Japan has assumed proportions which the Hawaiians find alarming. There are already from thirty to forty thousand Japanese in the islands, and it is conceivable enough that the continued growth of such a large colony should suggest disquieting contingencies. Of course, from an academic point of view, these racial discriminations are altogether to be condemned, but the Japanese people, having a similar trouble of their own at home—the question of Chinese immigration—can not be insensible to the embarrassments that confront Australia, Canada, Hawaii, and the United States. One of the most stupendous problems looming on the horizon is the question of the coloured man in the United States. It is a problem that may supply materials for an appalling chapter of history, and with such an example in view statesmen elsewhere are justified in adopting timely measures of prevention. The cosmic balance of the entire universe is as admirable as the moral balance of this particular world's progress is defective. The disappearance of distinctions that forbid absolute freedom of international intercourse has been far outstripped by the development of mechanical genius. Facilities of communication have brought into close contact peoples widely divided from each other in standards of living, and more than one Western nation finds that it has opened wide its doors without being at all prepared to disperse indiscriminate hospitality to every one knocking at them.

The Supreme Court of Hawaii on the 17th ult. unanimously decided that the decision of the Collector General of Customs in refusing to permit some 598 Japanese immigrants to land at Honolulu, was final and conclusive, and could not be interfered with by the Judiciary, and the question is now relegated to the realm of diplomacy. On the same day that the decision was given by the Supreme Court, a mass meeting of Japanese was held. The Honolulu *Daily Advertiser* says of this meeting:—

Long before the hour, hundreds of little brown men flocked to the building and crowded it from mauka to makai walls. A sprinkling of white citizens were present and found places where they could. Interpreter Doyle fixed himself comfort-

ably in a window so as to be easy of exit, and a reporter for the *Advertiser* sat with him for the same purpose. One young man in addressing the audience said:—

"This is the first time we have been treated with the ignominy that characterizes the treatment today. I am perfectly willing to give up my life for those people over in the quarantine station and if it is necessary, I am ready at any moment. (A drink of water was then taken and the harangue continued). When a man comes here he comes under the treaty and with the same rights as every one else. We have brought the country to what it is, we own it and we have a right here. If we commit an offense in our own country, we get justice but here we are left to the decision of the collector of the port. These people here say they are going to send the Japanese at the station back to Japan. Are we going to let them go or not? We must stick to one another and help one another out in this grave matter and we will.

Several speakers followed and eventually the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—

"Whereas, we cannot find right reason for the action of the Government of Hawaii in refusing to permit the immigrants from the *Shinshu Maru* to land here, and

"Whereas, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, the Japanese citizens of Hawaii are denied the protection of the law in their individual rights, and

"Whereas, this action of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is in contravention of the 'most favoured nation clause' in its treaty with Japan, and

"Whereas, we consider that this action establishes a precedent for all future cases; then, be it Resolved, that the residents in Honolulu communicate through their Consul with the Government of Japan, stating the facts of the case and abide by the decision of the officials in Tokyo."

SALE OF WORKS OF ART IN TOKYO.

From time to time the Tokyo dealers in objects of art combine to hold a sale at some well-known restaurant or public building. The tea-house Nakamura-ro, near Ryogoku Bridge, is a favorite place for such enterprises, the suite of spacious rooms in the lower and upper storeys offering exceptional facilities for the hanging of pictures and the disposition of other treasures. A sale has just taken place there. A great number of articles were shown, the large majority of them being pictures by old masters, or reputed old masters. Gems were few and far between; so few as to add new emphasis to the fact that Japan has been well-nigh depleted of the numerous treasures formerly so inviting to the collector. To people who, having resided in Tokyo for five-and-twenty years, can look back to the days when every bric-à-brac store in Nakadori repaid a visit; when pictures by celebrities of the *Shijo* and *Ukiyo* schools seemed common affairs, and when one regarded chromoxylographs with such indifference that even the trouble of distinguishing their painters appeared misspent—to such people the present state of things is difficult to realize. The sale at the Nakamura-ro on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th must have been a rude shock to them. Probably from three to four hundred pictures were shown, and among the whole not a dozen merited a second look. Before each picture lay a little box with a slot in the lid, and into that receptacle the purchaser was expected to thrust a paper stating his name and the price he was willing to pay. Such is the regular method of bidding at these bric-à-brac sales. The figures realized for anything that possessed "points" were startling. Two six-leaved screens attributed to Hokusai carried off the palm. The subjects represented were scenes on the Tamagawa; figures of men and women in the foreground with sketchy

landscapes for back-ground. If Hokusai painted such pictures, his right hand must have temporarily lost its cunning. Two years ago, they were offered to a foreign dilettante for 500 *yen*, but he refused them as of more than doubtful origin and unpleasant even if genuine. For these same screens a tender of 6,500 *yen* found its way into the box on the 5th, and, the owner declining to sell at that price, it was raised, still unsuccessfully, to ten thousand. Kikuchi Yosai commanded the next highest figures. In the alcove of the most northerly room upstairs were hung two pictures of his; one representing the dispersal of the Mongolian invaders in a gale off the coast of Kiushu, (a subject known as *Mōko raishū*); the other, a number of figures in a building—we could not identify the subject. These drawings were undoubtedly genuine. They displayed all Yosai's fine qualities of delicacy, softness, firmness, and wealth of suggestion, and the vivid action of the figures derived mysterious interest from the peculiar atmosphere that Yosai's characteristic treatment of values produces. The former sold for 1,651 *yen*; the latter, for *yen* 810. A very much smaller but, in our opinion, far more attractive specimen of Yosai's work, a heron in snow, found a purchaser at 350 *yen*. Much attention was also attracted by three other pictures and a pair of small screens attributed to Hokusai. The screens, though undoubtedly genuine, had the fault of incongruity, the pictures used to decorate them not having been painted for such a purpose. Still they were thoroughly typical of Hokusai's genius, and their sale for 400 *yen* contrasted curiously with the fact that the larger pair, with the painting of which Hokusai had nothing to do, unless we are much mistaken, could not be bought for ten thousand *yen*. Such are the vagaries of collectors, however. A delightful composition representing shell-gathering (*shio-ha*), well drawn but difficult to accept as Hokusai's work, fetched 225 *yen*; a pair of his paintings, certainly genuine, representing fishermen, were bid up to 400 *yen*; and a female figure of considerable merit, also from his brush, was sold for 88 *yen*. It is interesting to note how much of his reputation Hokusai owes to foreign estimation. With his own countrymen his works never found favour in pre-*Meiji* days, his style being considered coarse and his mannerisms repellant. But his genius took foreign critics at once by storm, and gradually the Japanese have developed a mania for his drawings almost as feverish as that of the Parisians themselves. Still the prices offered or paid for his pictures at the recent sale exceeded anything previously conceived in Japan, and are difficult to reconcile with standards set by calm judgment. The most insignificant of Hokusai's pictures, however, is incomparably superior to a wretched daub in oils by Shima Kokan, which some infatuated amateur acquired for 250 *yen*. The picture had only one saving point, that it illustrated the earliest efforts of Japanese artists to imitate the Dutch style, but to have a history and be a rarity are unfailing recommendations in Japanese eyes. That Shima Kokan should find eager buyers is inexplicable from an artistic point of view, but the Japanese themselves would have said the same of Hokusai twenty years ago. Another evidence that they have put on foreign spectacles was furnished by a little painting from the brush of Miyagawa Choshun,

one of the *Ukiyo-e* masters. The subject, a quaint conception, was the god of Hades holding a fan on which was depicted a scene from gay life in Tokyo. No Japanese would have paid 5 *yen* for the picture in the old days, but it sold for 230 *yen* on Monday.

RAILWAYS.

Notwithstanding the competition of omnibuses, cabs, trams, and steamboats, the railway traffic of London—or, to speak more correctly, Greater London—would appear to be continually increasing. There is a steady growth of the population of Greater London—the “monstrous wen” of the old essayist of Restoration times. London is still the financial and commercial centre of the World. The number of passengers passing over the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District Railways increased from 80,001,578 in 1876, to 121,163,703 in 1886, and to 131,131,035 in 1896. The railway traffic of Greater London is continually growing, but it should also be remembered, of course, that the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District lines have not by any means stood still; on the contrary, sundry extensions have been opened from time to time. All these extensions, of course, had some effect upon the traffic of the two undertakings; but still, the fact remains that from one cause or another, their passenger returns are steadily expanding. It has incidentally been helped on by the excellent arrangements made for establishing communication with the Great Eastern, the Great Northern, and the Great Western systems. The capital of the two Companies is £19,675,000, or *yen* 196,750,000, approximately; the miles in work, 85; the gross receipts £1,227,390; the train mileage 3,359,000; the rolling stock, engines 131, carriages 731; wagons 212.

We take the above from *Engineering* and “Whittaker's Almanack” for 1897, and our purpose in making the extracts is to show to what a height the passenger traffic may be developed on a well managed railway. It appears that the two lines in question carry 359,264 passengers, and earn over thirty-three thousand *yen*, daily, on the average. Or, making a closer calculation, each line carries 11,975 passengers per hour—on the supposition that there are 15 working hours in the day—and the gross daily takings per mile of railway are over 395 *yen*.

The figures for the London roads demonstrate the advisability of a line through Tokyo. As to the idea of a large central station, however, expert opinion seems to be against it. The wiser plan is considered to be the building of fairly large stations at either end of the city, and suitable stations at short intervals. Thus, all the trains from the north and north-west would run through to the southern station, and all trains from the south, to the northern station. Naturally a local service should also be organized.

Referring, now, to the Report of the Imperial Japanese Railway Bureau for the year ending March 31st, 1895, we find that the paid-up capital of the State and Private lines is a hundred million *yen*; the mileage in operation, 2,102 miles; the gross receipts are 14,530,528 *yen*; the passengers carried, 35,769,489; the goods,

4,271,435 tons; the train mileage, 11,963,064 miles; the rolling stock, engines 415; carriages, 1,657, and wagons 6,152. It appears, therefore, that the gross earnings on the Japanese lines are 14½ per cent. of the paid up capital, whereas the gross earnings on the two great London lines are only 6½ per cent. of the capital. The average daily receipts over all the Japanese roads is forty thousand *yen*, approximately; but the average per mile is less than 20 *yen*, or about one-nineteenth of the average on the two London lines.

KOREAN ITEMS.

The Chinese Consul-General in Sōul is said to be pressing upon the Korean Government a claim for 300,000 Tls., being the principal and interest of two loans made to that Government some years ago; one of 200,000 Tls. by the China Merchants S.N. Company; and the other of 20,000 Tls. by the Chinese Telegraphic Administration.

Korea's long-entertained project of stationing a Representative in Europe is to be accomplished at last. Min Yung-hwan, who goes to England as special ambassador to attend the Diamond-Jubilee celebrations, is subsequently to make his head-quarters in St. Petersburg, thence paying periodical visits to London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna and Rome.

Regulations have been issued by the Department of Public Works in Sōul for the management of the new telegraph service. There are 8 first-class and 19 second-class offices throughout the country.

Min Yung-hwan is to be accompanied to Europe by Mr. von Routenfelt, of the Imperial Customs Service.

Sir Claude MacDonald arrived in Sōul on the 24th of March. To present his credentials as British Representative. He was received in audience by the King on the 26th of the same month.

The Korean Council of State has appropriated another sum of \$50,000 to meet the expenses of the late Queen's funeral. The amount defrayed by the impoverished little kingdom for the purposes of Her Majesty's obsequies are altogether unreasonable.

The first sod of the Sōul-Chemulpo Railway was turned on the 22nd of March. The Governor of Chemulpo was present on the occasion.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It seems to be fortunately fated that on the heels of rumours of Spanish reverses, carried to Japan in Hongkong journals, explicit contradictions should come flying across the wires. That is what happened recently. On the very day following the publication in Yokohama of a *Hongkong Telegraph* canard to the effect that the Spanish troops were in evil case, the Captain-General announced by wire to Tokyo the taking of Imus and Cavite; and now, when extracts from the *China Mail* told us, forty-eight hours ago, that the insurgents were more than holding their own, another official telegram tells of the fall of Noveleta, Cante-viejo and Buicayan. The fact is, that, in the matter of trustworthy news, Tokyo is much nearer to Manila than Hongkong is, and the reports contained in the journals of the latter place are neither correct nor timely.

CHINESE ITEMS.

Possibly our readers have not understood that the special ambassador whom China sends to attend the Diamond Jubilee, is the same Chang Yin-huan who came to Japan in the spring of 1895 as peace envoy, but had to return *re infecta* on account of his defective credentials.

The *North China Daily News* appears to endorse a silly idea ventilated originally by a newspaper in Japan, to the effect that an alliance would be comparatively easy to arrange between England and Japan if British subjects could own land in Japan and build factories on it. What length of land tenure, we wonder, is considered sufficiently permanent to justify the building of a factory. Would a hundred years do? Or a hundred and fifty? Or two hundred? Considering that if the present law of Japan remains in force when the revised Treaties go into operation, British subjects will be competent to lease land for one or two centuries, if they please, we fail to see what practical obstacle to the erection of factories need be anticipated.

There is great distress in the eastern part of Szechuan province, and some suffering is reported from the city of Chungking also. The people are said to be in a famishing condition. Has a year ever passed over China without bringing such calamities to some part of her huge realm?

"J.S.", in an interesting description of the Ichang Gorges says:—

As an amateur I have often smiled at the peculiar paintings of old Chinese artists, depicting grotesque hills, overhanging rocks, mountains of all conceivable forms and colours, temples, and marvellous rocks, with houses perched on their tops or nestling in crevices in the sides, with rushing and swirling streams. Sometimes the picture gives an aged philosopher, lost in solemn contemplation of the eccentric scenery, or engaged in writing poems to the celestial gods. All these peculiarities are in existence at the present moment among the Ichang Gorges. With the exception of the poetic sage, I have seen them all myself and hasten to apologise to the artists in question for daring to doubt the correctness of their interesting pictures.

Every one acquainted with the class of picture known in Japan as the *bunjin-gwa*—which, in fact, is an imitation of the Chinese style—must have experienced the same incredulity as "J. S." But in Japan, also, there is a place where nature's freaks amply establish the fidelity of the *bunjin-gwa*. It is the celebrated Myogi.

The Huangpu, Shanghai's water-way to the Yangtze, is said to be rapidly becoming a shallow canal, and the leading Settlement in the Far East is confronted by the contingency of falling into the list of inland marts. It appears that Mr. de Rijke—whose name the *N.-C. Daily News* spells Rijke—foretold that result twenty years ago, and our contemporary recommends that he be invited from Tokyo to help in averting the catastrophe.

From regulations issued by the Bureau of Mines with regard to the opening of mines in Hunan province, we learn that the Government reserves to itself absolute possession of all deposits of saltpetre, sulphur, antimony, bismuth, nickel and gold. One would have expected to find silver included in the category, but it is not. To the Governor of the province is entrusted the power of determining when a mine may be properly required to pay duty on its output, that obligation being dispensed with until the de-

mand for the ore has been developed to a paying point. It must be confessed that the profits derived from official or semi-official mines appear at the end of a very long vista, for provision is made that any surplus remaining after such mines have paid duty, interest on capital and working expenses, is liable to calls on account of local charities, the officers and staff of receiving and transporting depôts, the gentry in charge of various branch offices, the excisemen of the preventive service, the owners of land who have sold property to the mines, or whose estates lie within a certain distance of the shafts, and the officers and men of the military posts in the vicinity.

It is alleged that an Imperial Edict has been issued in Peking, decreeing that the products of the Shanghai cotton mills are to pay the ordinary import duty, free from any further inland taxation, as in the case of similar imported goods. We do not think the rumour credible.

Shanghai is to have a ship-building and dock-yard. Land for the purpose has been purchased by a Chinese syndicate, the machinery and plant has been ordered from England, and it is expected that the establishment will be ready to build and repair ships by the close of the year.

An association calling itself the "fountain-of-wealth syndicate" (*Li-yuan*), has been formed for the purpose of developing the natural resources of Chihli, and ultimately of the four other provinces lying north of the Yellow River, namely, Shantung, Shansi and Shensi and Honan. The chief promoter is Mr. Yao, and his declared idea is to freely introduce machinery and methods from the west, so as to bring under profitable cultivation the large area—two-thirds of the whole province—in Chihli now lying barren. The Viceroy Wang and the Tsungli Yamen are said to have sanctioned the scheme, despite the avowed intention of using foreign appliances and modes.

The International Cotton Mill at Pootung was opened on the 31st of March. It contains 40,000 spindles, and weaving will ultimately be added to spinning.

At a meeting of British residents held in Shanghai on the 31st of March, it was decided that the Diamond Jubilee should be duly celebrated, but the form of the celebration was not settled. The Rev. H. C. Hodges proposed the erection of a church and institute for the use of seamen, and Mr. V. Drummond proposed a hospital, but the meeting ultimately voted to leave the consideration of these schemes, and any others that might be suggested, to a Committee, with instructions to report to a subsequent meeting.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has decided to accept an offer made by Mr. de Rijke, that he should visit Shanghai and survey and report on the Bars and the Whangpoo River, in consideration of a fee of ten thousand dollars silver.

It appears that Kiaochow, in South Shantung, which was confidently said to have been lent to Russia, is to be the future great naval station of China. The Viceroy of Chihli has sent Taotai Wang Jên-pao to inspect the place, and two German officers are to assist.

A foreigner has at length succeeded in entering Changsha, the last city in China that held out against such an intrusion. The feat was achieved by Mr. E. Wolf, a

German subject, and it demanded no small exercise of pluck and persistence.

An American engineer, Captain Rich, is engaged performing the preliminary survey of the new railroad from Peking to Hankow.

JAPANESE SILVER ABROAD.

The *Fiji Shimpō* gives the following particulars with regard to the Japanese silver coins now in circulation in the various parts of the Orient:—Of all the currency in Singapore and its neighbouring territories, nine parts out of ten are Japanese silver coins. The total amount of such coins can not be less than from sixteen to twenty million *yen*. If the sums circulating in Siam, Annam, Burmah, Sumatra, and Borneo be added, the whole will probably aggregate some fifty million *yen*. Should these coins become exchangeable for gold at a profit of from four to five per cent, they will inevitably gravitate to Japan, and produce troublesome results.

In Tientsin, Mexican dollars have hitherto been circulated to the exclusion of Japanese silver, but no insignificant amount of silver *yen* were transported thither for business purposes by traders from the Liaotung Peninsula, where the coins were distributed at the time of the war with China. But as the Japanese *yen* and the Mexican dollar are now accepted at par throughout the Liaotung Peninsula, merchants engaged in the purchase of Liaotung productions have proceeded to Tientsin to obtain Japanese silver. The latter, therefore, may reasonably be anticipated to come back from the Peninsula before any great length of time.

The currency of Shanghai consists of *taels* and Mexican dollars. The Japanese silver *yen* is valued at the same rate with the Mexican dollar. But in spite of that uniformity of value, the Customs Authorities will not receive Japanese coins in payment of duties, so that the *yen* has lost credit among mercantile classes. Subsidiary Japanese coins of five, ten, and twenty *sen* may be seen in the hands of the Chinese, but the silver *yen* is virtually excluded from circulation. The converse is the case at Chefoo. Japanese silver having acquired extraordinary credit among the inhabitants of Liaotung ever since the War with China, the amount in circulation has suddenly increased, the payments of such coins made last year for wild cocoon silk and food stuffs of daily use exceeded 400,000 *yen*. A similar phenomenon is observable in Wei-hai-wei. Of the foreign silver coins exported by a certain Chinese agency in that territory, the sum of 195,000 *yen* is said to have been Japanese silver. In general transactions in the country, the Japanese silver *yen* is also used.

PROGRESS OF YOKOHAMA DOCKS.

The cofferdam surrounding the new graving dock of the Yokohama Dock Co., at Sakuragicho, was cut through on Thursday morning, the 8th inst., and water was admitted into the caisson of the dock during flood tide. After the caisson had been filled the gate was floated into position and powerful steam pumps set to work to force out the water again, which was effected in two and a half hours. A few unimportant leaks were found in the masonry and in the gate bolsters, but on the whole the work reflects much credit on the constructors. Dredging operations are being actively proceeded with to clear away the cofferdam and prepare the channel to the dock, which, it is expected, will be opened at an early date. The first vessel to be taken in will be the steamer *Saiko Maru*.

Mr. Yano, the new Minister to China, who has been staying in the country for the benefit of his health, returned to the capital on Tuesday. There being some important matters for investigation, his departure will be postponed until next month.

FAR EASTERN FANTASIES ON THE WESTERN STAGE.

FOR more than two centuries the Far East has been the chosen field of Western writers whose invention has soared above the limits of prosaic possibility. As the world was made smaller through the explorations of mediæval adventurers, and its outlying fringes grew to be more accurately known, the strongholds of romance were gradually reduced, until China and Japan, intrenched in the mystery of their stubborn seclusion, became the last refuge of fantastic imagination. Poets and authors whose ideas flowed in abnormal channels, and whose creations could not be harmonized with their surrounding social conditions, revelled in the license afforded by these remote and unfamiliar lands. No conception could be too wild, no device too daring, to be planted in the soil and flourish in the atmosphere of traditional enchantment. Through many generations China was the favourite resort of the knight-errants of fiction, only the most dauntless spirits presuming to invade the deeper solitude of Japan. To the vivid intellect of SWIFT, however, the unknown was always a stimulus, and in selecting a point of departure from the shore of fact to the broad ocean of fable, he brought his immortal traveller to Nagasaki—or, as he phonetically spelled it, Nangasaki—before sending him on the entrancing voyages which to many of his followers are more real than half the records of sober history. When seeking for a locality in which to build a supposititious fabric of Government, SWIFT again found no place more convenient than Japan, as the reader of his political essays will remember. But until recent years, few writers wandered so far abroad, and the productions of those who made China their literary terminus were chiefly of a light and sportive character, often extravagant to the verge of the miraculous, and not infrequently grotesque, though rarely coarse or unwholesome in flavour. Voltaire, it is true, founded a tragedy upon a Chinese legend, in which the fair *Clairon* rose to renown, and the play was in due course transferred to London, where the pilfering fingers of the “adapters” were as nimble in the seventeenth century as they are to-day. The artistic sense of Paris doubtless accepted the work of the classic dramatist on its merits; but the humourists of Covent Garden gallery must have found it difficult to reconcile tragic emotion with the pig-tails and conical hats of quaint Cathay. As a rule, the pieces offered upon the stage were of a kind that called for rich scenic display, and in which no exaggeration of caprice could be condemned as unnatural or improbable. To what glowing flights the highest poetic faculty could be inspired by a purely Oriental theme, COLERIDGE

showed in his lay of *Kublai Khan*. But the resources of true poetry were not so often invoked as those of sprightly fancy; and the literature associated with the East was more commonly marked by ingenuity of design and dexterity of construction than by loftier or more enduring qualities.

Noted masters of fiction in our own time have dealt with China mainly in a jesting vein, after the manner of Captain MARRYAT, CHARLES LAMB, and DICKENS, the latter's translation of the old-fashioned willow-pattern plate being one of the gems of his frolicsome youth. But the writers of plays have had more serious and practical cause to congratulate themselves upon the wide range of productiveness which the Middle Kingdom opened to their talents. In the theatre, China has rarely failed. It has not, of course, been the real China, nor has any adherence to truthfulness of portrayal been deemed essential. Not only has there been no attempt to delineate the Mongol nature, but the types presented have generally shown little affinity with nature of any kind. The comic opera of which AUBER composed the music, “*Le Cheval de Bronze*” is a fair specimen of the Chinese drama as conceived and approved by Europeans; and the extent to which it is destitute of local colouring and feeling may be judged from the circumstance that the same piece has been made to do duty for Japan as well as for the older Asiatic empire. During his brief dictatorship of the Alhambra, HOWARD PAUL laid predatory hands on the pretty trifle, re-named it “*Nanko*” and submitted it to the patrons of Leicester Square as a veracious picture of life and character in the Land of Sunrise, with embellishments suggested by the assumed proficiency of all Oriental races in magical arts. The *dramatis personæ* were clothed in Japanese attire,—except when, in compliance with Alhambraic requirements, they were not clothed at all,—and many of the scenes were faithfully copied from genuine photographs; but further than this there was nothing to identify the play with Japan, any more than with the domains of the Queen of MADAGASCAR, or a section of the planet Venus. It was, however, quite as true to Japan as the original French concoction had been to China, and no impertinent inquiries were raised to unsettle the public faith or impair the managerial prestige.

Within the last score of years Japan has taken popular precedence over her venerable neighbour as a vehicle for glittering combinations of theatrical light and colour. The country has been so much talked about that its name alone serves as an excellent advertisement for any “show” to which it is applied. But until the season just past, no improvement upon the conventional order of things had been undertaken. The Japanese play was precisely what the Chinese had been

—a succession of gay tableaux steeped in floods of lime-light and vivified by throngs of symmetrical young women interspersed with an occasional young man, all tastefully grouped and more or less deftly trained in the violent athletic exercise which passes for dancing on the stage. The effect to the eye was often delightful: to the other senses it was apt to be wearying. A few scraps of desultory dialogue were thrown in, to satisfy the supposed requirements of coherence and continuity, but no embodiment of Japanese ideas, and no indication of the national characteristics, could be anywhere detected. Persons who believe that this country offers charming opportunities to dramatists who will look below the surface for them, have long protested against the persistent adherence to meaningless and empty forms. There was a moment, some fifteen years ago, when a very high hope seemed likely to be realized. It was when W. S. GILBERT first announced that he was preparing a libretto with a Japanese story, for music to be written by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. No one doubted that if the author of the series of exquisite comedies, of which “*Pygmalion*” was the pioneer, had chosen to study his theme with genuine artistic purpose, he could have produced a work not less worthy of his genius than the Grecian masterpiece. His friends thought they had grounds for believing that he would aim at a higher standard than that of the “*Pinafore*” and “*Patience*” frivolities. Many who were present at a memorable discussion in the house of the painter GEORGE BOUGHTON, when the subject was the Japanese drama and the participants were ROBERT BROWNING, WILLIAM BLACK, IRVING and BOOTH, the actors, with BANCROFT and his wife (dainty MARIE WILTON), OSCAR WILDE, just beginning to run his erratic course, LABOUCHERE, SALA, YATES and a dozen other men of letters and artists; and when GILBERT and SULLIVAN sought to sustain their burden in the argument by appeals to a Japanese lady in the company, many were then strengthened in their conviction that the clever collaborators meditated a change of method for their own and the general good. But “*The Mikado*” soon followed, and the flattering expectation was overthrown. The new piece proved merely a repetition of the preceding drolleries, full of “exquisite fooling” and abounding with cheerful if not startlingly original melodies, but containing no suggestions of the country or people supposed to serve as models, except such as were extracted from the wardrobe, the paint-pot, or the property-room. For the next dozen years, Japan continued to be caricatured, or at best dimly and crudely outlined, until a step in the right direction was taken by the authors of “*The Geisha*,” in which pleasant operetta traces were visible of an honest, if not a very far-reaching, endeavour to depict

certain social peculiarities of Dai Nippon. It was rather a mixed mosaic, foreign figures being as prominent in the action as natives, if not more so; but the incidents were prettily arranged, and provoked no criticism on the score of untruthfulness to nature. It was a good beginning, and as such deserved the cordial welcome it received.

Now the news comes from Europe that **MASCAGNI**, the latest idol of the Italian lyric stage, is engaged upon a libretto of singular grace and beauty, prepared at his request by the poet Illica, and giving for the first time,—at least the first for theatrical purposes,—a glimpse of the tender sentiment that dwells in the domestic life of the Japanese; a quality hidden from the careless and unobservant, but open as day to those whose perception is quickened by kindly sympathy. An outline of the plot has been published, not very exact or definite, but clear enough to indicate that the author has taken more than common pains to study the nature of the people from whom his characters are drawn, and to acquaint himself with their social history and usages. The subject he has chosen would have slight claim to novelty if conventionally dealt with, but may be made strikingly effective by the observance of Japanese conditions. The heroine is a young girl of humble station, whose rustic life is of an idyllic simplicity. She is called *Iris*,—not a common name in this country, though a daughter is sometimes known as Ayame. Her home is with her father, an aged blind man, who has striven to keep his child entirely apart from the world and its vanities. She is a stranger to all emotion but that of devoted attachment to her sole companion and protector, and her days pass uneventfully in the performance of her filial duties, and in dreams of the happiness which she is taught to look forward to as the reward of innocence and piety on earth. Ignorant of all evil, she has scarcely reached womanhood when she is abducted by a vicious nobleman, and conveyed, insensible, to a house of public resort in the capital—in Tokyo, we are told, though the action seem more consistent with the early Yedo period, when, as the "Sendai Sodo" and similar records inform us, the passions of dissolute young daimios were under no restraint. On regaining consciousness, the victim finds herself in what is to her a scene of such surpassing brilliancy and splendor that she believes she has passed through the gates of death into the paradise of her father's visions. The hours glide happily by, no whisper of the actual situation being suffered to disturb the illusion into which she has fallen. In the conviction that she has entered the land of spirits, she fancies herself endowed with immortal powers, and endeavours to gratify her artistic instinct by producing pictures and music, only to discover that her skill with

brush and *bachi* is no greater than before her translation to the higher sphere. While brooding over this disappointment, she hears the voice of her blind parent, who has been groping through the gay quarter of the city in search of his lost treasure. Transported with joy, she rushes to greet him, but the old man, mistaking her expressions of rapture at their reunion in a place which she extols as the abode of eternal bliss, repels and discards the child, leaving her to the fate which he imagines she has willingly accepted. After this climax the leading figures of the drama are no more seen. In the closing act, a party of vagrant chiffoniers, seeking for spoil at early dawn in an unawakened thoroughfare, find jewels unexpectedly scattered in the mire; and presently, at a little distance, they come upon the body of *Iris*, who, having learned the fatal truth too late, has escaped from her gilded prison, to wander, an outcast, through the agony of the night, and die in despair, alone.

If the promise of the fragmentary sketch is borne out in the completed work, Signor **ILLICA** may count upon the approval not only of his countrymen but of the whole world of letters. His picture of the guileless girl whose gentle aspiration is to follow through life, at her father's side, the path of goodness and duty which leads to a better world, is charmingly conceived; and the device which exhibits her as incapable of realizing the evil of her entourage, and as clinging to the innocent belief that the radiance and lustre which thrill her simple soul are gifts of the divinity she has worshipped, seems a genuine poetic inspiration. So far as the story is revealed, it is well fitted to this country. Though unquestionably the author's own invention, it sounds truly like a tale of old Japan. It may be somewhat above the ordinary plane of Japanese ideals, but most works of high romantic purpose similarly transcend the limitations of every-day existence. What the composer will do with it,—to what extent he can command his art in the interpretation of so delicate and spiritual a theme, is a question which musicians must hesitate to answer. For **MASCAGNI** has by no means justified the over-zealous rhapsodies of his juvenile admirers, or established his title to anything more than a subordinate rank in his order. It is now pretty generally conceded that his one flaring success was artificial and shallow. To unreflecting listeners, the "Cavalleria Rusticana" seemed to combine the gift of freshness and spontaneity with the solid merit of scientific strength; but closer observers were not slow to detect that its novelties were contrary to the laws of composition, and its learning was trustworthy only when the source could be too easily traced. **MASCAGNI** is young, and may yet make his mark upon the future; but the artistic symmetry of the forthcoming production

would surely have been better preserved had **ILLICA**'S book been confided to the honoured master—**VERDI**—whose age shows no abatement of the fire and energy which inspired his earliest achievements, and who with advancing years has added to his natural endowments a wealth of erudition which no Italian of his generation has equalled and few in any period have surpassed.

THE GERMAN-JAPANESE TREATY.

(QUESTIONS PROFOUNDED BY MR. MOTODA, ETC.)

The following question and answer refer to a subject that has provoked much needless discussion:—

On the 17th of February Count Okuma declared in the House that, although protection for patents, trade marks, &c., as provided in Article XVII. of the German-Japanese Treaty, had been extended to German subjects from the present time, without waiting for the operation of the revised treaties, in accordance with arrangements concluded by the Commissioners of the two countries, Japan was not invested with judicial competence to punish infractions of the conditions attaching to the enjoyment of the privilege. Article 4 provides, however, that if the subjects of either of the contracting parties observe the provisions of the other's laws for the protection of inventions, specimens (including those for practical use), designs, trade marks, manufactures, companies' names, and so forth, they shall receive the protection afforded by those laws. Nevertheless, no special stipulations have been made with regard to enforcing such observance. It is accordingly obvious that the provisions concerning the protection to be afforded by mutual consent to the subjects of each of the contracting parties in the dominions of the other, were meant to indicate that Japanese subjects were to submit to the judicial authority of Germany in German territory, and German subjects to the judicial authority of Japan in Japanese territory. Even in the absence of any provision whatever with regard to judicial authority, there can be no doubt that law suits occurring within the dominions of one of the contracting parties were to be tried by the courts of that party, while those occurring in the dominions of the other should be adjudicated by its Courts. I am at a loss to understand how Count Okuma, while plainly recognising the want of judicial competence on the part of the German Consul in Japan to try suits relating to trade-marks, &c., at the same time declares Japan to be destitute of that competence. Is not that an erroneous statement of the Count's as Minister of Foreign Affairs? If not, does the Government consider that Japan is without the necessary judicial competence?

The loss or maintenance of judicial power has a close relation to the extension or curtailment of the national rights. If the Government really recognises its lack of judicial power, as Count Okuma confesses, then the provisions of the agreement with Germany are not only extremely disadvantageous to Japan, but also concede most valuable rights to Germany. Moreover, it follows that Japan must extend similar privileges to each of the most favoured nations while being herself deprived of judicial power and having her sovereign rights impaired. How can the Government have persuaded itself to leave without reproof until to-day its representative, Viscount Aoki Syūzo, who has been betrayed into such extraordinary bungling?

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

With regard to the question, it is admitted that, in Article XVII. of the new German-Japanese Treaty, and in the first part of Clause I. of the protocol, it is stipulated that the high contracting parties will afford to each other's subjects in their respective dominions protection similar to that afforded to native subjects, provided that the persons enjoying such protection shall observe the provisions of law respecting

the protection of inventions, specimens designs, trade marks, and so forth. It is certain, therefore, that German subjects desiring to receive protection for their inventions, must, in conformity with all the provisions of Japanese law, submit to the investigation of the Patent Bureau of Japan. But as to judicial competence in civil and criminal cases involving German subjects, in connexion with matters specified in the above Article, nothing has been provided in the Treaty or in the protocol. To enjoy the privileges guaranteed by a country's law and to submit to the judicial authority of that country, are two different things. Germany has power to exercise judicial authority in Japan under the present treaties; and as it is plainly stated in correspondence appended to the new Treaty, that the judicial authority in question shall not only be enjoyed but never relinquished by Germany, until the period of the enforcement of the new Treaty, an express provision being specially made to that effect in the same, no distinct provision was inserted in the protocol in the sense that civil or criminal cases against German subjects with regard to matters enumerated in Article XVII. of the Treaty should be adjudicated by Japanese courts simultaneously with the operation of that article. Consequently, the language of the Treaty precludes Japan from asserting the possession of judicial authority with respect to the various matters under notice, until the period when the new Treaties shall go into force. As to the second question, no reply is deemed necessary.

Count OKUMA SHIGENOBU,
March 23rd. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT JAPANESE LITERATURE.

Modern writers of prose, says the *Kokobungaku*, may be divided into two classes. (1) Those who aim above all other things to be understood by a wide circle of readers, and hence use simple language, and (2) those who affect a polished and ornate style of writing, who place a higher value on rounded sentences than on lucidity of meaning. The latter are in the majority. When reading the first class of prose, one feels as though perusing a shopkeeper's journal; when reading the second, as though one were looking at a beautiful peony. Modern literature, then, is either popular, or learned, in style. But among the writers that affect the learned style there are three distinct sections: (1) There is the language of political writers, represented by such men as Rokudō (the *nom de plume* of the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Mr. Asahina), and Katsunan (Mr. Kuga, editor of the *Nippon*). (2) There is the language of men of science and learning which conforms as far as possible to foreign idioms. (3) There is the purely literary style of writers well versed in ancient Japanese literature, represented by such men as Ogai (Mori) and Shōyō (Taubouchi). What is required is to blend the various styles into a method of writing that shall answer all purposes. There are six writers quite competent to accomplish this task, namely, Ogai, Shōyō, Sonken; (Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō); Katsunan, Setsurei (Mi-yake); and Shinsen (Shiga).

Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō has contributed to the pages of the *Teikoku-bungaku* a long essay on "New Style Verses," of which he may be said to have been the chief originator. We give in as short a space as possible the views of this learned writer on the new departure in verse writing. To the Chinese style of verses Dr. Inouye objects on the ground that it is borrowed, and is at the best but a poor imitation of an original which by no means commends itself to the judgment and taste of educated literary men in modern days. The *Yamato-uta*, on the other hand, whether in form or in the class of thought that they are capable of expressing, are not suitable to the age in which we live. Modern composers of *waka* spend all their energy in trying to put into words thoughts of the ancients. Their poems

are essentially retrospective in character, and hence are entirely out of harmony with the spirit of modern times. The necessity for a new class of poetry being thus urgent, I published, in 1882, a collection of verses, and in the preface to the work I took occasion to predict that the form of the verses would be pronounced vulgar and inferior by critics, but that, since all true poetry is spontaneous and unlaboured, and often lives despite its novelty of form, if the thoughts expressed were poetical and made clear to readers by means of the new style of writing, the venture I had made would gradually meet with approval and result in the rise of a new school of writers. This forecast has been more than justified. The composers of new style verses have gone on increasing, and the virulent attacks made on what the literary conservatives, the slaves of tradition, regard as an unwarranted innovation, have only tended to increase the public interest in the new movement, which has made such progress that now it is no longer in danger of being crushed by its foes. In consequence of the stir that the advocates of the new style of verses have made in the world, our banner has been borne aloft by persons whose notions on the real nature of the poetry we wish to see written are of the crudest and vaguest description, and who have prefixed the title "New Style Verses" to a large amount of literary rubbish. That being the case, I feel it incumbent on me to define what special characteristics verses should bear to merit the title chosen by me to describe the new class of poetry published in my *新体詩抄 Shintaishishō*. The essential qualities of the new style of verses I take to be the following:—

(1) Freedom as to form. They may take any form the writer chooses to give them. (2) Freedom as to subject, length, and scope. The want of this freedom is one of the great causes of the poverty of thought in the *Waka*. (3) Freedom as to the choice of language. Our native verses have to be written in archaic Japanese without any admixture of Chinese or modern colloquial. To confine oneself to this language now, renders it impossible to express modern ideas and describe the many interesting phenomena of the age in which we live. In ancient times, mental science had not been developed to any extent, hence the terms used in archaic verse to describe states of thought and feeling lack the precision, expressiveness, and general lucidity which ought to characterise the language of modern poetry. But when I say there should be freedom in the choice of words, I do not mean that resort should be had to low colloquial. It is customary with a certain class of writers to despise all colloquial as inferior. That is a mistake. There is no inferiority about high-class colloquial, and it is often found to be far more expressive than any of the so-called classical forms of speech. It is most desirable that verses should be written in language generally understood. Thus will they reach the hearts of a wide circle of readers. Hitherto, it has been the boast of verse writers that they have written for the select few. Their own obscurity to the masses they have attributed to lack of education on the part of readers, and have congratulated themselves on the fact that they occupy a platform unapproached by the vulgar crowd. But the time is past for that exclusiveness. Poetry, if it is to exercise an elevating influence, must be adapted to the understanding of ordinary men and women of the world. The language permissible in the *yamato-uta* is not adapted to the expression of the deepest and strongest emotions. It is, on the whole, more suited to be an organ of women's thoughts and feelings than men's. The reasons given above are sufficient to justify the advocates of the new style of verse continuing in their efforts to save Japanese poetry from the fate of so many of our ancient arts and accomplishments—neglect and lasting oblivion.

But, as I said before, the new enterprise is in danger of being wrecked by those that pretend to be its best friends. Many of the verses called "New Style Verses" are unworthy of the name. They show signs of being nothing

more than an attempt to pass off old goods under a new name. One would think that the failure of writers all the world over to imitate the writings of the ancients should convince Japanese of the futility of the attempt. Poetical writers in the Middle Ages tried again and again to imitate Horace, Ovid, and Virgil, but always failed. The same thing has been going on in India and China, with similar results. For the new style of verses to live and make their mark as literature, it is essential that they should not consist of mere empty language, but be laden with nineteenth-century thought. To the criticism of 101 literary organs who undertake to pronounce an opinion on the "New Style Verses" I have for some time past turned a deaf ear. For the most part it consists of the flippant utterances of writers incompetent to pronounce an opinion on the question at issue. There is nothing to be apprehended from this class of opposition. Its existence is a proof of the strength of the new movement.

Thus far Dr. Inouye. The general opinion of literary men in Japan seems to be that the new style of verses have not yet shown signs of any right to a permanent place in Japanese literature. We ourselves have read a fair number of them. It has always seemed to us that with a few exceptions, as regards the thoughts expressed, they differ little from the ordinary run of Japanese poems. In order to give readers some idea of their form we subscribe a few taken from the *Teikoku Bungaku*:—

HOPE.

Oki no shiwo kaze fuki arete
Shiranami itaku hoyuru toki,
Yūsuki nami ni shizumu toki,
Kurayami yomo wo osou toki,
Sora no anata ni waga fune wo
Michibiku koshi no hikari ari.

The meaning of which is, "When far out at sea the wind rages and the white waves roar; when the evening moon sinks beneath the waves and darkness reigns everywhere, yonder appears, to guide my ship, the light of a star."

THE WONDERS OF NATURE.

Ah! uruwashiki ame tsuchi so
Takumi wo ikani tadaye mashi.
Tsuki hi magurite, toki yu kite,
Kayuru iku sono keshi kiao ya!

But we are not at all sure that the above would pass muster with Dr. Inouye. The question pertinent to ask is, have modern Japanese any thoughts that can be better expressed by resorting to a new style of poetry than by employing ordinary prose? The existence of purely poetical ideas of a high order in the minds of modern Japanese scholars is a subject that Dr. Inouye does not discuss, but on this the whole *raison d'être* of the "New Style Verses" ought to rest.

The *Teikoku Bungaku* urges the importance of starting a new theatrical literary organ. In these days, says this magazine, not only the serious occupations of life, but its various amusements are reported and discussed by special organs. For people interested in wrestling there is the *Sumō Shimpō*; for lovers of that popular style of oratory practised by the *hanashika* there is the *百花園 Hyakkayen*; for antiquarians the *骨董雜誌 Kōtō Zasshi*; but for lovers of the stage the only literary source of information is the *Kabuki Shimpō*, which, notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the oldest magazines in Japan, is very badly edited. Mr. Taubouchi observes of this organ that both as to contents and style it is an extremely poor affair. The information that it supplies consists for the most part of trifling details concerning the lives of famous actors, or scraps of conversation from the theatre dressing-rooms. A new theatrical organ has made its appearance, the *Shibagura*, but despite the many promises with which its prospectus was rendered attractive, it has failed to meet the expectations of the public. Hence there is great need of a new magazine to discuss the many questions connected with histrionic art in the country, to

supply foreign news bearing on the stage, to encourage the publication of new plays, and to furnish a connected and scholarly history of stage acting in Japan.

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As stated in a former Summary, Mr. Matsumoto Matataro is engaged in the study of experimental mental philosophy (*Yikken-Shinrigaku*) in America. A letter from this gentleman is published in the *Tetsugaku Zasshi*. The experiments he is to watch are of ten different kinds, as follow:—(1) Investigations in reaction-time and attention. (2) On monocular accommodation-time. (3) On the relation of reaction-time to variations in intensity and pitch of stimulus. (4) Experiments on the musical sensitiveness of school-children. (5) On mean values for direct measurements. (6) Researches on the mental and physical development of school-children. (7) Experiments on the highest audible tone. (8) Tests of mental ability as exhibited in fencing. (9) Measurements in illusions and hallucinations in normal life. (10) Studies of fatigue.

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In an Appendix to the *Tetsugaku Zasshi* appears a translation of a work of Karl Robert Edward von Hartmann's, entitled in Japanese *Shūkyō-tetsugaku*, by Mr. Anezaki Masaharu; and the continuation of the publication of a Philosophical Dictionary, alphabetically arranged, which has reached the end of the letter B, a work very much needed, there being nothing of the kind in the language, Mr. Ariga's small and imperfect Dictionary, published some fifteen years ago, excepted.

* * *
One of the staff of the *Yoroku Chōhō* and Mr. Fukuzawa have been holding a discussion on the subject of modern Japanese fiction. On being asked by the *Yoroku Chōhō*'s reviewer whether to a man of his practical turn of mind the publication of so many novels did not appear to be a great evil, Mr. Fukuzawa replied, no. On the contrary he was one of those who objected to interfering with such things. By some people gambling is represented to be an unmitigated evil, observes Mr. Fukuzawa, but such people ignore the fact that gambling in this country has proved to be a magnificent mathematical training for hundreds of business men. It is said that a large majority of the men who show great proficiency in quick calculations today acquired the art when engaged in gambling transactions. To this the *Chōhō* interviewer replied that surely it would never do to maintain that all things were to be allowed to flourish side by side indiscriminately in the world. Some things must be considered profitable and others the reverse. To this Mr. Fukuzawa rejoined that for the most part things right themselves. As regards fiction, it was a case of demand and supply. As long as writers found a ready sale for a certain class of works, it was in vain that private individuals protested against the publication of such books on the ground of unsuitability. Neither writers nor readers would take the slightest notice of unasked-for advice. Doubtless though much of the fiction published is low class, it is popular throughout the country. The way to alter this state of things is to take steps to raise the standard of the mass of readers. The place from which to begin is the family hearth. The relation of men to their wives is not what it ought to be. If more united, sharing ideas alike, living on terms of social and intellectual equality, instead of living, as they now do for the most part, entirely separate lives, the pursuits of the one evoking no interest in those of the other, they would find so much to entertain them at home and would be so permeated with healthy and virtuous sentiments that any outside influences, such as those exercised by novels, would not do them permanent harm. As individuals we have no right whatever to interfere with the free growth of any class of literature for which there may be a demand, but what we can and ought to do is to push forward the development of those numerous influences which possess the power to neutralise the possible evil effects of certain kinds of writing. The

only effective manner of killing the wild growth is to stock your ground with valuable plants that will absorb the nourishment on which the wild growth depends.

* * *
On being asked whether he himself read novels with any pleasure, Mr. Fukuzawa made the following remarks on literature generally. I read many years ago the works of Bakin and Tamenaga, but they made no special impression on my mind. Takitei Rijō's 八笑人 *Hasshōjin* I enjoyed immensely. There is no doubt that the author was a man of rare talent. Being told that the Hongwanji 御文章 *Gobunshō* was remarkable for its correct use of the *Kana* and altogether a very well-written book, I was induced to read it and it has been one of my favourite books ever since. Speaking of fiction generally, it seems to me that the great difference between modern and ancient writers is this. In former days men wrote in order to use faculties for the exercise of which there was no suitable sphere in ordinary life. Now-a-days men write for money. In old feudal days there were numbers of active minds that turned to literature or to religion in order to give vent to the thoughts burning within them. I remember when I was a child of about ten my father saying to my mother that, as I seemed fairly intelligent, it would be well to let me join the priesthood and endeavour to rise to the rank of a great abbot. The power of literature at times is something astonishing. Rai San'yō, who seems to have been a man of no special force of character, and by no means noted for his virtue, did not sit down to write the *Gwaishi* with any thought of bringing about a revolution, and yet it is an undoubted fact that this was the effect that the work produced. San'yō was endowed with talents for which he found no scope in Bakufu officialdom, or even in the 幕閣 *Seidō*, the Daigakkō of those days. Hence he turned to literature and succeeded to an extent that it is given to few men to reach. Talking of revolutions, Japan seems destined to witness a series of these phenomena. The abolition of feudalism was succeeded by constitutional government, and in the wake of this a race of men calling themselves Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts, and Barons have made their appearance. One of the inevitable conditions of changes that have been effected with undue haste is a tendency to revert to the old state of things. There are many signs of retrogression to be seen in our midst. When this backward movement has reached its limits, as surely it will, if not in my life time, certainly in the lifetime of younger men, then the nation must be prepared for another rapid stride forward.

* * *
In the pages of the *Taiyō* Mr. Onishi continues to discuss Japanese proverbs. The essay is too long to be dealt with in a satisfactory manner in this summary. We must content ourselves with noticing the different classes of proverbs as enumerated by Mr. Onishi. One of the essentials of proverbs, says this writer, seems to be *shortness*, though there are proverbs, like the one beginning *Ochikō de ochinu wa hatachi bōsu*, which are very long. (1) The first characteristic of proverbs is that they should please the ear. Hence in many countries poetical rules are observed in their construction. In Japan many of our verses consist of a measure containing five syllables followed by one containing seven, or of a measure of seven syllables followed by one of five. Many proverbs observe one of these rules. As instances of the second kind we have *Kokoro no oni ga, mi wo semeru* and *me mo kuchi hodo ni, mono wo iu*. Proverbs that repeat the same words, or words similar in sound, where euphony and contrast of situation are combined, belong to the same class. Such are 無勢 = 無勢 *Tasei ni bu-sei* and 短氣 = 損氣 *Tanki wa sonki*. (2) The mass of proverbs deal with concrete rather than abstract notions and have a tendency to fix things in a more hard and fast manner than

facts warrant. They exaggerate in order to render objects and situations vivid, much in the same way as poetry does. *Hitte no uwasa mo shichi-jū go nichi*; *Asukari mono wa hambun no nushi*; *San (三) nin yoreba monju no chiye*, and *Yōjin wa okubō ni seyo* (Consider caution to be cowardice) are all instances of hyperbole. They frequently depart from the truth in order to render an idea or an opinion more striking. Thus *Kyōdai wa tanin no hajimari* (Brotherhood is the first step to estrangement), *Iwanna wa iu ni masaru*, are only true to a very limited extent. (3) There are a large number of proverbs that consist of happily chosen antitheses, a marshalling of facts or ideas that resemble each other, notwithstanding the circumstance that they are connected with widely different situations. *Uma ni wa notte miyo, hito ni wa tote miyo*; *Tabi wa michisure, yo wa nasake*; *Hana wa sakura, hito wa bushi*, are examples of this class. (4) A large class of proverbs aim at embodying a truth in well-chosen metaphors, which are popular for the simple reason that their meaning is implied or somewhat obscurely hinted at rather than clearly stated. Such are *Kani kōni nisele ana wo horu* (A crab adapts the size of its hole to that of its back: big men have big ideas); and *Akinai wa ushi no yodare* (Trade, to be successful must be as persistent as the saliva of an ox). (5) Then there are a large number of proverbs that convey the idea of incompatibility or unsuitability by naming two things, or two ideas, diametrically opposed to each other; like *Chōchin ni tsurigane* and *fuyu no yuki uri*. Coming to the subjects covered by the proverbial sayings current in modern Japanese, Mr. Onishi rightly observes that there are few topics connected with Japanese life, customs, and institutions that may not be studied by means of proverbs. Such a proverb as *naku ko to chitō ni wa katarenai* (A crying child and a provincial ruler are alike uncontrollable, cannot be got over, are not amenable to reason), shows what class of rulers governed Japan in ancient times. The saying, *onna ni iye nashi*, speaks volumes on the thralldom of the weaker sex; while proverbs like, *oite wa ko ni shitagaye*, give us a better insight into the Japanese family system than the perusal of pages of ordinary history. To sum up:—Such subjects as the relations of the sexes, the position of woman, the relations of parents to children and *vice versa* may all be studied to advantage in the light of well worn maxims. In Europe proverbs dealing with the relations of man and wife are numerous. The contrary is the case in Japan.

* * *
There is perhaps no principle that figures more prominently in Japanese proverbs as a whole than self-interest. Such proverbs abound, as *Kudasaru mono wa natsu mo kosode* (a gift never comes amiss, even though it be a wadded garment in summer, like the Western maxim, do not look a gift-horse in the mouth); and *Koronde mo tada wa okinu*. How Japanese proverbs compare with those of Western nations Mr. Onishi is not able to say. He is as yet without a good collection and is therefore not in a position to treat the subject in a thorough manner. It is to be hoped that this deficiency will be soon supplied. Trench estimated that the Spanish language has some 30,000 proverbs and that the German has no less than 10,000. Perhaps no one living is in a position to say whether Japanese proverbs exceed or fall short of these figures.

* * *
The *Waseda Bungaku* comments on the numerous changes that the language of every day life has undergone within the last few years. That applies to both the spoken and written language. The tendency to use Chinese terms in preference to *Yamato kotoba* is stronger now than it has ever been. As a result of the abolition of feudalism and the gradual effacement of the class distinctions which it involved, the words used to serve as personal pronouns like *sōkomo*, *kiden*, *midomo*, *sessha* are now seldom

* In order not to occupy too much space we have not translated most of the proverbs. By any one moderately acquainted with Japanese they will, we think, be easily understood.

heard, *kimi* and *boku* in most circles having taken their place. Similar changes have taken place in the case of numerous other terms. Only to cite a few, instead of *tnaka* we have *chihō* (地方), instead of *hyakushō*, *jitsugyō*, instead of *shoset*, *seinen* (青年). In many cases the trend of public opinion has been clearly marked by the terms that have come into fashion. The term *minken jiyū* was replaced by 國權 *Kokuse* and this again by 國粹 *Kokusui* and by *Nihonkwa* (化), the antithetical term to which is 歐化 *Okwa*. The writer gives numerous other examples and concludes with the observation that in former days linguistic usage took its rise from the brothel or the theatre, but that in modern days the terms most in use may be traced to literary sources.

The *Shigaku Zasshi* informs us that a new magazine has appeared called the *Akebono* (Morning Twilight). Its object is stated to be the cultivation of a patriotic spirit by means of the publication of historical details. It purposes devoting special attention to the events that occurred prior and subsequent to the opening of the Meiji era. In the opinion of the new historical organ all existing histories of the Tokugawa age are very imperfect. To this observation the *Shigaku Zasshi* replies that the same may be said of records dealing with earlier periods. As regards the history of the Meiji era a magazine exists whose chief object is the publication of the necessary materials for the compilation of an exhaustive work on the subject. It bears the name of the 維新史料 *Ishin Shiryō* (Material bearing on the History of the Revolution): Then a society called the 史談會 *Shidankai* and a government office have both been established for the purpose of collecting and classifying historical matter. Hence, concludes the *Shigaku Zasshi*, as a collector of material, there was no call for the publication of the *Akebono*, but in that it purposes to popularise the dry records of the past and thus secure for them a wider circle of readers, we cannot but hail its publication with delight.

In the columns of *The Times* not long ago appeared an interesting series of articles comparing the leading characteristics of Northerners and Southerners in England. We now find in the pages of the *Nihon-jin* an article from the pen of the editor of the *Nihon Shimbun*, Mr. Kuga Minoru, instituting a similar comparison between the men of Oshū and the men of Kyūshū. The results of the inquiry briefly stated are as follow:—(1) In making the acquaintance of strangers the Oshū men are more amicably inclined than the Kyūshū. The former on first acquaintance treat people as friends, the latter exercise great caution in dealing with strangers. (2) The people of Oshū are of a compassionate nature, viewing with concern even the distress of a wayside traveller. The Kyūshū folks are not so constituted. They constantly show indifference even to the misfortunes of relatives and friends. (3) An Oshū man cannot persuade himself that it is right to work for the downfall of another in order to advance his own interests. A Kyūshū man, on the contrary, where his own advancement is concerned, has no scruples about the claims of others. (4) Oshū people if they once fail, grow discouraged and have no inclination to renew the contest. But the Kyūshū folks are stimulated by defeat and put forth all their strength only when the obstacles to be overcome are formidable. (5) An Oshū man cannot keep a secret. His tendency is to reveal all that is in his mind. A Kyūshū man prefers to keep his thoughts to himself. Unless on special occasions he objects to give his opinion, and to have to give a plain answer to a plain question is most distasteful to him. (6) The Oshū people make little distinction between their own things and those of their neighbours. They borrow and lend with equal readiness. The Kyūshū object alike to lending and borrowing. (7) Oshū men are unsophisticated and simple in their tastes and are not attracted or pleased by the display of rank or worldly in-

fluence, and hold the flatterer in great contempt: Kyūshū men are the reverse. They court the favour, and endeavour to avoid the displeasure of the great, and do their best to choose their friends from the ranks of the powerful. Commenting on these alleged traits, Mr. Kuga says, speaking generally, that the Oshū man expects life to go on evenly, and regards peacefulness as a state seldom interrupted. Hence when calamity overtakes him, he is flurried and his discomposure often leads him to make himself a laughing stock. The Kyūshū man regards the world as a battlefield and is ever preparing himself for the conflict. The former holds that an upright life is better worth living than a life of worldly success and fame. The latter worships success beyond all other things. Regarded from a political standpoint, in Oshū the dominant feeling is a love of liberty, in Kyūshū a readiness to resort, and to submit, to despotism. Oshū is the America, and Kyūshū the Russia of Japan. The subjection of Oshū men to Kyūshū men has its origin in deep-seated mental tendencies.

The *Kōkōbungaku* gives a short account of a Mr. Noguchi Yonejiro, who has lately been the subject of much comment in America. Mr. Noguchi aspires to be an English poet. How near he is to attaining his object our readers will be able to judge from the specimens given below. Mr. Noguchi went to America in 1883 and, it would seem, has been studying there ever since. The poems he has published have, we are informed by the *Kōkōbungaku*, been noticed by no less than 30 American newspapers and have been referred to by literary men of eminence. "Who is Yone Noguchi?" asks an American newspaper. "He is the newest Californian poet, and he has stirred up the Eastern critics. A lad of twenty, slender and active, with jet hair and olive skin, resembling more the Tuscan type than the Japanese; a face delicately moulded, aquiline nose, eyes full of expression, and thin, mobile lips—such is Yone Noguchi, the writer of strange phrases, expressing weird thoughts, whose work has recently drawn the attention of literary critics to California."

The following is a specimen of the new bard's productions which the *Kōkōbungaku* in all seriousness submits to the admiring perusal of youthful readers.

THE MIDNIGHT WINDS.

At the midnight—my own darkness alone; none but God and myself!
A conscious slumber muffled the universe,
Palpating on the lonely bed like a chilly sea in the misty dawn.
Be hunting (Oh) by the black boneless winds:
With the sewed eyes and the wild, weird, full-opened soul,
I'm reviewing the sheeted memories of past under an inky light:
Until—alas, the strange giant of winds inclosed about my breathless cabin:—
God made a night, a midnight for me alone!
Oh, our matchless God! If the wizard rout
Flit in through the broken window for a lady-moon welcomed!
Ever a gentle violet upturns her eye:
Ever a radiant rose polish her thorns against.
I have such of none, but a withered, colorless soul!
The *Kōkōbungaku* considers it a matter for rejoicing that the name of Yone Noguchi is known throughout the length and breadth of America. The San Francisco *Examiner* showed the poetry to a Japanese female friend residing in one of the Eastern states, who is represented as exclaiming "Oh, it is so character! The crickets, the willows, all are of my home. Ah, he has the great elemental to develop. I wish he would come East to have advantage." This, too, is quoted by the enterprising *Kōkōbungaku*, which is determined that Japanese readers shall be duly impressed with the admiration in which their poetical confrère is held in Western lands.

A recent number of the *Kōkōbungaku* asks "Should Normal Schools be abolished?" The writer contends that the fact that young men are educated at Normal Schools at Government expense and that any breach of the regulations

of the schools is liable to entail on the transgressors serious pecuniary consequences, renders the graduates of such schools utterly spiritless and characterless, the effect of which is seen in the elementary schools of which these graduates subsequently take charge. It is well known to the teachers at Middle Schools that there is a state of mind peculiar to the boys who come from elementary schools, known as *shōgakkō konjō*. In the opinion of the magazine we are quoting this state of mind is imparted to the pupils by the teachers. One of the chief objects of education is the development of individual power and talent, and nothing could be more undesirable than the reduction of all students to one level. The imparting of knowledge on various subjects in a mechanical fashion constitutes the less important half of the training that schoolmasters need to receive. They may be well versed in knowledge, but this will not suffice to render them efficient teachers. They must have character. The writer concludes by suggesting that the normal schools be abolished and that such graduates of the Middle Schools as may like to follow the profession, should be installed as elementary school teachers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

During March last altogether 31,770 cases of matches were exported from Kobe, representing an increase of 10,170 cases as compared with the figures for the previous month.

Dr. Gelpke, a private practitioner in Pecalan-gan, Java, has discovered that tropical abscess of the liver is due to a peculiar worm (*echino-coccus*), and is closely studying its peculiarities.

Up to the end of last month, applications filed in the Patents Bureau by British and German subjects, and American citizens, for registration of trade marks, numbered 1,300. Of this number 400 were registered, about ten rejected, and the rest are not yet dealt with.

Present tea prospects in Shidzuoka and Aichi, says the *Hogo News*, are very favourable, and if no severe frost intervenes the crop should be well in excess of last year, notwithstanding that many growers tore up their plants last autumn to utilise the ground for other purposes.

According to the *Courrier de Saigon* the exportation of rice from Saigon during 1897 promises to be very heavy. On the 14th March there were seventeen steamers in the river loading with rice either for Europe or ports in the Far East and the rice cleaning mills are working day and night in order to meet the numerous demands made upon them during his quarter.

The applications for Kobe Waterworks Bonds closed on the 31st ult. The amount applied for at Kobe only up that date was 923,350 yen; so it is estimated that when the total returns come in from the agents for the loan in Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, and other places, the number of applications will materially exceed the amount required,—namely, 970,000 yen. The result, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, may be taken as showing faith in the future of Kobe both among foreigners and Japanese.

The little Japanese spaniel which the Princess of Wales is represented as holding in her arms in the well-known portrait painted by Mr. Luke Fildes for *The Graphic*, is dead. The manner of his death was very sudden, "Facey" being apparently in perfect health when put to bed at night. In the morning it was found that he had died quietly and painlessly. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that acute pneumonia was the cause. Lady Rothschild gave "Facey" to the Princess.

There is some very tall talk in the Russian journal *Spies*, inspired by General Komaroff. It declares, says an exchange, that the whole East, including Persia, China, and even India, belongs, by the will of Providence, to the Russian people. But in order that the Providential designs may be realised, Russia must take care

to be strong in the West. This means, it is explained, that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles "must by all means come into our possession for the sake of securing peace in the South, and for the sake of our whole development—even existence."

The official trial trip of the steamer *Kasuga Maru*, built in the yard of the Osaka Ship-building Company, was made on the afternoon of the 1st inst. with satisfactory results, says the *Kobe Chronicle*. The owner of the steamer is Mr. Kishimoto Gohei, residing at Horiye, Osaka. The steamer was commenced in June last year. She is built of wood, 382½ tons gross (531 tons register), 180 feet long, 19 feet deep, 22 feet beam, and an engine of 315 horsepower. Her speed is 10 knots an hour. She is to run between Korea, China and Hongkong, via the ports of Kiushiu and Tokyo.

At a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Mactavish at Kobe on Saturday afternoon, the fair hostess was the surprised recipient of a handsome silver bowl which had been subscribed for by the children of Kobe, to whom she has ever been the best of friends and entertainers. The *Kobe Herald* says that little Miss Cynthia Pakenhams made the presentation, and did it very prettily. The bowl bears the following inscription:—"Mrs. Mactavish, with love from the children of Kobe, March, 1897." Mrs. Mactavish appeared to be quite affected by the incident and could say little, but the deeper emotions are not always expressed in words.

Permission has been granted to private Railway Companies to construct the following lines:—

- 1.—A railway between Ota in Gifu Prefecture and Toyama in Toyama Prefecture, *via* Tokuyama.
- 2.—Between Toyama and Naoyetsu in Niigata Prefecture.
- 3.—Between Shibata and Nakuho-nai.
- 4.—Between Kurosawajiri in Iwate and Yokote in Akita.
- 5.—Between Kunikane and Tanikawa in Hiogo Ken.
- 6.—Between Hiroshima and Hiroshima Ken and Hamada in Shimane Ken.
- 7.—Between Oita and Miyasaki.
- 8.—Between Kurume and Yamaka.

On Sunday night the offices of Messrs Mendelson Bros. No. 258, were entered by a thief and a tin cash box was broken open, and a cheque for \$145.25 and \$25 in cash abstracted. The police were notified and a detective officer was instructed to make an investigation into the matter. It was soon discovered that a cheque for the same amount as that stolen had been cashed at a Chinese exchange shop at No. 70 by a young Japanese, who, it was discovered, was an employé of Messrs. Mendelson Bros., named Shibata Kanekichi. The police were soon on his track and the young man was arrested on the afternoon of the 5th, with all the stolen money in his possession. Shibata, together with his father, had been for some time in the employ of the firm and lived on the premises. The young man had recently fallen into dissipated habits. He is now undergoing examination.

Mr. J. H. Longford, sitting as a Master in Lunacy, held an inquiry at the British Consulate, Nagasaki, on April 2nd, to ascertain whether Arthur Norman of the *Rising Sun*, was a lunatic or not. The witnesses examined were Dr. Maurice Eden Paul, under whose care the alleged lunatic is now detained for treatment at H.B.M.'s Consulate; Mr. J. F. Stone, and Mr. C. M. Birnie. Dr. Paul gave evidence as to the mental and physical condition of his patient, who he had no hesitation in affirming was a hopeless lunatic. He strongly recommended his immediate removal to Hongkong or other convenient place where there is proper asylum for the treatment of the insane, and read affidavits of three other practitioners who had seen the patient separately and had concurred in the witness' views in regard to the case. Mr. Stone, upon whose petition the proceedings were instituted, testified to having been a friend of Mr. Norman's for the past 20 years. He considered him now perfectly insane and incapable of managing

himself or his affairs, and he gave lengthy evidence as to Mr. Norman's property and business matters. Mr. Birnie's evidence also was to the effect that Mr. Norman is a hopeless lunatic. The proceedings were then adjourned.

The Shanghai morning journal announces the death, at 0.30 p.m. on April 2nd, of Mr. W. H. Short, manager of the extensive business of Hall & Holtz, Ltd. Mr. Short, who was very much and deservedly liked by all who knew him as a man of wide sympathies and great kindness of heart, was born in 1843, and went to China originally in 1856, his first residence being in Foochow. Two years later he visited Shanghai and went on to Tientsin. There he remained until 1860, when he returned to Shanghai and joined the firm of Hall & Holtz, with which he has been ever since connected. His health broke down some three or four years ago, and he came over to Japan in the hope of restoration. But the hope was never realised. On Wednesday, March 31st, he was attacked by internal hæmorrhage, and soon became unconscious, remaining so until the end came. Mr. Short was never married.

On the evening of the 4th instant Mr. H. I. Choze, agent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. at Kobe, had a rather unpleasant experience with his cook. It appears from the report given by Kobe exchanges that dinner being rather late in making its appearance, Mr. Choze went into the kitchen to ascertain what was the cause of the delay, and in an altercation which followed, told the cook that he could leave his employ. The cook then seized a carving knife and rushed at his employer, who, however, managed to seize his assailant's wrist. Mr. Davies, the Chaplain, who was stopping with Mr. Choze, and had followed him to the kitchen, then came to his assistance, and his aid was most fortunate, as some of the other servants present joined the cook in his attack upon Mr. Choze. He was rather severely handled, while Mr. Davies was bitten on the hand. Eventually the assistance of the police was obtained and the cook and house-boy were locked up. They are to be prosecuted.

The custom of remitting advances to the producers of tea sent to Yokohama for sale, has for a long time past been carried out on a very uncertain basis, and has led to serious losses both to consignors and consignees. In some cases advances were made at the rate of ten or twenty per cent. less than the value of the tea forwarded; in others the full value of the tea at current quotations was remitted, and if the market was depressed and a fall in prices took place the consignees suffered heavy loss, besides having trouble with the banks in Yokohama which discounted their bills. Moreover, the consignors never regarded the advances made as full payment for their goods, while the consignees were disposed to consider transactions as completed with the payment of the advances. Tea merchants in Yokohama therefore, came to the following decision at a conference held with the 35th and 100th National Banks, the Keageya Bank, and their agencies, with regard to the forthcoming tea season:—

- 1.—Notice shall be given to the consignors in each district that the amount of advances to be made on the security of goods shall be determined within 20 per cent. discount on the actual value thereof.
- 2.—No goods valued at less than the amount remitted shall be accepted.
- 3.—The consignors shall in future notify the consignees as to whether or not the goods are above the amount of the remittance made, within a specified period.
- 4.—This provision, however, does not apply to goods the arrival of which is unavoidably delayed.
- 5.—Any invoice of goods upon which an advance is to be made must contain a precise statement in red ink of the amount to be remitted.
- 6.—The boxes of tea on which remittances are required must be marked on the cover, bottom, and sides, with the trade-mark or seal of the consignor.
- 7.—Goods for which the amount of remittance is not mentioned in the invoice, or which do not bear any mark, may be treated as goods liable to no remittance.

The above provisions will be enforced from the opening of the tea season this year.

NATIONAL TAXATION LAW.

We hereby give sanction to the National Taxation Law, approved by the Imperial Diet, and cause the same to be promulgated.

(His Majesty's Sign-manual and Seal.)
The 26th day of the 3rd month of the 30th year of Meiji.

Count MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI,
Minister President of State and Minister of Finance.

LAW No. 21.

REGULATIONS FOR THE COLLECTION OF NATIONAL TAXES.

SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. I.—The collection of national taxes shall be conducted in accordance with this Law, except in cases defined by Customs Law and other separate enactments.

Art. II.—National taxes shall be collected before all other public impositions and liabilities of any kind.

Art. III.—If any person who has a claim on the property of a tax-payer in consequence of the same being mortgaged or pledged, can prove by a legal document that he had acquired the right over the property one year previous to the due time of collection of national taxes, payment of the taxes in question shall not be enforced in precedence of such right, provided the exemption be limited to the value of the goods mortgaged.

Art. IV.—In case any person has been legally dealt with on account of non-payment of a national tax or other public imposition, or in case he has been subjected to compulsory executive process, or has been legally declared bankrupt in consequence of his liabilities to others, such amount of national taxes for which his obligation had already been determined may be levied even though the period of collection has not arrived.

The provision is also applicable in the case of the dissolution of a company liable to taxation.

When national taxes are to be levied on a person having been legally dealt with in consequence of non-payment of other impositions, the national taxes in question shall not be collected in advance.

SECTION II.—COLLECTION.

Art. V.—The Cities, Towns, and Districts shall each be under obligation to collect the land taxes within their limits, and also the national taxes prescribed by Imperial Ordinance, and transmit the same to the Treasury.

The expenses incurred in the collection of land taxes shall be borne by the respective Cities, Towns, and Districts; but in the case of other national taxes, four per cent of the amount collected shall be paid in to the City, Town, or District.

Art. VI.—In the collection of national taxes, notice must be given to all persons paying taxes by a Revenue Officer, or by a City, Town, or District, as to the amount, date, and place of collection.

Art. VII.—In case any person upon whom the tax was levied had been involved in any extraordinary calamity, the investigation of which would require a number of days, the collection of taxes may be deferred *ad interim*.

Art. VIII.—In case the taxes which had been collected in City, Town, or District, should be lost through unavoidable accident or calamity, application may be forwarded, upon attestation of the facts, for permission to be relieved of the responsibility of transmitting the taxes to the Minister of Finance.

When such application is received, the Minister of Finance may, after investigation of the facts, grant permission for the remission of taxes.

SECTION III.—THE EXECUTIVE PROCESS AGAINST NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Art. IX.—In case any person fails to pay the tax even at the expiration of the period of collection, a Revenue Officer may demand payment within the fixed period of time, provided that in such cases the fees be imposed according to the provisions of Imperial Ordinance.

Art. X.—In case any person whose taxes are in arrear fails to pay, even on receiving an official demand, he shall be liable to the distraint of his property for the taxes as well as the fees demanded, within the specified period.

Art. XI.—In case a Revenue Officer seizes property for the non-payment of a tax, he must produce a certificate to show that he has received orders to that effect.

Art. XII.—In case the property to be seized is appraised at an amount hardly sufficient to cover the expenses for enforcing the executive process against non-payment, and also to pay the liabilities set apart in accordance with Art. III., and in case there is no prospect of obtaining any surplus, the enforcement of such process shall be suspended.

Art. XIII.—In case it is found that some of the goods which a Revenue Officer attempted to distrain were already under mortgage, the goods in question must be delivered to the Revenue Officer by the mortgagee, without regard to the time at which the right over the goods was established.

Art. XIV.—If, in the case of distraint of property by a Revenue Officer, a third person claims the right of ownership of goods, he must apply to the Revenue Officer, with proofs of the fact, five days previous to the actual sale of the goods in question.

Art. XV.—In case any person attempts to avoid distraint of his property by cession or otherwise when final steps are to be taken for it, and the cessionary knowingly receives such goods, the Government may claim the withdrawal of such proceedings.

Art. XVI.—The following goods shall not be distrained:—

1. Clothing, bedding, furniture, and kitchen utensils, which are absolutely indispensable to the person who has failed to pay the tax, and his family.
2. Food and fuel that may last for one month for the man failing to pay the tax and his family residing with him.
3. Personal and other seals essential to one's occupation.
4. Materials, stone tablets, and burial grounds that may be considered as necessary for religious service or worship.
5. Lincal tables, diaries, and other records necessary to the household.
6. Uniform clothes, religious costumes, or ecclesiastical robes, necessary for the discharge of duty.
7. Decorations and other honorary badges.
8. Books and utensils indispensable for purposes of study.
9. Inventions or literary works not yet made public.

Art. XVII.—The following goods may be exempted from distraint upon presentation of other articles sufficient in value to pay for the taxes in arrear and also the costs incurred in taking steps for non-payment:—

1. Agricultural implements, seeds, manure, cattle, horses, and fodder, all indispensable to husbandry.
2. Tools, implements, and materials necessary to the occupation or profession of the party.

Art. XVIII.—The power of seizure shall extend to the natural and legal fruits emanating from the goods seized.

Art. XIX.—The enforcement of steps taken for non-payment of taxes shall not be interfered with by any legal seizure by a Court of law.

Art. XX.—In case a Revenue Officer seizes upon the property of a person who has failed to pay the tax, he may cause the latter's dwelling, godown, or boxes, to be examined, or any closed doors or trunks to be opened, or personally open the same. This provision is also applicable to a third person who holds the property of the person who failed to pay the tax, and refuses to deliver it.

Similar steps may be taken by a Revenue Officer when there is reason to suspect that the goods of the person whose taxes remain unpaid, are concealed within the dwellings, godowns, or trunks of the third person.

The examination, however, of the dwellings, godowns, or trunks, in accordance with the two preceding clauses, shall only be effected between sunrise and sunset.

Art. XXI.—In case of steps being taken by the Revenue Officer in accordance with the preceding articles, the defaulting person shall require the presence of the third person specified above or of a member of his family or an employé; and in case any of these persons happens to be absent or refuses to be present, then more than two persons above the age of twenty, or public officers of a City, Town, or District, or Headman of Urban Division or village, or his subordinates, or police officers in the case of places where Local Government Systems for Cities, Towns, and Districts, are not enforced, shall be required to be present as witnesses.

Art. XXII.—In case any currency, gold or silver bullion, or any appreciable bonds are distrained, the same shall be duly sealed by the Revenue Officer and placed under the charge of the Headman of a City, Town, or District, or of the *Kuchō* or *Kochō* in places where Local Government Systems for Cities, Towns, and Districts are not in operation.

In case articles not enumerated in the foregoing clause are seized upon, the same shall be duly sealed and taken charge of by the Revenue Officer; but if immovable property, or unportable articles are distrained, the same may be entrusted,

with special orders, to the care of the person from whom the taxes are in arrear, or of a third person.

Art. XXIII.—If anything involving the liability of others is seized, notice must be given to the debtor by the Revenue Officer.

The debtor, upon the receipt of the foregoing notice, shall be held under obligation to pay to the Revenue Officer such portions of his liabilities as will cover the taxes in arrear, and also the expense incurred in taking steps against failure. Any payments made to the creditor before such obligation is discharged shall be of no effect whatever.

Art. XXIV.—Moveable and immovable property that is seized shall be sold by public auction provided that the process of sale be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

If there are no buyers, or if the price offered does not reach the amount appraised, then the Government may purchase the goods at the appraised price.

Art. XXV.—In the case of goods the appraised value of which is not sufficient to defray the expenses of a public auction, the same may be sold by private contract.

Art. XXVI.—Persons who have failed to pay their taxes, or officers concerned in the collection of taxes of the district where the sale of property takes place, or other public functionaries or employés, are not allowed to buy, either directly or indirectly, goods distrained and sold by public auction.

Art. XXVII.—The cost of measures taken for non-payment of taxes shall consist of fees for demand, seizure, protection, transportation, and public sale of property, and also the expenses incurred in correspondence and law suits.

Even in the case of measures for non-payment having been suspended, the expenses incurred in connection therewith shall be collected.

Such costs shall have precedence of the national tax and of the rights of creditors specified in Article III.

Art. XXVIII.—The proceeds realized by the sale of property, and also all money seized, shall be appropriated to defray the tax and the expenses of the measures taken. Should there be any surplus, the same shall be delivered to the person from whom collected.

If the goods sold are under mortgage, the proceeds of the sale thereof shall first be appropriated to defray the tax and the expenses of measures taken, and the balance paid to the creditor to the amount sufficient to liquidate the liability, and if there should still be any surplus, the same shall be returned to the person proceeded against.

Nevertheless, in the case of goods under mortgage, as specified in Article III., the proceeds of the sale thereof shall first be appropriated to pay the expenses for measures taken, and then to defray the amount of liabilities to the creditor, and finally the tax, and if there is still any surplus the same shall be returned to the person defaulting.

Art. XXIX.—In case steps are to be taken against a company for non-payment of tax, and in case the property of such company is found insufficient to cover the amount of tax, and also the expenses incurred in taking steps, further measures may be adopted against the members having unlimited liability.

Art. XXX.—All documents relating to the measures to be taken against non-payment of tax shall be transmitted to the dwelling place or office of the person to whom they are addressed.

If the person addressed refuses to receive the documents at his dwelling or office, or if such dwelling or office is not clearly known, the purport of the notice shall be advertised, and after five days from the issue of such advertisement the documents referred to shall be regarded as transmitted.

Art. XXXI.—The obligation of paying taxes on the part of persons who have failed to pay the direct national tax shall cease with the measures taken against their failure. This provision is also applicable to cases when measures taken against failure are suspended.

As regards the direct national tax, however, if the tax and also expenses for measures against failure have not been completely defrayed, even after steps have been taken for the purpose, the deficiency shall be collected at convenient times within one year after the period when payment was due. Similar steps will be taken when measures against failure are suspended.

SECTION IV.—PENAL RULES.

Art. XXXII.—In case any person failing to pay the tax, or any one who holds the property of such person, conceals or abstracts or makes a fraudulent entry, he shall be condemned to major imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than two years.

This provision also applies to persons who take charge of property seized, but who knowingly conceals, abstracts, consumes, or destroys the same.

Any person who knowingly assists in the pro-

ceedings specified in the two preceding clauses, or consents to a fraudulent contract, shall undergo the above punishment mitigated in one degree.

If special provisions in the Penal Code refer to the foregoing clauses, the present Article shall not be applied.

SECTION V.—APPENDIX.

Art. XXXIII.—This Law shall be enforced from July 1st of the 30th of *Meiji*.

It shall not be put in operation in Okinawa prefecture, Ogasawara, and Izu Island under the jurisdiction of Tokyo *Fu*.

The public corporations against which the provisions in this Law bearing upon the Cities, Towns, and Districts, in the case of localities where Local Government Systems, for Cities, Towns, and Districts, are not enforced, shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

Corporations of dealers in marine products in Hokkaido shall be dealt with by this Law in the same way as a City, Town, or District.

Art. XXXIV.—Law No. 9 of the 22nd year of *Meiji*, embodying Regulations for the collection of national taxes, Law No. 32 of the same year, providing for measures to be taken against taxes in arrear, and Law No. 4 of the 23rd year of *Meiji*, shall be rescinded from the day of the enforcement of this Law.

JAPAN INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The statutes of the Japan Industrial Bank, founded as a joint stock corporation, have received the sanction of the Minister of Finance. They are as follow:—

SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. I.—This Bank has been established in accordance with the Japan Industrial Bank Regulations promulgated by Law No. 82 of the 29th year of *Meiji*, and is to be named the Industrial Bank (Joint Stock Corporation).

Art. II.—The object of the Bank shall be to issue loans in the form of capital with a view to secure the improvement and development of agriculture and commerce.

Art. III.—The head office of the Bank shall be in Tokyo.

The Bank shall, according to the amount of its transactions, establish branches or agencies in each of the cities and prefectures.

Art. IV.—The period of operation or maintenance of the Bank shall be one hundred years from the date of its charter.

SECTION II.—CAPITAL AND STOCK.

Art. V.—The capital of the Bank shall be ten million *yen*, consisting of fifty thousand shares of two hundred *yen* each. On the demand of a shareholder, the amount of five, ten, fifty, or a hundred shares may be taken together to constitute a single bond.

Art. VI.—The first installment of the subscription to capital shall be one-fourth of the whole amount, namely, 2,500,000 *yen* (fifty *yen* for each share), to be paid immediately on the charter being obtained.

The period, as well as the method of the second payment, shall be determined by the Superintendent-General of the Bank to suit the convenience of the institution. The amount of payment, however, shall not be less than twenty *yen* and not more than fifty *yen* per share.

When the period of payment is fixed, as prescribed by the foregoing clause, the Superintendent-General of the Bank shall demand payment according to the provisions of the Commercial Code, and at the same time shall advertise the fact in the *Official Gazette* and other newspapers.

Art. VII.—In case a shareholder fails to pay his subscription, steps shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Code. Seven per cent. interest, however, shall be collected on all payments in arrear, and the fees leviable for failure to pay shall be collected to an amount not exceeding three per cent. of the payment in arrears, according to the decision of the Superintendent-General of the Bank.

Art. VIII.—In case the shares of the Bank are transferred, a bond bearing the seal of the persons concerned, must be presented to the Bank, together with the shares in question. The Bank shall then require both parties concerned to endorse the shares with their signatures and seals; and the same, being attested by the seals of the Superintendent-General and the principal Manager of the Bank, shall be returned after being duly entered in the account-books.

Art. IX.—In case any person who has acquired shares in the Bank through bequest or will, claims alteration of title, upon presentation of formal proofs thereof, the Bank shall alter the

title in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Article.

Art. X.—In case the share certificates of the Bank are destroyed or lost through calamity, the shareholder may claim delivery of new certificates, provided that he presents a report of the fact, in which the exact circumstances of the loss, the amount and number of the shares, must be mentioned and attested by more than two sureties satisfactory to the Bank.

In case such claims are made, with satisfactory proofs relating thereto, the Bank shall deliver new share certificates. But if the proofs in question are not satisfactory, steps will be taken in accordance with the general provisions relating to the loss of certificates.

Art. XI.—In case share certificates of the Bank are lost or stolen, the shareholder may claim the delivery of new shares by forwarding to the bank a report of the fact, in which the amount and number of scrip are precisely stated. In such cases the Bank shall immediately advertise the fact in the *Official Gazette* and other newspapers at the expense of the claimant, and new scrip will be delivered after one month from such advertisement, provided that more than two satisfactory sureties are obtained to bear the responsibility.

If the claimant has found the scrip within the period specified, he shall immediately report the fact to the Bank, and the Bank in turn shall advertise it according to the foregoing provisions.

Art. XII.—In case any person presents a statement contradictory to the report of loss or theft, the new scrip shall not be delivered until after judgment is given by a Court of Law having jurisdiction.

Art. XIII.—In case the scrip is disfigured or damaged, the shareholder may claim the delivery of new shares by presenting to the Bank a written statement of the fact, together with the scrip in question. If the certificates so presented are considered genuine after a suitable investigation, new ones shall be issued by the Bank.

But if it is impossible to recognise them as genuine, steps will be taken according to the provisions relating to the loss of scrip.

Art. XIV.—The Bank shall receive a fee of five *sen* for each copy of share certificates in the case of alteration of title, and twenty-five *sen* in the case of delivery of new scrip.

Art. XV.—The Bank shall suspend the transfer of its stock within one month prior to its general meeting of shareholders. In that case, however, the fact shall be advertised in the *Official Gazette* and other newspapers.

SECTION III.—PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Art. XVI.—The functionaries of the Bank shall consist of one Superintendent-General, one Vice-Superintendent, from three to five Managers, and three Inspectors.

The number of Managers shall be determined by the general meeting of shareholders.

The Superintendent-General and Vice-Superintendent shall remain in office for five years, and shall be appointed by the Government from among holders of more than one hundred shares.

The managers shall also continue in office for five years, and shall be appointed by the Government from among candidates elected at the general meeting of shareholders, holding more than fifty shares each.

The period of Inspectors' office shall be three years, and they shall be chosen at the general meeting of shareholders, from among the owners of more than thirty shares.

The offices of Superintendent-General, Vice-Superintendent, Managers, and Inspectors shall be limited exclusively to persons who, for six months previously to their appointment or election, have continuously held the number of shares prescribed in this Article.

In case any vacancy occurs in the position of Manager or Inspector, a special meeting of shareholders shall immediately be held with a view to fill the position by election. The officers so elected are to remain on duty for the period remaining of their predecessors' term. But if the officers in actual service do not fall under the minimum number prescribed by these statutes, the election for the vacancy may be postponed until the next general meeting of shareholders.

Art. XVII.—The Superintendent-General and Vice-Superintendent shall each deposit one hundred shares, and the Managers fifty shares each, in the Bank during the period that they remain in office. The shares so deposited shall be duly sealed and taken charge of by the Bank, and a deposit note delivered to them containing a statement prohibiting such shares from being appropriated to any other purpose.

The shares referred to in the foregoing clause shall not be restored to their owner until after the reports of the accounts for the period have been

completed and passed by a general meeting of shareholders, even in the event of the owner's having resigned.

Art. XVIII.—The functions and powers of the Superintendent-General are as follow:—

1. The Superintendent-General represents the Bank in all its transactions.
2. The Superintendent-General shall adjust all matters relating to the promotion, appointment, and dismissal of all persons employed in the Bank.
3. Shall sign and seal the shares, industrial loan bonds, and all other documents bearing upon the rights and obligations of the Bank.
4. Presides over all affairs of the Bank, according to the Japan Industrial Bank Regulations, and other Laws, Ordinances, and provisions, and the decisions of the general meetings of shareholders.
5. Convenes the general meetings of shareholders and has the right to be the Chairman of such meetings.
6. Establishes the rules for loans, for the appraisalment of goods for securities, for industrial loan bonds, and other private provisions of the Bank.

Art. XIX.—The Vice-Superintendent and Manager shall assist the Superintendent-General in the management of affairs, and under the directions of the latter shall be Head of the various Sections of the Bank. The functions thus to be discharged by them shall be determined by the Superintendent-General of the Bank.

Art. XX.—The functions and powers of Inspectors are as follow:—

1. They have to see that the Superintendent, Vice-Superintendent and Managers, carry out their duties compatibly with the Laws, Ordinances, Statutes of the Bank, and the decisions of general meetings of Shareholders.
2. To notify the Superintendent of the convocation of general meetings of shareholders when it is deemed necessary or advantageous for the Bank to do so.
3. To affix their seals to the industrial loan bonds so as to certify their notice; and to be present on occasions when lots are drawn for them or when they are redeemed.
4. All other functions and powers to be exercised as prescribed by the Commercial Code.

Art. XXI.—The salaries of the Superintendent, Vice-Superintendent, Managers, and Inspectors shall be determined by the general meeting of shareholders.

Art. XXII.—The principal officers as well as the employés of the Bank are not allowed to contract loans in the Bank under any circumstances whatever.

SECTION IV.—THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Art. XXIII.—The general meeting of shareholders shall be classified as Ordinary and Special, and shall be held at the direction of the Superintendent.

Art. XXIV.—The ordinary general meetings of shareholders shall be held in February and August every year. The date and place of such meetings, as well as the subjects of discussion shall be notified to each shareholder by the Superintendent, at least fourteen days prior to the meeting.

Art. XXV.—At the ordinary general meeting of shareholders, the debates shall chiefly deal with the report and accounts for the preceding term, and the distribution of dividends.

Art. XXVI.—Special general meetings of shareholders shall be held exclusively on the following occasions, the date and place of meeting being determined by the President; notice will be issued to each shareholder together with the subjects of debate, at least fourteen days prior to the meeting:—

1. When the Superintendent deems it necessary to hold a meeting.
2. When the Inspectors convene the meeting, stating the subject of deliberation.
3. When a meeting is called, and the object stated, by shareholders whose stocks constitute more than one-fifth of the whole amount of shares.

When the Superintendent has received an application from an Inspector or from shareholders, for a special general meeting, he must take steps to convocate it within ten days.

Art. XXVII.—As regards the power of decision on the part of shareholders, one vote only shall be allowed for each ten shares. Holders of more than eleven shares, however, shall have the privilege of one extra vote for every fifty shares above that number.

Art. XXVIII.—Proxies at the general meeting of shareholders must be representatives legally qualified, or shareholders having the power of vote. The principal functionaries and employés of the Bank shall not be allowed to be representatives under any circumstances whatever.

Art. XXIX.—No proxy is allowed to represent

more than five members, nor is it permitted to them to represent more than two-tenths of the whole amount of shares. Proxies that desire to exercise the right of vote at the general meeting of shareholders must be furnished with a letter of authorization.

Art. XXX.—The representatives of shareholders who desire to exercise the right of vote at the general meeting of shareholders must be furnished with a letter of authorization.

Art. XXXI.—The shareholders are required to sign their names in the attendance-book with their seals attached thereto on the day of meeting, before the meeting actually takes place; and their representatives must state the fact on record as such, with their signatures and seals affixed.

Art. XXXII.—The debates at the general meetings shall be conducted by shareholders (including proxies) representing more than one-fifth of the whole stock, the decision being given by more than half the number of votes. Decisions, however, for altering the statutes of the Bank or effecting voluntary dissolution, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Code.

The Chairman shall, besides his own right of decision, have a casting vote when the votes of the two opposite parties are of equal number.

Art. XXXIII.—In case the number of shareholders falls short of a quorum at a general meeting, the proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the methods prescribed by Article CLII. of the Commercial Code.

Art. XXXIV.—Subjects of deliberation that come under the notice of a general meeting of shareholders shall be recorded in the Debate-Book, and attested by the seals and signatures of the Superintendent, Vice-Superintendent, Managers, and Inspectors.

The Attendance-Book shall be appended to the Debate-Book, after it is duly signed and sealed by the Superintendent, Vice-Superintendent, Managers, and Inspectors.

SECTION V.—BUSINESS.

Art. XXXV.—The following business shall be conducted by the Bank:—

1. To issue loans on the security of immovable property, according to a scheme of redemption by yearly installments within a period of fifty years.
2. To issue loans on the security of immovable property, according to the method of periodical redemption within a period of five years.
3. To issue loans without security to Cities, Prefectures, Rural Divisions, Towns, Districts, and other public communities organized by law.
4. To accept in charge industrial and agricultural loan bonds.
5. To take on deposit gold and silver bullion, and appreciable bonds.

Art. XXXVI.—The Bank shall, under no circumstances, issue loans beyond the scope prescribed in Article I. of the Japanese Industrial Bank Law. The following immovable property, however, may be taken as security for loans:—

1. Lands that fall within the category of Article IV. of the Land Tax Regulations as provided by Notification No. 7 of the 17th year of *Meiji*.
2. Buildings and lands appropriated to the use of schools, temples, and shrines, hospitals, theatres, and other public institutions.
3. House lots excluded from use for agricultural and industrial purposes.
4. Mineral and stone mines, swamps, and mineral springs.
5. Lands under two different jurisdictions.
6. Immovable property owned by several persons conjointly. This provision, however, does not apply to cases where the whole number of owners, by unanimous consent, offer the entire right of ownership as security.

Art. XXXVII.—In case loans are issued by the Bank on the security of immovable property, contracts may be concluded for loans after the value of such property is appraised and the object of the loan investigated. The security for such loans shall necessarily be the registered bonds.

In case of the appraisalment of property by the Bank, stipulations shall be made that the expenses necessary for that purpose are to be borne by the applicant, whether the contracts are satisfactorily concluded or not.

Art. XXXVIII.—The amount of money to be appropriated for the redemption of former liabilities in cases prescribed by the note on Article XVI. of the Japan Industrial Bank Law, shall not be delivered to the debtor, but shall be used to liquidate his liabilities.

Art. XXXIX.—The insurance of buildings taken as security shall be contracted with Insurance Companies recognised by the Bank as trustworthy, and the premiums for the policy shall be defrayed through the Bank, the contracts for

insurance being continued during the period that the loans remain unpaid.

If the contracts for insurance are discontinued within the period of the loan, the Bank may claim the redemption of the whole amount of the loan even prior to the fixed term of payment.

Art. XL.—In case the debtor has changed the actual condition of properties given as security, or the title thereto, without the consent of the Bank, the Bank may claim the redemption of the whole amount of the loan even before the period of payment has arrived.

Art. XLI.—No loans exceeding five per cent. of the whole amount of capital shall be issued to the same debtor, except in the case of *Fu, Ken, Gun, Shi, Cho, Son*, and other public communities organised by law.

Art. XLII.—The rates of interest on loans issued by the Bank shall be determined by reference to the maximum percentage sanctioned by the Minister of Finance, according to the period during which the loan is issued and the nature of the enterprise to be undertaken.

Art. XLIII.—In case the debtor fails to pay the loan or interest at the contracted period, (or at the period specified by the Bank in case a claim is made for redemption prior to the fixed term), interest for such delay shall be collected at the rate of seven per cent. a year on the amount in arrear for the number of days calculated from the day immediately following the fixed term, to the day of actual payment, and moreover, another sum equal to that of interest shall be imposed for failure of contract.

In case the failure should be due to natural calamities or other unavoidable circumstances, the money to be paid for failure, as prescribed in the foregoing clause, shall not be collected.

Art. XLIV.—In case the whole or part of any loans issued on the yearly installment system is paid prior to the fixed term, the Bank shall receive fees to be determined by the Superintendent at a rate not exceeding two per cent. of the amount so paid. This provision, however, is not applicable in cases where payment is demanded prior to the fixed term in consequence of natural calamities or unavoidable circumstances, or in accordance with Articles XXVII. of the Japan Industrial Bank Law.

Art. XLV.—In case the debtor is found to have appropriated the amount of loans to purposes other than those mentioned in the contract, and in case the Bank deems such purposes unprofitable, a demand for the total redemption of the loan may be made, and if the appropriation of the funds in question is known to be beyond the scope of Article II., liquidation of the loan shall immediately be claimed.

Art. XLVI.—In case the Bank accepts the loan bonds to be issued by the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, its officers shall be despatched to investigate the actual condition of affairs as well as the properties of those Banks.

The agricultural and industrial loan bonds accepted by the Bank shall not exceed one-third of the total amount of the issue.

Art. XLVII.—In case the Bank holds any surplus in respect of its transactions, the same shall be appropriated to the temporary purchase of various national and local loan bonds, or deposited in the Bank of Japan.

SECTION VI.—INDUSTRIAL LOAN BONDS.

Art. XLVIII.—The industrial loan bonds to be issued by the Bank shall be unregistered bonds of the face value of one hundred yen, with coupons thereto. These bonds, however, may be registered on the demand of subscribers or of their holders.

Art. XLIX.—The issue of industrial loan bonds shall be limited to ten times the amount of the capital paid up. Nor shall the actual amount of issued exceed the total amount of loans issue in terms of yearly installments and the value of the agricultural and industrial loan bonds actually taken into the Bank.

This provision does not apply to the issue of loans at low rates of interest with a view to placing the same as temporary liabilities of the Bank.

The agricultural and industrial loan bonds in the foregoing clause shall be calculated at the value they held at the time when they were received.

Art. L.—Interest on the industrial loan bonds shall be paid in two sums in the month fixed at the time of issue, for the former six months, in exchange for the coupons.

Interest shall be calculated from the latter half of the month when the principal payment is made before the 15th, and from the following month when such payment is completed after the 15th, whereas at the time of the payment of the principal the interest shall be counted until the month immediately preceding such payment, including the months past.

Art. LI.—As regards the redemption of in-

dustrial loan bonds, a period of from one to five years shall be fixed for the retention of loans.

The period of redemption shall be fixed within fifty years after the expiration of the term of retention, and the bonds shall be liquidated more than twice a year according to the amount of redemption of loans issued in terms of yearly installments and of the agricultural and industrial loan bonds taken.

Art. LII.—In case of the issue or liquidation of industrial loan bonds, all particulars necessary for that purpose shall previously be advertised in the *Official Gazette* and other newspapers.

Art. LIII.—In case application is made for altering registered into unregistered bonds, or vice-versa, a fee of twenty yen shall be imposed for each bond.

The alteration of titles of registered bonds shall be liable, to a fee of five yen for each bond.

SECTION VII.—ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS.

Art. VII.—The fiscal terms of the Bank's operation shall be from January to June and from July to December in each year; and at the end of each fiscal year all the accounts shall be settled, and a statement of accounts of industrial bonds, invoices of properties, a table showing the comparative amount of the Bank's liabilities and loans issued, reports of transactions, and drafts for dividends shall be prepared for presentation to the ordinary general meeting of shareholders.

The invoices of properties and the table shall show the comparative amount of liabilities and loans referred to, and shall be advertised in the *Official Gazette* and other newspapers.

Art. I.V.—In the settlement of accounts, the expenses for the conduct of business, interest, extra payments, and losses shall be deducted from the profits, and the remainder, if any, shall be regarded as net profit.

Loans and other assets for which there is no prospect of recovery shall be calculated under the category of losses, and movable and immovable properties the value of which had fallen, shall be appraised at the current prices.

Art. LVI.—The net profits shall be distributed at the following rates:—

1. More than eight per cent. of the profits to be appropriated to the reserve fund for the supply of losses.
2. More than two per cent. to be set apart for the average amount of dividends.
3. The amount that remains after the subtraction of the above two items shall be appropriated to first dividends at the rate of five per cent. of the capital paid up.
4. Of the remainder that may be obtained after deducting the amounts mentioned in the foregoing three clauses, less than ten per cent. of the profit shall be subtracted for rewards to principal officers, and the rest, if any, shall be distributed among the shareholders as a second dividend, or carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year.

Art. LVII.—The reserve fund set apart to make up losses may be appropriated to supply the deficiency caused in the amount of capital in consequence of losses sustained.

The reserve for the average dividend can be appropriated to supply the deficiency when the dividend does not reach the rate specified in the third clause of the preceding Article.

Art. LVIII.—The dividends shall be paid after the settlement of accounts in each term.

The date of such payment shall be previously notified to each shareholder.

SECTION VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

Art. LIX.—The business hours of the Bank shall be from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. every.

The hours may be increased according to the condition of business.

No business shall be conducted on great national holidays, festivals, and Sundays.

Temporary holidays may also be taken when the same are advertised in the *Official Gazette* and other newspapers.

Art. LX.—The Bank's seal shall be as follows:—(The seal is omitted).

Art. LXI.—Any alteration of these statutes can only be made by decision of the general meeting of shareholders with the sanction of the Minister of Finance.

APPENDIX.

Art. LXII.—The first Managers and Inspectors of the Bank shall be appointed by the Government from among the shareholders.

Art. LXIII.—The first Superintendent, and Vice-Superintendent shall remain in office only for a period of three years.

Art. LXIV.—With regard to the period of holding shares to qualify for the first Superintendent, Vice-Superintendent, Managers, and Inspectors of the Bank, the fifth clause of Article XVI shall not be applied.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY.

The annual meeting of those interested in the Yokohama General Cemetery was held on Monday afternoon in Keil's Building. Mr. N. W. McIvor, U. S. Consul-General, was in the chair, and among those present were Messrs. J. A. Fraser, H. Grauert, N. F. Smith, Geo. Allcock, W. B. Walter, J. McLean, J. Dodds, C. D. Moss, J. Wäkin, and B. Gillett, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Upon the motion of Mr. ALLCOCK the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the report of the Committee and accounts for the past year, which were read as follows:—

REPORT.

The Yokohama General Cemetery Committee beg to place before the community, the Annual Report of the Cemetery, together with the Treasurer's statement of Account made up to 31st December, 1896.

The interments in the Cemetery during 1896 have numbered 62, and have been made up from

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1891.
Visitors	13	against 11	12	10
Seamen serving on board	1	1	1	1
Ships temporarily lying in the Harbour	16	14	13	11
Unclassifiable interments	4	1	1	1
Bona-fide residents of Yokohama	28	30	16	28
Making a total of ...	62	against 59	45	55

Of the several nationalities comprised in the 62 interments in 1896, there have been:—

	30	British	against 13	in 1895.
13 American	8	10	11	
6 French	6	10	11	
3 German	3	1	11	
1 Russian	3	1	11	
1 Portuguese	1	1	11	
3 Swiss	2	1	11	
3 Indians	5	1	11	
1 Swede	0	1	11	
1 Mexican	1	1	11	
0 Dutch	2	1	11	
0 Spanish	1	1	11	

Total ... 62 ... against 53 in 1895.

Of the 21 interments from bona-fide residents of the Yokohama community in 1896, 1 has been of a child under a year old; 2 have been of persons under the age of 20 years; 11 have been of persons between the ages 20 and 50 years, and 7 have been of persons over the age of 50; a total of 21 made up from the following nationalities, viz:—

	7	British ...	against 6	in 1895
American ...	5	1	5	
French ...	2	1	3	
German ...	1	1	1	
Swiss ...	3	1	2	
Portuguese ...	1	1	1	
Indian ...	1	1	1	
Turkish ...	1	1	0	
Dutch ...	0	1	1	
Persian ...	0	1	1	

Total ... 31 ... against 23 in 1895

The Kanagawa Kencho authorities estimate that on the 31st December, 1896, there was a resident foreign population in Yokohama (exclusive of Chinese) of about 2,100. Of these, 1,833 persons had been duly registered at their respective Consulates, and the remaining 267 consisted either of persons who had neglected to so register themselves, or of subjects of countries having no treaty right with Japan.

Taking the above-named figures as a basis, i.e., 2,100 as representing the number of foreign residents, and 21 interments in the Cemetery as representing the number of deaths, we arrive at a death rate of 10 per mille, in 1896, as against 11 per mille in 1895.

The Treasurer's Statement of Account, annexed to this Report, shows that on the 31st December, 1896, there existed a credit balance of \$7,342.32. Of this amount, \$7,000 is placed on fixed deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, producing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

With regard to the several separate items which appear in the Treasurer's Statement of Account, they speak for themselves, and call for no special observation on the part of the Committee.

The present members of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. James Dodds, J. A. Fraser, H. Grauert, Rev. E. C. Irvine, N. F. Smith and B. Gillett beg to tender their resignations.

IN ACCOUNT WITH B. GILLETT, Hon. TREASURER, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Dr.

To M. Jarman, for Salary, 12 months ... \$ 125 75
To Labour account, 12 months ... 299.15 \$ 424.90

To Repairs	77.32
To Stone Steps and Wall	54.00
To Laying-out Ground; Relaying Paths. Making-up Banks; Turfing Graves, &c.	25.59
To Tools	4.39
To Books, Stationery, Advertisements, &c.	10.00
To Postages and Sundries	4.33
To Fire Insurance on Buildings, \$1,200 pre- mium	11.88

To amount on fixed deposit with Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at 4 per cent. Interest	\$ 612.41
To balance in the hands of Treas- urer on 31st December, 1896	342.32
	\$7,314.32

By Balance brought down from previous account, 31st December, 1896	\$6,061.73
By Interest fees 12 months	\$ 945.00
By Fees for erecting Stones and enclosing Graves	631.00
By Fees for Certificates	2.00
By Fees for Exhuming	15.00

By Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, for 12 months Interest on \$6,000, at 5 per cent.	300.00
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Jan. 1, 1897.	\$7,954.73
By Balance brought down	\$7,314.32

Yokohama, January 1st, 1897.
B. GILLET, Hon. Treasurer.
I have examined this account, with the vouchers
relating thereto, and found the same correct.

H. W. BELL.
The CHAIRMAN said the management of the
institution was practically a charity. The Com-
mittee had attended to their work in a most suc-
cessful manner and he hoped the very satisfactory
report would be passed, with the exception of one
clause, namely that referring to the retire-
ment of the present members of the Committee.

Mr. ALLCOCK proposed that the report and ac-
counts as presented be passed, that a vote of
thanks be given to the present Committee, and that
they be re-elected.

Mr. WILKIN seconded and the motion was
carried unanimously.

Mr. GILLET thanked the meeting on behalf of
the Committee and promised the continuance of
their attention to the institution.

A general discussion then arose as to the dispo-
sition of the Cemetery's capital fund, in view of the
approaching enforcement of the new treaties, and
Mr. Dodds informed the meeting that the Com-
mittee had the matter under their consideration.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by
Mr. GILLET, and to Mr. Keil for the use of the
room for the meeting, proposed by Mr. FRASER,
which were unanimously passed, brought the pro-
ceedings to a close.

YOKOHAMA FIRE BRIGADE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the
Yokohama Fire Brigade was held on the afternoon
of the 7th instant in the Committee Room at the
Central Station. There were present Mr. Jas.
Dodds, in the chair, and Messrs. J. Walter, W.
B. Walter, J. P. Mollison, C. K. M. Martin, H.
Baehr and J. D. Hutchison, Hon. Secretary and
Treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN said that the report, which was
before the meeting, was so full and complete that
he did not think any remarks were necessary. He
would, from the chair, propose that the report and
accounts presented be adopted. He might remark
however that the Hon. Treasurer had drawn his
attention to the falling off in the subscriptions from
the Insurance Offices. This was accounted for to a
great extent by the accumulative policy fees not
having been yet paid in, and probably there was
no actual falling off in the subscriptions.

The adoption of the report and accounts was
then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.
They were as follows:—

REPORT.

REMARKS ON ACCOUNTS.

The Insurance Offices have contributed for the
year \$2,955.00 and the Policy fees paid in to the
H. & S. Bank amount to \$2,331.00 for the same
period. These figures compared with 1895 show a
total falling off of \$421.70 in income, \$296.70 of
which is accounted for in the amount of Policy
fees paid in, \$100.00 reduction made in the sub-
scription by one of the Insurance Offices and
\$25.00 short owing to the closing of one of the con-
tributing Agencies at this Port.

Disbursements for the period amount to
\$4,953.93, covering merely the usual Wages and
other expenditures necessary for the proper work-
ing of the Brigade.

WATCHMEN AND PATROL.

The usual look-out at the Bell Tower and the
Patrol during the Winter months have been well
kept up.

FIRES, ETC.

The reports and full particulars given below
show that the Brigade attended 23 Calls during the
year. The water supply from the Water-works
main was fairly well kept up in the Settlement,
but on several occasions the steamers working
from the Brigade's Fire Wells have been of valu-
able assistance in throwing streams on the upper
portions of buildings which the hydrants were
unable to reach. The Bluff Brigade as usual has
been entirely dependent on the deep wells in
private compounds for water to feed the small
hand engines.

Superintendent Morgan's Report is as follows,
viz:—

Yokohama Fire Brigade,
Yokohama, January 1st, 1897.

To the Fire Brigade Committee,
Gentlemen,—I have the honour to present the following
report of the work of the Yokohama Fire Brigade during
the year 1896.

The number of calls for Fires, or supposed Fires, have
amounted during the year to 23. Of these in the Settle-
ment 6 ended in total destruction, 3 were slight, 1 no
damage, 2 chimney alarms, 1 chimney on fire, and 1
proved to be a false alarm.

On Bluff—4 ended in total destruction, and 1 was slight.
In Native Town—4 ended in total destruction, with loss
of 15 houses.

The causes as reported, were as follows, viz:—

SETTLEMENT.	
Unknown	3
Doubtful	2
Explosion of lamp	2
Chimney alarm	2
Mosquito curtain in contact with lamp	1
Wax boiling over (damage slight, No. 42)	1
Lamp upset	1
Chimney on fire	1
False alarm	1

BLUFF.	
Unknown	3
Doubtful	1
Negligence of carpenters	1
	19

NATIVE TOWN.	
Unknown	4
	23

The figures above only refer to calls which involved
turning out of the Fireman, Fire Brigade, Hose Reels,
&c., belonging to the Yokohama Fire Brigade.

I beg to place on record that we have on several occa-
sions received valuable assistance from men-of-war in port.
Also that the Fire Brigade have worked most amicably
with the Police and Waterworks authorities.

I think it but right to mention Mr. T. Ueki, Inspector-
in-charge of Settlement Police Station, for his urbanity at
all times, and his endeavours to have his force work in
unity with ours. And I would also mention that great
credit is due to Mr. S. Ikariyama, Inspector-in-charge of
Bluff Police Station, and his men for the valuable assist-
ance at all times rendered at fires on the Bluff during
the year.

I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant,
N. MORGIN.

Superintendent, Yokohama Fire Brigade.

LIST OF FIRES, ETC., DURING THE PAST YEAR.

IN THE SETTLEMENT.

23rd January, No. 77 (Main St.), Store and
Auction Room destroyed. Damage estimated at
\$12,000.

30th January, No. 54, Two-storied Office des-
troyed. Damage estimated at \$5,000.

15th February, No. 88, Chimney alarm.

2nd March, No. 81, Two-storied Dwelling des-
troyed. Damage estimated at \$3,000.

26th March, No. 58, Chimney on fire. Damage
estimated at \$300.

29th March, No. 5, Chimney alarm.

2nd June, No. 157, Slight.

16th June, No. 42, Whaley's Hotel, damage
slight.

14th July, Nos. 145-146 (Chinese), Several
Dwellings and Stores destroyed. Damage esti-
mated at \$11,000.

1st August, No. 167, Slight.

30th November, No. 16, Photo. Studio, Two-
storied building destroyed. Damage estimated
at \$11,000.

1st December, No. 130, Two-storied Godown
with contents destroyed. Damage estimated at
\$3,000.

10th December, No. 93, Office; damage very
slight.

FIRES ON BLUFF.

4th January, No. 6, Coach-house destroyed.
Damage estimated at \$1,000.

8th February, No. 221, 222, and 224, 7 houses
totally destroyed. Damage estimated at \$35,000.

16th February, 2,063 (Native Bluff), 1 Dwelling-
house destroyed. Damage estimated at \$6,000.

8th April, No. 243, Two-storied Dwelling des-
troyed. Damage estimated at \$10,000.

8th July, No. 38, Kitchen, damage slight.

FIRES IN JAPANESE TOWN.

15th February, Motomachi Nichome, 2 houses
destroyed.

23rd March, Aioicho Nichome, 2 total, 2 part
destroyed.

2nd June, Aioicho Nichome, 1 house destroyed.

21st December, Onoyecho Gochome; about 12
houses destroyed.

ENGINES, ETC., AVAILABLE AT FIRES.

"Relief" steamer, Shand and Mason, 350 gal-
lons per minute.

"Victoria" steamer, Shand and Mason, 400
gallons per minute, worked by the Brigade; station-
ed at the Brigade Station.

6 Hose Reels.

6 Stand Pipes.

19 Lengths Leather Hose.

60 Lengths Canvas Hose, together 79 lengths,
complete with couplings, 3,750 feet now in use.

2,900 feet new spare Hose. All 2½ inch.

1 Police Ladder, Fire Escape and combined
Ambulance from Merryweather and Sons, London.

3 Ladder Trucks, each with 6 lengths scaling
ladders, 10 fire hooks, axes, 1 steel grappling-iron,
with 100 ft. of rope, and an ambulance.

3 Small French Manual Engines, each 17 gal-
lons, 6 men.

1 Small American Manual, 44 gallons per min.,
10 men.

1 Shand and Mason's Large Manual, 134 gal-
lons per min., 30 men, with 10 lengths 2½ in.
canvas hose, 500 feet, stationed on the Bluff in the
U.S. Naval Hospital's compound.

1 Small Shand and Mason's Manual, and 1
French small Manual Engine, each 17 gallons per
min., 6 men, with about 500 ft. Hose.

6 Extinctors, Dicks' Patent, on Cart.

COMMITTEE.

The present Committee, consisting of Messrs.
James Dodds, J. D. Hutchison, C. K. Marshall
Martin, J. P. Mollison, W. J. S. Shand, James
Walter, and W. B. Walter, beg respectfully to
tender their resignation.

Yokohama, 31st March, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA FIRE BRIGADE, IN ACCOUNT

CURRENT WITH THE HON. SECRETARY

AND TREASURER.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dec. 31st, 1896.—Dr.

To Supt. Morgan, Wages, 4 months at \$100
= \$400.00

do 8 months at \$125=900.00

European Engineer, Wages 12 months
at \$100.00

European Foreman, Wages 12 months at
\$100.00

Japanese Engineer, Wages 12 months at
\$125.00

Japanese Assist. Engineers (2), 12 months
at \$125.00 each

Japanese Coolie Foreman, 12 months at
\$75.00

Japanese Tower Watchmen (2), 12
months at \$75.00 each

Patrol men (4), Wages 6 months at \$75.00
each

Bluff Station, 2 Foreman and 2 Fireman
and Oil at \$65.00 per month, 2 year

Clothing and Uniforms for Firemen

Cnals, Oil, Firewood, Extra Coolie hire,
&c., &c.

Ground Rent, Lot No. 98, Settlement...

do Bluff Station Lot ...

Gasworks, Gas for 12 months ...

Waterworks, Water for 12 months ...

Printing and Advertising ...

Cost of new Scaling Ladders and Repairs
to Hose Cart ...

Cost of new Pockets and Axes ...

Repairs to Out-houses, Lot No. 98 ...

Painting, Repairs to Engines, Stand-
pipes, &c. ...

Medical Attendance for Coolie Foreman ...

Balance H. & S. Bank ...

1896.—Cr.

Jan. 31st. By Balance from 1895 ...

Dec. 31st. Subscriptions collected from Fire
offices for the year ...

Policy fees paid into the H. & S. Bank
during the year ...

Interest on H. & S. Bank Current Ac-
count for year ...

Yokohama, 29th March, 1897.

J. D. HUTCHISON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Examined and compared with the vouchers and found correct

W. J. S. SHAND,
Auditor.

The CHAIRMAN said the only other business be-
fore the meeting was the election of officers.

Mr. BAHR proposed that the present Committee
be re-elected, and the motion was carried, the Chair-
man stating that he would be going home on leave

shortly, but the Committee had power to fill the vacancy.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer brought the proceedings to a close.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

From His Excellency the Capt.-General to His Excellency the Spanish Minister in Tokyo.

FURTHER SPANISH VICTORIES.

Manila, 3rd April, 1897, 5 p.m.

Our troops have captured Noveleta, Cante-viejo and Buiacayan.

Manila, 7 April, 1897, 3.06 p.m.

San Francisco de Malaban (Cavite), the centre of the civil element of the rebellion, was taken yesterday. A large number of the enemy fell, 400 dead being found in the streets of the town itself. On our side 120 men were wounded. Thirty rebel prisoners were captured, and several Royalists held by the insurgents were rescued. The moral effect is very great. As a consequence of this brilliant victory, many of the insurgents and their families are surrendering to the Authorities.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL.

New York, April 1.

The new tariff bill passed the United States House of Representatives on March 31st without any amendments being made to the schedules affecting Japanese silks, carpets, and matting. The House has adopted an amendment to make the new tariff retroactive from April 1st, but it is most probable that the amendment will be rejected in the Senate.

COOLIE RIOTS IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, April 5.

On account of an increase of license fees, about 3,000 wheel-barrow coolies rose in a mob this morning. They were successfully dispersed, but Marines have been landed in order to protect the Settlement in case of emergency.

THE NEW U.S. MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Washington, April 7.

Mr. Alfred E. Buck, a prominent Republican from the State of Georgia, and personal friend of the President, has been nominated U.S. Minister to Japan, and it is expected the Senate will confirm the nomination soon.

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

Athens, April 7.

The six Great Powers have agreed to maintain the integrity of Turkey and to prevent the annexation of Crete to Greece. The island is still occupied by the Greek army, and under peaceful blockade by forces of the Powers. As to the blockade of Greece, some disagreement exists among the Powers here. Great excitement prevails and war between Greece and Turkey appears imminent. But as the war would involve, as its consequence, most serious complications of the Eastern question, the Powers are making great efforts to prevent a collision.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

CRETE.

London, April 2.

France is sending six hundred marines to Crete.

London, April 3.

Great Britain, in response to the request of the Admirals of the allied fleets, will

send a mountain battery of artillery with 180 gunners to Crete.

The extension of the blockade to the Greek coast will probably require an increase of the squadrons in the Levant, but the Powers decide nothing without laborious negotiations. Hence the constant delays and changes of purpose.

Russia agrees to send more troops, whilst Austria declines to do so. Germany has hitherto sent none and has only one cruiser in Cretan waters.

The Dowager Tzarina of Russia has gone to Copenhagen to join a family council to discuss the best course for the King of Greece to pursue.

It is announced that Russia will send a battery of Artillery to Crete.

The Embassies at Constantinople have agreed on the principles of the autonomy to be granted to Crete, and have cabled particulars of the same to their respective governments.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, announces that the continued aggressive attitude of Greece renders the blockade of the Piræus imperative, and that if Greece rushes into war the Powers will never allow her to reap any advantages therefrom.

London, April 7.

Great Britain has made pacific overtures to Greece, with a view to the removal of the present deadlock. It is believed that the decision whether to blockade the Piræus or not will depend upon Greece's answer.

The Powers, on Russia's initiative, have notified Greece and Turkey that whichever of the two countries becomes the aggressor will never be permitted to profit by any victory that it may secure.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, announced the foregoing decisions in the House of Commons, and added that Great Britain will not hesitate to take part in the blockade of the Greek coast.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, leader of the Opposition, thereupon gave notice to move an Address to the Queen not to employ the forces of the Crown against either Greece or Crete.

London, April 8.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, leader of the House of Commons, has refused to name a day for the discussion of Sir William Vernon Harcourt's motion, unless it was intended as a vote of censure on the Government. This challenge, however, Sir William Harcourt ignored.

The statement that Great Britain had made pacific overtures to Greece is denied, and it is announced that Britain is only acting in concert with the Powers.

The whole of the Turkish Army is under arms on the frontier, and throughout yesterday was expecting an attack at any moment.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE.

London, April 5.

The University Boat Race was rowed on Saturday and was won by Oxford by two lengths. The victors led all the way.

Oxford has also won the University Sports by five events to four.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

London, April 6.

Scotland has beaten England in the Association football match by two goals to one.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 299.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1—Q to R 6 | 1—K to B 2 |
| 2—Q to B 8 | 2—K to Kt 3 |
| 3—B to Q 8 mate | 1—K to B 4 |
| 2—B to Q 4 ch. | 2—K takes B |
| 3—Q to R 3 mate | 1—P to Q 5 |
| 2—Q to B 4 ch. | 2—K to B 4 |
| 3—Q takes P mate | 1—P to B 4 |
| 2—B to Q 8 dis. ch. | 2—K to K 4 |
| 3—Q to B 4 mate | |

etc., etc.

Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., and Omicron.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 300.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1—Q to B sq. | 1—Q takes Q |
| 2—Kt to B 6 mate | 1—Kt takes Q |
| 2—Kt to Q B 3 mate | 1—K takes Kt |
| 2—B to B 3 mate | 1—P takes Kt |
| 2—P to B 3 mate | 1—Q to Kt 2 or 3 |
| 3—Q to K R sq., mate | 1—Q to B 3 |
| 2—Kt takes Q mate | |

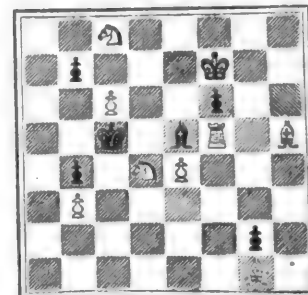
etc., etc.

Correct answers from W.H.S., I. dunt, J.W.E., and Omicron.

W.D.C.—Your Key move to No. 300 will not work. Try over the above solution and you will see why the other Key move fails.

PROBLEM No. 303. By ARTHUR E. MERCER.

BLACK.

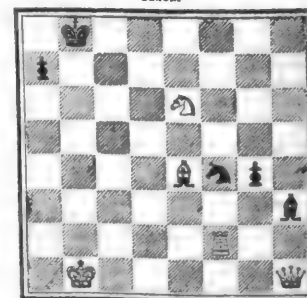


WHITE, 9 PIECES.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 302. By W. B. MASON, Tokyo.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

FOUR EXAMPLES OF CABLE PLAY. GAME No. 687.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.	
WHITE.	BLACK.
J. H. Blackburne.	H. N. Pillsbury.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4	3—Kt to B 3
4—P to Q 4	4—P takes P
5—Kt to Kt 5 (a)	5—Kt to K 4 (b)
6—Q takes P (c)	6—Q to K 2 (d)
7—Castles	7—P to K R 3
8—Kt to K B 3	8—Kt takes Kt ch. (e)
9—P takes Kt	9—P to Q 3
10—Kt to B 3	10—P to B 3
11—B to B 4 (f)	11—Kt to R 4 (g)
12—B to K Kt 3	12—Kt takes B
13—B takes Kt	13—P to K R 4
14—K R to K sq.	14—P to R 5
15—P to K Kt 4 (h)	15—Q to K 4
16—Q to B 2 (i)	16—Q to Q R 4 (j)
17—K to R sq.	17—B to Q 2
18—P to Q R 3	18—B to K 2
19—Q to Q 2 (k)	19—Q to Q B 4
20—B to B sq. (l)	20—Castles Q R
21—Q to K 3 (m)	21—Q takes Q
22—R takes Q	22—B to K 3
23—B to Q 3	23—B to B 3
24—Kt to Q sq. (n)	24—P to Q 4
25—P to K 5	25—B to Kt 4
26—R to K 2	26—P to K Kt 3
27—Kt to B 2	27—P to Q B 4
28—Kt to R 3	28—B to R 3
29—P to B 3	29—P to B 5 (o)
30—B to B 2	30—K to B 2 (p)
31—R to Q sq.	31—P to Q Kt 4
32—Kt to Kt sq.	32—P to Kt 5
33—K R to K sq.	33—P takes P
34—R P takes P	34—P takes P (q)
35—Kt to K 2	35—K to B 3 (s)
36—Kt takes P (r)	36—P to Q 5
37—P to Kt 3 (t)	37—K to B 4 (u)
38—B to K 4 ch.	38—K to Kt 5
39—Kt to R 4 ch.	39—K takes Kt (x)
40—P takes P (v)	40—K to Kt 5
41—R to R sq. ch.	41—K to B 4
42—K R to Kt sq. ch.	42—K takes P
43—R to R 5 ch.	43—K to B 4
44—R to R 4 ch.	44—K to B 5
45—R to R 5 ch.	45—K to B 4
46—R to R 4 ch.	46—K to B 5
47—R to R 5 ch.	47—K to B 5
48—R to R 4 ch.	Draw (y)

(a) This variation was played by the late W. H. K. Pollock v. Schiffrs in the Hastings Tournament. Tchigorin v. Charousek, in the Budapest Tournament, played 5—Castle, B to B 4; 6—P to K 5, P to Q 4; 7—P takes Kt, &c., the Max Lange continuation.

(b) The theoretical variation.

(c) 6—B to Kt 3, as in a similar form of the Scotch Gambit, seems preferable, yielding more scope for complications.

(d) This is also the best continuation, 6..... Kt takes B would be to White's advantage.

(e) 8..... Kt takes B; 9—Q takes Kt, P to Q 3; 10—Kt to B 3, B to K 3, is the alternative; but White would then have perhaps the better developed game owing to the unfavourable position of Black's queen.

(f) 11—P to B 4 would let the Kt into play, viz., 11..... Kt to Kt 5; (and if) 12—P to B 3, then 12..... Kt takes P; 13—K takes Kt, Q to R 5, ch, and wins.

(g) Compulsory. He cannot allow this Bishop to bear upon the Q P nor the advance of the K P.

(h) 15—Kt to Q 5 looks tempting, but Black has a valid defence.

(i) Black's position having now improved (he has retained two bishops with more elbow-room than a few moves back), White might change queens and secure a draw. Or, if the queen retires, Q to K 3 would have been better.

(j) Threatening P to Q 4 and B to Q B 4.

(k) We do not see the utility of this move.

(l) 20—B to Q 3 gives Black's queen a square at Q 5, and, if 20—B to R 2, Black Castles Q R, as the K B P could not be captured by White because of Q R to B sq.

(m) He has to exchange queens now less favourably than when Black proposed it with 15..... Q to K 4.

(n) White has now to be on the defensive, and Black, after 24..... P to Q 4, remains with a majority of pawns on the queen's side and two active bishops.

(o) Probably not the best. Mr. Pillsbury, however, seems to have been determined upon the subsequent advance on the queen's side. 29..... P to Q 5; 30—P takes P, R takes P, followed by K R to Q sq, seems preferable.

(p) To support eventually the Q P, now somewhat weak.

(q) 35..... P to Kt 6; 36—B to Kt sq, B to K

6; 37—Kt to Q 4, B takes Kt; 38—R takes B and White's game is quite safe, and he could eventually advance on the king's side.

(i) He must keep the Black's Q R occupied in guarding the Q P. He has, besides, the subsequent combination, which saved his game, in view.

(c) Intending the advance of the Q P, he should not have placed the king upon a White diagonal, because of check with the B.

(t) A fine combination, which saves the game.

(u) If K to Kt 3; 39—Kt to R 4 ch, K to R 4; 40—P takes P, and whether 40..... K takes Kt, or B takes P, White can draw the game.

(v) This move came as a surprise no doubt to Pillsbury as well as to most of the spectators.

(x) If 40..... B takes P then 41—R to Kt sq, ch, K takes Kt; 42—R to Kt 7 and wins.

(y) The latter part of the game is a fine piece of strategy on the part of Blackburne.

GAME No. 688. (RUY LOPEZ.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. W. Showalter.	C. D. Locock.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—K Kt to B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Kt 5	3—Kt to B 3
4—Castles.	4—Kt takes P
5—P to Q 4	5—B to K 2
6—Q to K 2	6—Kt to Q 3
7—B takes Kt	7—Q P takes B (a)
8—P takes P	8—Kt to B 4
9—R to Q sq.	9—B to Q 2
10—P to K Kt 4 (b)	10—Kt to R 5 (c)
11—Kt takes Kt	11—B takes Kt
12—P to Kt 5	12—P to K Kt 3 (d)
13—Kt to B 3	13—Q to K 2
14—Q to K 4	14—B takes P
15—R takes B	15—K takes R
16—Q to Kt 4 ch.	16—Q to K 3
17—Q to Q 4 ch. (e)	17—R to B sq.
18—B takes B (f)	18—P to Kt 3
19—B to B 6	19—R to K sq.
20—P to Q R 4	20—P to Q R 4
21—R to Q sq.	21—P to R R 3
22—K to Kt 2	22—R to K Kt sq.
23—P to R R 3	23—P to K Kt 4
24—Kt to K 2	24—K to Kt 2
25—P to Kt 3	25—R to Kt 3
26—Q to K Kt 4	26—Q takes Q ch.
27—P takes Q	27—R to K sq.
28—Kt to Kt 3	28—K to B sq.
29—Kt to B 5	29—R takes B
30—P takes R	30—R to K 3
31—Kt to K 7 ch.	31—K to Kt 2
32—Kt to Kt 8	32—K to B sq.
33—K to B 3	33—P to Kt 4
34—R to Q R sq.	34—P to Kt 5
35—R to Q sq.	35—P to B 4
36—R to Q 5	36—Resigns.

(a) Well-known, and by Mr. Locock himself, to be fatal if continued as by Showalter above. The right move is 7..... Kt P takes P.

(b) This move disproves the variation adopted by Mr. Locock.

(c) The only move. If 10..... Kt to R 3, then 11..... P to K 6, P takes P; 12—Kt to K 5 winning a piece.

(d) If 13..... B takes P, then 13—P to K 6, P takes P; Q to R 5, ch., &c., and it in answer to 13—P to K 6, 13..... B takes B, then 14—P takes B, ch, K to B 3; 15—Q to K 8, ch, Q takes Q; 16—P takes Q=Q, ch, R takes Q; 17—R takes B &c. The alternative therefore is 12..... P to K R 4; 13—P to K 6, P takes P; 14—Q to K 4, B takes P, ch, 15—K takes B, Castles, ch; 16—K to Kt sq, Q to K 2, with the possibility of a better fight than in the actual game.

(e) Driving the King back, thus keeping Black Rooks separated.

(f) The remainder is of no interest, White having an easily won game.

GAME No. 689. VIENNA OPENING.

WHITE.	BLACK.
H. E. Atkins.	H. Warille.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to Q B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to K Kt 3	3—B to B 4
4—B to Kt 2	4—P to Q 3
5—Kt to R 4	5—B to Kt 3 (a)
6—Kt takes B	6—R P takes Kt
7—Kt to K 2	7—Kt to B 3
8—P to Q 3	8—B to K Kt 5 (b)
9—P to K R 3	9—B to Q 2 (c)
10—Castles	10—P to K R 3
11—P to K B 4	11—Q to K 2
12—P to B 3	12—Kt to Q sq. (d)
13—P to Q 4	13—Castles (e)
14—B P takes P	14—P takes P
15—P takes P	15—Kt to R 2 (f)
16—Kt to B 4	16—B to K 3
17—Kt to Q 5	17—B takes Kt
18—P takes B	18—Q takes P

19—B to B 4	19—Q to K sq.
20—P to Q 6 (g)	20—P takes P
21—R to K sq.	21—Q to Q 2
22—Q takes P	22—Q to Kt 4 (h)
23—P to Kt 3	23—Kt to Q B 3
24—P to B 4	24—Q to B 4 ch.
25—Q takes Q	25—P takes Q
26—B to Q 6	26—K R to Q sq.
27—B takes P	27—R to Q 7
28—P to Q R 4	28—Kt to Kt 4
29—P to R 5	29—R takes P
30—R takes R	30—Kt takes R
31—B to Kt 4	31—R to R 7
32—B takes Kt (i)	32—R takes B
33—B takes P (j)	33—R to R 7
34—R to K 8 ch	34—K to R 2
35—P to R 4	35—Kt to K 3
36—B to K 4 ch	36—P to Kt 3
37—P to R 5	37—P to Q 5
38—P takes P ch	38—P takes P
39—R to K 7 ch	39—K to R sq.
40—P to B 5	40—R to R 8 ch
41—K to B 2	41—R to B 8
42—P to B 6	42—Kt takes P
43—R to Q B 7	43—R to B 6
44—R takes Kt (k)	44—R takes Q Kt P
45—R takes P	45—P to R 4
46—R to R 6 ch	46—Kt to Kt 2
47—R takes P	47—R to R 6
48—R to Q 5	48—K to B 3
49—R to Q 3	49—R to R 5
50—K to B 3	50—R to R 8
51—K to B 4	51—R to B 8 ch
52—R to B 3	52—R to Q R 8
53—P to Kt 4	53—R to R 4
54—R to Q Kt 3	54—R to R 5
55—P to Kt 5 ch	55—K to Kt 2
56—R to Kt 7 ch	56—K to Kt sq.
57—K to K 5	57—R to R 8
58—R to Q B 7	58—R to K B 8
59—B to B 5	59—R to K 8 ch
60—K to B 6	60—R to K sq.
61—B to K 6 ch	61—K to R sq.
62—R to B 4	62—R to B sq., ch
63—B to B 7	Resigns.

(a) It is not absolutely necessary to withdraw the Bishop. 5..... Kt to B 3 may be played.

(b) A lost move. In the majority of the positions White after Castling has to play the King, therefore R 2 is a handy square for it afterwards.

(c) Having pinned the knight, it is better to take it off than retire the B.

(d) Black is already embarrassed in development. Under the circumstances he might have castled Q R, trying for a possible counter attack on the King's side. At Q sq the Knight has no prospect of coming into play again if White simply plays P to Q 4 and P to Q 5.

(e) The alternative would have been 13..... B to Kt 5, followed by Kt to Q 2; P to K B 3; and Kt to B 2.

(f) If 15..... Q takes P, then 16—R takes Kt, followed by Q takes B, &c.

(g) There seems to be no objection to B takes B P at once. The pawn at Q 5 keeps the Q Kt confined.

(h) Obviously if 22 Q takes Q the Exchange is lost.

(i) More forcible would have been 32—R to K 8, ch, K to R 2; 33—P to R 4 Kt to K 3; 34—B to K 4, ch, P to Kt 3; 35—B to Q B 3, Kt to Kt 2; 36—P to R 5 threatening P takes P, ch and R to K 7.

(j) If necessary he could have saved the pawn by R to K sq, ch, and attacking the knight.

(k) The remainder is plain sailing.

GAME No. 690. QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. Barry.	T. Lawrence.
1—P to Q 4	1—P to Q 4
2—P to R 3	2—Kt to K B 3
3—B to Q 3	3—P to K 3
4—P to K B 4 (a)	4—P to B 4
5—P to B 3	5—Kt to B 3
6—Kt to Q 2	6—B to Q 3
7—Kt to R 3 (b)	7—Q to Kt 3 (c)
8—Castles	8—B to Q 2
9—Kt to B 3	9—P to K R 3 (d)
10—Kt to K 5	10—P takes P
11—Kt takes B (e)	11—Kt takes Kt
12—K P takes P	12—Castles Q R (f)
13—K to R sq.	13—P to B 5 (g)
14—Q to K 2	14—Q R to K sq.
15—B to K 3	15—P to Kt 4 (h)
16—P to B 5	16—P takes P (i)
17—B takes B P	17—Q to B 2
18—Q R to K sq.	18—R to K 2 (j)
19—Q to Kt 5	19—K R to K sq.
20—B to Q 3	20—R takes R
21—B takes R	21—B takes P (k)
22—B takes Kt, ch.	22—K takes B
23—Q takes P, ch.	23—B to Q 3

24—Q to B 5, ch.
25—Q takes P, ch.
26—Q takes R P.
27—Kt to Kt 5
28—B to R 4
29—Q to B 6
30—Kt to K 4
31—Q to B 5 ch.
32—K to K sq.
33—Q to K 5 ch.
34—B takes B

24—K to Q sq.
25—K to B sq.
26—P to Kt 5
26—Q to K 2
28—Q to K 7
29—Kt to Q sq.
30—B to K 2
31—K to B 2
32—Q to B 5
33—K to Kt 3
Resigns.

(a) The well-known "Stoneware" variation of this opening, introduced by the late Mr. Ware, of Boston. Herr Lipke revived it at the Leipzig Congress, 1894.

(b) Lipke played this move against Schlechter, the intention being to sacrifice this Kt after Black Castled with Kt to Kt 5, P to R 3, P to K R 4, &c.

(c) We prefer 7..... B to Q 2: 8—Castles, P takes P, followed by R to Q B sq., and Castles.

(d) Not necessary. 9..... P takes P at once would have delayed White's Kt to K 5.

(e) Compulsory. If 11—P takes P, a pawn is lost with 11..... B takes Kt; 22—P takes B, Kt takes K P.

(f) Perhaps it would have been preferable to Castle KR. If 13—P to B 5, then 13..... Kt to B 3, threatening P to K 4.

(g) Black could have still kept a safe game with 13..... P to B 4, followed by Kt to B 3 and then Kt to K 5.

(h) This is decidedly bad, and given him the inferior game. He had nothing better again than 15..... P to B 4; Kt to B 3; and Kt to K 5.

(i) There is an alternative variation with 16..... Q to B 2; 17—P takes P, R takes P; 18—B to B 5, R to K 2; 19—Q R to K sq., K R to K sq., &c.

(j) Here might be suggested 18..... K R to B sq; 19—Q to Kt 5, Kt to K 2, followed by Q to B 3. Temporarily he would not have lost a pawn.

(k) To take the pawn or to leave it is equally bad. Black's game is disorganised and should be lost, but it would have been better to submit to the loss of the Q P and defend the B P with R to B sq. He might have made a better fight even afterwards, but he could not have saved the game. Mr. Barry played very well.

Good News!

It seems that neither Steinitz or Mackenzie are dead after all! Are all Chess players destined to read their own obituary notices? *Absit Omen!*

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America.....	per P. M. Co.	Friday, A. r. 9th.
From Hongkong.....	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, A. r. 10th.
From Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, April 12th.
From America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, April 13th.
From Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Apr. 15th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, April 14th.
From Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Apr. 17th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per M. M. Co.	Wednesday, Apr. 21st.

2 Peru left San Francisco direct in March 31st.
1 Dore left Nagasaki on April 7th.
1 Kure left India left Vancouver on March 30th.
1 Cape left San Francisco via Honolulu on April 1st.
1 Empire of China (with English mail) left Hongkong on April 7th.
1 Hohenzollern left Hongkong direct on April 8th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Apr. 12th.
For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Monday, Apr. 13th.
For Portland.....	per O. R. & N. Co.	Monday, April 13th.
For Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, April 13th.
For Victoria, B.C.....	per N. P. Co.	Thursday, Apr. 15th.
For Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Apr. 16th.
For Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Apr. 16th.
For Europe, via Shanghai.....	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Apr. 18th.
For America.....	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Apr. 18th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Menslow, British steamer, 2,770, W. Lowell, 3rd April.—Liverpool via ports, Kobe, 1st March, General.—Butterfield and Swire.
Federation, British steamer, 1,570, Jno. Prentice, 3rd April.—Java via ports and Hongkong, Sugar.—M. Raspe & Co.
City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 3rd April.—Hongkong via ports, 23rd March, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Thorold, German ship, —, Hanser, 3rd April.—Cardiff, Coal.—R. Isaacs and Bros.
Arthur Filger, German ship, 1,696, Danker, 4th

April.—New York 27th November, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Glenavon, British steamer, 1,911, Wm. Pithie, 4th April.—London via ports, Kobe 3rd April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Roanoke, American ship, 3,400, Hamilton, 4th April.—New York 24th October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 4th April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 26th March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Saint Jerome, British steamer, 1,844, P. F. Reid, 5th April.—Nagasaki 31st March, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Guardian, American barque, 1,038, Marden, 6th April.—Port Blakely, January, Lumber.—R. Isaacs & Bros.

Hertha, German steamer, 2,199, Hilderbrandt, 6th April.—Hamburg via ports, Hongkong 30th March, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Aladdin, Norwegian steamer, 1,987, Schyott, 7th April.—New York via ports, Hongkong 20th March, General.—Frazar & Co.

Yangtze, French steamer, 2,371, Lidin, 7th April.—Marseilles via ports, Kobe 6th April, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Mount Lebanon, British str., 1,555, J. McLean, 7th April.—Victoria, B.C., via Honolulu, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 8th April.—Nagasaki, 5th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Olympia (14), American flagship, Captain J. G. Reed, 8th April.—Hongkong, 3rd April.

Japan, British steamer, 2,795, T. Leigh, 9th April.—London via ports, Kobe 8th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,358, R. Swain, 9th April.—Shanghai via ports, 3rd April, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 2nd April.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Idaumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,999, J. Cunnow, 3rd April.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Pantoni, 4th April.—Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash., Mail and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 4th April.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Salazie, French steamer, 4,016, Paul, 4th April.—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Erato, German steamer, 2,377, Ostermann, 5th Hamburg and Havre via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Saito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, G. W. Conner, 6th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,567, J. Jones, 8th April.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Mende, Capt. J. W. Lee, Miss M. Sutherland, Miss M. Shea, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. Chas. Rodgers, Mr. W. A. Main, Mr. E. W. Blodgett, Mrs. R. M. Smith and son, Mr. F. E. B. to, Mrs. J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Kragh and 2 children in cabin. For San Francisco:—Com. Mackenzie, U.S.N., Mr. F. Freeman, Mr. W. H. Stanley, Mrs. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. Deans and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. Webster and infant, Mr. E. F. Eckhardt, Dr. W. H. Abercrombie, Messrs. T. D. Baldwin, D. W. Todd, J. R. Monaghan, Macgillivray and W. C. Davidson in cabin.

Per British steamer *Verona*, from Hongkong, via ports:—Mr. A. Bevington, Mr. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Home Cook, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grey Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Abell, Miss Henderson, Rev. A. Bunker, Miss Pettly, Mr. Simons, Surg. E. T. Meagher, R.N., Mr. Meyericks, Miss Williams, Mrs. Swaine, and Mr. Tsang Moi Tin in cabin.

Per British steamer *Japan*, from London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Miss Troup, Miss Hill, Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Messrs. English, Arnold, and Miss Leslie Arnold in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Capt. N. Kashiwazaki, Capt. K. McIvor, Capt. H. Tanaka, Lieut. H. Kawase, Lieut. K. Machida, Mrs. M. Uyematsu, Mrs. Goetz, Miss Grey Le Mars, and Mr. C. S. Averill in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Schatzchen, Miss T. Ishiguro, Messrs. H. Kawamura, M. Senga,

V. Inada, M. Togoku, C. F. Gibb, and H. S. Hamada in 2nd class; 62 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, for Shanghai, via Kobe:—Mr. Hubert Owen, Mr. Bouguin, Mr. Flood, Count and Countess Von Rothenburg, Mr. H. B. Smithers, Dr. C. Schulten, Mr. J. P. Reid, Mr. Denys Larrieu, Miss N. Johnstone, Messrs. Chan Yan Poy, J. Olmstead, James Douglas, Yeung Foox Cho, W. H. Brown, l'Abbé P. Rey, G. Robson, S. Todo, Ayub Galayni, Tobias and child, G. W. Bennett, G. Oddie, Baron and Baroness Hayashi and servant, Mr. L. Van de Polder, Mrs. Van de Polder, Mr. K. Otchitai, Mrs. Parsons, 2 children and amah, Mr. Abily, Mr. N. Yamagata, and F. Boyer in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—Dr. W. H. Abercrombie, Mr. P. M. Ader, Mr. S. G. Alexander, Miss A. Alexander, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. E. P. Baldwin, U.S.N., Mr. W. Coleman, Mr. W. C. Davidson, U.S.N., Rev. and Mrs. Deans and three children, Messrs. F. W. Eastlake, E. F. Eckhardt, U.S.N., B. W. Ellis, F. E. Harkness, Mrs. J. C. Leonard, Commander Morris, R.S., Messrs. MacGalloway, Ming Sang Ho, J. R. Monaghan, U.S.N., Mackenzie, U.S.N., E. N. Freeman, U.S.N., R. W. Playfair, J. T. Pratt, P. Schuler, L. K. G. Smith, W. H. Stanley, U.S.N., D. W. Todd, U.S.N., T. R. Price, Master Price, Rev. and Mrs. Webster, and Miss E. Wilson in cabin.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.:—Madame, Middle, and Mons. Pernet, Rev. and Mrs. W. N. Brewster and 3 children, Mrs. McGowan and child, Miss Anderson, Miss Halverson, Messrs. E. D. Oppenheimer, F. J. W. Palmer, J. Gargan, M. White, W. G. Norris, A. J. Wiles, J. R. Germain, Chu Kew Chong, and Yau Pliow Lee in cabin; 510 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Saito Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. F. H. Bugbird, Mrs. E. C. Scidmore, Mr. Greenhalgh, Capt. K. Kato, Mr. M. Wada, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Max Meincke, Mrs. Kono Kosen, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Sub-Inspector of Navy Surgeon Yamazaki, Mr. D. Clarkson, Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, Mr. K. Moritake, and Mr. H. R. Bostwick in cabin; Mrs. J. Ogiwara, Mr. H. Yazawa, Mr. K. Matsuda, Mr. K. Sato, Mrs. K. Fujisawa, Mrs. H. Fujisawa, Mr. Yamazaki, Misses H. Yamazaki, Y. Yamazaki, Mr. Charles Anderson, Master A. Barradas, and Mr. Hason in 2nd class; 51 in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—

	SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	HAMILTON	OTHER	TOTAL
Yokohama	16	—	—	—	16
Hongkong	36	—	—	—	36
Amoy	281	2,376	—	—	2,657
Total	316	2,376	—	—	2,692

	SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	HAMILTON	OTHER	TOTAL
Shanghai	—	616	—	—	616
Hongkong	—	160	—	—	160
Yokohama	—	338	—	—	338
Total	—	1,114	—	—	1,114

Per British steamer *Victoria*, for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.:—

	TEA	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	TOTAL
	CANADA AND WEST.	AND EAST.	COAST.	PACKAGES.	
Hyogo	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	11	1	3	15
Total	—	11	1	3	15

	NEW YORK	HAMILTON	TOTAL
Hongkong	118	—	118
Yokohama	307	—	307
Total	425	—	425

Tea 1 cent Gold per lb. gross.
Silk 3 cents Gold per lb. gross.
Measurement \$13 Gold per ton.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 953 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 272 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Dull and depressed. Nothing doing in any department. Buyers appear to be sufficiently occupied digesting purchases already made, and with a drop in home values, they appear inclined to stay out of the market altogether. Quotations nominally unchanged; but there is absolutely no business to test the market.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

Grey Shirts—8 1/2 yds, 39 inches	PER PIECE.	\$2.40 to 2.75
Grey Shirts—9 1/2 yds, 45 inches		2.75 to 3.25
Grey Shirts—10 1/2 yds, 45 inches		1.50 to 1.90
Indigo Shirts—12 yds, 44 inches		1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches		2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black, 39 inches	PER YARD.	0.16 to 0.32
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 29 inches	PER PIECE.	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 24 yds, 24 1/2 inches		0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24 1/2 inches		1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 inches		1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 inches		2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 inches		3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

Flannel—30 yds, 39 inches	PER YARD.	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 39 inches		0.35 to 0.41
Medium		0.30 to 0.39
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 39 inches		0.25 to 0.37
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 21 yds, 31 inches		0.15 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 51 1/2 yds, 56 inches		0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 51 1/2 yds, 56 inches		0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 51 1/2 yds, 56 inches		0.50 to 0.85
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb.	PER LB.	0.40 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	PER POUND.	\$39.00 to 41.50
Nos. 18/24, Singles		41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 20/24, Singles		45.00 to 47.00
Nos. 22/24, Singles		44.00 to 46.00
Nos. 24/24, Singles		49.00 to 51.00
Nos. 26/24, Singles		51.00 to 53.00
Nos. 28/24, Plain		75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 30/24, Plain		99.00 to 101.00
Nos. 32/24, Gassed		73.00 to 80.00
Nos. 34/24, Gassed		86.00 to 95.00
Nos. 36/24, Gassed		116.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

American Middling	PER POUND.	\$23.00 to 23.50
Indian Broach		23.00 to 23.25
Chinese		21.00 to 21.50

METALS.

Dull and dispiriting. Importers complain that "there is no money in it."

Flat Bars, 1 inch	PER POUND.	\$3.70 to 3.80
Flat Bars, 1 1/2 inch		3.90 to 4.00
Round and square up to 1 inch		3.70 to 4.00
Sheet Iron, assorted		3.80 to 4.00
Galvanized Iron sheets		4.80 to 5.00
Wire Nails, assorted		5.30 to 6.50
Pig Iron, per box		5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3		1.80 to 1.85

KROSKENK.

Heavy arrivals this week have caused buyers to remain "on the fence." They will only buy when they are obliged: and will hold off as long as possible. Prices are more or less nominal.

American	PER POUND.	\$2.08 to 2.10
Russian		2.05 to 2.10
Langkat		—

SUGAR.

Brown—Quiet and moderate business but no satisfactory trade. White—Strong at late rates with a good demand ahead.

Brown Takao	PER POUND.	\$3.45 to 3.55
Brown Manila		4.30 to 4.40
Brown Daitong		3.30 to 3.40
Brown Canton		3.10 to 4.20
White Java and Penang		6.80 to 7.00
White Hainan		7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Considerable business at irregular prices. Quotations nominally unchanged but during the week better has been done. At closing the market looks stronger: in sympathy with better news from consumers. On their side sellers here will be current if buyers are cautious. It is getting too near new crop to run great risks.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/15, 10/15 den.	Nom. \$850 to 860
Filatures—No. 1, 10/15 deniers	840 to 850
Filatures—No. 1, 11/15 deniers	830 to 840
Filatures—No. 1, 12/15 deniers	820 to 830
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15 deniers	810 to 820
Filatures—No. 1, 14/15 deniers	800 to 810
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 2, 11/15 deniers	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/15 den.	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/17 den.	750 to 760
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/15 deniers	730 to 750
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/15 deniers	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 3, 13/15 deniers	680 to 690
Kakodas—Extra	760 to 770
Kakodas—No. 1	740 to 750
Kakodas—No. 1, 13/15 deniers	730 to 740
Kakodas—No. 2	710 to 720
Kakodas—No. 2, 13/15 deniers	690 to 700

WASTE SILK.

Market fairly strong at late rates, especially for choice quality, which is very scarce. Common grades could probably be done on better terms,

but shippers want good stuff, and holders want them to pay-up accordingly.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Oshu, Best	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	95 to 97
Noshi—Shimizu, Best	65 to 70
Noshi—Shimizu, Good	35 to 60
Noshi—Bushi, Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushi, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	90 to 95
Noshi—Joshu, Fair	70 to 75
Kibiso—Filature, Best	60 to 85
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—ushu, Fair	30 to 32

TEA.

No news yet. The spring rains (of which we have more than an abundance) should develop the leaf rapidly. But it also requires plenty of sunshine to give flavour in the cup.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice	—
Choice	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

EXCHANGE.

Steady with firm outlook.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	1/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	3/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	3/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	3/0 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.55 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.59 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/2 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 p. d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
— Private 10 days' sight	74
On India—Bank sight	16 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	170
On America—Bank Bills on demand	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.07
— Private 4 months' sight	2.11 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	28 1/2

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[MESSRS. BISSAT & URE'S CORRECTED LIST.]
LOCAL STOCKS.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd.	\$50	\$140 S.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	\$100	330 Sa.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	\$100	800 Sa.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	\$100	70 S.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	\$100	140 B.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. (Pdrk. \$11)	\$100	500 S.
North and Sea, Ltd.	\$100	210 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd.	\$100	8 S.
Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.	\$100	395 S.
Hingo Gas Co., Ltd.	\$100	170 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb.	\$100	110 S.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb.	\$100	210 St.
Yokohama United Club Deb.	\$100	100 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb.	\$100	104 B.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo April 9th

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	100.00
Redemption Loan Bonds	100.40
New Public Loan Bonds	97.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	93.50
Naval Loan Bonds	100.00

War Loan Bonds	100.40
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	100.50
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	98.50
Ryomo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 40	105.00
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 40	100.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40	100.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40	100.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 15	100.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 15	100.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kawagoe Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Chikuo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Hokuyetaw Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Soos Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Iominato Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	100.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	100.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 100	100.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 50	100.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	100.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 40	100.00
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 70	100.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 40	100.00
Hokkaido Hemp Manu. Co.—paid up yen 50	100.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 40	100.00
Shinagawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 40	100.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 40	100.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	100.00
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100	100.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	100.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	100.00
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 150	100.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	100.00
Third National Bank—paid up yen 100	100.00



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3m.

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September 19th, 1896.

17.

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September 12th, 1896.

17.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES. CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the Artificial Chemical Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are nasty, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE," "A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

March 6th, 1897.

3m.

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PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. COOPER, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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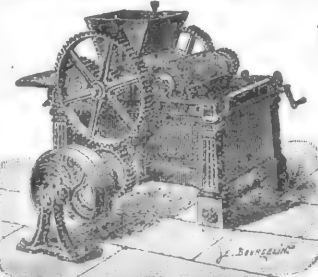
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YOKOHAMA.



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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.



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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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17.

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June, 1896.

37

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1897.

BIRTH.

On the 14th instant, at Yokohama, the wife of N. OKUSHI, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, of a son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SEVERAL fires have occurred in Yokohama this week.

THE Osaka Mint is now engaged in designing dies for the new gold coins.

THE Easter holidays seem destined to be accompanied with showery weather this year.

TRAINING for the races is proceeding steadily, some good galloping taking place on Saturday morning.

A GOOD many of the Japanese emigrants who were refused landing at Honolulu will be sent to Brazil.

SOME bands of Greek Volunteers have been in collision with Turkish troops on the Thessalian frontier.

WINTON HOUSE SCHOOL held its first Athletic Sports Meeting on the Yokohama Cricket-ground on Wednesday.

THE Hawaiian emigrant trouble having entered the diplomatic stage, a Japanese man-of-war proceeds at once to the Islands.

THE Municipal Council of Shanghai, acting on the advice of the Consuls and the Chinese

Taotai, have decided to postpone the increase in the wheel-barrow coolie tax until July. The strike has terminated in consequence.

THE Kyoto University will be opened in October next, the first section to be organized being that of Civil Engineering.

MR. MATSUMOTO, President of the Railway Bureau, will soon start for Europe for an inspection of the broad gauge system in the West.

MR. OISHI MASAMI, who was formerly Minister to Korea, has been appointed Vice-Minister of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

THE trade in Formosa during the month of January amounted to:—Exports, yen 453,531; imports, yen 648,556; duties collected, yen 26,908.

T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress have contributed yen 1,300 towards the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire at Kashiwazaki, Niigata Prefecture.

WHILE a fire in China-town, Yokohama, was in progress on Sunday night, a European woman died from excitement. She had suffered from heart-disease for a long time.

COUNT Itagaki has been invited to attend a grand meeting of the *Yifu-to* to be held at Kyoto on the 25th inst. Hence he will leave the Capital for Kyoto at an early date.

It is reported that Mr. Kitagaki, Vice-Minister of the Colonization Department, will be nominated a member of the Upper House after his resignation has been officially accepted.

THE importance of the latest Note from the Powers to Greece is minimised at Athens; nevertheless, the leading Greek journals censure the popular clamour of the Greeks for war.

THE Codes Investigation Council are to finish the investigation of the Commercial Law in November, and all the other sections are to be completed by the end of March next year.

THE General Staff Office will convene a meeting of Councillors of the various Army Divisions, with Lieut. General Kawakami as President, about the middle of next month.

It is the general opinion at St. Petersburg and elsewhere that Greece is calming down, consequent on ascertaining that the Turkish forces are in unexpected strength on the Thessalian frontier.

VISCOUNT ENOMOTO and others have applied to the Authorities for permission to establish the Nichi-Boku Takushoku Kaisha (Japan and Mexican Emigration Company), with a capital of yen 200,000.

THE prospects of the tea crop in Suruga districts are reported to be brighter this year than last. The first parcel, of about 3,000 catties, will probably be despatched on the 24th inst., the average price being \$42 or \$43 per picul.

THE French Minister of Marine has introduced a Bill into the Chamber of Deputies to sanction the expenditure of eight hundred million francs, mainly for new ships and dockyards, to be spread over a term of eight years, commencing this year with eight new ships.

ACTUATED by a desire to prevent a warlike collision on the frontier and to preserve general peace, the Great Powers have jointly warned both the Greek Government and the Porte that in the event of a conflict arising between them, the aggressor will be held solely responsible

for the consequences, and will not be permitted to derive the least advantage therefrom.

ACCORDING to statistics compiled at the Treasury Department, the number of banks throughout the country during the month of March was 1,400, with an aggregate capital of yen 262,979,114. These figures show an increase of 22 banks and yen 6,829,600 in funds.

On the 4th inst. a serious fight took place among the mining coolies belonging to the Tagama Saitan Kaisha (Coal Mining Company) of Tagama-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture, in which four coolies were killed on the spot and a score or more severely wounded.

THE amalgamation of the Tokyo and Nihon Marine Insurance Companies has been effected. The aggregate capital of the united Company is estimated at yen 6,000,000 and the business will be carried on in the name of the Tokyo Hoken Kaisha.

THE Sendai Chamber of Commerce having recognized the necessity of improving the anchorages in Matsushima Bay, recently applied to the Prefectural authorities for a survey at the expense of the Chamber, and the authorities have sanctioned the enterprise.

THE foreign instructors now in the Higher Commercial School, Tokyo, are one British, one American, two Chinese, and one Korean. According to the scheme for the extension of the institution, one Russian, one French, and one German tutor will be engaged in July next.

PROFESSOR TSUBOI SHOGORO, who has been engaged in antiquarian investigations and excavations at Maruyama, Shiba Park, has discovered that Maruyama was at one time the sepulchre of the Imperial Family, probably as far back as 1,800 or 2,000 years ago. He has presented a petition to the Authorities for the preservation of the hill under the Shrines Preservation Law.

In accordance with the Navigation Encouragement Law, the examination of the steamer *Kyofun Maru* of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was conducted in Tokyo Bay on the 13th inst. by officials of the Communications Department, and it was shown that she had a speed of over 13 knots, while her engines were in perfect condition. She is the second vessel that has passed the official examination and is to be put on the European line on the 17th inst. The first vessel passed was the *Kinshu Maru*.

IMPORT markets still continue stagnant and almost dead, cottons and yarns being simply unsaleable, while metals are nearly as badly fixed, the only business to speak of being in tin plates, for the new tea season. Kerosene is piling up, but buyers are scarce and wary, under the belief that prices will fall. Sugar is about the only staple import which shows any briskness, but even in this the volume of trade is small. When money gets cheaper and Banks resume credits, a turn in affairs may be seen; but there are at present no signs of such a welcome change. In Exports very little is doing in silk, and with regard to the tea market, of course every buyer is awaiting the new crop. A small parcel of new tea is expected in Kobe on the 24th inst. and by the 30th there should be a good selection of samples both here and at the Southern port. It is rather too early as yet to speculate as to the quality or quantity of the new crop, but the leaf is reported to be well forward for the time of year, and good in condition. Exchange has fallen again and closes weak.

SPRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

A good deal of attention is paid by the leading journals of Tokyo to the affair of the emigrants to Hawaii. There is surprise and there is evidently some indignation, but no one is quite clear about the nature or validity of the pretenses advanced by the Hawaiian Authorities, and in the absence of distinct intelligence concerning that crucial point, criticism is necessarily cautious. It can not be said that the press displays any impatience, or any desire to urge recourse to arbitrary methods. The organs of political parties endeavour, as a matter of course, to make capital out of the incident at Count Okuma's expense, and to represent him as sitting idle when action is required. But, on the whole, the tone is temperate, and in no instance do we find advocacy of the gun-boat policy.

The press is now in its fourth week of emancipated existence. On the 19th of March, the amended Regulations for its control were promulgated under the Imperial Sign Manual. We should be pronouncing a premature judgment, of course, did we draw any conclusive inference from the conduct of the newspapers in that interval. Until some strongly exciting incident occurs to test their self-restraint, it will be impossible to determine whether the increased measure of liberty secured to them by the new law is likely to be abused. We ourselves entertain strong apprehensions on the subject, but it will gratify us to find that they are mistaken. Meanwhile, it is only fair to note that neither the Hawaiian complication nor the fiscal discrimination of the United States has provoked any utterances which would have been suppressed under the old system.

It is curious to find a writer like Professor Matsumoto,—whose article in the *Nichi Nichi* we epitomise—laying down the very principles enunciated by Count Okuma as the true basis of international intercourse, and, by implication, attacking the Count for not applying them in America's case. If Japanese politicians expect their Minister of Foreign Affairs to influence the procedure of the United States' Administration in the matter of tariff compilation, they are verily sanguine.

The *Jiji Shimpō*, after recapitulating the facts that out of some 600 immigrants carried by the *Shinshu Maru* to Honolulu, 488 were not allowed to remain, and out of 300 carried by the *Sakura Maru*, 163 were returned, goes on to denounce the action of the Hawaiian Authorities as a flagrant violation of the Treaty between the Hawaiian Republic and the Japanese Empire. It was pretexted by the Hawaiian Government that the forms prescribed by law had not been complied with, but it does not appear that the plea is justified. The planters in Hawaii and the Agricultural Company made due application to the Immigration Committee last October, but their petition is said to have been rejected on the ground that it was not accompanied by an engagement pledging the Company to bring to white labourers for every 90 Asiatics introduced by it during the course of the next 18 months. The law, as hitherto interpreted, imposes no such condition. Its original terms were carefully observed in this instance, and every one of the Japanese immigrants carried with him the regulation sum of 50 dollars. No valid reason for preventing their landing is apparent. Appeal to the Supreme Court was made against the decision of the Administrative authorities, but the latter set up the defence that the Court had no jurisdiction over aliens who, not having been allowed to enter the realm, could not be considered judicable by its tribunals of law, and the Court admitted the validity of that objection. There can be little doubt that all this is a violation of the Treaty as well as of the principles of justice. The Hawaiian authorities had actually allowed the Japanese to land and had subjected them to

the quarantine regulations of the Republic. To that extent they had already assumed jurisdiction over them, and it is unwarrantable to assert that no appeal to the law courts could be entertained under such circumstances, or that the Customs Officials of Hawaii are entitled to deprive Japanese subjects of their rights as individuals. The question, however, has been ejected from the domain of the judiciary, and how to treat it now is a matter of some difficulty. Detailed reports from the officers of the *Shinshu Maru* and from her passengers have by this time reached the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and it remains to be seen whether he will make the matter a subject of diplomatic representation. If the Government of the Republic is in the wrong, steps must be unhesitatingly taken to obtain redress. Japanese emigrants went there originally at the invitation of Hawaii, and out of the 100,000 inhabitants of the islands, some 25,000 are now Japanese. These figures constitute a sufficient argument in favour of a resolute policy on Japan's part. If Hawaii has enacted, or is about to enact, any regulations discriminating unfairly against Japanese immigrants, she must be restrained. At the same time, the negotiations ought to be conducted in an amicable spirit and without any semblance of violence. Many persons appear to be in favour of adopting what they call a strong attitude, but strength or weakness in foreign policy is a question of occasion and season. The development of her armaments by Japan since the recent war has made her an object of suspicion to other countries: they imagine that she entertains aggressive designs. Spain's action in seeking and obtaining a guarantee that nothing should be undertaken against the Philippines was an evidence of that suspicious mood. If, then, Hawaii be now approached in a hectoring fashion, not only will the world's doubts of Japan be more or less confirmed, but Hawaii also will be estranged, and may be expected to resort to every possible means of keeping the Japanese at arm's length. Above all, the relations between Hawaii and the United States must be considered. If Japan attempts to pursue an arbitrary course, she may find herself involved with America. A lesson has been taught her elsewhere. Her attempts to clear away with a strong hand the obstacles that intervened between her and Korea ended simply in throwing the latter into the arms of another strong Power. In Hawaii and the United States there are large parties that favour the annexation of the former by the latter, and it may not be an unwarrantable inference that these immigration troubles have been engendered by a desire to find a pretext for forcing the United States to step in and aid Hawaii against Japan. That phase of the problem must be remembered, and the Japanese Government must be careful not to play into the hands of the persons, if such there be, by whom such schemes are fomented. The American Government's action in the cases of Venezuela and Cuba evinces a disposition to play a very active part in the arena of foreign politics, and it would be difficult for the Washington statesmen to look on idly were Hawaii seriously menaced by Japan. Already, indeed, news has come of American men-of-war having been sent to Honolulu. Of course Japan must maintain her rights *vis-à-vis* the United States, if need be. There are 25,000 Japanese subjects in Hawaii, and that fact gives Japan a right to be heard first in any discussion of the question of annexation. But if this difficulty be designed merely to force the annexation problem upon the practical attention of the United States, Japan would not act wisely did she treat the matter with a high hand. Besides, Hawaii is essentially a weak country. Her military preparations may be said to be non-existent. To attack her would be like twisting a baby's arm. It is contrary to the dictates of civilization to treat women and children roughly. The weaker one's opponent, the gentler should be one's treatment of him. Japan may easily bring disgrace upon herself in this matter. If she has right on her side,

gentle methods will secure its recognition, and what her statesmen must avoid is the sacrificing of permanent reputation on the altar of a transient gain.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* (*Shimpo-to* organ) discusses the above matter from another point of view, namely, the relations between England and America in Hawaii. It says that, according to information obtained from the returned emigrants, the British subjects in Hawaii, numbering over a thousand, were unanimously opposed to the action of the Authorities, and upheld the Japanese. Moreover, rumour says that England, hearing of the despatch of American men-of-war to Honolulu, has ordered some of her own ships to proceed thither. Now this question of immigration is one that concerns Japan and Hawaii alone. There is no apparent reason for interference by other Powers. What, then, is England's motive? In order to find an answer to that question the *Yomiuri* gives a *précis* of America's attitude towards Hawaii during recent years, which attitude, it concludes, has been shaped, at one time, in accordance with the traditional doctrine of non-interference in any matters that lie outside the country's border; at another, in agreement with the sentiment entertained by no small section of the American people, namely, that their country should be supreme in the Pacific, and that possession of a centrally situated group of islands like Hawaii is essential to the establishment of that supremacy. On the other hand, Great Britain's interests are diametrically opposed to the absorption of Hawaii into the American Republic. In the scheme of confederation so fondly urged by patriotic Englishmen, the telegraphic connexion of Canada with Australia appears necessary. Hawaii offers itself as a natural resting-place for the cable *en route*. The scattered character of her vast possessions imposes upon England the obligation of establishing and conserving roads of communication between them. America, posted at Hawaii would dominate one of the most important of those roads. It is easy to see, therefore, in which direction British interests point. But the Anglo-American conflict of views about Hawaii has no more to do with Japan than Japan's emigration difficulty with Hawaii has to do with England and America. The two problems should be kept entirely separate.

The *Chuo Shimbun* (National Unionist organ), employs the incident as a handle for attacking Count Okuma. It lends its leading columns to a writer calling himself "Shusui," who wields a rhetorical pen, and invokes the aid of sentiment to discredit the present Minister of Foreign Affairs. A vivid picture is drawn in brief outline of the unfortunate emigrants, who, having sold their small farms and narrow dwellings in order to seek kinder fortune beyond the sea, have been turned back after reaching their destination, and obliged to retrace their path to a country where they have no longer a home, and where their means of earning a livelihood have been sacrificed. Three weeks have passed since the news of the event reached Japan, but Count Okuma has done nothing. His whole attention is engrossed by party politics. This statesman, upon whom the nation set its eyes as the empire's unique diplomat, seems to excel in one accomplishment only—inaction. Since he took the portfolio of foreign affairs, Japan's prestige in Korea has gone from bad to worse. He sent a man-of-war to the Philippines when the fight was over, and he now sits calmly looking on while Japan is robbed of the privileges belonging to her in Hawaii as a most-favored nation, and while Japanese subjects are condemned to hardship and put to shame. America and England, though only indirectly concerned, have despatched cruisers to Honolulu, but Japan has done nothing. Is that an example of the "strong foreign policy" inscribed on Count Okuma's banner when he took office?

In the columns of the *Kokumin* (*Shimpo-to* organ) several paragraphs have appeared on the same subject during the week. Their tone is

not truculent or impatient. They speak, indeed, of the imminent probability that the *Matsushima* and the *Yoshino* will be despatched to Honolulu, but they say that diplomatic representations will not be made by the Tokyo Foreign Office to Hawaii until Consul-General Shimamura has furnished a detailed report, for the speedy preparation of which instructions have been conveyed to him by Count Okuma.

The *Sekai-no-Nippon* (*Yūn-to* organ) confines itself to a few paragraphs, strongly tinged by party spirit. It says that Count Okuma has at length been compelled to move, and that, under his direction, his newspaper organs have announced the despatch of instructions to Consul-General Shimamura in Honolulu, calling for prompt and full details. It further alleges that men-of-war are held in readiness to proceed, the *Hiei* having actually received orders to prepare for sea, and the *Chin-yn*, *Naniwa*, *Matsushima* and *Suma* being indicated as the four ships one of which will be chosen to accompany the *Hiei*. But it is plain that the *Sekai-no-Nippon* speaks chiefly from conjecture. It circulates another statement to the effect that Mr. Ozaki Yukio has been trying to have himself appointed special envoy to negotiate with the Hawaiian Government, but that his efforts are fruitless, since, if any such functionary be needed, Mr. Hoshi Toru, Japan's Representative in Washington, is obviously the proper person.

Professor Matsumoto Kumpel, graduate of an American college, writes over his own signature in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* (Opposition organ), on the subject of the anti-Japanese policy of the United States (*Beikoku hi-Nippon saku*). Naturally he commences his article by discharging a shot at Count Okuma, whom he proposes to hold responsible for the tariff legislation of the United States. That legislation he denounces as eminently unfriendly to Japan, and calculated to destroy the specially amicable sentiments entertained during so many years by the Japanese nation towards the people of the Great Republic. It was America that opened Japan's gates to the ingress of Occidental civilization, and led Japan into the path of progress, where she has found innumerable benefits. Japan is fully sensible of the advantages thus brought within her reach. She understands the value attaching to the goodwill of a huge Power, whose people number 60 millions, and whose territories extend over three million six hundred thousand square miles. Her manufacturers and producers have always had American markets in view, and she has counted confidently on American sympathy. Yet now she suddenly finds herself the object of most unfriendly legislation. International intercourse has two phases; the political phase and the economical phase. The latter is the true basis. Political relations may be strained, but so long as economical relations hold, peace is pretty well assured. On the other hand, if economical relations are interrupted, politics become of small avail. Russia and France are held together by more than merely political considerations. So are the members of the Triple Alliance. The first object of wise diplomatists should be to preserve and extend their country's commerce with other States. But Japan is now confronted by the catastrophe of an old commercial ally's suddenly proclaiming itself commercially hostile. The Tariff Bill recently passed by the Legislature of the United States aims virtually at excluding Japanese silk and other fabrics from the American markets. In the case of *habutae* weighing one oz., or less, per yard, an import duty of \$4 per pound is to be charged. In the case of *Sakai* rugs, 6 *sen* per yard, together with an *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent., are to be levied on goods valued at 30 *sen*, or under per yard; and 12 *sen*, together with an *ad valorem* duty of from 38 to 40 per cent., on goods valued at over 30 *sen* per yard. Fancy matting (*hana-mushiro*) is to pay 8 *sen* a yard if valued at 10 *sen* a yard or under; and 8 *sen* together with an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. if valued at over 10 *sen*. These rates, if they be truly reported,

mean *ad valorem* duties of from 90 to 100 per cent. on silk fabrics; from 70 to 80 per cent. on cotton rugs, and from 100 per cent. upwards on fancy matting. Such duties are prohibitive. They amount to a declaration on America's part that she intends to exclude Japanese manufactured goods from her markets. It is unnecessary to descant upon the disastrous results that will be produced upon Japan's trade. The three industries of silk fabrics, cotton rugs, and fancy matting depend largely upon American demand. If that demand be withdrawn, they must languish, or even disappear altogether. As for the motive of the American Government, it is probably two-fold. The advantage derived by Japan from cheap silver has enabled her to offer her manufactures in American markets at prices that defied competition on the part of American domestic manufacturers. To protect the latter is one purpose of the new tariff. Again, the balance of trade has always been against America in her dealings with Japan: the former has always bought from the latter more than she sold to it. That, too, her economists doubtless desire to remedy by means of the new tariff. It is not yet known whether similarly prohibitive duties are to be levied upon silk fabrics from France and Italy. But however that may be, America has now become economically hostile to Japan, and the political friendship of the two countries can not long survive. What is Japan to do? Shall she engage in a war of tariffs as other countries have done? She can not. Her hands are tied by treaties, and, moreover, her purchases from America are only a fraction of her sales to that country. The contest would be too unequal. Some exceptionally able policy must be adopted. The writer in the *Nichi Nichi* concludes by expressing a wish to know what Count Okuma intends to do.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* (*Shimpo-to* organ), has a long article the purpose of which is to dispel a misconception entertained in certain quarters that, because Japan is entitled to grant sums of public money to her own people in order to encourage deep-sea fishing, navigation and shipbuilding, and because she may exclude foreigners from any share in such grants, therefore she can similarly make grants to direct native exporters of silk without extending the grants to foreigners even after the new Treaties go into operation. Such confusion of ideas is ridiculed by the *Mainichi*. It explains clearly that the former grants belong to the class of "subsidies," in dealing with which a country has complete liberty of action, whereas the latter are included in the category of "bounties," about which the Revised Treaties are absolutely explicit. There cannot be the smallest doubt, according to the *Mainichi*, that from the date of the operation of the new Treaties foreigners would become eligible for the bounties enumerated in the Law for encouraging the direct export of silk. Our contemporary also sets forth at considerable length the mischievous character of such legislation from an economical point of view, but we need not follow it along that route of argument.

A question venerable in point of age but retaining all the freshness of its original importance, is briefly discussed by the *Yūji Shimpo*. It is the question of the study of the English language in Japan. Our contemporary thinks that English may one day be the language of the world. At all events, it is already a language absolutely without peer in point of general usefulness. It is the language of England and America, and of all the former's vast possessions. A man speaking English can be sure of being understood wherever he goes. At no stage of her history did the necessity of learning English press more imperatively upon the people of Japan than it presses to-day. In one sense the country has ceased to be an island. Treaty Revision has joined it to the Occident. In two years foreigners will be able to settle where they please within the realm of Japan, and the commerce to which the country owes so much will receive a new impetus of development. If the nation is to take advantage of its opportu-

nities, it must acquire the English language. The benefits accruing from a knowledge of Chinese were abundantly apparent during the recent war, and if that was true of war, it is a hundred times truer of peace. English ought to be taught in every school in the Empire, and, if possible, technical studies should be pursued in that tongue. Financial difficulties must not be suffered to stand in the way. The Treasury should assist. The *Yūji* is very emphatic. We have here greatly abridged its writing, but the general sense is sufficiently conveyed by our epitome.

The *Osaka Asahi* devotes three long articles to sociological questions, but our space is too limited to produce, however briefly, a disquisition that has only academical interest at the moment.

The Matsukata Cabinet is the object of a violent attack by the *Sekai-no-Nippon* (*Yūn-to* organ), which asserts that the statesmen now in power have no scruples about employing the public money to enrich their own friends. Sixteen years ago, the country was thrown into a state of ferment by intelligence that the Government contemplated disposing of the Kaitakushi (Colonization Department) properties to the former officials of that Department, and a great political crisis was barely averted. Yet, the sums then in question amounted to only a few hundred thousand *yen*. To-day, the nation looks on calmly while millions are devoted to similar objects—a subsidy here, a grant there, until no less than 24 favoured enterprises are drawing some two million *yen* from the Treasury. The special grant of 2½ millions to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and another big subsidy to an iron foundry were cognate instances, though happily in those particular cases the Matsukata faction failed to achieve their purpose. Two columns are devoted by the Opposition organ to this subject, their gist being that the policy of the present Cabinet is a policy of plutocracy. Every monetary concession made by the Government, even the grant for railway construction in Formosa, is attributed to corrupt motives, and, of course, an indictment formidable as to the quantity of its counts at all events, whatever be their quality, is thus made out.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The *Official Gazette* of the 8th inst. contains the following notice with regard to the Japan Industrial Bank:—

1. The capital of the Bank shall be ten million *yen*, in 50,000 shares of 200 *yen* each.
2. The Charter of the Bank was sanctioned by the Minister of Finance on the 17th March in the 30th year of Meiji.
3. The term of subscription to the shares shall be from 10th April to the 29th of the same month. Applications bearing postage stamps marked at the post office not later than the 29th April will be received until the 11th May, those that may arrive after that date will be returned to the senders.
4. Applicants are required to pay twenty *yen* on each share applied for in a remittance payable to the order of Mr. Tajiri Inajiro, the Chairman of the Bank Institution Committee, with a note addressed to the Bank of Japan, and enclosed in a registered envelope containing the application as directed to the Chairman's Office. A receipt thereof shall be transmitted on the remittance being cashed.
5. In case the amount of subscriptions exceeds the fixed number of shares of the Bank, the amount of shares to be allowed to each applicant shall be distributed in proportion. Any fraction of a share shall be cancelled.
6. When the amount of subscription is settled, the applicants shall be informed of the number of shares allotted them, and the money paid by them as security shall be kept on deposit, to be appropriated to the first payment of subscription (at the rate of fifty *yen* for each share). The surplus, if any, shall be returned to them.
7. Failure to pay the first installment of subscription shall involve forfeiture of the rights of a shareholder, besides confiscation of the security money.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

It is alleged that the action of the Hawaiian Administration in preventing the landing of Japanese immigrants is regarded by the Japanese Government as a violation of the Treaty. Negotiations will therefore be opened for the purpose of asserting Japan's rights. Instructions have been conveyed to Consul-General Shimamura requiring him to forward an accurate report by the 20th of this month, and on receipt of that information, Japan's demands will be presented to the Hawaiian Authorities. Two men-of-war will be despatched. One is the *Hiyei*, which had already been got ready for a voyage, and the other will be chosen from among the *Chin-yen*, the *Matsushima*, the *Fuso*, the *Naniwa* and the *Suma*. The *Hiyei* is a belted corvette of 2,284 tons; a slow vessel, not primarily likely to be chosen for such a purpose. The *Mainichi Shimbun* is responsible for the above statements. We take them from an extra published by it on Saturday evening.

The principal points in the interesting decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Hawaii in the above case are these:—

The return of the Collector General of Customs shows that the petitioners were natives of Japan and aliens, that upon their arrival in Honolulu they were removed to the quarantine station and there subjected to an examination by the Deputy Collector General of Customs to ascertain their qualifications for entering this country. It was decided that all the petitioners were not entitled to land because they were aliens and lacked the necessary qualifications required by law for landing. It was then decided that they should be held to await the return of the steamer that they might be deported.

The decision of the Court continues: "A lengthy traverse to the return was presented for the petitioners by Mr. Ballou, which substantially denies that any legally conducted examination of the right of these Japanese to land was made by the Deputy Collector or that any legal decision thereon was made. It is claimed in argument that the Court should inquire into the proceedings, in order to ascertain if the statute relating to the landing of aliens in the Hawaiian Islands (Act 66 of the Laws of 1894) was complied with. Counsel urge that the decision alleged in the return is not final, because it was not communicated to these Japanese, and therefore they have had no opportunity to appeal therefrom to the Collector General as by the statute allowed. They also claim that the decision is not binding, because no opportunity was allowed these Japanese of counsel, and that this was in derogation of their rights under the treaty of Hawaii with Japan, which provides that Japanese subjects may remain and reside in the Hawaiian Islands, enjoying at all times the same privileges as may be granted to the citizens or subjects of any other nation, one of which privileges is, as set forth in the treaty with Spain, for instance, that 'they shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in the pursuit and defence of their rights, in every instance and degree of jurisdiction established by the laws,' and 'shall be at liberty, under any circumstances, to employ lawyers, advocates or agents from any class whom they may see fit to authorize or act in their name.'"

"These treaty provisions, as it seems to us, do not require that aliens be allowed counsel in cases of examination under the immigration act in question, for the reason that they refer only to persons while resident in the Hawaiian Islands, and not to those who, like the aliens in question, have not yet landed in these Islands, and also for the reason that these treaty provisions apply only to judicial proceedings. As we shall see later on the proceedings under the Act in question to be conducted by the Deputy Collector, are of an executive and not judicial nature. It is not contended here that the Act in question is in conflict with the treaty with Japan, this Act making no discrimination between subjects of other countries."

"There being nothing in the treaty to invalidate the Act itself, or the action taken by the Deputy Collector, if remains to consider whether the statute has been complied with. Upon this point we are greatly assisted by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, made under an

Act of Congress, passed on March 3, 1891, from which our statute was for the most part taken. Both statutes exclude certain classes of undesirable persons, and confer upon certain executive officers the duty of inspecting all alien passengers and deciding upon their right to land in the respective countries, that is, the authority to pass upon the question whether they are within the prohibition."

The Court then quotes at length from the decisions of the United States Court in which it has been decided that Congress gave a "discretionary power to an officer, to be exercised by him upon his own opinion of certain facts," and "he is made sole and exclusive judge of the existence of those facts, and no other tribunal, unless expressly authorized by law to do so, is at liberty to re-examine or controvert the sufficiency of the evidence on which he acted." Under these decisions "the proper inspection officers are required to go on board any vessel bringing alien immigrants and to inspect and examine them, and may for this purpose remove and detain them on shore without such removal being considered a landing, and shall have power to administer oaths, and to take and consider testimony touching the right of such aliens to enter the United States."

The Court, in its decision, sums up the decisions of the United States Supreme Court as follows:—"When the law has conferred to a special tribunal the authority to hear and determine certain matters in the course of its duties, the decision of that tribunal within the scope of its authority is conclusive upon all others."

"It is contended that the decision of the Deputy Collector of Customs is not final because not announced to the petitioners so that they might appeal. Having held that the decision refusing to admit them to land is an executive function, formal notice of the decision to the petitioners is not essential to its validity. We as a Court do not know whether the decision may not have been announced to them by this time. The failure to announce the decision is not ground to discharge them from the restraint they are undergoing."

"In a case, in re Chin Yuen Sing, a United States Circuit Judge held that the Act of 1891 'left nothing for the Court to inquire into, save only whether petitioner is an alien and whether the Collector has made a decision. On this latter point, the return, in which he states that he has decided adversely to admission, is conclusive. Even if he had not so decided when the writ was applied for, the signing of such a return is itself a decision.' The opinion of the Deputy Collector cannot be inquired into by this Court."

In effect the Court ruled that the Deputy Collector of Customs is absolutely independent of the Judiciary in matters connected with the enforcement of the Immigration Act, and that no appeal from his proceedings lies to a tribunal of law. It will be at once apparent that a very curious consequence is involved in this decision: namely, that a Collector of Customs being beyond the purview of the law in respect of his conduct when applying the Immigration Act, can not be legally arraigned whatever step he may take. If, for example, in examining an immigrant, he resorts to practices criminal under ordinary circumstances, he can still claim immunity from penal indictment. On the other hand, if an immigrant whose title to land has been denied by the Collector, suffer wrong at the hands of an ordinary Hawaiian citizen, will the Law Courts of Hawaii refuse redress on the ground that the injured alien has not obtained due permission to land in Hawaii? These questions seem more or less academical, but it is beyond all doubt that Hawaii is not competent to decide for herself when and where within her territory privileges secured by treaty shall begin to be enjoyable. There is a universally recognised custom in such matters, and no State has arbitrary power to depart from it. Formerly emigration from Japan to Hawaii used to be regulated by a Convention concluded in 1886, but the Convention having ceased to be in force, the Treaty of 1871 alone appears to apply, and we fail to see how the recent proceedings of the Hawaiian Authorities can be reconciled with the terms of the 2nd Article:—

Article II.—The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties, respectively, shall have the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted; they may remain and reside in any such ports and places respectively, and hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, enjoying at all times the same privileges as may have been or may hereafter be granted to the citizens or subjects of any other nation, paying at all times such duties and taxes as may be exacted from the citizens or subjects of other nations doing business or residing within the territories of each of the high contracting parties.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* gives the gist of a report made by Mr. Shimamura, Japanese Consul-General in Hawaii, with regard to the immigrants' complication. Our contemporary's article runs as follows:—

The objection by the Government of Hawaii to the landing of Japanese labourers has become a diplomatic question, but owing to the absence of official reports from the Japanese Consul-General in Hawaii, the actual circumstances of the case have not been ascertained until now. Fortunately, the steamer *Shinsiu Maru*, which carried the labourers back to Japan, carried also official despatches from Hawaii. Some of them the Government appear to be unwilling to make public but we are in a position to represent the facts in their true light. Before giving the reports of the Consul, it seems advisable to state the laws of Hawaii with regard to the landing of Japanese. Labourers hitherto sent to Hawaii from Japan have been classified as contract and free labourers. With regard to the former, agreements had to be entered into between the employers, namely the landed proprietors, on the one hand and a representative of the Emigration Company on the other. The representative had to obtain the sanction of the local authorities of Hawaii by presenting a written statement of the number of labourers to be brought over. That sanction he forwarded to the Company in Japan, and the latter, in turn, presented it to the Authorities, together with an application for permission for such and such a number of persons to emigrate. Having obtained the necessary permit, the Company took steps to engage and transport the labourers. These processes were altered, however, in October last. The landed proprietors took upon themselves the task of obtaining the sanction of the Hawaiian authorities, and thereafter simply notified the representative of the number of immigrants needed, which notice the representative forwarded to the Company in Japan, and the latter took steps to execute the commission with the approval of the Japanese Government. As to free labourers, no conditions were imposed except that they must be in *bona fide* possession of fifty dollars each. Now the report of the Consul shows that the holders of estates in Hawaii, namely the employers of Japanese, had sent an application to the representative of the Company for 144 labourers with full assurances that the permission of the authorities had been obtained. The required number were duly sent, all necessary steps of procedure having been taken. At the same time 410 others as *free* labourers took passage on the 10th February, each carrying the sum of fifty dollars. The steamship *Shinsiu Maru*, taking these passengers—554 in all—arrived in Hawaii on the morning of the 27th February and anchored outside the harbour.

Two of the passengers were suffering from measles, and the ship was kept in quarantine for eleven days, during which time the Customs Authorities of Hawaii, after making investigations of the men's qualifications for landing, allowed 102 to go ashore, but held all the rest in detention. Despatches were consequently sent from the Japanese Consulate, enquiring the reason of the Hawaiian Government's objection to the labourers landing, and the reply was, that the agreement for the men's employment had been concluded between the landed proprietors and the Emigration Company only, without the sanction of the Hawaiian authorities, which being contrary to law permission could not be given for landing, and further, that whereas each labourer was required by law to possess fifty dollars, the sums held by the free labourers were merely "show-money," and not a *bona fide* possession.

If that reply of the Hawaiian Government be correct, we are at a loss to understand why the landed proprietors pretended to have received the necessary sanction for the transport of labourers from Japan. That question was carefully investigated by the Japanese Consul in Hawaii, but no definite proof was forthcoming that sanction had

really been obtained. But the report being dated the 20th of March, the whole circumstances can not be ascertained until the arrival of later information.

The Foreign Department, however, has issued instructions to the Hiogo *Kencho* to ascertain whether the money possessed by the immigrants was really their own or not. Should it be established that the labourers were really in *bona fide* possession of fifty dollars each, the proceedings of the Hawaiian Government will be regarded by the Japanese authorities as an open violation of the Treaty, and a claim will be made supported by armed demonstration.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun* the Japanese Government has resolved to send two men-of-war to Hawaii, and, pending the settlement of the complication, has issued instructions to suspend further immigration.

According to the vernacular press, Count Okuma, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has issued the following instructions to the Japanese Minister in Hawaii:—

1.—The Hawaiian Government, in refusing to permit Japanese immigrants to land, put it out of the power of the Japanese Consul to adopt measures for their protection and to discharge other necessary functions. Its action must be regarded as contrary to the Treaty.

2.—The measure taken by the Hawaiian Government to prevent the Japanese immigrants from placing the matter in the hands of legal advisers, amounted practically to undue interference with individual rights of the Japanese, and must also be a violation of the Treaty.

3.—The fact that the Hawaiian Judiciary, in conformity with the position taken by the Executive, refused to entertain the suit at law instituted by the Japanese whose landing had been prevented, must be recognised as a violation of the legal rights secured to the Japanese by the Treaty.

In addition to sending the above instructions, Mr. Akiyama, Diplomatic Agent, is to be despatched to Hawaii in a war vessel leaving Japan on the 17th or 18th instant, for the purpose of preferring the claims of the Japanese Government through the Minister in Hawaii. The Hawaiian authorities' refusal to permit the landing of the free labourers must be regarded from every point of view as a contravention of the Treaty concluded between Hawaii and Japan. Investigations made by the Hiogo Prefectural Office up to the present have established the fact that the immigrants were in *bona fide* possession of the prescribed sum of fifty dollars. His Majesty the Emperor had already sanctioned the despatch of the *Nanika* to Hawaii for the protection of the Japanese settlers there.

PROGRESSIONISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is a translation of the report made by the Progressionist Party on the tenth session of the Diet:—

Section 1.—The situation and responsibilities of the Progressionists.

In making up a report of the results of the tenth session of the Diet for distribution among public-spirited men in the country, we have to consider the magnitude of our own responsibility. If we look, is it not perceived that the public are in a state of utter indifference in spite of the growing gravity of Oriental relations and conditions at present? A period of eight years had elapsed since the promulgation of the Imperial Constitution; and yet before any benefits could be derived from it, abuses began to spring up through the unwonted indifference of the people at large. Moreover, the prominent political parties, that ought to be the foundation of the maintenance of the Constitution, have suffered themselves to be divided, the *Jiyu-to* and *Kokumin Kyokwai* having fallen into a grievous state of dissolution. At this stage the Progressionists alone stood firm and prominent in the boisterous arena of politics, taking upon themselves the responsibilities of

State. Any stumbling on their part would necessarily lead to the elimination of the incentive by which both Government and people are stimulated to activity, and internal administration and foreign diplomacy are improved. The loss of such stimulus causes political life to stagnate and decay. The questions of the extension of national prestige and of the perfection of the Constitution are then likely to end in a dream. The principal parties having already dissolved, and insignificant factions sprung up, with experiences so immature that they have early betrayed their want of unity and discipline, the responsibility of the Progressionists, as the only remaining prominent party is incalculably increased. Our advocates by their proceedings in the tenth session of the Diet, have upheld our avowed principles and accepted the responsibility. But the responsibilities of our Party do not end in the short period of one session of Parliament. With perseverance and assiduity we have to proceed further to carry out all the duties that devolve upon us. In order to report upon the tenth session it is necessary for us to state briefly the former relations between ourselves and the present Cabinet.

The public are perfectly familiar with the history of our Party: that we have fought bravely and bitterly against the so-called clan system of Government under the banner which we have raised for the maintenance of the constitution, adjustment of finances, and extension of national prestige. Our attacks upon the Government, however, were simply due to our desire to enforce our principles and our political views. They never originated from feelings of enmity or revenge. Such being the case, we shall not hesitate to lend our help to the Government if the latter is known to act in accordance with our political theories. The former Cabinet was at variance with our views, but the present is the reverse.

The Cabinet with which we now deal not only holds the same views as ourselves with regard to the three fundamental principles, viz., the maintenance of the Constitution, adjustment of finances, and extension of national prestige, but also agrees with us on many other political problems.

We are prepared at all times to assist any one who shows his fidelity to our principles, and it is for this reason that we have changed our attitude from that of assailants to that of adherents. We formerly condemned the policy of affectation by which the Ito Cabinet was characterized, and desired to establish a more open and sincere Cabinet. Meanwhile, the new Cabinet was organised, and the fundamental principles of its policy having been notified, our hopes were gratified. Accordingly, we have put aside our weapons of attack, but still not being satisfied with some of the proceedings of the Cabinet, have resolved to act resolutely and positively with a view to enabling it to pursue its principles with vigour. To this end we came to the following conclusions at our general meeting in November last year:—

1. The Cabinet ought to show itself to be a responsible council of State.
2. The rights and advantages of the nation shall be extended by the alteration of foreign policy.
3. The expansion of armaments shall be adapted to the national resources.
4. The development of the national power shall be accomplished by the encouragement of education and practical industry.
5. Freedom of speech and public meeting shall be expanded.
6. Radical reforms shall be made in the administration, and the fundamental principles of government be developed on a higher basis.
7. The adjustment of finances shall be effected by the restoration of the balance of revenue and expenditure.

The above items are nearly the same in purport as the speech addressed by the Minister President of State to the local Governors, Speech, however fine it is, if not accompanied by action is empty. Statesmen ought to have this warning constantly before them. Should the proceedings of the present Cabinet be contrary to the declarations it has made, we would be under an obligation to attack it. We have thus clearly shown the relations between ourselves

and the present Cabinet, and it must be acknowledged that our friendly relations with the Cabinet are the result of coincidence of principles and views.

In regard to the internal administration as well as foreign diplomacy, we agree with the Cabinet on nearly all points. It is not any one question that induced us to unite with the Cabinet. We shall not therefore alter our position on account of one or two points of disparity. Nor can a prominent party persuade itself to change its avowed principles in a hasty or reckless manner. In the beginning of the organization of our society, we enrolled members on the understanding that we should devote our efforts to the development of the three grand principles of policy to which we have already adhered. Should the present Cabinet be found at any time to be destitute of resolution or competence to carry out those principles, we shall instantly separate from it.

Having thus stated our real situation, and responsibility, as well as our relations with the Cabinet, it will be seen that in taking part in the deliberations, in dealing with the Government, and in discussing the questions before the Diet, we have on no occasion acted contrary to the pledge we have made to the public.

At our extraordinary special meeting held on the 1st November last year, we clearly defined our relations with the Government, and at our ordinary meeting determined on the policy to be pursued towards the Diet. The fifteen problems that came up for our decision were not of the same magnitude or importance, but each had a vital relation to the well-being or financial interests of the people. They have been presented at every session of the Diet, but most of them failed to obtain the approval of a majority. The public are probably familiar with the difficulties experienced in persuading the Government to agree with them, or inducing the Diet to recommend them for approval, but it may be worth while to state the fifteen problems referred to, and to give the results attained.

1.—Press Law Amendment:

This question was presented by the Government in the beginning of the session, but as there were many points on which we could not agree, we prevailed upon the Government to defer to our proposals, and eventually succeeded in rescinding the administrative proceedings in regard to the suspension or prohibition of publication of newspapers. A problem which had led to collisions between the Government and the Diet ever since the first session was thus amicably settled; and the Administration having been deprived of its most dangerous weapon of despotism, it may safely be asserted that we deserve to receive the honour of having achieved one of the greatest benefits obtained in the last session of the Diet.

2.—Amendment of the Law of Public Meeting and Political Association:

We were of opinion that out-door meetings ought not to be prohibited, and that the power afforded to police authorities for the dissolution of meetings at their own discretion must be restricted to a considerable extent.

With these views we revised the Government Bill and allowed it to pass in the Lower House, but to our great regret it was not fully discussed in the Upper House and failed to obtain approval.

3.—Amendment of the Law of Publication:

This was withdrawn by us in consequence of the Press Law Amendment being approved and passed.

4.—The rescinding of the Peace Preservation Regulations:

The Bill bearing on this subject passed the Lower House, but could not be deliberated by the Upper House before the end of the session.

5.—The rescinding of the Law of Premotion:

We introduced this question and sent it to the Government in the form of a Representation from the Lower House.

6.—The Imperial Ordinance with regard to travelling in Korea:

This was abolished by the Government prior to the session of the Diet.

7.—Special system of Administration for Cities: Mr. Koizuka's Bill for the abolition of this system was rejected, while the session closed before the Hatoyama Bill came up for discussion.

8.—Curtailement of Government Expenditures: As the session of the Diet opened shortly after the organization of the present Cabinet, no

important steps could be taken with regard to the compiling of the Budgets, and the result was the adoption of the schemes of finance drafted by the preceding Cabinet. Taking into consideration that excessive pertinacity in advocating reduction of expenditures for administration might lead to confusion in the estimates, we resolved to defer the financial adjustment until next year, with full confidence in the promises of the Government in this matter.

9.—Improvement of the administration of Formosa: So far as the Budgetary items are concerned it seems that the present Cabinet has continued to administer the government of the Island by the establishment of seven Prefectural Offices (although the number was decreased to five by the Budget Committee), instead of three Prefectures and twelve branches. Schemes are also contemplated to expand the organization of Gendarmerie as an effectual garrison against the turbulent natives. The schemes in question were designed to eventually dispense with the movement of troops and to secure the authority of the Imperial Army. Yet we were not fully satisfied with them, and suggested the necessity of selecting competent officers and a more perfect system.

10.—The force of protective troops in Formosa: We insisted upon the curtailment of expenses for the supply of troops in Formosa, but unfortunately our motion was rejected by the majority.

11.—The proposal for shortening the period fixed for the extension of military and naval armament: The Government approved our suggestion, and not only resolved to carry out the schemes of extension at an earlier date than first proposed, but also increased the number of new war-vessels.

12.—The rescinding of taxes for registering personal matters:

The imposition of taxes with regard to the occurrences of daily life, such as births, deaths, and marriages, is utterly against the principles of justice, especially if those taxes are levied without discrimination as to the various degrees of personal wealth. We succeeded in repealing taxes of that nature despite strong opposition.

13.—Amendment of the Law for the Election of Representatives.

A Bill on this subject was in course of investigation when the Diet closed.

14.—Amendment of the systems of Local Administration for Cities, Prefectures, and Rural Divisions:

This measure was passed by the Lower House, but rejected by the Upper.

15.—Amendment of the Law of the Houses:

The measure introduced by us on this subject was also approved by the Lower House, but the session came to a close before it could be discussed in the Upper House.

Of the fifteen problems above enumerated, six referred to popular rights. To those six measures the former Cabinet showed no little opposition. Nevertheless the present Administration was known to appreciate these rights and to be anxious to promote them. Other important questions which we framed at our general meeting, were passed by the House, to the no small satisfaction of our Party. Among these may be mentioned the Customs Tariff, Forest Law, Silkworm Eggs Inspection Law, and the Laws for improving the Divisions of Land, and for subsidizing tea dealers to enable them to extend their markets. The question of the adjustment of finances and the development of popular enterprises is one of the fundamental principles entertained by the Progressionist Party. Neither do we hesitate to say that it was the very cause which led to our union with the Cabinet.

Apart from the above considerations, it must be mentioned that, during the term of office of the Ito Cabinet, the expenditures of the Government having been augmented to an enormous amount, we fully recognised its inability to maintain financial affairs on a sound basis. And we were sagacious enough to predict the confusion of finances in the ninth session of the Diet, and for bungling in this matter the Ito Cabinet was, as we anticipated, dissolved, the estimates from the Government Departments exceeding three hundred million yen against the sum of one hundred and eighty-two millions, the average amount of expenditures for the past ten years. The greatest difficulties to be experienced by its successors, therefore, were in regard to finance. Nevertheless, the short interval of the session did not allow us to effect any satisfactory arrangement, and the result was simply the reduction of some six millions in the Budget.

Count Matsukata, Minister President, had

already declared that he would not fail to adjust the finances by the 31st fiscal year of *Meiji*, and thus we had every reason to assist the Cabinet in the attainment of this object, by prolonging the period for the enforcement of measures in connection therewith.

The situation of the *Yiyu-to* and the *Kotamin Kyokwai* differs widely from ours. These two parties recklessly approved throughout the ninth session, the budgets introduced by the Cabinet, which were virtually destined to lead to the utter bankruptcy of the State, and thus created the source of the present disorganization of financial administration.

THE ASHIO MINE AFFAIR.

Count Kabayama, Home Minister, now on a tour of inspection through the districts alleged to have been devastated by the copper poison from the Ashio mine, was received with acclamation by the leading men among the sufferers in *Oura-gori* in Gumma Prefecture, on the 11th instant. The Minister made a short halt in one of the sufferers' dwellings, where he was informed of all the details of the injury inflicted, and was even shown the poisonous effects on straw grown in the affected districts, which, on being burned, left ashes containing particles of copper. The Count is said to have sympathized with the misfortunes of the farmers with tears in his eyes. Just about this time Mr. Tojo, Director of the Agricultural Gardens, came up and told the Count that what he saw was not copper, but simply the residue of straw ashes collected together. Upon this, hundreds of peasants, furiously indignant cried out:—"Fellow, when you examined the clay in September last year at our request, you clearly testified as to the presence of poisonous matter; but now that you have been bribed by the proprietor of the mine, you attempt to change your decision. You scoundrel! How can you allow yourself to be so treacherous?" With these words the farmers attempted to force a true confession, but were obliged to forego fresh outbursts of indignation in the presence of so high a personage as the Home Minister. When the Director was about to take a *jinrikisha* to go away, multitudes thronged around invoking him to aid thousands of people whose misery and distress had reached its climax, solely through the vile artifices of such a treacherous person as Mr. Tojo. With great difficulty the disturbance was quelled by the intervention of the new Governor and the Police Inspector. It is said that both Mr. Tojo and Mr. Tamura, representative in the Diet for the devastated district, have tendered, in the most sincere terms, an apology for their conduct in the matter.

A meeting of the special Commission for investigating the notorious copper-poisoning affair was held in the Cabinet on the 13th instant. The Commission decided that the following points required elucidation:—

1.—The districts alleged to have been affected by mineral poison from the mine are noted for their weaving industry. The value of their manufactures during recent years has reached the large figure of ten million yen. For dyeing purposes they use great quantities of sulphuric, nitric, and chloric acid, as well as chlorate of potash, and it has long been a subject of discussion among the sanitary community of the district, whether those chemicals have not found their way into the neighbouring rivers and wells, thus inflicting more or less injury upon men, cattle, and plants. The closest attention is drawn by the Commission to that

point, and a chemical expert has been dispatched to investigate it.

2.—The Rural Division of Ashiwo being the largest lime producing district in the Empire, the people have employed lime for the past twenty years as a particularly economical fertilizer. But from an agricultural point of view, lime, though temporarily efficacious, is not permanently beneficial, for it burns up the soil and reduces its productive capacity. The question arises whether the diminished harvests, if they have in truth diminished, may not be owing to this cause.

3.—Bamboo roots in the districts affected by the poison are in a state of decay and do not throw out any small filaments. Botanists are at a loss to understand how the trunks themselves can flourish luxuriantly with the roots in such a condition. There is no parallel in botanical history. At the same time, it is generally considered that such a phenomenon is probably due to some suddenly maleficent influence.

4.—When straw grown in the affected district is burned, its ashes have the character of a mineral substance. There is no precedent for that. A chemist, placing lime in a tube, tried to dissolve it, but failed. He then added nitric acid, but found that although a certain amount of the lime was taken up, much remained in the solid state. Calcium is also a substance that offers effectual resistance to the effects of heat. It is a matter of wonder that grains of corn can absorb the elements of lime.

We give the above as it appears in the vernacular press.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

The *Official Gazette* announces that their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will leave the Palace at 7.20 a.m. on the 17th instant, and proceed to Shimbashi station, whence they will start by the 7.45 train for Nagoya. The night will be spent at the latter place, and the journey to Kyoto will be resumed by the 9.35 a.m. train, reaching Kyoto at 2 p.m.

With regard to the recent appointment of members of the Progressionist Party (*Shimpo-to*) to be Local Governors, it is explained that the step was taken in fulfilment of the Cabinet's pledge to employ men of ability from among the people. In carrying out that intention, the Government had no idea of confining its choice to any one party. Its idea was to select suitable men without regard to their political complexion. Thus, posts as Governors were offered to Mr. Ebara Soroko of the Liberal Party and to Mr. Kajiyama Teisuke of the National Unionists, but neither could be induced to accept. Mr. Yumoto Yoshinori of the Liberal Party was also asked to take office, as were some members of the *Shin-Yiyu-to* (new Liberals) and other parties, but all had reasons that dictated refusal. The Progressionists, in consideration of the support given by them to the Cabinet, asked that ten of their members should be appointed Local Governors and ten to positions in the Central Administration. No promise to make any such appointments had been given by the Cabinet, nor would the application have been entertained had not eminently suitable men been found in the ranks of the Party. So the *Jiji Shimpo* says, at any rate.

It is easy to apprehend the difficulty that prevents the acceptance of official appointments by members of the Liberal, or National Unionist, Parties. Both parties, or, at any rate, sections of them, lie under the imputation, whether just or unjust, of having espoused the Cabinet's cause in deference to considerations not generally potent with honourable men. Any member of either party that might now become a recipient of favours at the hands of the

Cabinet, would inevitably be pointed at as an illustration of the truth of that suspicion, and would be for ever a marked man.

Mr. Takata Sanae, who becomes chief of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, has for many years been editor of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. He is a man of undoubted talent, and his parliamentary reputation is scarcely inferior to the consideration he enjoys as a journalist. He will doubtless have a large share of Count Okuma's confidence.

Two more appointments of politicians are announced. Mr. Oishi Masami becomes Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in succession to Mr. Kaneko Kentaro, who resigns; and Mr. Koizuka Ryo is nominated Chief of the Mining Bureau in the same Department *vice* Mr. Yamanchi Tokusaburo, who, like Mr. Kaneko, retires at his own request. These changes, as well as the resignation of Viscount Enomoto, seem to be a direct outcome of the Ashio Copper Mine affair. We trust that Mr. Kaneko's services may not remain long unavailable. He is unquestionably one of the very ablest among the rising generation of statesmen, and his nomination to a portfolio would be fortunate for the Cabinet that he entered.

The Navy was to have had its spring manoeuvres in February, but owing to certain changes in the regulations, that intention was not carried out. It is now stated that warlike operations on a grand scale will be undertaken by both services in the autumn. The programme is not yet definitely arranged, but the Navy will have its fighting ground in the seas off Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Kiushu, and its attacks will be opposed by the Fifth and Sixth Divisions of the Army. It is expected that the new line-of-battle ships, the *Fuji* and the *Yashima*, will have arrived by that time, and that they will take part in the manoeuvres.

NOTES ON NEWS.

In a recent issue we quoted a Roman Catholic vernacular newspaper as saying that the Rev. Father Vigroux had published another book, "*Vigroux*" being the apparent original of the transliterated name. We have since learned that the Rev. Father Ligneul was the writer alluded to.

There has been some correspondence in the columns of our local English contemporaries about the name under which a horse is entered for the Spring Races. One writer complains that the name is unfit to be used in polite society, and censures the Race Committee for permitting it to be recorded; another says *honi soit qui mal y pense*. The rejoinder is entirely irrelevant. There can be no question of opinion in the matter. The name is abominable. Its use is an insult to the whole community. It could not possibly be admitted into a race book except on the assumption that all the people attending the Races are either ignorant of the French language or lacking in any sense of modesty. We have no hesitation in saying that the Committee must have over-looked the point. Certainly if no decisive step be taken to correct the foul vulgarity, the presence of ladies at the Race meeting will be small. We note that a writer has the temerity to defend the use of the disgusting term on the ground that Zola employed it

as a *nom-de-plume* in *Figaro*. The idea of citing Zola as a sponsor for propriety is magnificently comical.

Mr. Hoshi Toru, Japanese Minister in Washington, says the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, has collected the views of scholars, politicians and journalists in America on the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, and has forwarded them to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, with an expression of his own conviction that annexation is out of the question.

The same journal repeats the assertion that Count Okuma has instructed Consul-General Shimamura to assume a very firm attitude in negotiating with Hawaii about the immigration question, and that, immediately after the receipt of Mr. Shimamura's report, which is to arrive by the 20th instant, diplomatic action will be taken.

The number of joint stock companies in Japan at the end of last month, exclusive of railway and banking companies, was 1,813, with an aggregate capital of 278,235,047 *yen*. Compared with the statistics for February, there was an increase of 37 companies and 614,400 *yen* of capital.

The number of banks at the end of March was 1,400, with a total capital of 262,379,114 *yen*, being an increase of 23 banks, and of 6,829,600 *yen* of capital. Thus the capital represented by joint stock companies and banks combined was 540,614,161 *yen*.

Chinese naval officers have the business instinct strongly developed. The commander of a gun-boat, the *Tei-yuen*, took 300 passengers on board at Chefoo for conveyance to Port Arthur, charging 50 *sen* a head. The speculation was not happy, for the little steamer's engines broke down just outside Chefoo, and she had to be towed back by a tug-boat.

M. Haas, the French Consul in Chungking, has been invaded. His health seems to have broken down in consequence of the hardships he had to endure when escorting the missionary Fathers from Tachientu to Batang, whence they had been driven with violence ten years previously. M. Haas had arranged that the return should be an imposing affair, and had obtained an escort of 50 Chinese braves. He seems to have won golden opinions among the foreign community at Chungking during his all-too-brief service there.

Some one sent a silly telegram to Nagasaki to the effect that Japan has protested against the contingency of Hawaii's annexation by the United States, and some folks in the southern settlement have been silly enough to believe the tale. Nagasaki now rejoices in a monopoly of the flippantly virulent style of journalism of which other places in this country had more than enough in their time, and, of course, the idea of such an unwarrantable protest on the part of the Tokyo Government affords a fine text for the proverbial sneer and snarl.

Public opinion seems to incline more and more to the idea of a foreign loan. Roughly speaking, Japan has to raise 67 million *yen* this year. She need not, indeed, procure the whole amount before the opening of her next fiscal period, but she must get it sooner or later, and her economists evidently feel that the lend-

ing capacities of the people are pretty well exhausted. They have just been invited to put up capital for starting the Industrial Bank, and in May and June calls for payments aggregating 8½ million *yen* will be made upon the shares of various companies, and taxes to about an equal amount will have to be paid into the Treasury. Idle money seeking investment will probably be conspicuous by its absence. A foreign loan is the plain path out of the difficulty. If only Japan will extend the redemption period of her Bonds sufficiently to make them a reasonable investment, she can get as much money as she wants now that she has decided to adopt the gold standard.

It is evident from the tenor of Count Okuma's instructions to Consul-General Shimamura, as reported by the vernacular press, that this Excellency wisely intends to lay comparatively little stress on the question of Hawaii's legislation for the control of alien immigration, but will insist, rather, upon the obvious breach of Treaty stipulations committed by the Hawaiian Administration, first, in preventing the Consul-General from examining his nationals in order to protect them, if necessary; and secondly in not allowing the immigrants to engage counsel; and by the Hawaiian Judiciary in closing the law courts of the republic to Japanese subjects. These acts are quite indefensible. They constitute flagrant breaches of the Treaty, and how the Hawaiian Authorities intend to justify them, we can not perceive.

The *Yomiuri* says that the losses incurred by the various immigration companies in connexion with the Hawaiian affair aggregate sixty or seventy thousand *yen*. The figure certainly does not seem excessive.

There were 28 fires in Tokyo proper last year, and 252 in the suburbs, making 533 in all. Of that total, 230 were extinguished immediately, without doing any special damage; 224 burned the houses involved, and 79 spread to the dimensions of serious conflagrations. The number of houses destroyed was 1,439; the area covered by them, 228,026 *tsubo* (190 acres); and their total value, 269,000 *yen*. It appears, therefore, that the average value was only 187 *yen* per house, or a little over a *yen* a *tsubo*, which latter figure is quite incredible.

The *Hochi Shimbun* invited its readers, in June, 1895, to register their vote for the merchant enjoying the highest credit in Japan; the most experienced merchant, and the sharpest merchant. The result was that Baron Iwasaki Yanosuke, Mr. Kawada Koichiro (then President of the Bank of Japan), and Mr. Yoshikawa Taijiro were elected to the three posts, respectively. Since then, Messrs. Kawada and Yoshikawa have passed away, and our contemporary having invited votes to fill their places, obtained these figures:—

THE MOST EXPERIENCED MERCHANT.

Mr. Shibusawa Eiichi.....	2,536 votes,
Mr. Yasuda Zenjiro.....	2,082 "
Mr. Otsu Kahei.....	683 "
Mr. Matsumoto Jutaro.....	408 "
Mr. Shoda Heigoro.....	148 "
Mr. Watanabe Koki.....	136 "

THE SHARPEST MERCHANT.

Mr. Nakamigawa Hikojiro.....	1,540 votes.
Mr. Kondo Rempo.....	1,410 "
Mr. Nakano Buyei.....	1,242 "
Mr. Nakao Sanjiro.....	1,147 "
Mr. Mayekawa Tarobei.....	358 "
Mr. Sonoda Kokichi.....	262 "

THE SHANGHAI AFFAIR.

While sympathising fully with the embarrassment of the Consular and Municipal Bodies in Shanghai when they found that the additional tax imposed by them on the Chinese Wheel-barrow men had provoked mob violence, we are profoundly astonished and disquieted by their unfortunate surrender to such a lawless protest. To abandon a measure of the kind in deference to the menaces of a rabble of coolies is to establish an incalculably mischievous precedent. It has been a constant habit with the press of Shanghai, presumably reflecting the views of a majority of the community, to censure in severe terms the alleged want of firmness and resolution shown by this or that Foreign Representative in obtaining redress for an outrage committed against his nationals by the Chinese. But in every instance, some measure of satisfaction has been obtained, and in nearly every instance the disadvantages contingent upon further insistence were at least as great as the advantages. In this Shanghai incident, however, we have the Municipal Council and the Consular Body striking their flag at the sound of a Chinese threat, and virtually establishing the fatal principle that the municipal administration of the Settlement is to be conducted in obedience to the dictates of a native rabble. Nothing calculated to produce such an evil impression had ever previously been recorded in the history of foreign relations with China. If the wheel-barrow men thought that they were hardly treated, their right to protest peacefully was undeniable; but they had recourse to violence from the very outset, and after two or three encounters not only with the police but also with members of the foreign community, they found themselves complete masters of the situation. It is a miserable affair, and that the Shanghai residents should be stirred to the deepest indignation is natural. There is a statement published to the effect that the Consular Body, though originally a party to the levy of the tax, finally warned the Municipal Council that unless the impost was abandoned, no protection need be expected from the vessels-of-war lying in the river. We find it impossible to believe that such a threat was employed, and most assuredly no British admiral or captain could have been a party to it. Even supposing that the tax was unjust—a supposition that we have grounds for entertaining—its abandonment in deference to mob violence was a step so imprudent as to be quite unendorsable by representatives of constituted authority, above all of military or naval authority, and, under any circumstances, we trust that British subjects may count on the protection of Her Majesty's ships against murderous outrage. Foreign communities can not hope to live in China if the possibility of intimidating them is to be thus openly proclaimed to the Chinese. It is perfectly plain that the action of the Consular and Municipal Bodies did not reflect the spirit of Shanghai. The residents are prepared to hold their ground in the face of any odds. What we have to hope is that the misconstruction which will certainly be put upon this most imprudent act may not ultimately involve results far more serious than the contingencies from which the Consuls and Municipal directors shrunk. An opportunity occurred to teach the Chinese that exhibitions of brute force could never pre-

vail against a community of Occidentals, but most unhappily the very opposite lesson has been inculcated.

The epithet "wheel-barrow men" probably sounds strange in the ears of people that have not visited China. For their sake we may explain that the Chinese wheel-barrow is a species of jaunting car. It has seats projecting from either side, and not infrequently one sees a sturdy coolie wheeling along as many as four passengers. Of course there is the goods wheel-barrow also, and there is the wheel-barrow hauled by quadrupeds and steered by a biped. Altogether, the barrow plays a very important part in the transport business of the Chinese.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION IN TOKYO.

As usual, we have to report that the spring exhibition of objects of art in Uyenopark has been opened before articles sufficient to fill the cases were forthcoming. In that respect the exhibition is no better than any of its predecessors. The *sankohin*, that is to say, the specimens of old workmanship which are sent in for the ostensible purpose of comparison, are tolerably complete, from a numerical point of view, but judged by any artistic, or even technical standard, they leave a very great deal to be desired. Doubtless some of them have interest for Japanese visitors, but, on the whole, we are disposed to think that a better result would be obtained by frankly devoting the whole available space to modern productions, and organizing a special display of pre-*Meiji* examples whenever the support of collectors becomes really cordial. A most attractive exhibition might unquestionably be arranged if the amateurs of Tokyo could be induced to cooperate, but their attitude towards these annual spring affairs is hopelessly perfunctory.

We need scarcely say that wherever the works of modern Japanese art artisans are fairly represented, many beautiful objects invite inspection. The Uyenopark Exhibition is no exception. Although only partially furnished, it already contains specimens indicating steady progress towards higher standards, both technical and artistic. The metal work is particularly good, for though no very imposing objects are displayed, innumerable small pieces, showing the greatest delicacy and accuracy of execution bear witness to the constantly increasing army of skilled artisans. Silver kettles are very much *en evidence*. Apparently a fashion for them prevails. They are not kettles in the Western acceptance of the term, but *yu-wakashi*, of capacity only sufficient for the very limited wants of the tiny tea-utensils affected by the Japanese. Grace of form and purity of decoration are essential features of these vessels, but they have little to commend them to the average European or American. It seems, indeed, that less attempt is made year by year by the exhibitors at Uyenopark to cater to Western taste. The bronzes, the porcelains, the lacquers, and even the enamels now on view show greater sobriety than we have observed at any previous exhibition. Kozan, of course, is *facile princeps* among the potters. He appears to have devoted himself on this occasion to challenging Seifu of Kyoto and Higuchi of Hirado in

their own special lines, for he shows two pieces—one with reserved blue decoration in a yellow field, the other having a lace-work of white slip decoration under the glaze—which are fully equal to the best of Seifu's efforts, and he shows also a fine vase having portions of the *pâte* cut out and filled in with transparent glaze after the Chinese grains-of-rice style. The Hirado master was supposed to have obtained a patent for that special *tour de force*, but it would seem that Kozan does not hesitate to employ the same method. There is an abundance of fine ivory carvings, happily not disfigured by the excessive elaboration of detail that too often replaces faithful line and chaste conception in the glyptic work of modern Japan. When the exhibition is fully furnished, there may be more to say about it, but it does not at present promise to be greatly above the average.

In another building close at hand those interested in modern Japanese painting may see a considerable superfluity of silk disfigured by drawings so meritless as to be, for the most part, ludicrous. There are a few notable exceptions; sufficiently notable to prove that masters of skill and power still uphold the old methods. But the feeling provoked by the display, as a whole, is one of profound compassion for the bitter disappointment awaiting so much misdirected effort.

THE NEW U.S. MINISTER TO JAPAN.

From American newspapers to hand by last mail, it would appear that the post of U.S. Minister to Japan under the McKinley administration was much sought after. Mr. Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, it is said, was offered choice of certain foreign missions, and himself preferred Japan, "where there is but little pomp and circumstance and a good opportunity to promote America commerce;" but his wife "would rather go to Europe." Mr. Horace Clerk, of Illinois, included Japan in the list of posts which he was willing to fill. Mr. E. T. Mason, of New York, and ex-Minister Frank L. Coombs, of California, were also candidates for this particular mission. But a man who was announced as a candidate for the Brazilian mission eventually secured the appointment to Japan. The Hon. Alford E. Buck, of Atlanta, Georgia, the new Minister, is a native of Texcote, Maine; son of a Baptist deacon; and a graduate of Colby University (then Waterville College), Maine, in the class of 1859. He chose law as a profession; but, when the war broke out, entered the Federal army, and attained the rank of Colonel. After the war he settled down to the practice of his profession in Atlanta, Georgia; but soon went into politics. He made a reputation as provost marshal, and filled other important positions, and has been a leader of the Republican party in the strongly Democratic state of Georgia. Mr. Buck is spoken of as a man of great sturdiness of character, upright, and sincere. He is probably over 60 years of age.

When the last mail left, the President had not made many diplomatic appointments. It was thought likely that Mr. John Russell Young might be appointed Minister to China. Among those mentioned in connection with the now important position of U. S. Minister to Turkey, was Col. John W. Foster, recently diplomatic adviser to the Government of China.

The Goshima Kanyeki No-gakko (Agricultural School), Nagasaki Prefecture, is to receive yen 800 per annum for five years.

The official *conversations* to be held at the residence of Count Matsukata, will not take place till after the conclusion of the special services for the late Empress Dowager.—*Kokumin Shimbun*.

THE TEA BOUNTY.

The following orders have been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce with regard to the subsidy of 70,000 *yen* to be granted to the Central Tea Dealers' Association for seven years :

Art. I.—The sum of 70,000 *yen* shall be granted to the Central Council of Tea Dealers as a subsidy to be appropriated to the extension of markets for the sale of tea.

Art. II.—The programme for the extension of the sale of tea as well as the estimates of expenditure, shall be determined every year by the Central Council, and the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce shall be obtained thereto.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce may, if he deems it necessary, issue orders to alter the programme or the estimates referred to. In such cases no objection can be raised by the Central Council.

Art. III.—The enterprises specified in the preceding Articles must be undertaken directly by the Central Council, and in case necessity arises for entrusting part of the work to others, the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce must first be obtained.

Art. IV.—The programme as well as the estimates above mentioned shall, under no circumstances, be changed or put into operation except with the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Art. V.—As regards the subsidy to be granted yearly, application shall be made to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce within each fiscal year in times of need.

Art. VI.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce may at times despatch responsible officers to inspect the account books as well as the transactions of the Central Council.

No objection can be raised by the Council to such proceedings.

If it is deemed by responsible officers that any irregularity is observable in accounts or transactions, the same shall be corrected at once, and in such cases no objection can be raised by the Board.

Art. VII.—The reports of transactions and the accounts of expenditures shall be presented to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce without loss of time.

Art. VIII.—The various reports bearing upon the enterprises above referred to, shall, as soon as they are collected, be printed and speedily distributed among the Tea Dealers' Corporations or Councils in Cities and Prefectures, and also among Government offices and private individuals connected with the tea industry.

Art. IX.—In case the measures decided upon by the Council are to be enforced abroad, the same may be placed under the direction or control of overseers in foreign countries, as specified by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Art. X.—If it is deemed that the object of the contemplated enterprises can not be attained in consequence of these Orders being violated or other inconsistent proceedings carried out, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce may suspend the payment of subsidy and claim repayment of money already disbursed.

Art. XI.—These Orders are to be observed by the officers of the Council, and their seals affixed thereto.

Art. XII.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce may, if he deems it necessary, alter or withdraw these Orders even within the period specified in Article I.

Art. XIII.—With regard to losses, whether direct or indirect, arising in the cases mentioned in Article XI. and XII., no claim whatever can be made by the Central Council.

The memorandum appended to the above instructions states that out of the total subsidy of 20,000 *yen*, the sum of 61,200 *yen* is to be devoted to opening markets in North America and Canada, and 18,000 *yen* to establishing agencies in Chicago, New York, Canada, etc.

At a meeting of tea dealers, held in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on the night of the 8th instant, Count Okuma spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—You lately established the Central Association of Tea Dealers, and I am much pleased to be enabled to have an inter-

view with you, and to state my opinions about the Association to a certain extent. There is no doubt that the question of improvement in the production of tea claims immediate attention, and it is hardly necessary to remark that you all hold a similar view on this point. That Japanese tea had found its way into foreign countries is, as you are all aware, to be traced back to the time when the Isthmus of Suez had not yet been opened. Consequently, in transporting a box of tea to the European market at that time, we had to go round the Cape of Good Hope at the southern extremity of Africa; and as there was no steamship service fully developed, not only was much time lost but also a very considerable sum had to be paid for freight. The means of communication as well as the rates of freight could in no way be compared with what are enjoyed at present. The amount of tea then exported must therefore have been insignificant as compared with the present figures, but the quality of the commodity from Japan being excellent, the credit of green tea soon rose in European markets, so that the Ural and Ceylon teas were eventually compelled to yield to the superiority of the Japanese article, which then acquired the victory in this branch of commerce. Nevertheless, Japanese tea subsequently lost much of its reputation abroad, and its credit seems to lessen day by day. Why? The fact is evidently due to abuses of crude and adulterated manufacture. You must perfectly understand that the responsibility of removing these abuses has now devolved upon you. Under these circumstances the Government in approval of a representation made by the Central Tea Dealers' Association, has resolved to grant a subsidy of seventy thousand *yen* annually. The amount may appear too insignificant to achieve the object in view, but as it is granted to assist the development of the tea industry in the present critical period of apathy and indifference, you must fully appreciate the motive of the Government and devote your utmost efforts to improvement of the manufacture and restoration of the former reputation of Japanese tea.

JAPANESE BONDS AND FOREIGN PURCHASERS.

According to the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*, rumours are current that an offer made to the Government by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., for the purchase of public loan bonds, has not been accepted. But that is not the case, says our contemporary. Negotiations are still being conducted by the firm. The proposed purchase amounted to thirty-five million *yen* worth of consolidated Bonds bearing five per cent. interest, and the Company offered to buy at the face value (100 *yen*) but Government insisted upon receiving 105 *yen*. Under these circumstances an understanding has not yet been arrived at. The Firm seems to hesitate greatly about buying such a great quantity of bonds at a premium of five per cent., whereas the Government considers that a good price should be procurable in view of the recent adoption of gold monometallism. In truth, the Authorities find themselves placed in a very difficult position. Investigations are now being made to ascertain the comparative rates of various securities in foreign countries. Rumours still circulate that a London firm has offered to take consolidated Bonds as security for a loan at an annual interest of 3½ per cent. The proposal, however, was for War Loan Bonds to the amount of two millions of *yen*, at 4 per cent. interest and a discount of five *yen*.

COAL AND FREIGHTS.

Simultaneously with the recent rise in the price of coal, freight has also risen, especially on the lines between Wakamatsu and Osaka. The rates between these two places were formerly five *yen* per 10,000 cattiees, but they have now risen to over ten *yen*, thus causing embarrassment to factories and commercial companies. The Kwansei Steamship Company, which suspended business for a while on account of the extraordinary rise in the price of coal, has issued the following circular to mercantile companies consuming more than 30,000 tons of coal daily:—

1. The enterprise of the Kwansei Steamship Company, now under suspension, will be recommenced.
2. The sum of 12 *yen* 50 *sen*, viz. one-fourth of the amount of each share, will be called up for the above purpose.
3. All payments in arrear, if any, will be borne by the Weaving Companies.
4. The Kwansei Tug-ship Company shall, for a fixed period of time, enter into special contract with such Spinning Companies to transport coal at low rates of freight.

To the above suggestions twenty Spinning Companies, paper factories, alkali and cement manufactories appear to have consented. The Company proposes to construct seven steam vessels (of 60 horse-power each), and three hundred lighters (capable of loading 250,000 tons of coal), at a cost of a million *yen*, for the transport of coal from Osaka to Wakamatsu, Moji, and Kobe.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

On the 12th instant the Law relating to Corporations of Dealers in Principal Staples of Export was duly promulgated. There had been so much delay in publishing this Law that the possibility of its failing to receive Imperial sanction began to be thought of, especially in view of the fact that all the officials directly responsible had resigned. But it does not appear that the resignations in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce were connected with either the above Law or the Law for encouraging the Direct Export of Silk, and since the former has now been promulgated, we presume that the latter also will soon receive Imperial sanction. We append a list of the laws that have been promulgated in the sequel of the Diet's deliberations:—

- Law for altering the Time of paying Interest on Railway Bonds and Public Undertakings Bonds.
- Law for placing the Formosa Finances in a Special Account.
- Laws for increasing the Capitals of the Tokyo and Osaka Arsenal and the Senfu Woollen Factory.
- Law relating to the time of collecting Land Tax in the Islands of Kagoshima Prefecture.
- Law for amending the Railway Construction Law.
- Law relating to the collection of Fees for Game Licences.
- Law for amending the Arsenal Finances Law.
- Law for amending Law No. 92 of 1896.
- Law for amending Law No. 15 of 1894.
- Law relating to the Business of Corporations receiving state aid.
- Law for amending the Press Regulations.
- Law for the Inspection of Silk-worm's Eggs.
- Law for granting permission to a private company to construct a Railway included in the Programme of State Lines.
- Law for the Inspection of Stud Horses.
- Law for amending Law No. 23 of 1895.
- Law of General Tariff.
- Law of Bonded Warehouses.
- Law relating to Unclaimed Lands in Hokkaido.
- Coinage Law.
- Law for amending the Convertible Bank-note Regulations of 1884.
- Law for amending Notification No. 14 of 1885.
- Law for rescinding Notification No. 35 of 1879.

Law relating to Special Procedure as to Taxes in Districts devastated by Earthquake.
 Two Laws for amending the Private Railway Regulations.
 Law for granting permission to a Private Company to build a Railway on the Hokkaido Programme.
 Law for encouraging Deep-sea Fishing.
 Forestry Law.
 Law for Special Procedure with regard to Land Tax in Districts devastated by Foundations.
 Law relating to Corporations of Dealers in Principal Staples of Export.
 Opium Law.
 Law for amending the Law to prevent Collisions at Sea.
 Law for preventing the Spread of Contagious Diseases.
 Law for amending the Law relating to Grants of Land to Local Militia.
 Law for converting the shares of the Joint-stock Fifteenth National Bank into Hereditary Property of the Peers.
 Law for recinding a part of the Registration Law.
 Law for the payment of the Tobacco Manufacture Tax in money.
 Law for preventing Sand-slips.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. F. H. TREVITHICK.

On the evening of the 9th instant, some forty members of the Tokyo Club entertained Mr. F. H. Trevithick at a farewell dinner, in view of his approaching departure for England. After the usual toast to the Emperor had been duly honoured, Mr. G. Lowther, Vice-President of the Club, who was in the chair, proposed the health of the guest of the evening in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,—I believe it was Dr. Johnson who said "Never speak of a man in his own presence. It is always indelicate and sometimes offensive." I will endeavour to steer between Scylla and Charybdis and be neither indelicate nor offensive, but I feel convinced that in fulfilling my duty of proposing the health of the guest of the evening, you will expect me to say something about him, and you will also agree with me that Dr. Johnson would have made a very moderate Vice-President of the Tokyo Club if he had adhered strictly to the maxim he laid down.

I need offer no apology to-night for addressing you in my own language, a language which, if not identical, is somewhat similar to that used by our guest. You will however forgive me if I do not adopt those flights of rhetoric for which we know him, and lose myself in a labyrinth of words, a style he is so fond of adopting. The few words I have to say I propose to put in the simplest form capable of comprehension by the meanest intellect.

Let us then divide our guest into two parts. By this I do not mean that I have any idea of performing a surgical operation. I merely intend to speak first of his serious side and then of his lighter side. That he has a serious side you will all admit. His very name is an indication of it. Gentlemen, those who have heard the name of Stevenson have heard that of Trevithick. It is the name of a family very closely connected with Railway enterprise not only in the British Empire but in other parts of the Globe, and this member of that family is no exception to those who have gone before. The mere fact that he has been in the continued employment for over 20 years of the Japanese Railway Department is a proof that he has done good work and that his services have been appreciated. There are some of you, no doubt, present to-night who can remember the time when the humble *jinrikisha* or the quadruped which goes under the name of a horse in Japan, were the only means of travelling. Those who remember that time will appreciate the immense work done by Trevithick and his collaborators. We now have a complete network of railways running from north to south and east to west of the country, with lightning trains starting at every hour of the day and night. The *jinrikisha* has been outdistanced. The horse has been outpaced, and even the bicycle is seriously threatened.

But to turn to his lighter side and the side perhaps that we know the best. It seems to me that when one knows a man well and likes him, one is apt to say to oneself: Why do I like this man? In this case I think there is only one answer. Because he is an honest, straightforward fellow and is invariably good humoured. Gentlemen I have seen our guest under the most distressing circumstances; but I never saw his temper ruffled or his good-nature forsake him. I remember meeting him once at one of the fashionable health resorts in the mountains. He was on a walking tour and was detained by four days of incessant rain, with all his garments wringing wet. Deprived of the comforts of whisky and literature bring with them, he sought solace in a walk on the fashionable promenade. His costume when I met him was that generally reserved for the solitary moments of

the night, but yet under these painful circumstances he appeared bright and contented. I have seen him playing at whist with large stakes and heavy bets. At the critical point of the game his partner revoked and the rubber was lost. Not a murmur of disapproval or annoyance passed his lips. He took it as a matter of course. I have likewise seen him under the still more distressing circumstances when he himself revoked. A look of surprise and a cheerful smile were all that followed the disaster.

Last year our friend was attacked by an epidemic that was raging in Tokyo. He had rather a severe attack, and his oldest friends did their best unsuccessfully to cure him. I allude to the bicycling mania. Confident of his powers and the speed to which he could attain, he sought out one almost as stout and almost as old as himself, who had also recently been attacked by the disease, and challenged him to a race for a stake. This is the only occasion on which I can remember our friend making a losing bet. He was hopelessly defeated. His antagonist forged further and further ahead and eventually left him half a mile behind, but with the dogged pertinacity which characterizes him, he plodded on in the hopes of an accident occurring to his adversary. After the race—not a word of disappointment or excuse. If I remember rightly, for I was there, all he said was, "Have a drink." Since then he has used the means of locomotion given him by nature.

There are many stories told against our friend Trevithick. I will not attempt to remind you of them. Were I to do so I should be here till midnight. But to those who have not known him long I say, "Do not believe these stories. To look at him he may seem as simple as a village maiden but beneath that appearance of simplicity there is a fund of common sense and a power of taking care of himself of which we may all be envious." To those who have known him long I would say, "You are fortunate, for in him you have a friend, an honest fellow, and a genial companion."

Our friend has so far departed from his usual reserve as to tell us that he is leaving Japan by steamer. His habitual caution forbids him to give us the name of that steamer or to tell if he has taken a return ticket. We will not encroach upon his reserve. But he will, I hope, not take it ill of us if we curse the hope that his departure is only a temporary one and that we may see the jolly face of our good friend here again very soon. I ask you to drink to his health.

Mr. Trevithick, who was heartily cheered on rising, said:—Mr. President and Gentlemen—I thank you most heartily for the hospitality you have shown me this evening, and for the cordial manner in which you have drunk my health. Mr. Lowther has said a great many nice things about me. I should like to think that I deserved them, but I can not do that. I regard them rather as a fresh evidence of the friendly sentiments you have always displayed towards me, and I shall treasure their expression as a delightful sequel of the long and happy intercourse I have had with you all. We have been together for 18 years; during the whole of that time I can not recall anything in our relations that will not be a pleasant reminiscence to me. I see many Japanese friends about me, and I wish them to know that what I say applies to them also. I am leaving Japan because, to put it briefly, the Japanese think that they can do without me. They have reached a stage where they can manage their railways without foreign aid, and of course they are right to be independent. At the same time, it is a satisfaction to me to reflect that, before leaving the country, I have been able to see the practical vindication of some of my views. A few years ago, I employed some of my spare hours preparing a paper for the Asiatic Society on the subject of railways in Japan, and in that paper I deprecated the formation of a number of small companies to build and control short sections of road. I need not recapitulate my reasons for that view. It is enough to say that a tendency to form such companies developed itself, as you all know. But their experience has evidently convinced them of the disadvantages of such petty enterprises, for we now see on all sides an inclination to amalgamate, and in several cases union has actually taken place. I wish the fullest success to Japanese railways, and I can honestly say that my relations with railway officials in this country have always been of the pleasantest character. Gentlemen, I am leaving you with regret, and I will confess that even the prospect of re-visiting the old country would not look so bright if I might not treasure the hope of coming back to you in a year or two. Meanwhile, I wish you health and

happiness of every kind, and I thank you again most heartily not only for the honour you have done me this evening, but also for your continued and unvarying kindness through so many years.

PUBLIC WORKS IN GIFU.

Information is to hand to the effect that Public Works Loan Bonds are to be issued in Gifu prefecture according to the following methods and process of subscription:—

1. The Bonds raised shall amount to 313,400 yen, of the face value of 500 yen, 100 yen, and 50 yen.

2. The period of subscription shall be from the 20th to the 24th of this month.

Subscribers are required deposit ten yen on each bond of 100 yen, with their application, to be forwarded to the Government Office or any Rural Office in Gifu.

3. When the amount of subscription is settled, notice shall be given of the fact to the applicants, the money paid as deposit being appropriated to the payment of the first call. The remainder may be paid in the following instalments:—

Second period, from 16th to 31st of May this year,—40 yen.

Third period, from 16th to 30th of October this year,—the balance.

ART UNION LOTTERY.

The lottery advertised by the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, for July 12th, is attracting much attention in England. It is the second affair of the kind, the first having taken place ten years ago. Among the prizes are to be three original drawings by John Ruskin, and more than 50 pictures in water colours by John Constable (1), J. M. W. Turner (2), P. De Wint (8), David Cox (1), Wm. Hunt (1), T. Gainsborough (1), George Barrett (1), John Varley (7), S. Prout (6), Copley Fielding (1), J. S. Cotman (3), Geo. Chambers (1), W. Müller (4), Jas. Holland (4), J. R. Cozens (1), R. P. Bonington (2), S. Austin (2), H. Edridge (1), M. A. Rooker (1), E. Dayes (2), L. Francia (2), P. S. Munn (1), Geo. Dodgson (2), R. Hills, (1), G. F. Robson (1). The modern artists, members of the Royal Institute, who have promised to contribute one or more drawings each, are:—

Sir James D. Linton, President; E. M. Wimperis, Vice President; C. R. Axon; J. Annonier; Edwin Bale; Gordon Browne; Edgar Bundy; Arthur Burrington; H. Caffien; Robert Carrick; Hugh Carter; Chas. Cattermole; Miss Marian Chase; E. H. Corbould; F. G. Cotman; Frank Dadd; Edward Davies; Lucien Davis; Miss Jane M. Dealy; Frank Dillon; J. C. Dollman; Mrs. W. Duffield; Geo. S. Elgood; Bernard Evans; Ed. H. Falley; Miss Emily Farmer; Robt. Fowler; John Fullerylove; Miss Mary L. Gow; Chas. Green; Townley Green; Miss Kate Greenaway; E. J. Gregory; A.R.A.; C. MacIver Grierson; Anderson Hague; Miss G. Dmain Hammond; St. George Hare; Wm. Hatherell; Claude Hayes; Edwin Hayes, R.H.A.; Mme. Teresa Hegg; Harry Hine; Miss A. M. Hobson; C. E. Holloway; Thos. Huson; C. E. Johnson; Cyrus Johnson; G. G. Kilburne; Albert Kinsley; Veend King; Jos. Knight; G. Sheridan Knowles; Walter Langley; Sir Coutt Lindsay; Max Ludby; Thos. R. Macquoid; Percy Macquoid; Joseph Nash; R. B. Nisbet, A.R.S.A.; James Orrock; Alfred Parsons; J. Bernard Partridge; H. Pilleau; Thos. Pyne; Wm. Rainey; H. M. Rheam; John I. Richardson; Mme. Henriette Ronner; John Scott; Arthur Severn; Wm. Simpson; Carlton A. Smith; Miss Alice Squire; Chas. J. Staniland; H. R. Steer; H. J. Stock; Sir John Tenniel; W. L. Thomas; Leslie Thomson; Frank Walton; Edmund G. Warren; W. H. Weatherhead; A. W. Weedon; Geo. Weatherbee; John White; Miss K. M. Whiteley; J. W. Whympier; T. Walter Wilson; W. B. Wollen; Miss A. M. Youngman.

In addition to a chance, or chances, in the lottery each subscriber is entitled to a print of one or both of the pictures "Between Two Fires" (by Millet), and "The Approach to Venice" (by Turner). The tickets are to be one guinea, with an extra charge of a shilling for a packing case for each plate. Applications can be made locally through Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

THE SENDAI SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

MR. YOSHIMURA TORATARO, hitherto Director of the Second Higher School, has resigned that post and been appointed an Advisor to the Department of Education. Mr. YANAGISAWA MASATARO, who for the past two years was director of the Gumma Ordinary Middle School, has been chosen to succeed Mr. YOSHIMURA. Mr. YANAGISAWA is comparatively a young man. He graduated in philosophy at the Imperial University about ten years ago, and continued his studies in connection with the institution for several years, subsequently taking office in the Mombusho, where he was engaged in cartography. He afterwards resumed his studies at the University and continued them until he was appointed Director of the Gumma School.

Mr. YOSHIMURA has reached an age when, in the natural course of things, his retirement from the arduous post filled by him for eight years might have been looked for. But there is no disguising the fact that his resignation is regarded by the students as the result of their strike, and that it will consequently furnish a precedent for similar commotions in other schools. Not being in possession of any particulars other than those that have appeared in the vernacular press, we are not able to write confidently. We strongly suspect, however, that the surrender of the students was by no means unconditional, but that, before hauling down their flag, they ascertained in some way or other that their demand—request we cannot call it—would be granted at a later date. Thus we are confronted with the fact that it is possible for the students of a public school to usurp the functions of the Department of Education—to insist on the removal of a high officer who has received his appointment direct from the Department. That is the ugly side of the situation. But it has other aspects.

No sooner were the facts connected with the disturbance made known than impartial onlookers perceived that the Mombusho had a weak case to defend. Mr. YOSHIMURA seems to have been the victim of mistaken police information; not only in the case already mentioned in these columns, but in another equally unfortunate one, where a very promising and highly respectable student, having travelled in a railway carriage with a pickpocket, was accused by the police of a theft, and on the strength of the accusation was dismissed from the school. His innocence was subsequently established beyond a doubt. Now considering the voice that students in Japan are allowed to have in the management of schools, considering, too, the ages and the knowledge of the senior students of an institution like the Second Higher School, it could not reasonably be expected that they

would remain quiet while such wrongs were perpetrated. The keen interest that they take in the prosperity of their school and their readiness to give advice as to its better management, are surely to be commended rather than condemned. As a matter of fact those tendencies are encouraged by the teachers themselves, who often derive great assistance from knowing the mind of the students on proposed alterations. It is very easy to decry Japanese methods of managing schools. But the important question is, do these methods, on the whole, work well? Are they not the outcome of influences and circumstances impossible to control? The English school system would not work here for a single day. The insubordination of students complained of so much in some quarters, is only skin-deep. The testimony of all teachers well versed in the art of managing youth is that Japanese students are remarkably easy to handle so long as they are treated considerately, and so long as they receive the respect due to pupils many of whom have long since reached the age of manhood. There is no denying that, in the large majority of instances, school disturbances have been created by the manner in which real grievances have been treated by school authorities when brought to light. In arguing thus we are far from defending a school strike of the dimensions of the Sendai affair. As we pointed out on a former occasion, the resort to a strike was the most objectionable of all courses open to the champions of the wronged students. That they should meekly submit to the blot cast upon the reputation of fellow-students by the action of the late Director was not to be expected. Had such an irregularity excited no interest, elicited no comment, a hopeless state of servility, or moral obliquity, must have been attributed to the students. Having decided to agitate, they determined to make the success of the movement sure by extending it to its utmost limits. They did not stop to consider whether the evils incidental to such a policy would not enormously exceed the good to be attained. They exaggerated the importance of their cause and, with the object of striking an effective blow at an existing abuse, did not perceive that by taking the law into their own hands they were aiming a blow at duly constituted authority, and attempting to establish the right of the ruled to force certain action on the rulers. That is democracy in the schools. Its existence has long been recognised by the managers of the great educational establishments of the country. No violence, we believe, was ever contemplated. The position the students took was that they should remain no longer in an institution where the Director was allowed to com-

mit grievous mistakes without being called to account for them. They made his removal a condition of their continuance in the school.

If we may judge from the extremely lenient punishment prescribed by the Department, it would seem to have been fully recognised in high quarters that the students had a strong case, and that the situation called for conciliatory treatment. But the unfortunate part of the affair was that the Department took so long to reach that conclusion. If from the outset it had been recognised, and the student delegates had been informed of the fact, we venture to think that nothing like a general strike would have taken place. With things as they now are, it seems to us to be useless to try and defend a weak case. There was an attempt last year in some quarters to palliate the CARRUTHERS episode but an indiscretion had been committed and the subsequent efforts to justify it on unjustifiable grounds, ended, as had been foreseen by many at the commencement, in the enforced resignation of the teacher concerned.

The whole question of the management of schools will no doubt engage the earnest attention of the Educational Council now about to commence its sittings. Opinion is divided as to the possibility of curtailing the power exercised by students in the management of the schools they attend. Not a few experienced teachers hold that, properly handled, there is nothing to fear from that source. They argue that the exercise of a certain amount of power furnishes a moral training to the student of a highly beneficial kind. The hopeful element in the position is the amenableness to reason that the majority of the senior students display. All authorities are agreed that the schools would be more manageable were the pupils younger, but in order to obtain younger students it is necessary that the tedious study of Chinese ideographs, which occupies the early years of a boy's life, should be considerably curtailed. How to effect that desired end is a problem that leading educationalists from year to year agree to leave unsolved, and even, for the most part, undiscussed, notwithstanding the fact that it is the most urgent of all urgent questions of the time, and has more to do with the success of the Japanese in the keen competition with the West on which they have entered, than all the noisy topics now engrossing the attention of political orators throughout the country.

Mr. W. Peterson of England, who is connected with large English shipping interests, has signed a provisional contract with the Canadian Government for a fast transatlantic steamship service of four boats of 10,000 tons each, to be ready in two years and to steam over twenty knots per hour. The subsidy to be paid by Canada is said to be \$500,000 per year and the British Government, it is understood, is ready to contribute \$250,000 per year in addition.

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

IT is impossible to avoid the conclusion that there has been a violation of the Treaty—more than one violation, indeed—on the part of the Hawaiian Government. Modern international law tends to admit the principle that a State's competence to safeguard itself by legislation against an inconvenient influx of alien races may be exercised without absolutely strict regard to the stipulations of treaties. That principle has certainly found expression in the practice of the United States towards the Chinese. If the terms of Japan's Treaty with Hawaii were strictly observed, every class of Japanese subjects would be entitled to enter Hawaiian territory without let or hindrance of any kind. Hawaii, however, has considered it necessary in her own interest to enact laws for the control of labour immigration, and Japan has given tacit assent to those laws. But it is beyond question that the laws must be lawfully enforced, and that every Japanese subject must be protected against their abuse. That is where Hawaii's procedure has been flagrantly faulty. Her immigration laws require that one of two conditions must be satisfied in the case of an alien coming to her territory for the purpose of labouring there. He must be either in *bonâ fide* possession of a sum of fifty dollars, or under contract to serve for a term of at least two years in the employment of a Hawaiian citizen. It is alleged, on behalf of the Japanese, that one or the other of these conditions was fulfilled by all the recent immigrants, yet they were prevented from landing, the Deputy Commissioner of Customs in Hawaii pretexting that those who came as free labourers with the prescribed sum of fifty dollars in pocket, had been furnished with the money merely as a temporary measure, and that in the case of those who came under contract, some formality, apparently independent of the textual provisions of the law, had not been satisfied. With regard to the latter point, fuller information is required before we can form a definite conclusion. But with regard to the former, the Japanese will certainly not be disposed to concede the Hawaiian officials right to go behind the actual fact of the money's being in an immigrant's possession. That fact is the only practical and trustworthy test. However, there is room here for a difference of opinion. It may be claimed, with some show of justice, that the qualificatory words *bonâ fide* do, in effect, invest the officials with competence to examine the question of the money's *provenance*, and to determine whether it is a genuine asset. Still, to admit such a claim would open the door to all kinds of vexatious inquisitions and unjust discriminations. On the other hand, what can not be defended for an instant is the refusal to grant legal facilities to the Japanese, and their exclusion from

the Courts of Law in Hawaii. There the Treaty was flagrantly violated. Japan is conventionally entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment, and the Treaty between Spain and Hawaii provides that Spanish subjects shall "enjoy constant and complete protection for their persons and property" in Hawaii, shall have "free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in the pursuit and defence of their rights in any instance and degree of jurisdiction;" shall be "at liberty under any circumstances to employ lawyers, advocates, or agents of any class whom they may see fit to authorize;" and, "in fine, shall enjoy the same rights and privileges granted to natives, and shall be subject to the same conditions." In defiance of those most explicit provisions the Japanese immigrants were not allowed to engage legal assistance, and declared to be outside the pale of the law, the Supreme Court ruling that they did not come within its jurisdiction until permitted by a Deputy Commissioner of Customs to land on the island. It is exceedingly difficult to attribute such procedure to legal experts. The Treaty between Japan and Hawaii covers all intercourse and transactions between Japanese subjects and Hawaiian citizens without any limitation. The condition that landing in Hawaii is a necessary preliminary of access to Hawaiian law courts becomes manifestly absurd when we remember that a Japanese subject living in Tokyo and holding property in Hawaii, would be plainly entitled by Treaty to claim the protection of the Hawaiian Courts in everything relating to that property. We can not conceive any serious assertion of the pretext that a Government is entitled to entrust to a petty official like a Deputy Commissioner of Customs absolute authority to determine when and where it shall be required to fulfill the Treaty obligations devolving upon it *vis-à-vis* another State. Of course Japan can not consent to any such frivolity, and if the Hawaiian Authorities imagine that they will be supported by the Washington Cabinet, they will find themselves much mistaken. The United States would doubtless sympathise with their legislative efforts to control the immigration of alien labourers, but nothing in the record of American statesmanship warrants the Hawaiians in expecting it to endorse procedure such as that adopted by them in this instance.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Commenting on some imperfect points in representative government, the *Nippon* pens a long warning to Japan. It commences its remarks by saying that there is a regular road of progress for human society. To proceed either to the left or to the right is a matter which must be accomplished in conformity with pre-determined plans. The path is not very distinct to the human eye, and appears as dim as when a man is walking with a lantern on a dark night. Yet the course is not altogether invisible. Some, however, fail in their progress, and in such case it is their

duty to warn others not to fall into similar mistakes. China has pursued the course of her predecessors to the last. As for the Japanese, they once trod in the same path with China, but having reached the summit, turned their steps towards Europe and America, considering that those continents had acquired considerable experience in social progress and were well qualified to be her guides. Notwithstanding that Europe and America sprung up at a comparatively later period than China, they soon overtook the latter, and so Japan is now endeavouring to follow in their track at full speed. That she has been exceedingly rapid in her movements is simply owing to the absence of obstructions in the path taken. Yet modern Europe and America progressed beyond other parts of the world with the greatest possible haste, and their frequent revolutions are chiefly due to this cause. Their representative forms of government were invariably the outcome of civil disturbances, and it seems that they considered their systems such as could only be purchased by blood. Such is the state of affairs presented in their history, but it can by no means be regarded as a logical consequence that representative systems must be achieved by civil war. The revolutions that occurred in the West could have been effectually prevented had rulers only taken into consideration the popular sentiments of the day. The lower orders of Japan, however, have resolved to unite blindly with the influential classes, and clamour against the principles of socialism now prevalent. The injudiciousness of this proceeding is beyond question. In Europe and America there is a great gulf between wealth and poverty, and not a little difficulty is felt in discovering a way of conciliation. Should the leaders of thought fail to take resolute steps at an early date, the West may not be able to escape further revolutionary movements. Discretion is thus necessary on the part of Japan. If she makes preparations against such contingencies, she may be able, not only to attain the highest degree of civilization, but also to evade similar misfortunes at a time when the West may be involved in serious troubles and embarrassments. She has fortunately acquired her Constitution without bloodshed, and she may equally expect to be able to carry out some of the principles of socialism without turbulence or class ill-will.

FARES BETWEEN JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

We take this from the *Kobe Herald*. The following freight and passenger rates have been agreed upon by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for their regular services between Formosa and the mainland:—

	PASSENGER FARES.		
	Cabin.	Second Class.	Steerage.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Kobe-Keelung	21	14	9
Keelung-Takao	12	8	5
Keelung-Shojo	14	10	7
Keelung-Taian	9	5	3
CARGO.			
Kobe-Keelung	8 yen per ton.		
Keelung-Takao	6 " " "		
Keelung-Shojo	7 " " "		
Keelung-Taian	5 " " "		

Parcels of not less than a cubic foot measurement will be charged 40 sen, and those measuring less than 2 or 3 cubic feet will be charged 50 or 60 sen respectively between Kobe and Keelung.

Information received from Seoul on the 10th instant announces there were signs of a rising of Tonghaks in parts of Cholla-do and Chhung-chihong-do; that the peaceful inhabitants in Kang-won-do and three other places were being plundered by the insurgents; and that the Governor of Sam-su having been murdered, the Korean authorities had issued orders to the Commandant of each garrison to arrest ring-leaders and quell the disturbance.

SHIPMENT OF NEW TEA.

The *Yiji Shimo* states that last year the first shipment of new tea was effected on the 28th April, but it is expected to be made by the 24th this year. Dealers in tea in Yokohama have already despatched their men to various districts to make arrangements with the local producers for the coming season. Information from Shizuoka announces that the climate having been so remarkably mild this winter as to cause the cherry blossoms to fall already, the tea districts on the coast of Yajiri and Fujiyeda, which are known to be foremost in the production of that commodity, have completed their preparations to commence picking from the 20th instant. No considerable amount of crop can be obtained, however, at the outset, and it is expected that the first installment for shipment will be very insignificant. It was customary for the tea-producers to send some quantity of tea to Yokohama in the form of presents, but they have determined this year to transmit no amount under fifty piculs on any pretext whatever before the 20th instant.

COMMENTS OF THE WEEK.

This year is an epoch in the history of the National Banks of Japan. The charter of three have already expired, namely, the Sixth (Tokyo), on the 12th of February; the Seventh (Kochi), on the 19th of February; and the Tenth (Yamanashi), on the 21st of March. The same fate will overtake 17 others during the course of the year, namely:—

The Thirteenth, Osaka; 14th May.
The Fifteenth, Tokyo; 20th May.
The Eleventh, Nagoya; 25th May.
The Twelfth, Toyama; 1st July.
The Twentieth, Tokyo; 10th July.
The Fourteenth, Matsumoto; 16th July.
The Sixteenth, Gifu; 7th August.
The Seventeenth, Shizuoka; 21st September.
The Nineteenth, Ueydo; 9th October.
The Twentieth-second, Okayama; 9th October.
The Eighteenth, Nagasaki; 1st November.
The Twenty-third, Oita; 11th October.
The Twenty-first, Nagahama; 29th November.
The Ninth, Kumamoto; 21st November.
The Twenty-seventh, Tokyo; 6th December.
The Twenty-fifth, Ohiama; 16th December.
The Thirtieth, Tokyo; 14th December.

It does not follow, of course, that all these Banks will be closed: the law entitles them to continue their business as joint-stock concerns if the shareholders desire.

The adoption by Japan of a press-rate for telegrams from Shanghai is likely to become an accomplished fact very soon. Considering that messages for which the privilege is claimed may not be sent in cypher, and that it will doubtless be considered necessary to procure a larger number than before, the saving to those subscribing will not be great, but the reading public will doubtless benefit.

The sums deposited in various Tokyo banks according to returns for February of this year and February of last, stand as follow:—

	February 1897 Yen.	February 1896 Yen.
First Bank	4,414,439.....	4,087,173
Third Bank	4,295,968.....	4,251,736
Fifteenth Bank	3,341,266.....	3,215,328
Tenth Bank	2,934,995.....	4,428,094
Mitsui Bank	10,903,358.....	7,969,277
Mitsubishi Bank	5,169,125.....	4,846,681
Yasuda Bank	4,718,788.....	3,520,139
Imperial Commercial Bank	4,093,722.....	4,711,845

Total39,871,661.....37,029,701

The fine rates of interest paid by the Banks are doubtless the chief cause of the increase.

The Cotton-Spinning Factories Union has compiled returns showing that the Reserves accumulated by the 53 companies forming the Union during the latter half of last year aggregated 611,311 yen; the net profits, 2,279,508 yen, and the dividends, 1,275,598 yen. These

figures represent the following averages for each Company:—

Net profits, 43,837 yen; an increase of 5,285 yen as compared with the preceding half year.
Addition to Reserves, 11,056 yen; a decrease of 375 yen as compared with previous half-year.
Dividend, 24,534 yen; an increase of 3,322 yen, as compared with previous half-year.
Rate of Dividend, 11 per cent.; an increase of 1 per cent.

The *Kokumin* thinks that the best course to pursue at present with respect to political parties would be to dissolve them all. Their complexion is so variable and so uncertain that they do not deserve to continue in organized existence. Break them up, one and all, and let something like genuine parties be formed.

We must apologise to our readers for failing to publish either the revised Budget or the General Tariff Bill. The latter being of much importance, we purpose to submit an authorized version; and in connection with the former, we desire to add some figures that involve research.

It is announced that the Rev. J. S. Gale's Korean-English Dictionary will be published shortly. It is to be a quarto volume of 1,096 pages, divided into two parts. The first part will contain 35,000 words; the second, 11,000 Chinese characters, with the most common distinguishing Korean word after each. The price is to be 12 yen. Mr. Gale's reputation as a scholar and his long residence in Korea guarantee the quality of this work.

Messrs Kelly and Walsh give another evidence of their enterprise. They announce the impending publication of "Japanese Self-taught." The work seems to be somewhat on the lines of the now-almost-forgotten volume of phrases by Dr. Brown, which gave so much aid to students thirty years ago. There are to be about 500 colloquial phrases, each written in "familiar" and "polite" Japanese, and we are promised "copious vocabularies of words useful to business men."

The value of the foreign trade of China during 1896 was Hk. Tls. 333,600,000 against Hk. Tls. 315,000,000 for the preceding year. The trade has grown from Hk. Tls. 139,908,438 in 1884 to the present large figure. On the other hand if we consider sterling values, the figures for 1884 and 1896, become 35 million and 51 million pounds respectively. The Report of the Imperial Customs says that in both imports and exports trade was active in 1896 and that the revenue derived from import duties, showed an increase of 1½ million Tls. over the figures for 1895. As to the ports of Soochow, Hangchow and Shashi, opened on October 1st, under the Shimonoeki Treaty, we read that trade was insignificant, the revenue collected by the Customs during the quarter aggregating only Hk. Tls. 6,180. The total Customs collection of 1896 was Hk. Tls. 22,519,000, showing an increase of Hk. Tls. 1,193,000, despite the loss of the Formosan contingent which represented over a million Tls.

Despite the above fine figures, the record is not altogether rosy. As in Japan, so in China, great quantities of imported goods remain unsold, and a marked falling-off of imports is expected this year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Four steamers have been chartered to carry steel rails and locomotives from Philadelphia to Japan.

The Admiralty has authorised the expenditure of £100,000 at Hongkong, with the view of making the port a first-class naval base.

The Japanese battleship *Fuji* arrived at the Nore on March 4th from the Victoria Docks. She went to Chatham Dockyard next day to be docked.

The *Official Gazette* announces that Mr. Higami Shimakichi, the captain of the steamer *Tokiwa Maru* (287 tons register), which colli-

ed with the British steamer *Barmoral* at Nagasaki on the 26th December last, had his certificate suspended on the 22nd ult. for three months by the Nagasaki Marine Court.

Captain Craig of the E. & A. S.S. *Manmuir* has been presented with the Portuguese Royal Military Order of our Lord Jesus Christ for services rendered in connection with the transport of officials and troops during the Timor rebellion.

During the recent riot at Shanghai both the Shanghai Club and the Club Concordia were placed at the disposal of the Volunteers; and the proprietors of the Japanese Hotel in North Honan Road, the Committee of the Mercantile Marine Officers Association, Mr. Geo. McBain, and Mrs. Jansen, Proprietress of the Astor House, also kept open house for the members of the various Defence Corps.

Mr. S. M. Severin, a Portuguese clerk in the employ of the Japan Brewery Company, was arrested by the Bluff Police on the 12th instant on a charge of fraud of some kind, but what the actual accusation laid against him is, or by whom it is brought, we have been unable to learn from the Police. His employers, we are informed, know nothing of the reason for his arrest. The accused has, however, been handed over to the Saibansho for examination.

Residents on the Bluff who availed themselves of a fine day for a run into the country, relying upon the Yokohama Union Electric Light Company to brighten their homes on their return, were again in distress on Sunday night. After the expense of installation, the high charges for a very poor and irregular light, to which is added \$3 a month for an unreliable meter, the patrons of such a company may be excused for wishing they had ever abolished their old oil lamps.

We learn from *El Comercio* that the Governor-General of the Philippines published, after the fall of Imus, an amnesty to all concerned in the rebellion on condition that they presented themselves before Palm Sunday (11th April), promising them freedom from molestation if they surrendered to the military authorities, and suspending all prosecutions that might be pending against them. There were six Spanish officers killed at the capture of Imus and 14 wounded, and 29 soldiers killed and 117 wounded.

During a recent all-night sitting in the Tasmania Assembly, Mr. Attorney-General Clark took off his boots, and dreamed in his socks as he lounged on a bench, and Mr. Gill, M.L.A., snored heavily beside him. Some one called the chairman's attention to the noise, but he refused to interfere. "The remarks of the hon. member who is asleep," he said, tartly, "are quite as much to the point as those of the hon. member who unfortunately remains awake."

The judicial proceedings lately held in Nagasaki, by J. H. Longford, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, sitting as a Master in Lunacy, are painful reading. The enquiry was held into the mental condition of Mr. Arthur Norman, proprietor of the *Nagasaki Rising Sun*, one of the oldest foreign residents in Japan. One of the witnesses called was Simeon Forest Lawrence, Constable at the British Consulate, under whose charge the poor demented fellow had been placed for several weeks. This person stated that during the first fortnight Norman was doing nothing but writing letters and telegrams. These were addressed to the Commander-in-chief of the Navy; the British Minister; Lowder, Yokohama; Baring, London, and many others. By request of the Court one telegram was read. It ran as follows:—Telegram to His Excellency, the British Minister, Peking, China, December 25th, 1896. Your Excellency, I have the honour of informing you that after serious consideration I have been inspired to solve the almighty problem of turning the world upside down. No Emperors or Emperresses, kings or queens, presidents or Governors, Ministers of State, prime ministers, princes of royal blood, statesmen,

politicians, philosophers, admirals, or all the wise men throughout the whole creation have—."

As the P. & O. steamer *Rosetta*, with the homeward mail, was approaching Hongkong on April 5th, about ten o'clock at night, she collided with a fishing junk. The lifeboat was promptly lowered and careful search made for the crew of the junk, but no trace of them could be found. There was a large fleet of fishing junks in the neighbourhood and it is possible that the crew of the junk that was run down may have been picked up by a companion craft.

It is notified in the Hongkong Government *Gazette* that seamen serving in vessels belonging to the C. P. R., the P. & O., or other subsidised merchant-cruisers, may join the Naval Reserve at Hongkong on application to the Commodore; also that payments for retainers to Royal Naval Reserve men may be made in Hongkong. This is a wise step on the part of the Admiralty, says the *Daily Press*, and ought to lead to the strengthening of the Reserve. Hitherto men have only been able to join at home.

A public farewell was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. MacTavish at Kobe on Tuesday. It took the form of a tiffin at the Gymnasium and was a most successful affair. Mr. Consul Hall proposed the toast of the departing friends. In the course of his remarks he said—"They were living in a time not of war but of great preparations for war. Yet the tendency of society was not towards war at all but towards peace and commerce. Modern society was like a pyramid built up in four divisions. At the base came the working man, next the manufacturer, then the merchant who distributed to all the world products of civilization. But could commerce, he asked them, be carried out on any large scale without the Bank, and it was the Banker therefore who stood at the apex of the social pyramid.—(Laughter and applause.) He was perfectly serious in what he said: the greatest thinker of modern times looked forward to society being controlled in the future mainly by the Bankers."

The people who revel in the supposed signs of Great Britain's national decay, will get little satisfaction from the figures brought forward by Mr. Ritchie at the Chamber of Shipping, says the *Daily Press*. The growth of the shipping industry during the Queen's reign is a monument of successful energy too solid to be explained away by any amount of pessimistic theorising. The number of vessels on the register is about the same in 1896 as in 1836; but the tonnage has increased fourfold because of the substitution of steam for sail. The tendency is still to increased size both in steam and sailing ships. Of course, we know that as regards steam; but it will probably be a shock to many to learn that the largest sailing-ship of 1837 was not much more than one-third of the tonnage of her reigning successor. The champion steamer afloat is the *Lucania*; but there is one on the stocks which will beat her by 2,000 tons. This "leviathan" is to be 680 feet long and 68 feet wide, with a tonnage of 15,000.

The *Rising Sun*, Nagasaki, reports that on Monday evening a murderous assault was attempted by a gang of drunken coolies upon a party of five foreign residents who were returning to the Settlement from the Rowing Club's new boathouse at Kosuge. The first in the party attacked were Messrs. C. M. Birnie and M. C. Adams, who were in advance of the rest on bicycles. Messrs. H. Smart, W. H. Evans and E. L. Conan, who were following, were also held up by the drunken ruffians, and, though Messrs. Birnie and Evans had a hard fight of it, Mr. Conan, who had his shirt torn off his back, literally speaking, was the most seriously knocked about of the party. A regular pitched battle was in progress for a while, the coolies yelling "Over the cliff with them?" "Kill them!" etc. in Japanese. Mr. Evans was nearly thrown over at one time, but hung on to his assailant and saved himself. The police subsequently arrested two of the miscreants, who were identified by Messrs. Conan,

Birnie and others at the Settlement Police Station a short time later. The matter was reported to the British and American Consulates.

Hongkong has not yet quite made up its mind as to the form its permanent memorial of the Diamond Jubilee shall take. At a recent meeting of the Diamond Jubilee Committee, the various schemes for a permanent memorial were taken into consideration. There were in all twenty proposals, of which fourteen were rejected and the remainder referred to a sub-committee for examination and report. The choice, we understand, lies between the proposed hospital for women, with training institute for nurses, the College of Medicine, and the road round the Island. Two of the other proposals that remain under consideration may be taken as an addition to the principal memorial; they are, an oil painting of Her Majesty to be placed in the City Hall, and the completion of the Queen's statue now standing on the Praya. The remaining proposal is that of the erection of a women's and children's hospital in connection with the Civil Hospital, which is a variation of the scheme for a women's hospital and nursing institute, and the two will no doubt be considered in combination.

The *Fiji Shimp* gives the following particulars with reference to the silk industry in Gumma prefecture:—The agricultural industry of Gumma consists of mulberry-planting for silkworms, the cultivation of rice and other grain being considered as an occupation of only secondary importance. The crops from both dry and irrigated fields do not exceed in value the proceeds from the mulberry plantations. Not a place in the prefecture but is engaged in the silk rearing industry, the densely-populated towns and the weaving district near Kiriu alone excepted. The statistics of the 27th year of *Meiji* show that 400,000 silk-worm cards were taken for rearing, while the prefecture then consisted of only 80,085 houses. In the production of cocoons, therefore, it ranks next to Shinshiu and above Fukushima, the amount being no less than 100,000 or 200,000 *koku*. The order in which the prefectures stand with respect to the production of cocoons is as follows:—Nagano, 490,000 *koku*; Gumma, 200,000 *koku*; Fukushima, 180,000 *koku*; Saitama, 170,000 *koku*; Gifu, 130,000 *koku*; Yamanaashi 100,000 *koku*.

A special telegram to the *China Mail* from Singapore, announces that Mr. H. Arthur O'Brien, of the Straits Civil Service, has succumbed to an overdose of morphia. The deceased gentleman was a brother of Sir George T. M. O'Brien, at one time Colonial Secretary in Hongkong, now Governor-elect of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In the latest edition of "Whitaker Almanac," Mr. O'Brien is stated to have been First Magistrate at Penang. His record in the "Colonial Office List" is as follows:—O'Brien, H. Arthur. —Writer, Straits Settlements, 1875; passed his final examination, 2 Nov., 1878; attached to office of Lieut.-Gov., Penang, Mar., 1879; assistant magistrate for Penang and Province Wellesley, 1879; commissioner and magistrate, Malacca, Jan., 1883; acting resident, Sungei Ujong, May, 1884, to June, 1885; acting resident councillor, Malacca, July to Sept., 1885; acting senior magistrate, Singapore, April, 1886; postmr.-gen., Str. Settlements, 1888; ag. col. treasurer, 1891; ag. audr.-gen. S.S., May to Nov., 1892, and Sept., 1893, to Sept., 1894. Deceased was a son of the Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, Bishop of Ossary and Ferns.

At the end of last year the fleet of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, was composed of 55 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 22,658 tons. Three new steamers have already arrived and four others are expected out before the end of June. Delivery of the vessels which are now being built at the Nagasaki Yard and the Osaka Iron Works is expected in the latter half of the current year. Excluding the vessels which have been sold or have recently foundered, the fleet of the Company will reach 43,337 tons in the next half-year. The Com-

pany's revenue in February last showed an increase of about 22,000 *yen* over the amount for February 1896. The Company has incurred additional expenditure, however, in removing the sand which has silted up at Kawaguchi, while 1,500,000 *yen* in cash for defraying the cost of vessels now being built in England has been lying idle. From this month, an annual subsidy amounting to 462,500 *yen* will be given for the Formosan line, and 110,000 *yen* for the transport of mails. The Company has arranged to make a call of 3 *yen* on each new share in June and July next, and the money will be applied for the purchase of three more large steamers, which will complete the extension of the Company's fleet at this stage.

Papers received by the *Peru* contain news of the arrest at Meridian, Texas, on the 15th ult., of a man going under the name of "Professor" Forbes, who is believed to be identical with Josef Blanthier, the supposed murderer of Mrs. Philopena Langfield. At latest advices the prisoner was held at Meridian, awaiting identification by a detective and a former friend of Blanthier's named Dodge, who had been sent from San Francisco for that purpose. After his arrest the prisoner attempted to poison himself with morphine, but was rescued from death by the doctors in charge. It was found that the alleged Professor Forbes arrived in Kopperl, near Meridian, Texas, the 6th of last July, about a month after the delivery of a letter bearing the Atlanta, Ga., postmark, written by Blanthier to the *Chronicle*, in which he made farewell to the San Francisco police and advised them to hunt for him in foreign lands. Professor Forbes lived a quiet life in Kopperl and was looked upon as an eminently respectable citizen and his wife, notorious as she was in other places, was given the entree into the best social circle in the little town up to the time she left never to return. If the prisoner is Blanthier, he will be brought speedily back to face the overwhelming evidence against him. It is reported that there is also something mysterious about the disappearance of Addie Walker, the woman who was living with Blanthier as his wife up till December last, and it is hinted that another crime may be added to Blanthier's record, when this woman's fate is discovered. The next mail should settle the question definitely whether Professor Forbes is really Blanthier and the murderer of Mrs. Langfield.

Commenting upon the actual situation of England, the *Asahi* says that although it is not precisely known why England preferred standing neutral in lieu of entering into a continental alliance, there is no great difficulty in solving the problem. During many years past, each of the two European alliances devoted its efforts to prevail upon England to advocate its cause. But England did not comply. The policy thus pursued by this Power no doubt originated in the belief that its alliance with the three Powers would immediately induce Germany to challenge France in order that she might be enabled to emancipate herself from the annual burden of her armament. On the other hand, should the English display any friendly attitude towards the two other allies, then France, conscious that she would not be opposed, if not assisted, by England, would instantly prepare to take her revenge on Germany. England saw the danger of her situation in relation to a continental alliance, and accordingly, pursuing a policy of judicious neutrality, looked after her own interests. In short, she held the key to the universal peace of Europe. Her attitude, however, created ill-feeling against her both in Germany and France, and the jealousy of these two Powers was also excited by her policy of colonization. If they only recognised the fact that England, being comparatively small in size, with an overwhelming population, has no alternative for national development but to extend her colonies, promote commerce, and secure maritime power, they would see no cause for enmity. So far as her present position is concerned, England is unable to lend her hand in the cause of other Powers for any active movement, as she is now engrossed by her own affairs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MISS TERU SONO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

S R.—In your columns of March 8th a correspondent wrote concerning my present whereabouts, in a very peculiar tone. I am greatly astonished at persons suspecting me without so much as inquiring into my affairs, which are only too well known to the majority of Japanese. Owing to considerations of health and future plans, I resolved to remove my institute from Azabu, Tokyo, to Ito, Izu, some ten miles from Atami. This I did in May last, and the construction of the school building is partly completed. During the course of building I have received students from Tokyo, and everything in regard to the education of females is getting on very well, with every appearance of success. As everyone who is accustomed to educational movements may be aware, it is no easy task to establish a school for the higher class within the space of a couple or so of years. It is easy to rent a house and get together a number of pupils from a certain class of people in a day or two, and thus be able to make a good report at once, but my scheme has been, from the first, to educate young ladies after polished and refined methods, and with that intention I have ever been careful to get a proper class together. I have been aiming at this for the last ten years, and am still working to educate my fellow-countrywomen and to give those under my tuition a good Christian education, perfect in all its branches. I have a good Christian woman as a fellow-worker in my school. Ito, Izu, is a quiet, healthy place, very well suited for the establishment of a ladies' school. It is easy of access, being only ten miles from Atami, which place is reached by rail from Tokyo, the capital of Japan. The reader may remember that many famous colleges for ladies in England and America are located in country places, free from city noise, bustle, and impure air. I have at present a number of pupils from among the aristocracy of Japan, but I will refrain from giving publicity to their names, as it would be distasteful to them. Heedless of many obstacles that have from time to time presented themselves before me, I have been and am still pushing onward with marked success and I have great commendations and confidence from people of high social standing. I am pleased to say the hindrances I have had have been temporary. I shall be very happy indeed to see any visitor to my institution if they bring a letter of introduction from any friend of mine in Tokyo, or Yokohama, Europe or America. I shall do all in my power to make their stay pleasant and agreeable and will explain to them my principles and methods.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, yours, &c.,

TERU SONO.

April 9th, 1897.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN:—Dear Brethren and fellow-workers—The undersigned, wishing to secure a set of Lantern Slides which will allow to some extent the progress of mission work in Japan, for use in the home land, and supposing that the Christian community generally feel more or less interest in this subject, and desiring as far as possible to obtain your co-operation, and also hoping that we may be able to assist you to procure for your own use a set of slides which will prove of great help to you during a vacation, beg to solicit your consideration of the following:—

(1.) We propose to have slides made from photos of school buildings, churches, chapels, groups of church members, groups of pupils and teachers of mission schools, Japanese pastors, missionaries, Bible women, etc., as may suit the pleasure of those missionaries and other Christian workers who will kindly cooperate with us.

(2.) We will have the slides made in Tokyo by a man who is said to be the best slide-maker in Japan. They will be properly painted. Less than one hundred of a kind will cost forty-five sen each; one hundred or more of a kind, thirty-five sen each. (Unpainted slides, twenty-five sen each.) This is the actual cost of manufacture; express and postage will be extra. But we propose to combine orders and so reduce prices whenever it is possible to make the combined orders for a given kind total one hundred.

(3.) As soon as possible a note giving names of subjects will be sent to each one who cooperates so as to enable him to make up his order. We suggest that mission communities take up the subject and, so far as convenient, let some one act for the entire community.

(4.) Send photos of objects as above to the undersigned who will have the work done and your orders filled and shipped to you, or placed in the hands of a friend to hand to you, as you may suggest.

(5.) Each photograph sent us should be numbered and the name clearly written in English opposite a corresponding number in a note sent us to say that photos have been sent. Photographs must be in our hands not later than the 15th day of May.

Photographs returned, if desired.

Nagoya, Japan, April, the 12th.

D. S. SPENCER,
A. R. MORGAN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

EARTHQUAKE AT HAKODATE.

Hakodate, April 15, 8.07 a.m.

At 10.25 last night a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Hakodate; no damage was done.

A CONFIRMATION.

Paris, April 8.

Actuated by a desire to prevent a warlike collision on the frontier and to preserve general peace, the Great Powers have jointly warned both the Greek Government and the Porte that in the event of a conflict arising between them, the aggressor would be held solely responsible for the consequences and would not be permitted to derive the least advantage therefrom.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Petersburg, April 12.

A Russian semi-official *Gazette* of 12th instant published a telegram to the effect that although no declaration of war has yet been made, hostilities have actually begun between Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier.

THE KING OF SIAM ON TOUR.

Singapore, April 12.

The King of Siam arrived here yesterday and leaves for Europe to-morrow. It is not expected that he will visit Japan on this occasion; but will do so next year.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

CRETE.

London, April 9.

The importance of the latest Note from the Powers to Greece is minimised at Athens; nevertheless, the leading Greek journals censure the popular clamour of the Greeks for war.

The Cretan insurgents are massing troops at Sitia, on the north coast of the island. The commander of a French war-ship stationed there has landed a force with guns, in readiness to meet any emergency.

April 10.

It is the general opinion at St. Petersburg and elsewhere that Greece is calming down, consequent on ascertaining that the Turkish forces are in unexpected strength on the Thessalian frontier.

London, April, 13.

Bodies of Greeks, together with Italian volunteers commanded by ex-officers, to the number of over 2,000 in all, well armed at the expense of the Greek National League, have crossed the Thessalian frontier into Turkish territory, and severe fighting ensued, lasting throughout the whole of Friday.

The Greek Government at once dispatched stringent orders with a view to

the prevention of any further collision. The Government has also declared that nothing was known of the raid being contemplated by the National League.

Frantic excitement prevails at Athens.

London, April 16.

Parleying has taken place between the Powers and Turkey on the subject of Crete's status.

Owing to the present Turko-Greek crisis, the Greek Exchequer is almost exhausted, and the only resource is the raising of an Internal Loan, which will not be likely to obtain the support of the people except by provoking war, and by this means appealing to the national patriotism.

FRENCH NAVAL EXTENSION.

London, April 10.

The French Minister of Marine has introduced a Bill into the Chamber of Deputies to sanction the expenditure of eight hundred million francs, mainly for new ships and dockyards, to be spread over a term of eight years, commencing this year with eight new ships.

THE RECENT RIOT AT SHANGHAI.

Nagasaki, April 10.

A letter from Shanghai, dated 8th instant, contains the following particulars about the recent riot at Shanghai:—"In consequence of an increase in the vehicle tax in the foreign settlements here, the wheel-barrow coolies went on strike, and on the 5th instant two or three thousand coolies attempted to invade the British Settlement. They were repulsed by the police, with several wounded on both sides. Volunteers were mustered and Marines were landed from the British, German, and Russian warships in harbour, for the protection of the Consulates of the respective countries. A similar step was taken by the Japanese gunboat *Oshima*. Notice was issued by our Consul, inviting Japanese subjects to repair to the Consulate in the event of danger.

On the 6th, the Municipal Council, in compliance with the request of the Taotai, decided to postpone the carrying out of the new vehicle tax regulations until the 1st of July. It is believed that this measure will restore order. The Marines will return to their ships either to-day or to-morrow. At one time the confusion was indescribable.

(FROM SAIGON PAPERS.)

KAISER FRANZ JOSEF.

March 30.

The Emperor of Austria has left Mentone for Vienna.

INTEGRITY OF THE OTTOMAN TURK.

Lord Salisbury has stated in the House of Lords that all the Powers are determined to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The Greek ships have left Canea for Corigo.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

March 22nd.

The Italian elections took place yesterday without incident; the Chamber is only slightly modified.

(FROM LE COURRIER D'HAIPHONG.)

MADAGASCAR.

Paris, March 24.

The Chamber has passed a vote of twenty million francs for the conversion of the public debt of Madagascar and for public works.

DEATH OF A CAMBODIAN PRINCE.

Paris, March 25.

The Cambodian Prince interned at Djelfa is dead.

FRANCE IN AFRICA.

The Gourma region is placed under French protection, and thus the French Soudan and Dahomey are brought into contact.

PANAMA REDIVIDIVUS.

Paris, March 23.

In the Chamber, M. Darlan asked a question

about the new action in respect of the Panama affair. The answer was that everything would be brought to a head shortly, and that the honour of Parliament would remain above suspicion.

Paris, March 25.

M. Saint-Martin, formerly Deputy for Avignon, compromised in the Panama affair, has been arrested.

Paris, March 27.

M. Saint-Martin was endeavouring to escape when arrested.

A demand has been lodged in the Chamber for the prosecution of Deputies Naquet, Maret, and Boyer in connection with the Panama affair.

Paris, March 28.

The Commission charged with the prosecution of Deputies has decided to make a complete examination of the papers before taking action.

(FROM "EL COMERCIO.")

THE CAPTURE OF IMUS.

Madrid, March 26.

The occupation of Imus has produced great enthusiasm throughout Spain and especially in Madrid.

H.E. the Governor General has received the following expressive telegram from Her Majesty:—

"My most contented congratulations to your Excellency, and the Army and Navy for the capture of Imus.—Maria Cristina."

WELL DESERVED PROMOTION.

In a few days, a decree will be signed promoting General Lachambre to the full rank of Lieutenant-General.

A NEW GENERAL.

Brigadier-General Francisco de Castilla will embark for Manila on the direct mail steamer leaving Barcelona to-morrow to serve in the army under operation.

NEW CAPTAIN OF MANILA.

Madrid, March 31.

Post Captain S. Antonio Cano-Prieto has been appointed Captain of the Port of Manila.

ACCEPTED RESIGNATION.

The resignation of H.E. General Luis Cappa, Governor of Mindanao, has been accepted.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Fukushima, April 16.

The Fukushima Higher Girls' School is to be opened to-morrow.

STRIKE OF COAL COOLIES.

Nagasaki, April 16.

The coolies employed at the Hatashima Coal Mine went on strike because their demands for an increase of wages were refused. As the coolies were in an excited condition, the Police forces from all neighbouring Stations proceeded to the scene to keep order.

EARTHQUAKE AT HAMATSU.

Hamatsu, April 16.

A strong earthquake was felt here last night at 12.15 p.m.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 301.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------|------------|
| 1—P to R 3 | 1—K to K 5 |
| 2—Q to Kt 6 ch. | 2—K to B 6 |
| 3—Q to Kt 4 mate | |
| | 1—K to Q 3 |
| 2—B to Kt 6 | 2—K to Q 4 |
| 3—Q to Q 3 mate | |
| | 1—P to K 5 |
| 2—Q to B 7 | 2—P to K 4 |
| 3—Q to Q 7 mate | |

etc., etc.

Correct answers from W.H.S., I dont, J.W.E., and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 302.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1—B to K 5. | 1—K takes R (Q 4) |
| 2—B to Q R 2 mate | 1—K takes R (B 4) |
| | 1—P takes Kt (B 6) |
| 2—Q to R 3 mate | 1—P takes Kt (Q 6) |
| | |
| 2—Kt to B 4 mate | |
| | |
| 2—Kt to Q 4 mate | |

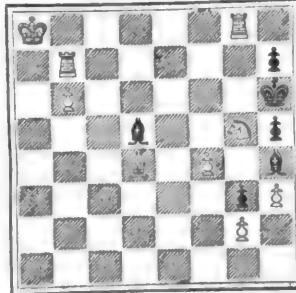
etc., etc.

Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., I dont and Omicron.

PROBLEM No. 305.

By PH. KLETT.

BLACK.

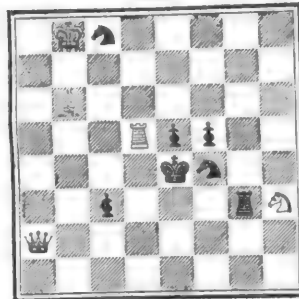


White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 306.

By CISAR.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

CABLE MATCH.

We continue our publication, giving three more of the games as under:—

GAME No. 691.

BOARD No. 5.

(FRENCH DEFENCE.)

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| D. V. Mills. <td>W. Hynes. </td> | W. Hynes. |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 3 |
| 2—P to Q 4 | 2—P to Q 4 |
| 3—Kt to Q B 3 | 3—Kt to K B 3 |
| 4—B to Kt 5 | 4—B to K 2 |
| 5—B takes Kt | 5—B takes B |
| 6—Kt to B 3 (a) | 6—B to K 2 (b) |
| 7—B to Q 3 | 7—P takes P (c) |
| 8—Kt takes P | 8—Kt to Q 2 |
| 9—Castles | 9—Castles |
| 10—P to B 3 | 10—P to Q Kt 3 |
| 11—Q to B 2 | 11—B to Kt 2 |
| 12—Q R to Q sq. | 12—K to R sq. |
| 13—K R to K sq. | 13—Kt to B 3 |
| 14—Kt takes Kt (d) | 14—K B takes Kt |
| 15—B to K 4 (e) | 15—B takes B |
| 16—Q takes B | 16—Q to Q 4 |
| 17—Q takes Q (f) | 17—P takes Q |
| 18—Kt to K 5 | 18—K to Kt sq. |
| 19—Kt to Q 7 | 19—K R to Q sq. |
| 20—Kt takes B, ch. | 20—P takes Kt |
| 21—R to Q 3 (g) | 21—R to K sq. |
| 22—Q R to K 3 | 22—R takes R |
| 23—R takes R | 23—K to B sq. |
| 24—K to B sq. | 24—R to Q sq. |
| 25—K to K 2 | 25—R to Q 3 |
| 26—K to B 4 | 26—R to K 3 |
| 27—Kt to B 3 | 27—R to Q 3 |
| 28—P to Q Kt 4 | 28—P to Q R 3 |
| 29—P to Q R 4 | 29—P to Kt 4 |
| 30—P to R 5 | 30—R to B 3 |
| 31—K to B 5 | 31—R to Q 3 |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 32—K to Kt 4 | 32—R to K 3 |
| 33—P to R 4 | 33—K to Kt 2 |
| 34—K to B 5 | 34—R to B 3 |
| 35—R to Kt 3 ch | 35—K to B sq. |
| 36—K to Kt 4 | 36—P to R 3 |
| 37—P to K B 4 | 37—R to K 3 |
| 38—R to B 3 | 38—R to K 7 |
| 39—P to Kt 3 | 39—K to Kt 2 |
| 40—R to Q 3 | 40—R to K 5 |
| 41—R to B 3 | 41—K to Kt 3 |
| 42—P to R 5 ch. | 42—K to Kt 2 |
| 43—K to B 5 ch. | 43—R to K 8 |
| 44—K to Kt 4 | Draw. |

(a) A variation favoured by Capt. Mackenzie.

(b) 6.... Castles; 7—B to Q 3, P to Q B 4; 8—P to K 5, B to K 2, &c., is preferable.

(c) Developing White's game only.

(d) 14—Kt to K 3 is preferable. Better to let Black exchange the two minor pieces.

(e) A pretty trap on the part of Black, which Mr. Mills, however, avoids, viz., 15—B takes P, apparently getting three pawns for the bishop, and a fourth, the K P, en prise. But Black has a valid reply with 15.... B takes Kt; 16—P takes B, P to Kt 3; 17—B takes P, P takes B, and White could not capture the K P because of 18—R to K Kt sq. Still he need not have parted with the B, but might have advanced Kt to K 5.

(f) The exchange of queens foreshadows a draw, although it is the best move here.

(g) Better would have been 39—R to K 7, R to K sq; 40—Q R to K sq, R takes R; 41—R takes R, R to Q B sq; 42—K to Q 7 with good chances. Afterwards Mr. Mills tried his best for a win, but Mr. Hynes defended himself very skilfully.

GAME No. 692.

BOARD No. 6.

(RUY LOPEZ.)

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. B. Hodges. | G. E. Bellin, ham. |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to K B 3 | 2—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3—B to Kt 5 | 3—P to Q R 3 |
| 4—B to R 4 | 4—P to Q 3 |
| 5—B takes Kt ch. | 5—P takes B |
| 6—P to Q 4 | 6—P takes P |
| 7—Kt takes P | 7—B to Q 2 |
| 8—Castles | 8—Kt to K 2 |
| 9—Kt to Q B 3 | 9—Kt to Kt 3 |
| 10—B to K 3 | 10—B to K 2 |
| 11—Q to Q 2 | 11—Castles |
| 12—Q R to Q sq. | 12—R to K sq. |
| 13—P to B 3 | 13—B to B 3 |
| 14—K Kt to K 2 | 14—Q to K 2 |
| 15—B to Q 4 | 15—B takes B ch. |
| 16—Kt takes B | 16—Q R to Kt sq. |
| 17—P to Q Kt 3 | 17—P to R 3 |
| 18—K Kt to K 2 | 18—Q to K 4 |
| 19—K to R sq. | 19—Q R to Q sq. |
| 20—Q to Q 3 | 20—Q to Q R 4 |
| 21—Kt to Kt 3 | 21—Kt to B 5 |
| 22—Q to Q 2 | 22—Q to K 4 |
| 23—Q Kt to K 2 | 23—Kt takes Kt |
| 24—Q takes Kt | 24—Q to Q Kt 4 |
| 25—P to Q B 4 | 25—Q to Q B 4 |
| 26—Q to K B 2 | 26—Q takes Q |
| 27—R takes Q | 27—P to Q B 4 |
| 28—K to Kt sq. | 28—B to B 3 |
| 29—R to K 2 | 29—R to K 3 |
| 30—P to K 5 | 30—P to Kt 3 |
| 31—P takes P | 31—P takes P |
| 32—K R to Q 2 | 32—K to B sq. |
| 33—Kt to K 2 | 33—K to K 2 |
| 34—Kt to B 4 | 34—R to B 3 |
| 35—Kt to Q 3 | 35—R to Q Kt sq. |
| 36—K to B 2 | 36—R to K 3 |
| 37—Kt to B 4 | 37—R to B 3 |
| 38—R to K sq. ch. | 38—K to B sq. |
| 39—K to Kt 3 | 39—R to K sq. |
| 40—R (K sq.) to Q sq. | 40—K to K 2 |
| 41—R to K sq. ch. | 41—K to B sq. |
| 42—R takes R ch. | 42—K takes R |
| 43—P to K R 4 | 43—K to K 2 |
| 44—R to K 2 ch. | 44—K to Q sq. |
| 45—Kt to Q 3 | 45—P to Q R 4 |
| 46—K to B 2 | 46—R to B 4 |
| 47—R to K 3 | 47—B to Q 2 |
| 48—P to K Kt 4 | 48—R to B 3 |
| 49—K to Kt 3 | 49—B to B 3 |
| 50—Kt to B 3 | 50—K to Q 2 |
| 51—R to Q 3 | 51—K to B 2 |
| 52—P to R 5 | 52—K to Q 2 |
| 53—P takes P | 53—P takes P |
| 54—R to K 3 | 54—B to Kt 2 |
| 55—Kt to Q 5 | 55—R to K 3 |
| 56—R takes R | 56—K takes R |
| 57—Kt to B 4 ch. | 57—K to B 3 |
| 58—K to B 2 | 58—B to B 3 |
| 59—K to K 3 | 59—B to Kt 2 |
| 60—Kt to Q 3 | 60—K to Kt 4 |
| 61—Kt to B sq. | 61—B to B 3 |
| 62—Kt to K 2 | 62—P to R 4 |
| 63—P takes P | 63—P takes P |
| 64—K to B 2 | 64—P to K R 5 |
| 65—Kt to B 3 | 65—K to B 5 |
| 66—Kt to K 2 ch. | 66—K to K 4 |
| 67—K to K 3 | 67—K to B 4 |
| 68—Kt to B 4 | 68—B to Kt 2 |
| 69—Kt to R 3 | Draw. |

The above is a sound game, the players being

evenly matched. Mr. Hodges is, next to Pillsbury and Showalter, the best American player; but, in spite of having the first move, and that Mr. Bellingham defended with one of the less favourable variations, the first player could make no impression upon him. In the ending, Hodges proposed a draw, and Bellingham accepted, as a draw secured Great Britain the victory by one game; otherwise Bellingham would have tried for a win.

GAME No. 693.

BOARD No. 7.

(FRENCH DEFENCE.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
1-P to K 4	1-P to K 3
2-P to Q 4	2-P to Q
3-Kt to Q B 3	3-P takes P (a)
4-Kt takes P	4-Kt to K B 3
5-B to Q 3 (b)	5-Kt takes Kt
6-B takes Kt	6-Kt to Q 2
7-Kt to B 3	7-P to Q B 3 (c)
8-Castles	8-B to Q 3
9-P to B 3	9-Q to B 2
10-Q to K 2	10-Castles
11-B to Q 2	11-R to K sq.
12-Q R to Q sq.	12-Kt to B sq. (d)
13-K R to K sq.	13-B to Q 2
14-P to K Kt 3	14-Q R to Q sq. (e)
15-P to B 4	15-P to Q B 4 (f)
16-P takes P	16-B takes B P
17-P to Q Kt 4	17-B to K 2
18-B to B 4	18-Q to B sq.
19-P to B 5	19-P to B 3 (g)
20-R to Q B sq. (h)	20-P to K 4
21-B to K 3	21-B to B 3
22-Kt to Q 2 (i)	22-P to Q R 3
23-Q to B 4 ch. (j)	23-K to R sq.
24-Kt to Kt 3	24-P to B 4
25-B takes B	25-P takes B
26-P to B 4	26-Kt to Kt 3
27-Q R to Q sq.	27-B to B 3
28-K to B sq.	28-R takes R
29-R takes R	29-P takes P
30-B takes P	30-R to K 5
31-Q to B sq. (k)	31-Kt takes B
32-P takes Kt	32-Q to Kt sq.
33-R to Q 6	33-Q takes P
34-K to Kt 2	34-R takes P
35-Q to K 3	35-R to Kt 5 ch.
36-K to R sq.	36-R to K 5
37-R takes P	37-Q to Kt 2
38-R to Kt 6	38-Q to R sq.
39-Q to K B 3	39-P to R 3
40-P to B 6	40-Q to Q sq.
41-R takes P	41-Q to Q 4
42-P to B 7	42-R to K 8 ch.
43-K to Kt 2	43-R to K 7 ch.
44-K to Kt sq.	44-B to Q 5 ch.

- Resigns.
- (a) One of the less complicated defences, Black preventing the establishment of a centre, generally so troublesome in this Opening, but it should be followed up with P to Q B 5, so as not to leave White four pawns to three on the queen's side.
- (b) 12. P to Kt 3, P to B 4, 6-Kt to B 3, &c.
- (c) Perhaps unnecessary. He might have played Kt to B 3 at once. If B to Kt 5, then B to K 4.
- (d) If 22. Kt to B 3; 23-B to B 3 B to B 5; 24-B takes B, Q takes R; 25-Kt to K 3, hampering Black's development. Consequently, the text move is right.
- (e) 24. P to Q B 4 at once was preferable.
- (f) 25. P to Q Kt 3; 16-P to Q Kt 4, P to Q B 4 would have been better under the circumstances.
- (g) 19. B to Q 3; 20-R to B sq. P to Q R 3 might be considered now here.
- (h) The first weak move. Better would have been B to Q 6, so as not to get the Q out of play.
- (i) He had nothing better, now than B takes B, followed by Q R or R to Q sq. accordingly.
- (j) 23-B takes P, followed by 24-Kt to B 4 and Kt to Kt 6, was still better.
- (k) A pawn is lost now, and the game with it.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America..... per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, April 20th.
From Hongkong .. per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Apr. 25th.
From America..... per P. M. Co.	Thursday, A. r. 25th.
From Europe, via Hongkong..... per M. M. Co.	Wed'day, Apr. 22nd.
From Hongkong .. per P. M. Co.	Wed'day, Apr. 22nd.
From Canada, &c..... per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, May 3rd.
From Hongkong .. per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, May 6th.
From Europe, via Hongkong..... per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, May 22nd.

† Capsie left San Francisco via Honolulu on April 22nd.
 ‡ Ansonia left Hongkong on April 22nd.
 § City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco, via Honolulu on April 22nd.
 ¶ Sydney left Hongkong on April 22nd.
 ¶ China left Hongkong on April 22nd.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Shang- hai..... per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Apr. 25th.
For America..... per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Apr. 25th.
For Hongkong .. per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Apr. 25th.
For Hongkong .. per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, May 3rd.
For America..... per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, May 4th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 10th April.—Hongkong via ports, 1st April, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Oanfa, British steamer, 1,970, Barter, 10th April.—London via ports, Kobe 8th April, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, G. Shimadzu, 10th April.—Yokkaichi, 9th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,109, W. Giese, 10th April.—Shimonoseki, 7th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, A. Nishimura, 10th April.—Kobe, 9th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,934, S. Yoshizawa, 11th April.—Kobe, 10th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 11th April.—Yokkaichi, 10th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

John McDonald, American ship, 2,172, T. A. Siorer, 11th April.—New York, 13th November, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Express of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 12th April.—Vancouver, B.C., 30th March, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. Friele, 12th April.—San Francisco, 23rd March, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Aryan, American ship, 2,017, St. Clair, 12th April.—New York, 1st November, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Benlarig, British steamer, 1,452, Wallace, 12th April.—London via ports, Kobe 11th April, General.—Cornes & Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, J. F. Allen, 13th April.—Kobe, 12th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,656, T. Iki, 13th April.—Otaru via ports, 12th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, M. Yagi, 13th April.—Yokkaichi, 12th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,589, J. B. Mac-Millan, 13th April.—London and Antwerp via ports, Kobe, 12th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hohenzollern, German steamer, 2,376, H. Blecker, 13th April.—Hongkong, 8th April, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Pamiat Azova (14), Russian flagship, Captain A. Wrenius, 14th April.—Nagasaki, 11th April.

Borealis, British schooner, 39, Andrew Nelson, 14th April.—Victoria and North Pacific Ocean, Victoria 30th December, Skins and Sealing Gear.—F. M. Laffin.

Bobro (5), Russian gunboat, Com. M. Molas, 14th April.—Oshima, 14th April.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,662, Sakurai, 15th April.—Niigata, 12th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ihai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Kori, 15th April.—Kobe, 14th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 15th April.—Yokkaichi, 14th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 15th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 15th April.—Kobe 14th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,567, J. Wilson, 15th April.—Mojj 12th April, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, J. Nirei, 17th April.—Shanghai via ports, 10th April, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,567, J. Jones, 8th April.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 10th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, Fukui, 10th April.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenavon, British steamer, 1,911, Wm. Pithie, 10th April.—Hongkong via Kobe and Kuchino-tsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mount Lebanon, British str., 1,555, J. McLean, 10th April.—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 11th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Maraval, British ship, 1,257, Thos. Hill, 11th April.—Hakodate, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

Monelaus, British steamer, 2,770, Lowell, 12th April.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 10th April.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 11th April.—Shimonoseki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, G. Shimadzu, 11th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, Yoyoshima, 11th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aladdin, Norwegian steamer, 1,987, Schyott, 11th April.—Kuchino-tsu, Ballast.—Captain.

Tinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, Nakajima, 12th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, A. Nishimura, 12th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, J. Rend, 12th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,109, W. Giese, 12th April.—Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Suda, 12th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 12th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hertha, German steamer, 2,199, Hildebrandt, 13th April.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Oanfa, British steamer, 1,970, Barter, 12th April.—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 13th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bobro (5), Russian gunboat, Commander M. Molas, 13th April.—Oshima.

Federation, British steamer, 1,570, Jnc. Prentice, 13th April.—Mojj, Ballast.—Captain.

Saint Ferome, British steamer, 1,844, P. F. Reid, 13th April.—Mojj, Ballast.—Captain.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 13th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 14th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,934, J. F. Allen, 14th April.—Seattle, Wash., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, Y. Oda, 14th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Japan, British steamer, 2,795, Leigh, 15th April.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, J. F. Allen, 15th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okamura, 15th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,193, Kubota, 15th April.—Karatsu, General.—M. Baba.

Hohenzollern, German steamer, 2,376, H. Blecker, 16th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 16th April.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Lande, 16th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlarig, British steamer, 1,452, Wallace, 16th April.—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

Anping, Japanese steamer, 1,672, Conrad, 16th April.—Mojj, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.

St. Katherine, American barque, 1,153, F. E. Frazier, 16th April.—Royal Roads, Ballast.—Captain.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from Hongkong and ports:—Mrs. Reamy, son and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Miss M. Fowler, Mrs. L. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Treynett, Mr. Chas. Royce, Miss Swartz and servant, Mrs. Graham and child, Mr. J. Murray, Count and Countess Rothenberg,

Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Dillon, Mr. H. Cogan, Mrs. Dunning, 2 children and nurse, Mr. E. Jones Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Figg, Miss E. R. Church, Per American steamer *Peru*, from San Francisco:—Mr. Goldkoop, Mr. W. J. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, Paymaster Arthur Peterson, U.S.N., Ensign A. G. Kavanagh, U.S.N., and 57 Blue Jackets, U.S.N. For Shanghai:—Mrs. Arthur Peterson, Lieut. N. de Balchachine, H.I.R.M.N., and Miss C. E. terbrook. For Kobe:—Mr. W. I. Schroth, For Hongkong:—Mr. T. W. Noyes, Mrs. Noyes, and Mr. Arthur Jose dos Reis, H.M.F.M.N. in cabin.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Pors and party, Mr. Marselis, Mr. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bolles, Mr. Crawley Breyer, Mr. L. Lloyd Austruther, Mr. Akiba, Miss E. Evers, Mrs. G. unwald, Mr. G. L. Peterson, Mrs. Benstead, Rev. Mrs. Windt, Mr. W. Loof, Mrs. Chihusan, Miss C. Rowaken, Mr. Th. Shand, and 3 Chinese in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. France, and Mr. F. Winkler in steerage; 3 Indians, 12 Japanese and 24 Chinese on deck.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong to Yokohama:—Mr. Broad, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Miss and Miss Whitley, Lieut. C. K. Burnett, Capt. Dugdale, Mr. J. W. Rupell, Col. and Miss Ramsden, Capt. and Mrs. Davey, Mr. & Mrs. G. Lyell, R. Hon. Arnold Morley, M.P., Mrs. B. W. Valentine, Mr. A. H. Deane, Mrs. Hutchison, Miss V. S. Campbell, Mrs. A. S. David, Capt. and Mrs. Parsons and child, Mr. L. K. Davis, Mme. Rene, and Miss Winstanley in cabin. From Hongkong to Canada, United States, and Europe:—Rev. and Mrs. Vallings, R.N. and child, Com. R. A. Butthot, R.N., Capt. MacAlpine, R.N., Miss Walker, Mr. J. A. Jupp, Mr. and Mrs. Gautier, Mr. A. McConachie, Capt. Mand, R.N., Lieut. Wrey, R.N., Colonel Nepean, R.N., Mr. W. S. Froud, Mr. F. R. Luke, Mr. J. M. Steele, Major N. Pearce, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Rev. and Mrs. Byers, Miss Heffer, Dr. and Mrs. Bridley, Mr. R. H. Sikes, Mr. J. G. L. Webster, and Mr. O. Gerard in cabin. From Shanghai to United States, Canada and Europe:—Mr. L. S. E. Sugden, Captain and Mrs. Whittle and child, Dr. and Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Bullock and two children, Messrs. Horace Nucatta, W. Ingham, J. Buse, C. Runge, Yu Se Yee, Captain H. P. Barton, R.N., Dr. and Mrs. Hodges and child, Miss Gough, Mr. Wong Sin Tsoy, Miss Macey, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald and two children, Mr. M. Harris, Mr. A. Hider, Mrs. D. C. Rutherford and amah, and Mr. Hayhurst, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hunt, Mr. Wu Sin Lin, Mr. F. Rickett, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Morton in cabin. From Shanghai to Yokohama:—Mr. C. W. Cole in cabin. From Shanghai to London:—His Excellency Chang Yin Huan, Dr. Tsao, Messrs. Koo Kong Mun, Sin Liang, Liang Liang, Chun Chow Sheng, Yn Chun Look, Tseng King East, Chun Oi Tung, Loh Fung Wah, Chung Ming Pak, Ma Ting Liang, Tsu Pung, and Lee Ka Shing in cabin; Messrs. Chun, Lin, Cheon, Chao, Sen Ting Jan, and Yu Mou Tung in 2nd class; Messrs. Chao, Wong, Lin, Chang, So, Ma Shun, Lee Kut, Li, and Tien in steerage. From Nagasaki to Yokohama:—Mme. Leskoff, Mme. Vederinkoff, Admiral Tipitz, I.G.N., Mr. and Mrs. Miss Edwards, Miss L. E. Falkner, Miss M. G. Wilson, Mrs. Ball and infant, Messrs. W. D. Wentworth, Jose Vidal, Head, Harold, Buber, Donald, and Chan Lin Chen in 1st class; 598 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. M. Matsuo, Mr. J. Sherwood, Mr. Kishi, and Capt. Poole in cabin; Miss W. Enaka, Mr. G. Schaefer, Mr. H. Nakano, Mr. and Mrs. Iwamoto and family, and Mr. K. Matsuo in 2nd class; 38 Japanese and 7 Chinese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamashiro Maru*, for Melbourne and ports:—Mr. G. Siegfried in cabin; Mr. T. Hirai, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hattori, Mr. M. Ozawa, and Mr. Shoji in 2nd class; 20 Japanese and 20 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong and ports:—Miss Hogg, Miss C. Hogg, Mr. Robert English, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Trafford, Mr. Masujima, Mr. Hagiwara, Mrs. R. M. Smith, Master Allan Smith, Messrs. E. Dawson, Bruce Webster, A. Benecke, R. Reiff, Misses Clarke (2), and Mr. Y. Chun Tam in cabin; 15 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong and ports:—Mr. A. H. Sharp, Mr. Mrs. and three Misses Dickinson, Messrs. Dickinson and Stead, Mr. Jas. Henry, Miss Betie, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fitz Gibbon, Mr. and Miss Steinsson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Denison, Mrs. and Miss Farnum, Mrs. Sanger, Mr. L. J. Sa, General

and Mrs. Washburn, Miss Washburn, Mr. Baggallay, Mr. J. Briggs, Mr. Geo. Messervey, Mr. Fuji, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Crossley, Mr. Nattolic, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Sale, Mrs. Meadows and infant, Mr. J. P. Mackintosh, and Mr. R. H. Cook in cabin; Mr. A. Sing, and Chinese amah in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Naval Surgeon T. Yoshii, Mr. R. Takamatsu, Mrs. Ikeda, Capt. Samoiloff, Colonel Lenkashoff, Mrs. Lenkashoff, Mr. W. D. Snadkevskii, Mr. Josiah Conder, and Mr. G. Toorizgin in cabin; Miss N. Miyauchi, Mr. Leung Hing Tong, Mr. T. Kinugasa, Mr. K. Oyama, Mr. George Maidon, Mr. J. Yanagiya, and Mr. T. Ogawa in second class; 49 Japanese and 11 Europeans in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. T. Alexander and child, the Misses Alexander (4), Mr. A. B. Brown, Miss Blunt, Mr. E. W. Blodgett, Rev. A. Bunker, Mr. H. Burton, Mr. M. Bond, Miss Brittan, Hon. Jas. F. Connelly, Mrs. Connelly and child, Mr. K. Dinklage, Miss Eastmond, and Mrs. L. R. W. Forret, Captain F. K. Fair, R.E., Miss F. E. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanley Gibbons, Mr. F. H. Haskell, Mr. M. V. Hirose, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kragh, Miss Kragh, Master Kragh, Mr. A. Lehman, Mr. A. J. Marcus, Mr. W. Mende, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Merrill and child, Mr. T. Muramatsu, Mrs. J. M. McCauley, Mr. E. E. Porter, Rev. and Mrs. I. P. Peet and 2 children, Mrs. J. H. Rinder, child and maid, Mr. R. R. Reed, Mr. C. Rudolph, Mr. W. Scott, Dr. C. Schulten, Miss N. Stewart, Mrs. Swaine, Mr. M. Sumitomo, Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Taft and four children, Mr. H. L. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Vroom, Mr. H. Whitney, Miss Whitney, and Mr. S. Yoshida in cabin.

Per British steamer *Japan*, for London and ports:—Miss Leslie Arnold, Mrs. Moore Graham, Miss Moore Graham, Master W. Curtis, and Master Chope in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—Lieut. Sir R. Archibut, R.N., Mr. W. J. Allen, Mr. Archibald, Mrs. Archibald and 2 children, Mr. Armfield, Mrs. Armfield, Mr. S. Aways, Dr. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, Captain H. P. Barton, R.N., Mr. Bue, Rev. Byers, Mrs. Byers, His Excellency Chan Yin Huan, Mr. Chun Ming Pak, Mr. Chun Oi Tung, Mr. C. Cowley Clarke, Mr. J. A. Connell, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Mrs. D. W. Craddock, Mr. Joshua Crane, Jr. Mrs. Joshua Crane, Jr. Mr. T. A. Dawes, Mr. Tseng King East, Mr. Everett Frazar, Mrs. Everett Frazar, Miss Frazar, Miss Frazar, Mr. W. S. Frowd, R.N., Mr. R. S. Gardiner, Mrs. R. S. Gardiner, Miss Gough, Mr. M. Harris, Mr. S. Hasegawa, Miss Heffer, Dr. Hodge, Mrs. Hodge and child, Mr. Z. Horikoshi, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. R. Ives, Mr. J. W. Jackson, Dr. Jaffer, Mr. J. A. Jupp, Mr. Koo Hong Mun, Mr. V. Kunitawa, Mr. Kurobe, Mrs. J. Lewis, Mr. R. Lhoest, Mr. Sai Liang, Mr. Li Ka Sheng, Count E. Lippe, Mr. Lo Fung Wah, Mr. P. R. Luke, R.N., Mr. Ma Ting Liang, Miss Macey, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Miss Martin, Com. Maud, R.N., Mr. M. Matsugata, Com. McAlpine, R.N., Mr. A. McConachie, Mr. J. Mori, Col. Nepean, R.M.L.I., Mrs. Nepean, Mr. Pang, Major Napier L. Pearce, Mr. J. E. Pickles, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leslie Ranton, Mr. J. P. Rodier, Mr. O. de Count von Rothenburg, Countess von Rothenburg, Mr. Ruckel, Mr. E. Runge, Rev. Russell, Mrs. Russell and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Rutherford and child, Mr. J. Sakurai, Mrs. Ellen Seager, Mr. Murray M. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shufeldt, Mr. Liang Shing, Mr. Chen Chen Sheng, Mr. R. H. Sikes, Mr. J. M. Steele, R.N., Mr. F. H. Trewhick, Dr. Tsao, Dr. Tsu, Miss Walker, Mr. Wang, Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Waters, Capt. and Mrs. Whittle and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, Lieut. Wrey, R.N., Mr. Yen Chun Sook, Mr. Vu, and Mrs. Yuchida and child in cabin.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Doric*, Captain Harry Smith, reports:—Left Hongkong, on April 1st at 2.30 p.m., via ports, had fine weather throughout, arriving at Yokohama, on April 10th, at 2.33 p.m.

The German steamer *Hohenzollern*, Capt. H. reports:—Left Hongkong on the 8th April at 6 p.m. and passed East Nine Pin at 7.30 p.m. the same day. Passed Agincourt on the 10th at 9.30 a.m., Yoko Island on the 11th at 6.30 p.m., Siwo Point on the 13th at 5.50 a.m., Rock Island on the 13th at 6.15 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama roads at 11.30 p.m. the same day. Through Formosa Channel got strong N. winds. From Agincourt to Rock Island N. wind, moderate, with fine weather.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong and ports:—Silk, 116 bales; Waste Silk, 322 bales.

Per American steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco:—

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	WANTFORD.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	5	663	—	668
Hongkong	—	331	—	331
Yokohama	—	383	30	413
Total	5	1,377	30	1,439

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.				TOTAL
	CANADA, AND WEST.	CHICAGO AND EAST.	NEW YORK PACIFIC COAST.	OTHER CITIES.	PAGE-ADRS.
Hongkong ...	—	46	—	68	108
Shanghai ...	—	345	—	—	345
Colombo	—	—	100	—	100
Total	—	391	100	68	553

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong and Canton	95	—	—	95
Shanghai	493	—	—	493
Yokohama	543	—	—	543
Total	1,060	—	—	1,060

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market has fallen away to nothing this last week. Yarns have got into the doldrums; and there is no sign of their emerging at present. Shittings—Half-hearted enquires are about, but they lead to no business. Fancies, nothing doing, buyers being apparently full of stock from last year's purchases. Woollens, a nibble or two at Italian cloth is all that can be noted.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shittings—8 1/2 yds. 30 inches	\$6.40 to 7.75
Grey Shittings—6 1/2 yds. 35 inches	7.25 to 8.15
Grey Shittings—7 1/2 yds. 32 inches	1.50 to 1.90
Indigo Shittings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds. 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Velvets—Black, 35 yds. 22 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds. 42 1/2 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 30 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 30 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

Flannel	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yds. 32 inches heat	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yds. 32 inches	—
Medium	0.30 to 0.394
Italian Cloth, 30 yds. 32 inches	0.25 to 0.374
Common	—
Mousseline de Laine—Capes, 21 yds. 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilot, 51 1/2 yds. 56 inches	0.35 to 0.75
Cloths—President, 51 1/2 yds. 56 inches	0.30 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 51 1/2 yds. 56 inches	0.30 to 0.85
Blankets—Scarflet and Green, 3 to 5 yds. per lb.	0.50 to 1.00

COTTON YARNS.

No. 16 24, Singles	\$39.00 to 41.50
No. 28 32, Singles	41.00 to 43.00
No. 38 42, Singles	45.00 to 47.00
No. 42, Doubles	44.00 to 46.00
No. 42, Doubles	49.00 to 51.00
No. 2/60, Plain	61.00 to 62.00
No. 2/80, Plain	75.00 to 77.00
No. 2/100, Plain	99.00 to 100.00
No. 2/60, Gassed	72.00 to 80.00
No. 2/80, Gassed	86.00 to 95.00
No. 2/100, Gassed	115.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

American Middling	\$13.00 to 23.50
Indian Broach	22.00 to 25.25
Chinese	21.00 to 21.50

MARKETS.

Some business has been done in Bars and thereupon certain holders tried to raise quotations; but without avail, for dealers immediately shut up, and we shall probably see lower prices rather than higher. All quotations unchanged. Tin Plates have sold fairly as the Tea season is approaching.

Flat Bars, 3 inch	\$3.70 to 3.80
Flat bars, 4 inch	3.90 to 4.00
Round and square up to 2 inch	3.70 to 4.00
Iron Plates, assorted	3.80 to 4.00
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 5.00
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 6.50
Fin Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 1	1.80 to 1.85

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Arrivals continue and sales are few. Buyers

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17.

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17.

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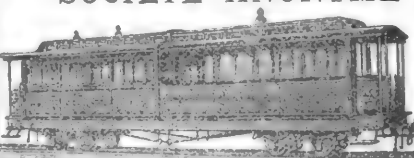
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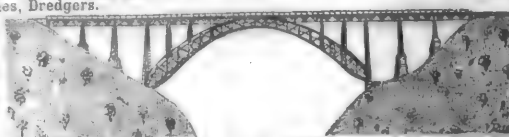
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

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YOKOHAMA, APRIL 24TH, 1897.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1897.

DEATH.

ARNOTT.—On the 13th March, at Shide Hill House, Newport, I.W., EMMA, wife of James Arnott, and mother of John Milne, F.R.S., in her 70th year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Naniwa Kan* has left Yokosuka for Hawaii.

TURKEY declared war against Greece on the 17th April.

A RAILWAY accident happened near Naoyetan on Thursday, an engineer being severely injured.

THE Sublime Porte has assured the Powers that Turkey does not intend to act on the aggressive.

THE past few days have seen a succession of heavy gales; but the temperature has risen appreciably.

COUNT MATSUKATA, who is suffering from erysipelas, has been temporarily relieved of the cares of office.

H.I.H. PRINCE KAN-IN started for Narashino, Chiba Prefecture, on Friday last to take part in the military manoeuvres.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, H.B.M. Minister to China, is making a tour of all the Treaty ports of the Middle Kingdom.

THE demarkation of the German and Japanese Concessions at Amoy has been carried out during the past fortnight.

H.I.H. PRINCE ARISUGAWA will leave Japan on the 2nd of May to attend the Diamond Jubilee

celebrations as the representative of the Emperor of Japan. He is expected to return home in August.

THE Japanese Standing Squadron, including the *Chinyen*, now at Yokosuka, will proceed to the China Sea on the 25th inst.

THE Sendai School trouble has entered on a new phase, the principal teachers in the foreign languages section having resigned.

THE Taipeh Railway Company projected by some capitalists of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka, received a charter on the 12th inst.

THE Conservative party in the British House of Commons are said to disapprove the policy of the Government in relation to the Cretan trouble.

MEASLES are very rife in Motomachi and on the Bluff, Yokohama. Cases from the outbreak up to Tuesday numbered 65 in all; none were fatal.

THE Government subsidy for the Sanyo Railway Company is estimated this year at yen 170,953, and will be handed to the Company at once.

IN the French Chamber of Deputies on the 1st April, Admiral Besnard demanded that 800,000,000 francs be expended for new vessels of war.

SOME capitalists of Osaka are contemplating the establishment of warehouses along a canal that runs between the River Agi and the Shirinashi-gawa.

IN Totomi Province silkworms have already been hatched, but mulberry trees being late in budding, silk producers are reported to be in an anxious state of mind.

THE long-expected European War has broken out, Turkey recalling her Minister from Athens, and giving the Grecian representative at Constantinople his passports.

ON the 16th inst. a large Japanese ferry boat conveying 23 actresses was capsized off Nagahama, Inland Sea, by a strong wind. All the passengers were drowned.

A COLLISION occurred in Yokohama harbour on Thursday morning, a Japanese steamer running into the American ship *Roanoke*. Both vessels were badly damaged.

THE Department for Home Affairs will convene a special Central Sanitary Council in a few days as a result of the re opening of the epidemic inspection bureaux.

COUNT MATSUKATA came down to Yokohama with his family on Friday morning. Taking a steam-launch at Benten Bridge, they proceeded to the Count's villa at Tomioka.

LIEUT.-GENERAL OGAWA, who has been appointed Commandant of the Fourth Army Division, Osaka, will leave the capital about the 26th inst. to take over his new command.

ON the 9th inst. the match factory at Kozumacho, Inaba Province, fell in, and a female engaged at work was crushed to death, while several others were severely injured.

COUNT OKUMA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also Minister of Agriculture and Commerce *ad interim*, gave a garden party at his residence, Waseda, on Wednesday afternoon to which all high officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are invited.

MR. MORIKUBO SAKUZO and several others are projecting the establishment of the Nippon Imin Goshi Kaisha (Japanese Emigration Joint-fund

Company), with a capital of yen 60,000. The object is to arrange for the sending of Japanese emigrants to Australia, Hawaii, Mexico, and Brazil.

THE committee of the united regatta to be held on Lake Biwa, held a consultation at the Sangi-ai, Ueno Park, a few days ago and decided that the 18th of July should be fixed for the event.

ON Tuesday night and Wednesday morning two houses in Main Street, Yokohama, were gutted by fire. One was occupied by a Chinese printer, the other by Messrs. Lohmann, German tailors.

THE Chinese Ambassador to the Jubilee is taking some beautiful presents to Queen Victoria, from the Emperor, Empress-Dowager, Li Hung-chang, and members of the Tsung-li Yamén.

THE British West African Squadron under Rear-Admiral Harry H. Rawson, consisting of nine vessels, has arrived at Durban quite unexpectedly. The object and destination are unknown.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS have spent the week in Kyoto, attending the services specially set for commemorating the 100th day since the death of the Empress-Dowager.

KOBE seems to have experienced a heavy gale on Thursday morning just about the time that Yokohama was visited by an exceptionally high wind. Both phenomena were accompanied by torrential downpours of rain.

MR. KANEKO KENTARO, the former Vice Minister of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has received a letter from the University of Harvard to the effect that the University wishes to confer on him the title of LL.D.

THE news from Europe regarding the progress of the war, at present shows that either side may claim victories; though the Turks are having the best of it on the land, the Greek naval forces have made a success of their attack on Preveza.

THE Central Cement Company, which has head works at Kurozaki, Chikuzen Province, and a branch at Osaka, held its regular general meeting on the 13th inst., when a dividend of twenty-five per cent. was declared, the present capital being increased to yen 30,000.

THESE are dull days for Importers and the more philosophic of the community, to pass the time, are looking up some of the classical authors of their school-boy days in order to assimilate old-world consolation, of which they stand badly in need. Hence we are not surprised that our Commercial correspondent opens his parable this week with *Ex nihilo nihil fit*. There really is no market at all. Yarns have seen some enquiries in gassed 2-fold, but at prices below home rates: nothing has been done in shirtings, and fancy cottons and woollens give no signs of animation either for spot or futures. A little business has been done in Iron at a small decline in price, and buyers have undoubtedly the best of the market in spite of importers doing their utmost to hold things up. Prices are weak for kerosene, and tending downwards. In sugar, trade is irregular, though there has been a considerable movement of Takao at a slight increase in value; but Manila and China sorts are dull at a decline. White refined is said to be satisfactory. The war in Europe is keeping matters quiet in the silk trade, everyone holding off to await events. Small parcels of New Leaf are expected this week, and till they come in nothing can be settled as to the quality of the new crop. Exchange is falling again and closes weak.

SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The Hawaiian affair, railways, and education occupy the leading columns of the Tokyo journals. There is absolute agreement among politicians of all colours as to the unwarrantable nature of Hawaii's action towards the emigrants, but no journal advocates a violent demeanour on the part of this empire in seeking redress.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is opposed to strong measures in dealing with Hawaii. Reviewing the conduct of the Hawaiian authorities, it is not disposed to pronounce any hard-and-fast opinion on the point of the rejected emigrants' qualifications. Whether the free labourers were in *bona fide* possession of fifty dollars each, is a question of fact, not requiring any discussion. But the theory that Japanese subjects, after landing at the quarantine station in Hawaii, and while detained there by order of the Government of the Republic, were still outside Hawaiian jurisdiction and could not claim the protection of Hawaiian laws, is naturally denounced as an absurdity. That they were thus beyond the purview of Japanese law admits of no question; if they were equally outside the jurisdiction of Hawaii, it follows that they were beyond the pale of all laws, a position not to be contemplated for a moment by responsible statesmen. In asserting such a contention the Hawaiian Government and the Supreme Court of Hawaii trampled under foot the Treaty with Japan, and must be required to atone for the wrong. At the same time, the motives of these strange proceedings deserve attention. They are too unreasonable to be without a peculiar purpose, and there can be little doubt that it is a desire to impose prohibitive restrictions on the immigration of Japanese labourers. The Hawaiian Government fears Japan. Hawaii is virtually helpless from a military point of view. Distrustful of Japan's mood since the Chinese War, her uneasiness is augmented by the fact that out of her total population of a hundred thousand, no less than twenty-five thousand are Japanese. She thinks that to suffer the ingress of Japanese labourers to proceed without check may quickly imperil her national existence. Menaced by that contingency, it is not unlikely that she will turn with renewed desire towards the safeguard of American annexation, and that these curious doings of hers are intended to provoke an imbroglio which will force the United States to step in. But it is not for Japan's interests that Hawaii should become a part of the United States, nor is it for Hawaii's interest. Such an event would mean the cessation of Japanese immigration and the destruction of Hawaii's sugar-growing industry. Therefore, in negotiating with Hawaii, it should be the object of Japanese diplomats not to promote any contingency of the kind. They have also to remember that any attempt to settle this matter by force, where a weak country like Hawaii is their *vis-à-vis*, would be a disgrace to Japan. Count Okuma, though he came into office as the exponent of a "strong foreign policy," has not yet accomplished anything that justifies his title to that epithet. It is to be hoped that he will not seize the present occasion to re-establish his reputation.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* tone has somewhat changed. Its articles, at the outset, deprecated the idea of assuming anything like a stalwart attitude towards Hawaii, and treated the question with comparative nonchalance. But fuller information of the facts has imparted color to its views. The methods pursued in investigating the *bona fides* of the immigrants' pecuniary qualifications, are denounced as purely farcical. One object alone was kept in view by the examiners—the object of sending away all the immigrants. Our contemporary speaks on the strength of sworn testimony furnished by a Japanese Christian who was present. (It is singular and significant, we may note *in passing*, that the man's Christianity is openly put forward by the *Fiji* in the sense of an implied assurance that his veracity may be trusted).

This witness alleges that the examination of the immigrants had been brought to an apparent end on the 4th of March, and they were expecting to be released from the quarantine station and allowed to go about their business, when suddenly, on the 8th, the examination was renewed in the presence of armed force. No explanation offered by an immigrant received the least attention. "Where did you get that fifty dollars?" "I saved it during two years' labour as a farmer in Japan." "Impossible; a man in your position could not save fifty dollars in two years. Out you go." "It was given to me by my elder brother," or perhaps, "by my father." "Men like you haven't brothers or fathers with fifty dollars to give away. Out you go." "I sold all my belongings and realized the sum." "Out of the question. You never could have owned property worth so much. Out you go." There was not any variation. Whatever the immigrant said, the deputy commissioner had only one rejoinder, "out you go." There was, in fact, no examination: there was merely a pronouncing of sentence. The Hawaiian authorities had determined to send the Japanese packing, and they made no pretence of finding a just pretext. Of course Japan can not suffer her people to be treated in a manner so irreconcilable with Treaty. It would seem that the Hawaiians have become suspicious of her. They imagine that she is swayed by aggressive ambition. But, in truth, she took up arms most unwillingly against China. An appeal to the sword was forced upon her by the repeated insults that she suffered at the hands of her arrogant neighbour. If she has since then devoted some attention to developing her national armaments, it is with a defensive purpose: she is merely making good the deficiencies that experience has indicated. And even were she aggressive, Hawaii would be the last object of her ambition. In addition to geographical difficulties of holding it, there are the very patent complications that must follow any display of ambition in that direction. Hawaii must remember that she herself invited Japanese immigration. To stop it now in an arbitrary, high-handed manner that does violence to Treaty provisions and not merely infringes the rights of Japanese subjects generally, but also imperils the position of the twenty-five thousand Japanese already in the islands, is a proceeding that Japan can not tamely endure. Reason indicates no limit in these matters. If twenty thousand Japanese do not conceive traitorous designs, thirty thousand need not be less loyal or law-abiding. If Japanese have found their account in going to Hawaii, it is because the Hawaiians have found their account in receiving them. If there is a supply of Japanese labour, it is because the islands demand it. If the supply becomes too large, if it exceed the demand, the natural course of events will supply a remedy. But so long as Hawaiian planters have need of the Japanese immigrant, it must be taken for granted that he helps them to develop their resources, and in such development lies Hawaii's real hope of maintaining her national integrity, not in recourse to methods that no self-respecting nation can suffer, and that are calculated to embroil her with a friendly State.

A writer signing himself "Saito" receives the hospitality of the *Mainichi Shimbun's* leading columns to discuss the same subject. He treats it from a broader stand-point than that taken by any previous publicist. After noting that Hawaii's treatment of Japan has been distinctly illiberal ever since the republican form of government replaced the royal, and after pointing out the wholly indefensible character of the procedure adopted by the Administration as well as the Judiciary of the islands on this occasion, "Saito" goes on to explain that the problem now confronting Japan does not concern only the immigrants directly exposed to injustice: it concerns also the twenty-five thousand Japanese subjects already settled in Hawaii, and it concerns the treatment that may be expected by Japanese immigrants in Canada, Brazil, and whatever other places they visit. If Japan tamely suffers this great wrong to remain unredressed it will be generally understood that her people can not count on her protection

outside her own dominions, and the attitude of foreign nations towards them will be inevitably influenced by that conviction. That Hawaii has the United States at her back is no justification for her deliberate flouting of her treaty obligations towards Japan, and Japan, on her side, must remember that, having made her *débat* upon the stage of the world in the Chinese war, she can not shrink from asserting her rights even in the face of European nations, which, indeed, have become her natural *vis-à-vis*.

The position assumed by the *Osaka Asahi* presents only two features worthy of special notice. One is our contemporary's confidence that American statesmen will not approve Hawaii's methods; the other, that although political questions may be treated by diplomats in a leisurely manner, questions of right and wrong demand prompt settlement. The present question belongs to the latter category. The longer its final discussion is delayed, the more difficult will it be to reach a satisfactory conclusion. The *Osaka* journal regrets that the despatch of a ship-of-war should have been thought necessary, and hopes that in the interests alike of Japanese emigration and the development of Hawaii's resources, the complication may soon be brought to a conclusion.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* considers that the course taken by the Hawaiian Authorities must be interpreted as part of a deliberate resolve to exclude Asiatic labour, and must be treated in that sense by the Japanese Government. Our contemporary suffers one note of indignation to sound in its columns when it observes that the extraordinary scrutiny to which the Japanese immigrants were subjected, took place in the presence of some thirty armed policemen. But, for the rest, it is quiet and temperate, confining itself to the declaration that Count Okuma must remember the future issues involved in this problem, and must endeavour to reach a settlement such as shall provide against the troublesome contingencies inevitable unless Hawaii's arbitrary procedure be checked.

The *Nippon* has one of its characteristic *ex-cathedra* articles. It talks of Hawaii as of a girl or a child, but is willing to admit that the little person being an acknowledged householder, must be treated as a grown-up individual. Still this immigration question itself seems contemptibly petty in the eyes of the chauvinist journal. Hawaii must be admonished. If admonition prove ineffectual, then, perhaps, it may be necessary to punish her. On the other hand, possibly the Japanese emigration agencies failed to comply strictly with the laws. Truly such matters do not deserve to be elevated to the rank of international questions. Hawaii's guardian merits more attention. It is supposed that the United States might assist her. That does not affect the rights or wrongs of the question, and should not influence Japan's conduct in the least. Besides, America is not in a position to assist Hawaii even if she had the desire to do so. She has talked much of aiding the Cuban insurgents, but the talk has ended in talk. Even for the protection of her own coasts, her naval and military forces are insufficient, and her national policy of non-interference outside her own borders has never varied. During the Chinese War her people used to say, half in joke but half in earnest, that if Japan appeared at the Golden Gate her invasion could not be checked by any American force then available, and that she might easily become mistress of all the region west of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. America is not going out of her way to assist a little island in the far Pacific. But these are eventualities scarcely of a serious character. The main point for Japanese diplomats to remember is that the problem now before them is not a mere affair of emigration, or of the rights of one or two trading companies. It is the problem of determining whether Japanese subjects shall be placed on the same level and treated in the same manner as white men.

A very different view is taken by the *Yomiuri*

(*Shimpo-to* organ). It insists that the possession of Hawaii by a foreign Power would have serious consequences for the United States, and that the Government in Washington is fully entitled to have a voice in any question likely to concern the national status of the little republic. The arguments used by the late Mr. Blaine in that sense are re-produced and apparently endorsed by the *Yomiuri*.

The *Sekai-no-Nippon* (Liberal organ), pursues its programme of making this question a test of Count Okuma's ability in the field of foreign policy. It writes about the Minister of Foreign Affairs in a most unfriendly spirit, and virtually asks the nation to judge his capacity by the results of this, the first practical issue by which he has been confronted since he accepted a portfolio in the present Cabinet.

The question of railways furnishes a topic for discussion by the *Fiji Shimpo*, which takes the position that the power of deciding what lines shall be built and what lines left unbuilt, has passed from the Government's hands, and been usurped by the majority in the Railway Council where private lines are concerned, and by the majority in the Diet where State roads are under consideration. The result is that these matters are decided, not upon their real merits, but in accordance with the interests of individuals, and more effective methods are daily adopted to secure the support of members of the Council or the Diet. That abuses have occurred under such circumstances is inevitable. For example, the Kansai Railway Company wanted to extend its line to Nagoya so as to form a junction with the Tokaido road. The Government opposed the project, but the Company, by working in unison with the Sangu directors, succeeded in bringing such pressure to bear upon the Council that the scheme obtained approval. The Kanagawa-Hachioji line is another case in point. Its construction was most necessary for the purpose of carrying materials for the central system of State railways (Chuo Tetsudo). But the Diet decided that the line need not be carried from Hachioji to Kanagawa, but should pass immediately from the former place to Tokyo. The supporters of the change had a great deal to say about the prospect of a harbour for Tokyo, and the facilities that would then exist for carrying material from the capital to the central roads instead of from Yokohama. But it is well understood that the true object in view was to preserve for private enterprise the Kanagawa-Hachioji line, which is expected to be highly profitable. It is true that the Railway Council subsequently rejected all applications for the construction of a private line from Kanagawa to Hachioji, on the ground that that road was included in the State system, but the Diet's conduct in the matter illustrates the evils that have sprung up. If the Tokaido and Chuo Railways belonged to private companies, and the Government, stepping in, proposed to build a State line joining the two, it is easy to imagine what a commotion would be caused by such an invasion of "private rights." The State lines are built to promote public benefit; the private lines, to put money into the pockets of individuals. It may be said of the former that the nation is the company owning them, and that the forty millions of Japanese people are shareholders. The Government should take a more resolute stand in the matter. It should definitely decide what roads are needed to promote facilities of general communication, and should spare no effort to secure their construction.

The same journal discusses, in another issue, the question of State *versus* private railways, and arrives at the conclusion that all roads ought to be built and superintended by the Government but worked by the people. Briefly speaking, this contention is derived from the experience thus far garnered by Japan in the matter of railways. Official lines are managed with a degree of officialdom to which the public has a right to object, and private lines are built on principles so economical as to be distinctly dangerous. Happily no serious ac-

cident has yet occurred, but that it will occur one of these days is beyond question. Besides, there is public need of many lines which do not offer immediate prospect of profits large enough to tempt private enterprises. The difficulty is how to procure funds for Governmental construction. As to that, the *Fiji* recommends the sale of the State railways already in operation. The capital invested in them is about 43,700,000 yen, and the net profits derived from them annually aggregate yen 5,420,000 in round figures. In other words, they pay nearly 11 per cent. At ruling market rates these lines might be sold for something like a hundred million yen, and the Government, after recovering the capital invested, would have about 50 millions to spend on new lines. That plan might be steadily pursued; namely, construction by the State and sale to the people as soon as the lines are in operation, with strict surveillance by the Railway Bureau subsequently to the sale.

The old question of English v. American locomotives is taken up by the *Chuo Shimbun*, but not editorially. That journal confines itself to reproducing arguments said to have been advanced by the advocates of each engine respectively. The English speaker is thoroughly practical. "There is no need for discussion," he is represented as saying. "Facts are stronger than theories. When Viscount Inouye was at the head of the Railway Bureau, he resolved to make trial of American locomotives, and in June, 1891, two were imported. Their story is soon told. Within a twelve-month they were useless." (Here follows a catalogue of technical defects evidently compiled by an expert.) "After Viscount Inouye's retirement, his successor, Mr. Matsumoto, who received a part of his education in the United States and has a great penchant for things American, imported 4 American locomotives. They arrived in January, 1894, and fared just like their predecessors. From the very outset repairs or alterations were required, and after a year or two the whole four were virtually condemned." (Here, also, technical details are given.) "Thereafter it was inevitably decided that the English engine was the better, and when Messrs. Okura and Co., received an order from the Government on the 5th instant for 18 locomotives, there was a condition attached that they must be of English make." The speech is then taken up by an advocate of the American manufacture. "The engines hitherto imported by Japan from the States," he says, "were not of the best kind. They were Baldwin's locomotives, and the Baldwin locomotive does not command high favour even in America. There are other and better makers in the States. Above all, there is Rogers. It is absurd to suppose that Americans can not make good engines. Japan herself is beginning to develop that ability, and America is not new to the work as Japan is. She has been at it for years. Above all, she can turn out much cheaper locomotives than England can. There is a difference of one-third of the price in favour of the American engine, which means, of course, that if the American locomotive lasts seven years against the English locomotive's ten, the advantage is still on the side of the former. Materials and labour are cheaper in America than in England. Besides, the British manufacturer is a stiff-backed person. He has stood at the top of the manufacturing tree for such a long time that he fails to observe the changes going on below. He won't concede anything to a customer, or make any effort to suit the latter's convenience. But the American is looking for custom, and will spare no pains to reduce his prices or accommodate a client in any other manner. The proof that the Japanese Government understands these things is that it recently ordered 18 locomotives from Rogers, and they are to be examined and passed by Mr. Crawford, an engineer formerly in Japan. If England has obtained an order for 18 locomotives, she must have taken great pains to get it." (*Oi ni undo suru tokoro arishi ga tame naran, i.e.* questionable methods.)

The *Kokumin* (*Shimpo-to* organ) has an ar-

ticle directed against the methods of the Educational Department. The language employed is vague and general. Not a single specific charge is advanced. Our contemporary is simply dissatisfied with the results achieved, and thinks that the staff of the Department should be completely changed. It has nothing particular to say against Marquis Hachisuka except that he follows in the path marked out by his predecessor. Still, the fact that discontent is widely engendered by the Departments' procedure receives confirmation when we find the *Hochi Shimbu* also ventilating the same sentiment. The *Hochi* declares that the portfolio of Education is a kind of trial portfolio. When a new man is to be taken into the Cabinet, his capacity is tested in that office. So well is the fact recognised that Count Itagaki, when asked to join the Ministry, entered a precautionary protest against being sent to the Mombusho. No wonder that the public makes little of a Department so lightly treated by the Government. On that text, and on the vast importance of education, the *Hochi Shimbu* preaches a strong sermon arriving at practically the same conclusion as the *Kokumin*. The *Meiji Shimbu* (Liberal organ), however, attributes all this criticism to party prejudice. When party organs attack a member of the Cabinet controlled by that party, under such circumstances as those now existing, the motive is clear. From the first, Count Okuma's supporters in the press have been vilipending the four Cabinet Ministers supposed to be independent of his leadership. They have called them "Mess Ministers" (*Banshoku daijin*) and spared no pains to drive them out of office. Marquis Hachisuka being one of the four, the phalanx is now assailing him. Tanaka Shozo, the "lord of Tochigi" (*Tochi-chin*), has succeeded in working his will at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. His idol, Count Okuma, has replaced Viscount Enomoto as chief of the Department; Oishi Masami is Vice-Minister; Taketomi Tokitoshi is head of the Bureau of Commerce, and Koizuka Ryu is head of the Bureau of Mines. Something of the same kind is now to be effected at the Department of Education. It is unendurable that State Departments should thus be made the playthings of party ambition.

WEAVING IN FUKUI.

A report from Fukui Prefecture announces that the weaving industry has of late made significant developments, especially in the manufacture of *habutae*. Last summer, owing to the inundations, weavers were obliged to suspend work for a considerable period, but the production nevertheless increased beyond any previous year. The result is due to the great credit Fukui silk textiles have attained for superior quality. No inspection is so rigorous as that prevailing in this prefecture. To supply the expenses of examination, the sum of three thousand yen is handed over to the Silk Fabrics Corporation by the local Authorities. A report compiled by the Corporation shows that the value of silk textiles amounted last year to 6,334,607 yen, an increase of 15,361 yen as compared with the previous year. At the close of last year, the total number of *habutae* producers was 2,438, and of looms, 12,663; an increase of 508 in the former and 385 in the latter, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the total value of silk textiles exported abroad during the past ten years, the exports from Fukui were as follow:—

	Total export. Yen.	From Fukui. Yen.
20th year of Meiji	1,146,281	6,100
21st do	1,233,927	53,624
22nd do	2,104,459	406,641
23rd do	3,335,483	748,190
24th do	4,257,454	1,050,687
25th do	7,524,893	2,779,857
26th do	7,453,250	3,305,228
27th do	10,883,607	5,076,127
28th do	13,694,445	6,076,229
29th do	11,669,937	6,004,426

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Turkey is certainly displaying remarkable moderation. The telegram from Paris, which we publish this morning, shows the Porte in a very good light, and must remove all doubt, if any remained, as to which of the two Powers is the aggressor. It would seem as though the Government at Constantinople had at length awoke thoroughly to the fact that Turkey remains in Europe on very slender sufferance, and that her wisest policy is to avoid every cause of offence. Look at this matter from what point of view we please, the only apparent explanation of Greece's temerity is that she believes Turkey's knell to have been sounded in Europe, and that she counts on a few initial successes to rally Serbia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria to her cause. These four States in combination might succeed in driving the Turks finally across the Bosphorus, and restoring them to regions where their peculiar methods of administration are less out of touch with their surroundings. It is all very well to denounce Grecian truculence and aggressiveness, but we have to recognise the racial element in this struggle, and to anticipate that the public will finally see in it nothing except a fight between European and Asiatic. If Greece can hold out until that time of broad discrimination comes, or if she can gain victories sufficient to remove the impression that she has plunged into war merely in the speculative hope of some helping hands being held out to her, the end may perhaps justify the means. Meanwhile, it is interesting to contrast Turkey's forbearance on this occasion with her seemingly defiant attitude in connection with the Armenian massacres. Is it conceivable that there has been suddenly vouchsafed to the Sultan an access of political wisdom such as would account for so salient a change of procedure? Many people will reply in the negative, and will be disposed to infer that the Armenian troubles had a side never made visible to the general public. Be that as it may, the Turk is now winning for himself an excellent character. Perhaps the world is called on to assist at the spectacle of a death-bed repentance.

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

According to the *Tokyo Shimbun*, the steamer *Coptic*, which arrived in Yokohama on the 19th instant, brought the second report from the Japanese Consul-General in Honolulu with regard to the late immigration affair. The report consists of correspondence that passed between the Consul-General and the Hawaiian authorities. Its general tenor seems to coincide with the accounts already published, but there is one new and perplexing feature. When the Consul-General demanded a clear reply from the Hawaiian Government with regard to its refusal to permit the landing of the Japanese labourers, he was informed that immigrants to Hawaii, although free labourers, had to be in the position of employees whose services were definitely pledged to a Hawaiian estate-owner, and that the Japanese ought to have concluded special contracts in the same way as regular con-

tract labourers. The immigrants having arrived in Hawaii without adopting that precaution, their landing had been absolutely refused. Such a reply seems to ignore the distinction hitherto recognised between free and contract labourers. The Government of the little Republic, finding itself without any sound original reason for its action, apparently conceived the idea of insisting on a qualification never before required. Of course the *Tokyo Shimbun* is very emphatic in its condemnation of such subterfuges. It also denounces the unreason of attempting to go behind the fact that an immigrant possesses fifty dollars. If he has the money and can show it, nothing more need be said. The *bona fides* of his ownership can only be matter of conjecture.

That the action of the Hawaiian Authorities admits of no valid defence is now pretty generally recognised. Even the Hawaiian newspapers admit the fact, as we showed in our issue of the 20th by direct quotation. But in connection with the Supreme Court's declaration of its own incompetence to exercise jurisdiction over Japanese subjects within Hawaiian territory until they have acquired the right of permanent residence under the *fiat* of a deputy commissioner of customs, we may mention a record illustrating the curious inconsistency of that tribunal. Last year, the Deputy Commissioner, having examined a number of Japanese immigrants reported favourably on their qualifications. The Commissioner of Customs, however, on receiving the report, refused to endorse his subordinate's finding, and the immigrants were detained at the quarantine station, pending return to Japan. Thereupon, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sworn out on their behalf, and the Supreme Court heard the case, raising no question whatever as to its own competence or the status of the immigrants. It did not, indeed, undertake to determine whether the reasons of the Commissioner's veto were valid or invalid, but merely ruled that he was not entitled to over-ride the report of the Deputy Commissioner, by whom the examination had been actually made. Still jurisdiction was assumed and exercised by the very tribunal that, a few months later, declared itself incompetent to assume jurisdiction under analogous circumstances. Hawaii has blundered all round in this business, and will probably have to pay for its mistakes.

We observe that the *Yomiuri Shimbun's* account of the Hawaiian Authorities' alleged answer to the Consul General's query, differs from that of the *Tokyo Shimbun*, as quoted above. The *Yomiuri* says that the pretext put forward was that the so-called free labourers were not really free, inasmuch as they had entered into agreements with an emigration agency, and had pledged themselves to take service with any one designated by the agency. Thus they became, in effect, contract labourers, and permission should have been duly sought for their coming in that capacity. That pretence is, at all events, conceivable, but has no more warrant than the other.

The steamer *Taku Maru*, built by Messrs. Richardson & Co., of England, for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, arrived at Kobe on the 16th inst. The vessel is built of steel and is of a gross tonnage of 1,013 tons. After landing her cargo at Kobe she will come round to Yokohama.

JAPANESE NEWS.

The *Naniwa* is to leave to-day for Hawaii. In the absence of telegraphic communication with the islands, the people of Japan will have to possess their souls in patience. Probably a month will elapse before they obtain any clear information as to the course of the negotiations opened by direction of Count Okuma. It is said that the Emigration Company of Kobe claims 320.60 *yen* for every man turned back. We are somewhat surprised that the calculation does not extend to *rin*. When a Japanese takes a *soroban* into his hand, tenths of a *sen* become tangible realities to him. The sum of 320.60 *yen* is to cover all the expenses incurred by the emigrant on account of travelling, outfit and so forth. It sounds a good deal. The Kobe Company had 313 emigrants returned, so that its total demand amounts to 97,893.18 *yen*.

Telegrams from America give hope that the Senate may modify the Tariff in so far as the severe rates on Japanese goods are concerned. Of course nothing definite can be asserted, but there seems to be a belief that such prohibitive imposts will not be suffered to become practical realities.

His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa Takehito is to proceed to England to represent the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. Messrs. Saito Momotaro and Yamada Giyo, of the Imperial Household Department, have been ordered to accompany him. It is expected that the party will start from Tokyo on the 5th of May. The original intention, we believe, was that His Imperial Highness should travel in the *Yoshino Kan*, but the ship has to go into dock, and would not be ready to set out in time to reach England before the Jubilee.

Lieut.-Colonel Hemmings, 5th Dragoons retired, has been appointed British Military Attaché in Japan. Nothing is yet known about his movements.

Some of the vernacular journals are determined, it would seem, to persuade the public that the Matsukata Cabinet is in a parlous condition. It is the old story of accomplishing an object by suggestion. If people can be led to believe that the Ministry is *in extremis*, its health may be actually impaired by loss of confidence. Thus the *Tokyo Shimbun* (Liberal organ), interprets the Premier's erysipelas to signify that his conscience smites him for having appointed a number of provincial Governors merely by way of sop to the political Cerberus that guards the gates of office. The Governors are alleged to have encountered grave opposition at the hands of the junior prefectural officials, and the whole machinery of local administration is supposed to be creaking ominously. The *Yomiuri*, however, which enjoys the confidence of the Cabinet, says that although Count Matsukata may probably give up the portfolio of Finance, he will do so for the purpose of devoting his whole energies to the duties of Minister President. The functions of the two offices are proving too much for his somewhat enfeebled constitution. He came into power specially to adjust the finances, and having given a pledge to the Diet that he will perform that task by next session, he is naturally reluctant to leave the business to anyone else. There is, however, no reason why he should not place the Finance Depart-

ment under a statesman enjoying his confidence and willing to carry out his programme implicitly. That is what he will do, the *Yomuri* predicts.

It is said to be the intention of the Government to devote more attention than ever from next year to the development of means of communication, the money spent upon which being of the nature of productive expenditure, need not be grudged by the nation. Then the period originally fixed for improving the State Railways—especially for doubling the Tokaido line—is likely to be shortened; telegraphs will be extended to every part of the country, and the existing lines will be rendered more effective; telephones, which are so greatly deficient as compared with the demand that from four to five hundred *yen* is paid for the transfer of an installation, will be largely augmented; in the matter of posts, the third-class offices, which, being now in the hand of private individuals, are conducted with so much economy as to impair their efficiency, will be raised to the rank of second-class offices and placed under official management; further, the number of parcels-post offices will be increased from 500 to 800, and in every respect means of communication will receive particular attention at the hands of the Ministry. The receipts from State enterprises now constitute an important and steadily growing factor of public revenue, and money invested for their development is a valuable asset.

Proposals in the sense of increasing individual freedom of trade were recently made by the Tea Dealers Corporation of Kobe, but failed to obtain the endorsement of a conference of tea-men specially convened for the purpose of considering the scheme. Sketched in outline, the idea appears to have been the establishment of a depôt in Kobe the members of which should be allowed to act independently with regard to sifting and fixing the weight of parcels of tea, instead of observing the hard-and-fast rules hitherto enforced by the Union Tea Inspection Offices. Representatives of the latter, to the number of 35, met in conclave in Kyoto on the 15th inst., and decided to negative the proposals, on the ground that such liberty could not yet be safely entrusted to sellers. The programme of a depôt in Kobe, however, obtained approval, but as official sanction has not yet been given, the operations of the depôt can not affect the tea trade of the current year. The depôt is to be the sole place for purchases by foreign merchants, and if those in Kobe object go there, recourse is to be had to the foreign merchants of Yokohama.

DEATH OF MRS. ARNOTT.

Mrs. Arnett, whose death we regret to record, is known directly to a few residents in Japan, and indirectly by her contributions, to a large circle. In 1891, when this country lost nearly 10,000 of its people by the Nagoya-Gifu earthquake, Mrs. Arnett raised a considerable sum in aid of the survivors, particulars of which were published in our columns. Her greatest sympathy was, however, devoted to her only son, in whose work she took the keenest interest. A few weeks before her death she addressed a letter to the *Western Mail* on the nature and object of seismology, pointing out that even in the Isle of Wight he was from time to time recording earthquakes originating in Japan, which country for so many years had been his home.

THE GENERAL TARIFF.

We publish to-day a translation of the General Tariff, for the accuracy of which we can vouch. This is the law passed by the Diet in the session just closed. It is supposed to cover all articles of trade, but, of course, the rates do not refer to any articles contained in the Conventional Tariff; that is to say, the Tariff arranged between Japan and the Treaty Powers. The Conventional Tariff not having yet been published in conclusive form, can not be accurately compared with this Statutory Tariff; but we may note that the former, as concluded with Great Britain, covers 39 principal staples of import, to which a considerable number have been added by the German and French Treaties, whereas the Statutory Tariff covers 532 articles. It is understood, however, that the whole volume of the import trade in about equally divided between the two Tariffs. Speaking generally, the Statutory Tariff is higher than the Conventional. For example:—

	Conventional Tariff. Per Cent.	Statutory Tariff. Per Cent.
Glass, Window (uncoloured).....	8	10
Glass, Window (all others).....	10	15
Iron (pig and ingot).....	5	5
Iron (bar, rod, plate and sheet).....	7½	10
Iron (rails).....	5	10
Sugar (refined).....	10	20
Woolen Yarns.....	8	10
Woolen Tissues of all sorts.....	10	15
Milk (condensed or dehydrated).....	5	15
Salt-petre.....	5	10
Leather (all except sole).....	10	15
&c., &c.		

We think it much to be regretted in Japan's interests, and therefore in the interests of foreigners also, that these high duties should be levied on imports, but the country is apparently bent upon raising a revenue, and the permanent advantage of trade receives scanty consideration.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Of course Count Matsukata's attack of erysipelas is regarded by his enemies as a political malady. They say that it is due to coinage poisoning. The Minister's forecast as to the ratio between the precious metals was 1 to 32.34. He considered that the appreciation of gold would not exceed that figure. But events have falsified his judgment, and 203 silver *yen* can now be bought with a hundred gold *yen*. So the Opposition journals allege, but we should like to know where an exchange can be effected on such terms. However, proceeding on that assumption, the critics point out that everybody naturally prefers paper currency to silver, inasmuch as the former will be exchangeable for gold at par when the new system comes into operation, and consequently all the silver *yen* stored away throughout the country have been brought out, and exchanged for bank notes. The quantity of silver thus put upon the market is far greater than the Finance Department estimated, and it is now evident that much embarrassment will be experienced in carrying out the programme.

If these stories be trustworthy, which seems problematical, people must be behaving in a very "previous" manner. All of us recognised from the first, eminently Count Matsukata, that the weak factor in the new programme was the silver *yen*. If gold appreciates to a point much higher than 32.34 to 1 every silver

yen now circulating within or without Japan will be carried to the Treasury for exchange against gold. But there is no apparent reason why bank notes should now be purchased with silver coin, or, indeed, why such a purchase should at any time be a feature of the transaction. The silver *yen* can be presented direct to the Treasury for exchange. Of course, the difficulty of transport is obviated by buying paper; but who are the sellers of paper? The average Japanese has never been willing to give notes for coins, except in the days of fiat currency, and if he does so now, he probably has to be paid for it, or will soon insist on being paid. If, on the contrary, the purchase of paper is effected at the Bank of Japan or its agencies, where is the gain? Are we asked to believe that the notes will be hoarded until they become exchangeable for gold? Neither is it credible that any large emergence of silver *yen* from hiding-places has yet occurred, supposing anything of the kind to be possible. Not the silver coins held by Japanese in Japan will be a source of trouble, if there is to be trouble. The source will be the silver *yen* now circulating abroad—in Singapore and China, for example—which may prove much more numerous than is supposed, and which will be bought up by foreigners and carried to Japan for exchange against gold so surely as the latter metal appreciates much above its present point.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The *Yiji Shimo* gives the following figures of foreign trade for the three months ending March last:—The export trade increased thirty-nine per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year, while imports show an increase of only fifteen per cent. The following table shows the value of certain staples of export divided into five classes:—

	From Jan. to March, 1897. year (1897).	From Jan. to March, 1896. year (1896).	Increase or Decrease.
Agricultural Products.....	18,400,000	20,968,000	67 inc.
Marine Products.....	476,000	556,000	30 inc.
Industrial Products.....	9,108,000	6,364,000	37 inc.
Forest Products.....	519,000	670,000	19 dec.
Mineral Products.....	3,788,000	3,386,000	13 inc.

It will be seen that the greatest increase was in agricultural products, being sixty-seven per cent. as compared with the previous year. This was owing chiefly to the export of raw silk, wheat, and flat braids. Industrial products rank next, due to the large exports of *habutae*, cotton fabrics, materials for thread, and straw matting. It is somewhat strange to notice the serious decrease in forest products (camphor, dried mushrooms, &c.). Imports for the same period were as follows:—

	From Jan. to March, 1897.	From Jan. to March, 1896.	Increase or Decrease.
Materials for Manufactures.....	12,824,000	11,547,000	19 inc.
Woven Goods.....	4,576,000	5,037,000	14 dec.
Machinery, &c.....	6,107,000	3,000,000	66 inc.
Articles for Consumption.....	6,517,000	6,837,000	37 inc.

The increase in articles of consumption is attributable to considerable imports of rice, while the augmentation in manufacturing materials is due to the excessive imports of raw cotton. The decrease in woven goods is chiefly in shirtings, cotton cloth, flannel, and woollen cloth.

Coal produced in Saga Prefecture during last year amounted to 866,550,847 *hin* (one *hin* = 141b.), for which *yen* 1,416,717 was obtained. The production of coal as compared with the previous year shows an increase of 187,955,503 *hin*, or 20 per cent.

THE LAST ACT IN THE SENDAI SCHOOL DRAMA.

(COMMUNICATED.)

It would seem that the Sendai School trouble is by no means at an end. In token of their disapproval of the way in which the conduct of the students in the late disturbance was treated by the Education Department, no less than eight of the teachers of the School have sent in their resignations. Among them are Mr. Nakano, head of the English Language Department, Mr. Takahashi, head of the Science Department, and Dr. Yamamoto, head of the German Language Department. The teachers that have resigned are very popular among the students; hence the commotion which led to this, from the students' point of view, most undesirable termination, is regarded by the large majority of them as an entire mistake. The difficulty of filling the vacated posts at this time of the year is considerable. It is thought that no efficient substitutes for the able men now leaving the school will be found before the summer vacation, and that the only possible plan is to appoint stop-gaps, and get through the remainder of the term in the best way possible. The school opened under the new Directorship on the 19th inst.

We are informed that Mr. Yoshimura takes his leave of Sendai deeply regretted by the whole body of teachers over whom he has presided for many years. On the evening of the 19th, the teachers *en masse* assembled in the Mutsu-no-yen, at the invitation of the late Director, and in that quiet philosophical manner with which the Japanese are wont to face and bear the greatest changes to which every-day existence is subject, circulated the "cheering" cup, the new Director in their midst; and, with smiling faces, these men who had been so long associated in what cannot be regarded as other than a great enterprise, bade each other a hearty farewell. If strength of character can be gauged by the ease with which great changes of fortune are borne, it can not be denied that there are in Japan, outside of the army and navy, a number of men worthy to be called heroes of a high type.

CHINESE NEWS.

It appears that the imposition of an additional tax of 200 cash (about 20 *sen*) on each wheel-barrow in Shanghai was not for the purpose of raising revenue. Its object was to enhance the cost of the land transport of goods, so that water carriage might be more resorted to. The cargo of steamers is discharged at wharves and there placed in godowns, many of the foreign merchants not bringing their goods into their own godown at all. When a sale is effected, the Chinese buyer receives a delivery order, on the strength of which he proceeds to carry away the goods, hiring barrows for the purpose. These barrows, with their enormous, unwieldy loads, constitute a serious impediment to traffic, especially in the narrow streets of Shanghai. Since it is not possible to widen the streets, no resource offers except to try and divert a portion of the traffic to the river, and with that object the additional tax was imposed on the wheel-barrow. As for the tax itself, which would have become six hundred cash (about sixty cents)

had its imposition been persisted in, we read that it would not be at all prohibitive, for with the present rate, 400 cash, the barrow-men thrive and grow rich. Apparently the Consular Body weakened because the Taotai personally preferred a request to their senior member that the levying of the tax should be postponed until July 1st. A good deal of moral courage is needed to refuse such requests, but they are very old-fashioned diplomatic devices, after all. A meeting of rate-payers to discuss the question was to have been held on the 21st instant, but whether the rate-payers can disavow the action of their elected representatives, the members of the Council, may be problematical.

The Emperor of China is beginning to receive presents from European Potentates in return for the gifts that he sent them by Li Hung-chang last year. The first installment of these gifts has come from France. They are thus described by the *N.-C. Daily News*.

An immense pair of beautiful porcelain vases on a pale blue base, with figures, etc., of variegated colours. One pair hand-made velvet carpets; a beautifully mounted double-barrel fowling piece, with the gunstock plentifully encrusted with precious stones and jewels, with ammunition, etc., complete, and two large oil paintings by the hands of modern French artists of repute.

The Shanghai Volunteers have just undergone their usual annual inspection. Colonel Gordon, of the West Yorkshires, was the inspecting officer. His address after the parade and march past contained some pointed suggestions. He doubted whether a body of only twenty-eight or thirty men could serve usefully as cavalry; he doubted whether nine-pounder Armstrongs could be pulled by China ponies through a long day's work in deep ground, and he doubted whether the captains of companies attended sufficiently to details that were essential to smartness. But the Volunteers, having covered themselves with glory by the promptness and spirit that they displayed on the occasion of the recent wheel-barrow riots, can afford to listen calmly to criticism and profit by it wisely.

That awful alternative to starvation, eating one's own children, is said to be now resorted to by the people of Kueifu and Wushan, in Szechuan province. The famine is terrible. A harvest offering splendid prospects, was ruined by rain just before reaping-time. There are rumours of a rebellion, and of the defeat of the Government's troops. From twenty to thirty people perish daily from lack of food in Chungking, and altogether one of the most appalling of nature's tragedies is being acted without exciting any special attention outside China.

Here is a graphic description of the business of sericulture in the vicinity of Soochow, including the hatching of the silk-worm's eggs by the sericulturist himself:—

The Chinese keep the eggs laid last year by the butterflies on pieces of cotton cloth. They will place these pieces of cloth on their persons for a few days this Spring in order to cause the eggs to hatch. The worms when they first appear are so small that they are scarcely visible to the naked eye. But their owners can see them, and they know how to feed them. The worms change their skins four times, and when they are full and fat they crawl up on the little bunches of straw provided for them and spin their cocoons. A peasant who has been feeding a mass of worms piled together upon his dirt floor, with nothing to hem them in

except a cable of twisted straw, will tell with almost perfect accuracy the precise hour at which the worms will begin to seek places where they may begin to spin.

The Settlement in Tientsin has been enlarged by the addition of 1,650 *mow* (254 acres) to the 420 (66½ acres) previously composing it. Another example of the great enhancement that the price of land in such places has undergone, is furnished by its history. Land that hardly found a purchaser 30 years ago, now sells for five thousand taels per *mow*, or 48,710 *yen* per acre. That is at the rate of over 40 *yen* per *tsudo*, a price not yet attained by any Yokohama lots, so far as we know. In granting this addition to the Settlement, the Chinese have stipulated that the term "concession" is not to be applied to it, and have hinted that the name "Victoria" might be appropriately attached, in some way or other.

Unfortunately Sir Robert Hart's new postal system has provoked the enmity of certain high dignitaries. It seems that the officials of the post, in their zeal to prevent the carriage of letters in private baggage, broke open boxes containing memorials to the Throne which were being transported to Peking by a special messenger from Canton. This led to a protest from the Viceroy of the Two Kuang and from a Censor, with the result that Sir Robert received instructions to modify the regulations "so as to bring them into harmony with the views and convenience of the masses."

A correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* points out that the Municipality of Shanghai derives a revenue of 70,000 *Tls.* from three classes of tax-payers, *sampansmen*, *jinrikisha*-men, and wheel-barrow-men, and the tax upon the last named, though only 400 cash per month, has been increased by 130 per cent. in three years. He also denies that the wheel-barrow business is so lucrative as some folks assert, and says that the number in Shanghai has grown from 3,000 in 1893 to 6,000 in 1897.

The following list is given of the presents carried by H.E. Chang Yin-huan, Special Ambassador, to the Queen of Great Britain on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee:—

The Empress Dowager's presents consist of rare porcelain and jade-stone cups or vases of fine workmanship and great antiquity; some of the rare and celebrated Tibetan "joss" or incense-sticks (for burning on the altar of longevity); and a pine tree (emblem of longevity) made entirely of variegated candles moulded into all sorts of shapes and devices but all aiming at the one motto "Longevity."

The foregoing are contained in six square boxes made of the valuable beautifully polished wood called *Tsu fan*, resembling mahogany. In addition to the above there are also two rectangular boxes of the same material containing, it is said, gold and silver worked embroideries and silk and satin stuffs specially woven for their Majesties' use at the celebrated looms of Soochow and Hanchow, or eight boxes in all. On the top of the two rectangular boxes is engraved the legend:—

"Eternal Spring finds its home in the Kingdom of the Sea,

"And refulgent light surrounds the Lady of the Moon."

On top of the six square boxes is engraved the solitary character *Shou*, or "Longevity." The gifts of the Emperor bore a certain resemblance to those recounted above and were also enclosed in eight boxes made of the same material. Another instance of friendly feeling to Her Majesty, and through her towards Great Britain, displayed by the highest nobles and officials of the land, is the fact that Their Highnesses Prince Kung and Prince Ch'ing, H.E. Li Hung-chang, Weng Tung-ho, ex-Imperial

Tutor and President of the Board of Revenue, and the other members of the Tsungli Yamen, including the Special Ambassador himself, have also conjointly sent several valuable presents to the Queen, through the hands of that official. The following is the list of presents:—Porcelain stand, four feet six inches high; eight-fold embroidered screens, the frames being made of the valuable wood called *Hung-mu*; a pair of jade-stone sceptres, and a pair of ancient flower vases of porcelain of very large size.

Another attempt is to be made to reach Lhasa. This time the intrepid traveller is Mr. Rhynhart. He is a Dutchman. Upon the fact of his nationality—purely neutral—he relies, and also upon the fact that his wife, a doctor, served as army surgeon to the Chinese troops in the Mahomedan rebellion, treating some 3,000 patients in three months, and winning universal esteem and affection by her intrepidity and devotion. The Rhynharts' progress to Lhasa will be slow, however. Their resources are too slender to permit rapid travel, and they intend to stop a week here, a month there, by which leisurely method they also hope to disarm suspicion and opposition.

ASHIO.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* contains a detailed account of the working of the Ashio Mine. The mine lies in the rural division of Kami Tsugu, in Tochigi prefecture, and extends over an area of about sixteen *cho* (40 acres) to the east and west, and about twenty-five *cho* (62½ acres) to the south and north. The veins of ore extend over 1,778,000 *tsubo* (1,481 acres). Across this mineral district is a ridge of mountains, of which Bizendate is the highest peak. Bizendate it is about 4,400 feet above the level of the sea, and the valley is about 2,000 feet below this. Here are situated the mining offices, refineries, and other important buildings. Ore is found in two districts—Ashio and Kotaki—and workings are in operation in more than ninety places. The extreme length of the tunnels is not less than twenty *ri* (50 miles) in all. The ore won daily amounts to 400 tons, and this is refined at Ashio and Kodaki to an amount of nine or ten million catties per year. The number of persons engaged in and about the mine is 9,400 in all, and together with their families they aggregate 16,200. The machinery employed in the mine is of 1,310 horse-power; rails are laid for a distance of three *ri* (7½ miles), with tramways extending over twenty *ri* (59 miles). Telephonic communication is available for forty-four *ri* (110 miles), while the number of electric lights are 1,723 (ten and sixteen candle power), with thirty-five others of a capacity of 600 candles each. Aqueducts are constructed for a distance of 56,000 feet. The whole expenses incurred up to the 28th year of *Meiji* were five million *yen*.

SILK, TEA, AND CURRENCY.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* remarks that apart from periods when no extraordinary demand is made for money to carry on great enterprises, transactions connected with the export of rice, the import of sugar, the purchase of woven goods and other merchandise really have no serious effect on the circulation of money. The greatest demand for currency, therefore, synchronises with the cocoon and tea seasons. During the tea season, this important commodity passes from the growers into the hands of brokers to the value of over thirteen millions of *yen*, and the business requires an enormous amount of capital before the tea reaches either Yoko-

hama or Kobe, whence it is exported abroad. The amount of cocoons passing from the hands of silk raisers into silk brokers' godowns is no less than sixty millions of *yen* in value, while silk to the value of over eighty-six million *yen* is sent to Yokohama for export. Although this vast amount of money is not needed in one sum, or at any one time, yet, as every district does its utmost to absorb this capital with the greatest possible promptitude, it is quite natural that the circulation of money is influenced by the silk season to no small extent.

New tea is to be brought to market this year within ten days, and information from Okinawa announces that silk-worm eggs have already hatched. Hitherto about twenty thousand bales of silk have remained over at the close of the season, but the silk trade having been prosperous this year, only eighty-five hundred bales are now awaiting purchasers. Considerable facilities have no doubt been afforded for the circulation of money, under these circumstances. But as there are innumerable items of expenditure necessary for the promotion of these industries, as well as commercial transactions connected with them, it is very doubtful whether the Banks will be able to meet the demands soon to be created.

The report of the Tokyo Bank, as presented to shareholders, contains the following figures:—

	Nov. 30th year.	March 30th year
Loans issued	71,648,581	70,297,739
Temporary loans.....	14,887,976	14,917,756
Notes Discounted ...	21,438,845	21,525,678

Total 107,975,402 106,741,173
As for the Bank of Japan, the following figures are given:—

	January this year.	April this year
Loans issued	87,900,154	90,045,905
Notes Discounted ...	36,154,869	24,765,624

Total 124,055,023 114,810,527
The actual receipts of the Bank of Japan did not exceed 7,340,000 *yen*. Such being the case, some difficulty in obtaining funds at this season must reasonably be anticipated.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

A letter from Seoul dated the 6th April, as published in the *Shogyo Shimpō*, gives the following particulars with regard to the financial condition of Korea:—

Mr. McLeavy Brown, Councillor to the Finance Office, who has adopted the schemes of his predecessor in regard to financial adjustment, deserves credit for having discharged his duties in a most satisfactory manner in spite of the many embarrassments with which he was surrounded. The punctuality of the people in payment of taxes, and the continued success of the crops were, however, among the direct causes of the restoration of order in the financial administration. A few years ago the country was almost entirely devastated by turbulent mobs and factions; and the apprehensions entertained by the Korean Government of the utter disorganization of finances that might occur under the circumstances, induced it to apply to Russia for a loan. Nor did the Government hesitate to entreat the President of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who happened to be travelling in the interior, to assist the country in her financial embarrassment. All these measures were the outcome of the want of a substantial basis of revenue. Political motives might also have induced Korea to resort to the scheme of a loan from Russia,—namely the apprehension that she was likely to be called upon to repay her debt to Japan, in view of the unpleasant relations which then existed between her and the latter country. The King himself called the responsible Minister to his presence and caused him to take immediate steps to negotiate a Russian loan with the Ambassador in Seoul, or with the Russo-Chinese Bank. But political relations having gradually returned to their former condition, and the bountiful crops having unexpectedly improved the sources of revenue, the accounts for the first year of *Kenyo* produced a surplus of 1,147,192 *gen*:

If to this sum be added last year's taxes in arrear and the fresh collections of this year, the actual amount will exceed two million *yen*. Despite the expenditures, over and above the budgetary items, incurred for State funerals and foreign commissions, the King has sanctioned the following:—

- 1.—To increase the Reserve Fund by the sum of 1,100,000 *gen*.
- 2.—To reduce the loans from Japan by the amount of 1,000,000 *gen*.
- 3.—To pay the sum of 12,272 *gen* for the purchase of land to be appropriated to the construction of a railway.
- 4.—To pay the prison expenses incurred in connection with the Higher Court of Enquiry in December of the 1st year of *Kenyo*.
- 5.—To pay the expenses incurred by the re-cession of the Pusan Office.

Apart from the payment of one million *yen* to Japan, the Korean Government is still possessed of another million in cash, while there is every prospect of receiving increased taxes this year. Under these circumstances, it is supposed that Korea may work its administrative machinery without experiencing serious difficulties as regards finance. Moreover, her liquidation of one million *yen* will save a portion of the interest, which amounts to 180,000 *yen* per annum on the total loan of three millions. The remainder she proposes to redeem before two years, but in the event of failure to do so, intends to negotiate with Japan for yearly instalments.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN YOKOHAMA.

Two fires in the foreign Settlement of Yokohama were recorded on Wednesday morning. The first broke out about twenty minutes to 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening on the premises occupied by Messrs. Kingsell & Co., printers and stationers, No. 53, Main Street, the same house in which a small blaze took place last week. On this occasion the fire seems to have broken out in one of the front rooms upstairs, for when the Fire Brigade, under Superintendent Morgan, arrived upon the scene the upper storey was in flames. Through the strenuous exertions of the Brigades, Settlement and Police, the conflagration was got under in an hour and a half. Then the firemen retired leaving everything in the vicinity apparently secure. But within four hours the alarms were again ringing and the Brigades answered the call most readily. This time the fire was next door to the building already gutted, the tailor's store occupied by Messrs. Lohmann & Co. It would seem from the accounts of those early on the scene, that sparks from Kingsell's fire must have found their way beneath the corrugated iron roof of Messrs. Lohmann's premises, and where there fanned into flame by the stiff night breeze. In a very short time the place was gutted, the fire making its way to the lower rooms with astonishing rapidity. So fast were they in their rate of progress that Mrs. Binder, wife of the proprietor, and her children were nearly suffocated in their beds. The Brigades, working with a will, succeeded in mastering the flames in about two hours, all danger of a further spread being then at an end. Both buildings were insured in the Imperial Insurance Company, of which Messrs. Browne & Co. are the local agents. The amount on the premises in the occupation of Kingsell & Co. was \$6,500; while that on Messrs. Lohmann and Co.'s was \$4,500. Messrs. Lohmann's stock was insured with the London Assurance Corporation, and Kingsell's with various offices. The present is the third occasion on which Messrs. Kingsell's premises have been destroyed by fire.

Kingsell, the Chinese printer who was burnt out on Tuesday night, is a man of many fires, but his last seems, if one is to believe his doleful tale, to have been the most expensive. His insurance was about \$10,000, but by the time he has refunded to people whose bound books and other matters happened to be in his store on the night of the fire, the value of their lost goods, workmen's wages, etc., he expects to be about \$16,000 out of pocket.

OSAKA HARBOUR SCHEME.

The Governor of Osaka lately issued instructions to the Local Council with regard to the construction of a harbour in that city. The gist of the instructions is that if the works are to be conducted in accordance with the provisions specially drawn up for the purpose, a certain portion of State lands not at present appropriated will be granted to the City, and also an annual subsidy of 468,000 yen for ten years to come, provided that the Municipal Assembly are able to commence work within three months from the date of permission for the issue of Public Loan Regulations, and can finish within eight years.

The special provisions referred to are as follow:—

- 1.—If the programme for harbour-building has in any way to be altered, the sanction of the Minister of Home Affairs shall be obtained.
- 2.—When the filling-in of earth is completed, the title of the land so filled in shall be made out to the City, a fourth section only being excepted.
- 3.—On the completion of the filling-in of some 380,000 *tsubo* (316 acres) in the vicinity of the pier, as specified by the Minister of Home Affairs, the land shall be transferred in perpetuity to the city of Osaka. As to the use of such land, the sanction of the Minister for Home Affairs shall be obtained.
- 4.—When the harbour-works have been completed, reclaimed land to the extent of 10,000 *tsubo* (83 acres) to the south of the river Ajikawa, as specified by the Home Minister, shall be transferred to the Government without compensation.
- 5.—After the completion of the work of construction, the dredging of the port and the maintenance and repair of buildings, shall be undertaken by the City at its own expense.
- 6.—The City shall construct at least one highway between the present city and the reclaimed land at its own expense, under specification provided by the Minister of Home Affairs. Roads, ditches, bridges, canals, and aqueducts must also be constructed in the swamp, and piers erected as necessity occasions, at the expense of the City.
- 7.—If fees are collected from vessels for the use of the wharf, the rates shall be determined, and the sanction of the Minister of Home Affairs obtained.
- 8.—If the construction of the harbour fails to be accomplished in eight years in consequence of natural calamity or other unforeseen circumstances, the instructions of the Home Minister shall be applied for.
- 9.—In case the operations of building the harbour prove injurious to others, steps shall be taken, at the expense of the City to remove or prevent such injuries.
- 10.—In case the scheme of construction is interrupted, or the programme is necessarily altered, the City will have no right to raise any objection, or to claim compensation for the loss so sustained, provided that such contingencies are dictated by considerations of public benefit.
- 11.—In case it is deemed by the Minister for Home Affairs that the City of Osaka is unable to complete the work begun, or in case the City entirely relinquishes it, or acts contrary to these provisions, steps may be taken to cause the return to the Government of the whole or part of the land transferred or to the payment of a corresponding sum of money to the Treasury, together with the whole or part of the subsidy granted by the Treasury.
- 12.—In case of the City's decreasing the expenditure in consequence of abandoning any portion of the undertakings contained in the programme originally drafted, steps may be taken to curtail the subsidy to an amount corresponding with the reduction of expenditures in question.

GERMAN NOTES.

Herr Miguel, the German Minister of State for Finance, was knighted on his fifty-eighth birthday. Like many other distinguished Germans, he was in his youth a Radical. Experience converted him into a Conservative, he says. His elevation to a baronetcy proves that the Emperor appreciates his services, and that the attacks of the Radicals upon his management of Germany's finances have fallen flat.

The *National Zeitung* states that Admiral von

Hollmann resigned the portfolio of the Navy because the Budget Committee of the Reichstag practically rejected all his plans for the extension of the German Navy. The increase of the German Navy is a "pet project" of the Emperor, and he has been trying to use the complications in the Levant to scare the Reichstag into granting the necessary funds. So far these endeavours have not met with success.

The elections for the Austrian Reichsrath were held on March 8th, and for the first time the voting was on the basis of universal suffrage. In Vienna the struggle was confined entirely to the Socialists and the anti-Semites. The latter elected five of their candidates.

An interesting experiment was recently made by Professor Schmiedeborg, of Strasburg, which demonstrates the existence of iron-hunger in animals, and indicates disastrous results when the craving remains unsatisfied. A strong, frolicsome dog, which lost a small quantity of blood, was fed for a time on pure milk only. Soon all evidence of spirit vanished, he refused further nourishment, became thin, and so weak that the limbs failed to support the body. When the animal seemed at the point of death, a grain of ferratin was added to his daily allowance of milk, which he then devoured ravenously. In two weeks the dog recovered normal health and strength.

A discussion at present going on in German papers is interesting in its way. The *Tageszeitung* and other agrarian journals declare that not only is Germany able to produce sufficient grain to feed her millions, but that she actually did so in 1894 and 1895. The *Vossische Zeitung* opposes the statement. In 1894, says that paper, over a million tons of grain were imported, the export being less than one hundred thousand tons. The agrarians that wish to protect themselves against American and Russian grain, assert that the difference between exports and imports is so slight that it can be made up in the country if the German farmer is protected.

An amusing incident is reported in a German railway paper. A flagman on the Basel-Olten line received notice from the railway officials that he would be fined if his wife was again seen flagging the train. The flagman replied that his wife had never flagged, and explained the peculiar situation as follows:—The wife having been delivered of a fine baby, found that she had not sufficient milk to nurse it, and asked her husband to milk the goat. This animal, however, was unused to any one handling it save the woman herself, and the flagman, to save trouble, put on his wife's clothes to deceive the goat. While so engaged, a shrill whistle reminded him of his duty, and thus it came about that he saluted the passing express in skirts.

Much has been said about the effect of the X-Ray. It has influenced Dr. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen himself as follows:—It has made him Honorary Director of the Medical Faculty in Wuerzburg; Corresponding Member of the Royal Academies of Berlin and Munich; Corresponding Member of the Royal Society or Science in Goettingen; Honorary Member of the Society of Natural Science at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and of the Society of Natural Sciences of Chester; Corresponding Member of the Medical Society of Erlangen, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and of the Société des Sciences Naturelles et Mathématiques de Cherbourg. Besides this, he is now in possession of Royal Medals from Prussia, Bavaria and Italy.

An American travelling in Germany during the recent National birthday celebrations, prints his views in one of the leading papers. Among other things, he says there can be no doubt that the celebrations taught the German youth many impressive lessons. Nor can there be any doubt that they were designed to do so. They are, in fact, productive of genuine national feel-

ing. Moreover, one cannot fail to observe that many influences are now on foot which work toward national unity, as against the old confederation. An exaggerated estimate of divine right is apparent in many things the Kaiser says and does; many of his assumptions of wisdom and authority would be resented in America. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that during the eight years of his reign the Emperor has kept within the limits of his prerogatives, and has shown himself interested in whatever appertains to the welfare of the people as well as to the nobility. He has made himself felt on the question of reform in educational matters. In December, 1890, he called together in Berlin, a conference consisting in part of practical educators, and in part of interested laymen, for the consideration of questions of higher education. The Kaiser opened the conference with a significant speech. Whatever may be one's opinion of this speech, it was effective. A special commission was appointed, at the head of which was placed his old instructor, Dr. Hinzpeter; and a new course of study was prepared for the higher institutions, which went into effect in 1892. The Emperor's contention was that Germany ought to produce young Germans, not Greeks or Romans. He considered the German army essential to the solidarity and greatness of Germany, and the preservation of peace. He stations some very strong garrisons in the conquered territories along the Rhine, but does not depend on his soldiers alone. The University of Strasburg is said to have the finest University building in the world; it was the wisdom of the Emperor's grandfather, and of his advisers, which thus began to Germanize the conquered territories by a most effective agency.

EMIGRATION TO THE HOKKAIDO.

The Department of Colonization issued the following Ordinance on the 19th instant:—

RULES FOR IMMIGRATION TO HOKKAIDO.

Art. I.—Any persons who desire to emigrate to Hokkaido and obtain a lease of land, by organizing a corporation, may obtain certificates to that effect upon presentation of applications to the Governor of the locality where they actually reside.

Art. II.—The application to be forwarded to the Governor or Prefect in accordance with the preceding Article must contain the following items:—

1. Object of enterprise (reclamation, stock, farming, plantation, &c.)
2. The extent of land to be leased.
3. The number of immigrants.
4. Former occupation.
5. Names of representatives, if any.
6. Method of relief of neighbours after the immigration, if such was contemplated.
7. Method of raising and paying travelling expenses for immigration, and the expenses for agricultural implements, food, and clothing.
8. Contracts of tenancy, if necessary.

Art. III.—In case application is received as prescribed in Article I. the Governor or Prefect shall investigate the same and grant certificate to such only as he deems trustworthy.

Art. IV.—With regard to persons who have obtained certificates as specified in the foregoing Article, the Governor of Hokkaido may, according to provisions specially established, determine the land to be reclaimed.

Art. V.—At the expiration of a period of six months after the receipt of certificates, no application can be entertained for the specification of land to be appropriated for cultivation.

Art. VI.—Unless a person or his agent is in possession of an order for the lease of land from the Governor's Office in Hokkaido, or of certificates of the Governor or Headman of a Rural Division, or District, no permission shall be granted to him to collect emigrants from a City or Prefecture for immigration to Hokkaido.

Art. VII.—No person can refuse the production of his certificate on demand being made by the officers concerned or by the officials of a City, Town, or District.

Art. VIII.—Any violation of Articles VI. and VII. shall be punished with a fine of from 50 *sen* to 1 *yen* and 95 *sen*.

Art. IX.—Any person obstructing the emigration of tenants as specified in Article VI. shall be liable to a fine of from 2 *yen* to 25 *yen*.

HAWAII AND JAPAN.

THE people of Hawaii, judging from the tone of their newspapers, do not seem to attach overwhelming importance to the recent action of their Administration and Judiciary in the matter of the Japanese immigrants. They treat it in an academical fashion that suggests little apprehension of unpleasant contingencies. But it is plain that there are two parties in the islands. One is for stalwart measures at all hazards. It doesn't care two pins about international law or treaty obligations, but simply echoes the formula of the Deputy Commission of Customs at the examination of the Japanese immigrants, "out you go." The other ponders but does not venture to be candid. It finds the atmosphere charged with spurious patriotism, and dares not speak aloud through fear of starting the thunder. But there are suggestive comments. The business of the Executive, say these thinking persons, is "to make things all right, if that be possible, when a treaty is defeated." "The Judicial power gets the Executive power into a hole, and then stands by and softly whistles while the Executive is trying to get out of it." As to whether the net result—namely, the deliberate violation of treaty obligations—be permissible, the answer suggested is that "strong nations do just about as they please, and weak ones have to do as they are told." That seems a singular answer for Hawaii to formulate when her *vis-à-vis* is Japan. But the fact is that when a Hawaiian stalwart speaks of "strong nations" in this particular context, he refers to the United States, by which Power he believes himself to be backed. He does not reflect, apparently, that the Government in Washington prefers to back people who have not put themselves hopelessly in the wrong in their premises. Probably it will interest our Japanese readers, as well as our foreign, if we quote a few pertinent paragraphs from *The Hawaiian Gazette*:—

If there is a serious question between ourselves and Japan, it is because we have, for years, rushed into a reckless, foolish importation of labourers, without taking the least notice of the possible consequences. Now, we are frightened, and very properly, too, and suddenly call a halt. We are quite sure that Count Okuma, a statesman of rare political knowledge and moderation, will do what he can to help us out of the hole we dug for ourselves.

As to the proposition that the Taku case may force the hand of the Washington Government, it may be well understood that the Japanese Government will not permit the forcing of hands. It will stand on its international rights, and the United States will not disagree with it, in all probability. There will be no fuss and feathers about it. The whole affair may be "hung up" indefinitely.

But there should be no crying till we are out of the woods. There will be a large pecuniary loss, owing to our action, and the men who suffer it will by no means remain idle. They may not, however, get much sympathy from the home Government for pushing emigration which that Government really does not approve.

While our "impulsives" say there is no doubt that we are wholly right sending the immigrants back, it is well to remember that there are glorious uncertainties in international law. Many positivists get badly left. The British, confident as they were, left under a load of \$15,000,000 in the

Alabama matter. The United States got badly left, under a load of \$4,000,000 in the Halifax matter. The average man usually has no "doubts" about anything. He makes up his mind and that is the end of it.

Thus there is an evident want of unanimity as to the strength of the Hawaiian case. One thing, however, is plain, the idea of constructing out of this affair a lever to force the annexation of the islands by the United States has not occurred to responsible people in the little republic. Their voices do not reach beyond the cry "Hawaii for the whites." What they want is simply to keep out the Japanese whose increasing numbers alarm them. They do not seem to reflect that, though the Japanese were expelled, there would remain forty thousand Asiatics of another type to "dispose of." They appear, further, to labour under the misapprehension that Japan would like to annex Hawaii, and that the "silent invasion" of the island by thousands of labourers is prompted by that desire. The paper from which we have just quoted says:—

The people of Japan regard the place as a financial Paradise, and very naturally they desire to see it annexed to Japan. This sentiment is perfectly manifest in the press, and in the common talk of the farming class. Any land which will bring the common labourer an average of five hundred per cent. in wages, must be fascinating indeed, and if there are no obstacles in the way, ownership of such land would be very desirable. There is, therefore, a general desire on the part of Japanese people to possess Hawaii, but not for any political purpose. It is regarded only as a source of profit, just as we regard an island with guano deposits.

The Government of Japan, on the contrary, has studiously, carefully, and honestly abstained from taking any measures whatever towards securing any political control of these Islands. It has accepted the unwritten agreement of the great Powers that "Hawaii belongs to the United States." Any one who asserts the contrary has not closely studied the situation. In these eventful days let us stand on the facts, if they are to be obtained. Every movement made by us on lines that are not truthful injures our cause. A false statement is like a nail dropped into fine machinery.

Of course the statement that a wish to annex Hawaii "is perfectly manifest in the Japanese press and in the common talk of the farming class" has not the least shadow of truth. No sentiment of the kind has ever found expression in a Japan newspaper, so far as we know, and we venture to affirm that the subjects of "common talk" among farmers in Japan are absolutely unknown to the editor of the *Hawaiian Gazette*. Japan does not want Hawaii. We doubt whether she would take it as a gift, and considering that her people went there originally at the request of the Hawaiians themselves, to accuse them of aggressive designs because they go, sounds quaint.

An incident that has occurred since we last wrote upon this subject deserves to be noted, as indicating that the action of the Hawaiian Authorities is not of the indiscriminating character originally supposed. Subsequently to the rejection of the first batch of immigrants, a second lot arrived by the *Sakura Maru*, and were subjected to the same examination as their predecessors. They numbered 316 in all, and 153 were admitted, on March 22nd, 1897,

being sent back. Among those admitted were many who came as free labourers. They succeeded in proving the *bond fides* of their possession of \$50. It is, therefore, evident that to satisfy the tests prescribed by the examining officials is not impossible

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

IT looks as though the situation in Europe had drifted almost completely beyond the control of the Great Powers. Both Greece and Turkey seem to have thoroughly learned the lesson taught by the events of the past two years, namely, that to translate diplomatic agreement into practical union is beyond the capacity of the Cabinets in Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome and London. They can combine to talk but they can not combine to act. The telegraphic intelligence shows that Turkey has declared war against Greece. She could scarcely choose but do so. Were she to tamely suffer the invasion of her territory by a neighbouring Power, her days of independence would assuredly be numbered. She has been told, in effect, that she will not be left free to prosecute belligerent operations. Who is to prevent her? There is no Power in Europe that could lightly undertake the task of loosening Turkey's fingers from the throat of a victim. She can put into the field an army of half a million men whose fighting qualities have been proved beyond all question. It has been proved also that to beat her is a task reaching very nearly to the limits of even Russia's military strength. Suppose that ABDUL HAMID, recalling his Armenian experiences, determines to defy the Powers and launch his forces at Greece, is it possible to conceive that Germany and France, Russia and England, Austria and Italy, will contribute *corps d'armée* to operate together and drive back his battalions? The prospect is chimerical. He can not be coerced on land. Only one practically feasible form of pressure suggests itself, namely, a blow struck at Constantinople. The brunt of that undertaking would fall on England. Her ships would have to force the Dardanelles. She would have to lead the assault upon a State whose integrity it has been a cardinal object of her perennial policy to preserve. She could not stand aside without abrogating for ever all title to discuss the fate of the Ottoman Empire in the councils of Europe. The alternative would be to take upon her shoulders the active vindication of Turkey's procedure. Besides, pressure exerted at Constantinople alone would not draw asunder armies fighting on the frontiers of Thessaly and Epirus. Corresponding operations would be necessary at Athens. Two years ago, sanguine folks might have imagined the possibility of such vigorous action by a combination of the Christian States of Europe. To-day all conceptions of the kind belong to the realm

of dreamland. Comparing great things with small, we are vividly reminded of Japan's experience in the matter of Treaty Revision. All the Powers consented to meet her in debate on an accepted basis of arrangement, but for any practical purpose the collision of their interests drove them as far part in the conference chamber as though they had never joined hands to enter it. No serious consequence then depended on their failure to agree, whereas in Europe a great war is the penalty of their political paltering. Greece is virtually the ward of France, Russia and England. Her independence was secured by their protection sixty-seven years ago, and her Sovereign is their pensioner to the extent of nearly a fourth of his total income. Yet they can not control their fractious child, and it is becoming daily plainer that the romantic British people will not allow their Government to coerce her. What title to such consideration the truculent little kingdom possesses, we are at a loss to perceive. But if England may not assist to enforce Europe's pacific mandate at Athens, how can she assist to enforce it at Constantinople? Is Turkey to be told that she must sit with folded arms while a little State, which for three centuries bent under her yoke and which she could strike down in a moment if the lists were fairly kept, makes armed irruptions into her territory, shoots her soldiers and insults her flag? If Turkey had consented to be condemned to such a roll, it would have meant that she was to be bundled out of Europe. She has understood the situation and taken the law into her own hands. What may we now expect? That is the perplexing question. Will Mr. GLADSTONE return to Downing-street to assist in packing the Ineffable's baggage, and, by balloons of rhetoric, to raise HOMER'S descendants from the abyss of national puniness? Or will the tall talk of the six Powers sink into a feeble whisper, while the combatants are left to fight out their quarrel without alien interference? The latter is the result that we anticipate. Greece will be beaten to her knees. Turkey will be more or less exhausted by the task of thrashing her, and "the Powers" will then step in to dictate terms of peace. That kind of thing is becoming a historical programme. Russia had to submit to it when the taste of Plevna was still bitter in her mouth. Japan had to submit to it when Liaotung was already in her grasp. Turkey will have to submit to it when the Nizam battalions are within sight of Athens. After all, what the prefatory talk of the Powers signified was simply that they intended to have a place at the council board when the terms of peace come to be discussed. It is not a large mouse to emerge from such a mountain, and its birth might have been achieved without the massing of squadrons at Crete, and the bombardment of Christian insurgents at Canea. But old time conceptions of cause and effect are out of date.

THE TARIFF LAW.

LAW NO. 14.

Art. I.—Articles enumerated in Class I. of the Annexed Tariff, upon importation from foreign countries, shall pay import duties in accordance with the rates given therein; those contained in Class II. shall be exempted from import duty; and those specified in Class III. are prohibited from importation.

Art. II.—The dutiable value of imported articles shall be calculated by adding to their actual cost at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, the cost of packing, freight, insurance, and all other charges up to their arrival at the port of discharge.

Art. III.—In regard to those articles enumerated in the Annexed Tariff in respect of which it may be found advisable to substitute specific duties in place of *ad valorem* duties, the articles and the classifications thereof may be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

The specific duties mentioned in the preceding clause shall be determined by calculating the average values for a period of not less than six months, upon the basis prescribed in the preceding Article and taking the duty given in the Annexed Tariff.

Art. IV.—When two or more different rates mentioned in the Annexed Tariff are applicable to any article, the duty shall be imposed according to the highest rate.

Art. V.—The following are exempted from import duty:—

- 1—Articles for Imperial use.
- 2—Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives imported by the Imperial Army and Navy.
- 3—Vessels belonging to the Navy.
- 4—Articles for the personal use of diplomatic agents accredited to this Empire.
- 5—Decorations and medals.
- 6—Records, and other similar papers.
- 7—Commercial Samples (limited to such as are only fit for use as samples).
- 8—Travellers' articles (such as are carried by travellers).
- 9—Articles imported with a view to their permanent exhibition in Government and public museums and galleries.
- 10—Articles of Japanese origin, reimported from abroad within five years, and showing no change in character or form since their exportation (tobaccos, and wines, spirits and liquors excepted).
- 11—Articles exported abroad for the purpose of repair and re-imported.

The articles under sections 7, 8, and 9 are limited to those recognized as such by the Customs Authorities.

In regard to the articles coming under section 11, the period within which reimportation must take place shall be fixed at the time of exportation.

Art. VI.—The following articles shall, if re-exported within six calendar months from the date of importation, be exempted from import duty.

N.B.—At the time of importation, a sum equivalent to the import duty shall be deposited or guaranteed by security.

1. Articles temporarily imported for the purpose of repair.
2. Articles temporarily imported for the use of travellers engaged in scientific research.
3. Articles temporarily imported for the purpose of trial.
4. Articles temporarily imported as samples by merchants, manufacturers, and commercial travellers.
5. Articles temporarily imported for use in theatrical and other similar performances.

Art. VII.—Should it be found necessary to revise any portion of the Annexed Tariff, such revision shall be published at least six months prior to the date of enforcement.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

Art. VIII.—The date on which the present Law comes into force shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

IMPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.—DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

GROUP I.—ARMS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY.

1—Cannon, muskets, pistols, side-arms, projectiles, cartridges, and other arms.	35
2—Balances and measuring scales and tapes	10
3—Barometers	10
4—Binocular glasses:	
a. Leather-covered or japanned ...	15
b. All others	20
5—Clocks and parts thereof	20
6—Compasses and chronometers (for navigation) and parts thereof ...	10
7—Crucibles (all kinds)	10
8—Cutlery (not otherwise provided for).	20
9—Diving appliances and parts thereof.	10
10—Electric light machinery and parts thereof	10
11—Fire engines and parts thereof ...	10
12—Implements, agricultural, artisan's tools, and parts thereof	5
13—Instruments, musical, and accessories	15
14—Instruments, philosophical, chemical, drawing, surveying, surgical, and all other scientific (not otherwise provided for)	10
15—Instruments or apparatuses, photographic, and parts thereof ...	15
16—Locomotive engines and parts thereof	10
17—Machinery or machines of all kinds and parts thereof (not otherwise provided for)	10
18—Microscopes and parts thereof ...	10
19—Phonographs and parts thereof ...	25
20—Pumps and parts thereof	10
21—Sewing machines and parts thereof..	10
22—Spectacles and parts thereof ...	10
23—Sporting guns and parts thereof ...	25
24—Steam-boilers, engines, and parts thereof	10
25—Telephones and parts thereof ...	20
26—Telescopes	10
27—Thermometers	10
28—Typewriters	10
29—Watches, watch-cases, accessories:	
a. Gold or platinum	30
b. Silver or other	25
30—Watch movements and fittings ...	15

GROUP II.—BEVERAGES AND COMESTIBLES.

31—Mineral waters, lemonade, soda-water, and other non-alcoholic drinks ...	10
32—Biscuits:—	
a. Ship-biscuits	10
b. Fancy biscuits	15
33—Butter	15
34—Cheese	15
35—Coffee	20
36—Confectionary and sweetmeats ...	25
37—Eggs, fresh	10
38—Flour and meal of all cereals, and starch	10
39—Fruits, fresh or dried, and nuts not otherwise provided for	15
40—Hams and bacon	15
41—Meat, fresh	10
42—Milk, condensed or desiccated ...	15
43—Pepper	15
44—Salt (sea or rock):	
a. Crude	10
b. Refined	15
45—Salt fish	15
46—Salt meat	10
47— <i>Schikwasat</i> (gelidium cornum) ...	10
48—Tea	25
49—Vegetables, green, dried or salted ...	10
50—All other comestibles	15

GROUP III.—CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES.

51—Boots and shoes (all kinds)	20
52—Braces, or suspenders:	
a. Of silk wholly or in part ...	25
b. All others	20
53—Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes (except studs and sleeve or cuff buttons or links)	20
54—Comforters, neckerchiefs, or mufflers:	
a. Of silk wholly or in part ...	25

55—Gloves (all kinds) 20	106— <i>Mawo</i> (<i>Epedora vulgaris</i>) ... 10	GROUP VIII.—HORNS, IVORY, SKINS, HAIR, SHELLS, &c.
56—Hats, caps, and bonnets:	107—Manganese, black oxide of (<i>manganesi oxidum nigrum</i>) ... 10	180—Bones, animal 5
<i>a.</i> Mounted with gold, silver or gems 30	108—Morphine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of (<i>morphia hydrochloras or sulphas</i>) ... 10	181—Feathers and downs (all kinds) ... 25
<i>b.</i> Of silk wholly or in part ... 25	109—Musk (<i>moschus</i>) 15	182—Furs (dressed or otherwise) ... 25
<i>c.</i> All others 20	110—Musk (artificial) 15	183—Hair, animal, excluding wool, goat's hair, and camel's hair 5
57—Scarfs and neckties:	111—Nard, or spikenard 10	184—Hair, human 20
<i>a.</i> Of silk wholly or in part ... 25	112—Phosphorus, amorphous ... 10	185—Hides of skins, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo (raw, dried, salted or pickled, and undressed) 5
<i>b.</i> All others 20	113—Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate of (<i>Pilocarpine hydrochloras</i>) 10	186—Hides or skins, deer (raw, dried, salted or pickled and undressed) ... 5
58—Shawls:	114—Potash, bromide of (<i>Potassii bromidum</i>) 10	187—Hides or skins, samba (<i>cerous elepus</i>) [raw, dried, salted or pickled, and undressed] 5
<i>a.</i> Of wool embroidered, or of silk wholly or in part 25	115—Potash, chlorate of (<i>Potassii chloras</i>) ... 10	188—Hoofs 5
<i>b.</i> All others 20	116—Potash, iodide of (<i>Potassii iodidum</i>) ... 10	189—Horns, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo ... 5
59—Shirts 20	117—Putchuk 10	190—Horns, deer 5
60—Socks and hose or stockings, knit:	118—Quinine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of (<i>Quinia hydrochloras or sulphas</i>) ... 10	191—Horns, rhinoceros 10
<i>a.</i> Of cotton, wool, or wool and cotton 20	119—Rosin 10	192—Ivory or tusks, elephant 10
<i>b.</i> Of silk wholly or in part ... 25	120—Rhubarb, in lump or ground (<i>radix rheum</i>) 10	193—Ivory or tusks, elephant, waste ... 10
<i>c.</i> All others 20	121—Saffron (<i>crocus</i>) 10	194—Ivory or tusks, narwhal or unicorn ... 10
61—Studs and sleeve or cuff buttons or links:	122—Saltpetre (<i>potassu nitras</i>) 10	195—Ivory or tusks, walrus or sealhorse ... 10
<i>a.</i> Of gold or platinum (mounted with gems, pearls, corals, &c., or otherwise) 30	123—Santonine (<i>santoninum</i>) 10	196—Leather, sole 15
<i>b.</i> All others 25	124—Sarsaparilla (<i>radix sarsa</i>) 10	197—Leather, all other 15
62—Trimnings of all kinds (including braids, cords, ribbons, laces, fringes, gimps, tassels, knots, stars, metallic threads and braids, and others not otherwise provided for:	125—Semen cynac, or worm seed (<i>semen santonice</i>) 10	198—Tortoise shell 15
<i>a.</i> Composed of gold or silver wholly or in part 30	126—Shellac 10	199—Tortoise shell, waste 15
<i>b.</i> Of silk wholly or in part ... 25	127—Soda-ash 10	200—All other bones, horns, raw hides or skins, and shells of animals ... 5
<i>c.</i> All others 20	128—Soda, bicarbonate of (<i>sodu bicarbona</i>) ... 10	201—All other tusks or teeth of animals ... 10
63—Undershirts and drawers, knit:—	129—Soda, caustic (<i>sodu caustica</i>) 10	GROUP IX.—METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES.
<i>a.</i> Of cotton, wool, or wool and cotton ... 20	130—Soda crystals (washing soda) ... 10	202—Antimony (ingot and slab) ... 5
<i>b.</i> Of silk wholly or in part ... 25	131—Soda, salicylate of (<i>sodu salicylas</i>) ... 10	BRASS:—
<i>c.</i> All others 20	132— <i>Sojutsu</i> (<i>radix atractylis laneca</i>) ... 10	203—Bar, rod, plate, and sheet ... 10
64—Waterproof coats:—	133—Sticklac 10	204—Pipes and tubes 10
<i>a.</i> Of silk wholly or in part ... 25	134—Vaseline 10	205—Screws 10
<i>b.</i> All others 20	135— <i>Wagon</i> (<i>radix scutellaria lancescharia</i>) ... 10	206—Old (only fit for remanufacturing) ... 5
65—All other clothing and accessories:—	136—All other drugs, chemicals and medicines 10	COPPER:—
<i>a.</i> Of silk wholly or in part ... 25	GROUP V.—DYES, COLOURS AND PAINTS.	207—Ingot and slab 5
<i>b.</i> All others 20	137—Alizarine dyes 10	208—Bar, rod, plate, and sheet ... 10
GROUP IV.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES.	138—Aniline dyes 10	209—Nails 10
66—Acidum carboicum 10	139—Blue, mineral (dry or liquid) ... 10	210—Pipes and tubes 10
67—Acidum salicylicum 10	140—Carmine 10	211—Wire 10
68—Acidum tartaricum 10	141—Cobalt, oxide of 10	212—Copper coins and nickel coins ... 5
69—Alcohol 40	142—Cochineal 10	213—Old (only fit for remanufacturing) ... 5
70—Alum 10	143—Emerald green 10	214—German silver (sheet, plate, rod, and wire) 10
71—Anti-febrin 10	144—Galls of all kinds 10	IRON AND MILD STEELS:—
72—Anti-pyrine 10	145—Gamboge 10	215—Pig and ingot 5
73—Betel-nut 10	146—Gold, silver, or platinum, liquid ... 15	216—Kentedges 5
74— <i>Biaksutsu</i> (<i>radix atractylis ovata</i> or <i>alta</i>) 10	147—Indigo, dry 10	217—Bar, rod, hoop, and band ... 10
75—Bismuth subnitrate 10	148—Indigo, liquid 10	218—T, angle, and other similar wrought iron and mild steel 10
76—Bleaching powder (chloride of lime or calx chlorinata) 10	149—Indigo extract and indigo carmine ... 10	219—Rails, and bolts and nuts, chairs, dog-spikes, and fish-plates thereof ... 10
77—Borax (<i>socii biboras</i>) 10	150—Lead (all colours) 10	220—Sheet and plate (plain or corrugated) ... 10
78—Camphor, Borneo, and Blumea or Ngai ... 10	151—Logwood, chips 10	221—Galvanized sheet and plate (plain or corrugated) 10
79—Cassia, or cinnamon, bark 10	152—Logwood, extract of 10	222—Plate, diagonal or checkered ... 10
80—Cassia, or cinnamon, oil 10	153—Mangrove bark 10	223—Pipes and tubes 10
81—Catarie, leaf of 10	154—Paint in oil 10	224—Nails (plain or galvanized, not otherwise provided for) 10
82—Cinchona bark 10	155—Safflower 10	225—Screws, bolts and nuts (not otherwise provided for) 10
83—Cinchonine (muriate or sulphate of) ... 10	156—Sapan-wood 10	226—Tinned plates (plain, crystallized, or laminated) 10
84—Cinnabar. (<i>hydrargyri sulphuretum rutrum</i>) 10	157—Smalt 10	227—Wire and small rod not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter (plain or tinned) ... 10
85—Cloves (<i>caryophyllus</i>) 10	158—Turmeric 10	228—Telegraph wire (galvanized) ... 10
86—Cocaine hydrochloride 10	159—Ultramarine 10	229—Wire-rope (plain or galvanized) ... 10
87—Cod liver oil (<i>oleum morrhua</i>) 10	160—Varnish 10	230—Wire-rope, old (plain or galvanized) ... 5
88—Collodion, photographic, with iodizer ... 10	161—Varnish, Chinese 10	231—Old hoops, old wire, and other old iron and milled steel, only fit for remanufacturing 5
89—Colombo (<i>radix calumba</i>) 10	162—Verdigria 10	LEAD:—
90—Cow bezoar 10	163—Vermilion 10	232—Pig, ingot and slab 5
91—Cutch and gambier (<i>extractum catechu nigrum</i> and <i>extractum terra japonica</i> or <i>catechu pallidum</i>) ... 10	164— <i>Wansho</i> , or <i>gossu</i> 10	233—Sheet 10
92—Gentian (<i>radix gentiana</i>) 10	165—White zinc 10	234—Pipes and tubes 10
93—Ginseng (<i>panax</i>) 10	166—All other dyes, colours, and paints ... 10	235—Mercury 5
94—Glycerine 10	GROUP VI.—GLASS AND GLASS MANUFACTURES.	236—Nickel 5
95—Gum Arabic, or acacia 10	167—Glass, Window (ordinary):	PLATINUM:—
96—Gum benzoin, or benzoinum 10	<i>a.</i> Uncoloured and unstained ... 10	237—Block 5
97—Gum dragon's blood, or <i>sanguis draconis</i> 10	<i>b.</i> All others 15	238—Bar, rod, sheet, wire 10
98—Gum myrrh, or myrrha 10	168—Glass, plate (silvered or unsilvered) ... 20	239—Soldier (all kinds) 5
99—Gum olibanum 10	169—Glass beads, known as Venetian beads 20	STEEL (other than mild steel):—
100—Hops 10	170—Glass, broken or powdered ... 5	240—Pig and ingot 5
101—Iodoform 10	171—Glass, looking 25	241—Bar, rod, plate and sheet ... 10
102—Ipecac (<i>radix ipecacuanha</i>) 10	172—Glass, all other manufactures of (not otherwise provided for) 20	242—Pipes and tubes 10
103—Jalap (<i>radix jalapa</i>) 10	GROUP VII.—GRAINS AND SEEDS.	
104—Lead, acetate, or sugar of	173—Barley 5	
105—Liquorice (<i>radix glycyrrhiza</i>) 10	174—Beans and pease 5	
	175—Indian corn 5	
	176—Oats 5	
	177—Sesame, or sesamum 5	
	178—Wheat 5	
	179—All other grains and seeds, not otherwise provided for 5	

243—Wire and small rod not exceeding 1/4 inch in diameter 10	305—Cotton threads, for sewing purposes ... 15	cotton (singly or in piece) ... 15
244—Wire (for umbrella ribs) 10	306—Book-binder's cloth 15	δ. of silk or lace 25
245—Wire-rope (plain or galvanized) ... 10	307—Cotton damasks 15	369—Mosquito-nets (all kinds) 20
246—Old files and other old steel, only fit for remanufacturing 5	308—Cotton drills 15	370—Leather-cloths (for furniture, &c.) ... 15
TIN:—	309—Cotton ducks 15	371—Oil cloths and linoleum cloths (for floors) 15
247—Block, pig, and slab 5	310—Cotton prints and chintzes ... 15	372—Table cloths or covers:
248—Plate 10	311—Cotton satins, brocades, Italians, and figured shirtings 15	α. of silk wholly or in part ... 25
249—White metal, Babbit's 5	312—Cotton velvets, or velveteens ... 15	δ. all others 20
YELLOW METAL OR MUNTZ METAL:—	313—Ginghams 15	373—Towels (all kinds, singly or in piece). 15
250—Sheet and plate 10	314—Shirtings, grey 15	374—Travelling rugs (singly or in piece):
251—Rod and bar 10	315—Shirtings, white or bleached ... 15	α. of silk in part 25
252—Nails 10	316—Shirtings, twilled 15	δ. all others 15
253—Pipes and tubes 10	317—Shirtings, dyed 15	375—Twine of cotton, and of hemp, flax, jute, Manila hemp, or China grass ... 10
254—Old yellow metal, only fit for re- manufacturing 5	318—Taffachelass 15	376—Yarns and threads (all kinds, not otherwise provided for) 15
ZINC:—	319—T. Cloth (shirtings of narrow width) 15	377—All other plain tissues 15
255—Block, pig, and slab 5	320—Turkey-red cambrics 15	378—All other finished tissues:
256—Sheet 10	321—Victoria-lawns 15	α. of silk wholly or in part ... 25
257—Old sheet and other old zinc only fit for remanufacturing 5	322—All other cotton tissues (of cotton wholly or in part, the cotton in the latter case, however, predominating in weight) 15	δ. all other 20
258—Nails and screws not otherwise provided for 10	323—Woollen and worsted yarns (all kinds) 10	GROUP XIV.—TOBACCO.
259—Anchors and chain cables (new or old) 10	324—Alpaca 15	379—Cigar and cigarettes 40
260—Bag-frames 15	325—Balzarine 15	380—Cigarettes rolled in paper 40
261—Capsules (for bottles) 15	326—Buntings 15	381—Snuff 40
262—Chains, iron, not otherwise provided for 15	327—Camlets, lastings, and crape lastings 15	382—Tobacco, cut 40
263—Door-locks, knobs, bolts, hinges, &c. 15	328—Camlet cords 15	383—Tobacco, leaf 35
264—Foins and powder of gold, silver, and other metals 15	329—China figures 15	384—Tobacco, all other prepared ... 40
265—Gold and silver ware (not otherwise provided for) 15	330—Flannel (wholly of wool or of wool and cotton) 15	GROUP XV.—WINES, LIQUORS, AND SPIRITS.
266—Gold and silver plate ware (not other- wise provided for) 25	331—Italian cloths 15	385—Beer, ale, porter, and stout ... 25
267—Grates, fenders, stoves, and fittings thereof 20	332—Long ells 15	386—Brandy 40
268—Safes and cash-boxes 20	333—Mousseline de laine (wholly of wool or of wool and cotton) 15	387—Champagne 35
269—Umbrella ribs and furnitures thereof. 15	334—Orleans and lustrés 15	388—Chinese liquors (all kinds) ... 40
270—All other metals unmanufactured, or old, not otherwise provided for ... 5	335—Serges 15	389—Gin 40
271—All other manufactures of metal or metals not otherwise provided for ... 20	336—Spanish stripes 15	390—Liqueurs (all kinds) 40
GROUP X.—OIL AND WAX.	337—Woollen cloth (all kinds) 15	391—Port 35
272—Candles 15	338—Woollen damask 15	392—Rum 40
273—Gasoline 10	339—Woollen felt 15	393—Sake (similar to that made in Japan). 40
274—Oil, bean and pea 10	340—All other woollen tissues (of wool wholly or in part, the wool in the latter case, however, predominating in weight) 15	394—Sherry 35
275—Oil, castor 10	PART III.	395—Vermouth 35
276—Oil, cocoa-nut 10	341—Silk, raw, thread, "tama," "noshi," waste, and raw silk of wild cocoons ... 15	396—Whisky 40
277—Oil, ground nut 10	342—Silk, floss 15	397—Wines (red or white) 35
278—Oil, kerosene 10	343—Silk, spun (for weaving purposes) and threads partly of silk 15	398—Spirits, or distilled liquors, of all kinds 40
279—Oil, linseed 10	344—Silk threads (not otherwise provided for) 20	399—Wines, or fermented liquors, of all other kinds 35
280—Oil, olive 10	345—Crape, Chinese 20	GROUP XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
281—Oil, palm 10	346—Silk pongee, Chinese 20	400—Aloeswood 10
282—Oil, paraffine 10	347—Silk satins, Chinese 20	401—Ambers:
283—Spirit of turpentine 10	348—Silk-figured satins, Chinese 20	α. Unwrought 10
284—Wax, Chinese white 10	349—Silk-faced cotton satins 20	δ. Wrought 20
285—Wax, paraffine 10	350—Silk or silk and cotton tissues, em- broidered 25	ANIMALS:
286—All other oils and waxes 10	PART II.	402—Cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, and fowl 5
GROUP XI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.	351—All other silk tissues (of silk wholly or in part, the silk in the latter case, however, predominating in weight) ... 20	403—All others 10
287—Albums (photographic and postage stamp) 25	PART IV.	404—Asbestos (in sheet or board) ... 10
288—Books, blank or printed blank, and printed blank forms 15	352—Flax yarn, for weaving purposes ... 10	405—Bamboo (unwrought) 5
289—Ink, printing, copying, writing and lithographic 15	353—Flax threads, for sewing purposes ... 15	406—Bellings of leather, caoutchouc, or canvas and hose of caoutchouc or can- vas (for machinery) 10
290—Paper, Chinese (all kinds) 15	354—Canvas 15	407—Billiard tables and accessories ... 30
291—Paper, hanging 15	355—Linen (grey, white, dyed or printed) 15	408—Blasting gelatine and similar explo- sives, detonators and fuses 15
292—Paper, printing 15	356—Linen damasks 15	409—Bricks and tiles (for building pur- poses) 10
293—Paper, all other 15	357—All other linens (of flax wholly or in part, the flax in the latter case, how- ever, predominating in weight) ... 15	410—Brushes and brooms (all kinds) ... 20
294—Pencils:	PART V.	411—Canes, sticks, and whips 20
α. In gold or platinum 30	358—Blankets (of all kinds, singly or in piece) 15	412—Caoutchouc and gutta percha:—
δ. All others 15	359—Carpets or carpeting, Brussels ... 20	α. Crude 5
295—Pen nibs:	360—Carpets or carpeting, felt 20	δ. Sheet 10
α. Gold 30	361—Carpets or carpeting, hemp or jute .. 20	γ. Manufactures of (not otherwise provided for) 20
δ. All others 15	362—Carpets or carpeting, patent tapestry. 20	413—Carriages, bicycles, tricycles and parts thereof 25
296—Sealing wax 15	363—Carpets or carpeting, all other ... 20	414—Cars or carriages, railway passenger and parts thereof 10
297—Straw-boards 15	364—Chikufu 15	415—Cars or wagons, railway freight and parts thereof 10
298—All other stationery 15	365—Curtains:	416—Cars or carriages, tramway and parts thereof 10
GROUP XII.—SUGAR.	α. of silk wholly or in part ... 25	417—Cars or drays for conveyance of goods 10
299—Sugar 5	δ. all others 20	418—Celluloid:—
300—Sugar, refined 20	366—Elastic boot webbing:	α. In sheet or rod 10
301—Sugar, rock candy 25	α. of silk in part 30	δ. Wrought 20
302—Molasses 10	δ. all other 15	419—Cement, Portland 5
303—Syrup 10	367—Elastic braids or cords 15	420—Chalk, and whiting 5
GROUP XIII.—TISSUES, YARNS, THREADS, AND MATERIAL THEREOF.	368—Handkerchiefs:	421—Charcoal, wood and animal ... 5
PART I.	α. of cotton, linen, or of linen and	422—Clay (all kinds) 5
304—Cotton yarn, for weaving purposes... 10		423—Coal and coal in brick 15

425—Corals (wrought or otherwise) ...	30
426—Cordage and ropes of flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp, or China grass (for rigging purposes) ...	10
427—Cork bark ...	5
428—Corks ...	10
429—Diamond-glaziers ...	10
430—Dynamite ...	15
431—Emery sands ...	5
432—Emery cloth or paper, and sand paper	5
433—Emery wheels and all kinds of grind-stones ...	5
434—Felt (for ships bottoms or for roofing)	10
435—Fireworks (all kinds) ...	30
436—Fishing-guts (<i>igusu</i>) ...	5
437—Flints ...	5
438—Flowers, artificial ...	25
439—Frames for pictures and mouldings..	20
440— <i>Funori</i> (<i>gleopeltis intricata</i>) ...	5
441—Furnitures (new or old, not otherwise provided for) ...	20
442—Games, all articles of, used in tennis cricket, chess, etc., (not otherwise provided for) ...	25
443—Glue (common) ...	5
444—Gun-cotton ...	15
445—Gunpowder (all kinds) ...	15
446—Gypsum ...	5
447—Hay ...	5
448—Ivory, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for ...	20
449—Jewelry (set with precious stones, pearls, etc.; or otherwise) ...	35
450—Jewelry, imitation (set with precious stones, pearls, etc.; or otherwise) ...	30
451—Labels (for bottles, tins, etc.) ...	15
452—Lamps, lanterns, and parts thereof...	20
453—Lard, tallow, and grease ...	10
454—Leather, manufactures of (not otherwise provided for) ...	20
455—Malt ...	5
456—Matches (all kinds) ...	20
457—Mattings, China (in rolls of 40 yards)	20
458—Mattings, cocoa ...	20
459—Mats and mattings, or other ...	20
460—Mica (in sheet) ...	10
461—Oakum ...	5
462—Packing (for steam-engines) ...	10
463—Paintings in oil or water-colour, lithographs, chromolithographs, photographs, <i>h&g</i> , and all other pictures, not otherwise provided for ...	25
464—Pitch, wood tar, and coal tar ...	5
465—Plaster of Paris... ..	5
466—Playing cards (all kinds) ...	35
467—Plumbago, or black lead... ..	5
468—Porcelain and earthenware (not otherwise provided for) ...	20
469—Precious stones and pearls ...	35
470—Precious stones and pearls (imitation)	30
471—Pulp (for making paper) ...	5
472—Putty ...	5
473—Rattans (split or otherwise) ...	5
474—Saddles, bridles, and harness ...	25
475—Sandalwood ...	10
476—Shoe-blackening (all kinds) ...	20
477—Smoker's articles used in smoking (opium excepted) ...	30
478—Soap:	
<i>a.</i> Toilet	20
<i>b.</i> All other	10
479—Soap-stone (in lump or powder) ...	5
480—Sparterie (for hat manufacture) ...	10
481—Sponges ...	5
482—Stones and slate (not otherwise provided for):	
<i>a.</i> Rough or unwrought for building purposes, &c. ...	5
<i>b.</i> Wrought for ornamental works, furnitures, &c. ...	20
<i>c.</i> Statues and other sculptured or engraved works ...	25
483—Submarine cables and subterranean telegraph wires ...	10
484—Timber, santalum (<i>shitan</i>) ...	5
485—Timber, teak ...	5
486—Timbers, lumbers, boards, and planks (of all kinds not otherwise provided for) ...	5
487—Toilet or dressing cases ...	25
488—Toilet or perfumed water, hair-oil, tooth-wash, and all other cosmetics and	

perfumery	30
489—Tortoise shells, manufactures of ...	25
490—Toys (all kinds) ...	25
491—Trunks, portmanteaux, and travelling or courier bags. ...	20
492—Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades:	
<i>a.</i> Of silk, wholly or in part ...	25
<i>b.</i> All other	20
493—Umbrella sticks and handles (except those made of gold and silver) ...	20
494—Vessels, steam and sailing, and boats	5
495—Wares of santalum or ebony wood ...	25
496—All articles, raw or unmanufactured not herein enumerated ...	10
497—All articles, manufactured, wholly or in part, not herein enumerated ...	20

CLASS II.—DUTY-FREE ARTICLES.

498—Advertisements and sign-boards.	
499—Animal bone ashes.	
500—Atlases, maps, and charts, and other scientific diagrams.	
501—Bank notes, coupons, scrips, and negotiable papers of all kinds.	
502—Books, printed, including pamphlets, copy-books, journals, and periodicals.	
503—Bullion, gold and silver.	
504—Cocoons (all kinds.)	
505—Coins, gold and silver.	
506—Cotton, old.	
507—Cotton, raw, ginned.	
508—Cotton, raw, on the seeds.	
509—Cotton, waste.	
510—Cotton yarn, waste.	
511—Flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp, and China grass (hackled or otherwise).	
512—Guano.	
513—Gunny bags (new or old).	
514—Gunny cloth.	
515—Mats, backing.	
516—Models, and architectural and engineering plans.	
517—Oil cake in lump and powdered.	
518—Opium for medicinal purposes (imported by the Imperial Government).	
519—Plants, trees and shrubs, and roots, shoots, and bulbs thereof.	
520—Rice and paddy.	
521—Sardines (<i>iwashi</i>), dried.	
522—Tea firing baskets and sieves.	
523—Tea firing pans.	
524—Tea-lead.	
525—Wool, goat's hair, and camel's hair (new or old).	

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

526—Adulterated drugs, chemicals, medicines, food and beverages considered injurious by laws, ordinances and regulations.	
527—Articles used in smoking opium.	
528—Articles considered by laws, ordinances, and regulations dangerous to public health or to plants and animals.	
529—Articles in violation of the laws of the Empire respecting patents, designs, trademarks, and copyright.	
530—False coins, and imitations of coins which may be considered to be false coins.	
531—Opium (opium imported by the Government for medicinal purposes excepted).	
532—Books, pictures, engravings, and other articles injurious to public peace and morals.	

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Rikugō Zasshi* contends that a new ethical movement is needed in Japan. Too much, says this organ, has been made of loyalty and filial piety to the exclusion of other important virtues. According to the "Analects" of Confucius filial piety is not simply one of a number of cardinal virtues, but becomes the foundation of a whole system of ethics. Virtues like sincerity, purity, uprightness, humility, and generosity, or charity, are relegated to very subordinate positions. It is quite possible for a man to be a filial son and a loyal subject and yet have no title whatever to be called virtuous. In Japan to-day patriot-

ism has been exalted to such a degree that, in the minds of many, to possess this virtue is a kind of excuse for neglecting the cultivation of all others. The men that vaunt their patriotism ostentatiously are ready, time after time, to accept bribes or to pass their lives in vice. Though it is the fashion to point to loyalty and patriotism as characteristics in Japan that show to advantage when compared with other countries, we, for our part, says the *Rikugō Zasshi*, are of a contrary opinion. Virtue which has no connection with the observance of the whole code of morality is no longer worthy of the name of virtue. From a moral standpoint Japanese patriotism, as displayed to-day, is a weakness. Such considerations as these, concludes the organ we are quoting, point to the necessity of the reform of our ethical system, and, in our opinion, to the need of combining ethics and religion.

The pen of the Rev. Dr. Christlieb is ever busy. He contributes, we observe, to No. 84 of the *Shinri* (Truth) articles on "Is God personal?" "the Philosophy of Kant" and the "Mythology of the Rigveda," according to Max Müller and Oldenberg. In its new year congratulations, the *Shinri* promises that its pages shall be enriched by contributions from abroad, some well-known European and American writers having been asked to send communications to the magazine. It is further announced that in the opinion of the editor the time has come for translating into Japanese German standard works bearing on the Christian religion, and that this enterprise is now in progress.

We learn from the *Shinri* that Professor Busse, formerly of the Imperial University, Tokyo, now Professor of Philosophy at the Rostock University, has published a book entitled "Philosophie und Erkenntnistheorie," which is to a large extent a reproduction of the lectures delivered at the University in Tokyo between 1887 and 1892.

In the *Seikyō Shimpō* (the Greek Church organ), Mr. Ishikawa Kisaburō refers to the comments of the Tokyo newspapers respecting the tolling of the Cathedral bell on Surugadai during the period of mourning. On January 13th, says Mr. Ishikawa, when the death of the Empress Dowager was announced, a service was held at the Surugadai Cathedral and the great bell was tolled. There were not wanting ignorant people in Tokyo who interpreted this proceeding as showing want of respect to the deceased, in that it was a violation of the order forbidding every kind of music. An expression of that opinion found its way into the Tokyo newspapers and was copied into provincial dailies. It is, of course, beyond doubt that the music forbidden was such as is produced for the sake of the pleasure it affords. A church bell is as often used to call attention to a death as to celebrate a wedding. Its tones are rightly regarded by religious people as the most solemn of sounds. It is the voice of mother Church calling her children, of God's messenger calling devout souls to prayer. In European countries bells are constantly employed to express national mourning. The fact that Japanese Buddhist and Shintō priests interpreted the Government order as including their temple drums and bells shows how little they appreciate the significance of the solemn sounds that call to prayer. After desisting from the use of their bells for some weeks, the Tokyo priests were informed by the authorities at the end of January that the restriction did not apply to temple bells. They thus had to be taught by the secular power the true significance of religious practices, a thing of which they may well be ashamed.

In the *Seikyō Shimpō*, Mr. Ishikawa Kisaburō discusses the connection of Christianity with Mr. Herbert Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy (総合哲學 *Sōgō-tettugaku*). After observing that the tenth and last volume of this gigantic work was published last year, Mr. Ishikawa proceeds to discuss the bearing of Mr. Spencer's

views on Christianity, a subject on which the essayist has nothing new to say. Although the whole of Mr. Spencer's work has been translated into Russian, according to Mr. Ishikawa, not more than two or three volumes have as yet been rendered into Japanese.

* * *

In Nos. 387 and 389 of the same magazine are two contributed articles, which both express dissatisfaction with the amount of real Christian progress made by the Japanese adherents of the Greek Church. The first of these, alluding to the oft-repeated reproach addressed to Greek Christians on the ground of their want of patriotism, says that there is a certain amount of truth in the popular accusation; that in the matter of Christianity Japan is far more dependent on Russia than is honourable to her as an independent nation. There are those that point boastfully to the Surugadai Cathedral as a proof of the triumph of Christianity in Japan, but the writer of the articles regards the building in another light. To him it represents a great debt that Japan owes to Russia. What credit can the Japanese take for a structure upon which a vast sum of Russian money has been expended? Japanese Christians belonging to the Greek Church are in the habit of sneering at the servility of the Roman Catholics to the Pope, but wherein do the Roman Catholics differ from the Greek Christians in the matter of subjection? Until they have rendered their church entirely independent of foreign aid, they will not be in a position to exercise wide influence over the Japanese nation as a whole. The greatest obstacle to progress at the present moment is the comparative weakness of the national spirit. The second article contributed to the *Seikyō Shimpō* proceeds on the same lines as the above, but adds that the real remedy for the evil alluded to is more Christian zeal. Were believers fuller of the spirit of Christ, nothing would prevent them from becoming independent of Russian aid.

The *Shūkyō* (No. 65), contains articles on "Christianity and our present Society;" "The *Kofiki*;" "The Ethics of Buddhism;" "Religious ideas connected with numbers;" "Christianity and Patriotism;" "The Religion of the Future—its five Characteristics;" "Prayer for the Dead;" "The Myths of a New World," and a variety of other subjects. This magazine is, in our opinion, unequalled in the comprehensiveness of the subjects it treats and diversity in the method of treatment. We give an epitome of the article on Christianity and patriotism, it being a subject which of late has been much discussed by Japanese Christians belonging to various churches. "Great misunderstanding exists in reference to the relation of Christianity to patriotism. This arises from one of two causes. Either the nature of Christianity or the nature of true patriotism is misunderstood. Religions are either national or universal. In the case of national religions, to be patriotic is to be religious. But regarded from the point of view of nineteenth century civilisation, national religions are far behind universal religions, and those who profess faith in them are usually narrow-minded and bigoted. Such religions are out of harmony with the spirit of the age. The tendency of modern influences and learning is the reduction of purely national differences to a minimum. The intercourse between different nations is now so intimate that a perpetual removal of national angles is taking place. People that cling to their national faiths are left behind in the race. Their enlightenment is not to be compared with that of those that have adopted a universal form of religion. There are three characteristics which mark universal religions. (1) They are free from superstition and conducive to morality. (2) They are intellectual rather than ceremonious. (3) They show no preferences for any special class of people, but treat all mankind alike. Christianity is as religion to this class and hence is in no way opposed to patriotism of the right type. Patriotism, as understood by some people, consists of a contempt for foreign countries and an exagger-

ated notion of the importance of one's own land. But this is mere narrow prejudice founded on ignorance of the merits of others, and, unless restrained, is perilous to the safety of a nation, since insults offered to other countries are apt to be resented and to lead to the punishment of the offenders. That belief in Christianity is not antagonistic to patriotism is proved by the strong patriotic feeling manifested in England, America and Germany. The five necessary qualifications for the religion of the future, according to the *Shūkyō*'s editorial, are that such a religion should be (1) Scientific, (2) Ethical, (3) Philosophical, (4) Comprehensive (*Seikaleki*), (5) Progressive.

A recent number of the *Bukkyō* furnishes a late account of the dissensions in Buddhist sects which have been noticed in these columns from time to time:—

(1) *Shinshū Otani-ha*.—The business manager of the Sect appointed to succeed Atsumi, Otani Shōchin, relinquished the post on the ground that he was only intended to be a puppet and that the former manager purposed to work things from behind the scenes. This step was followed by the choice of one hundred persons to whom Archbishop Otani entrusted the responsibility of selecting a manager. The Chief Abbot has also given his consent to the revision of the rules of the sect.

(2) *The Sōshū*.—This, as some of our readers know, is a sub-sect of the Zenshū. Its troubles are by no means over. It is alleged that the central business office of the Sect is guilty of misappropriation of money, of bribery, and of general disrespect towards the representatives of over 10,000 temples attached to the body. The conflict between the different parties shows no signs of abatement.

(3) *The Nichirenshū*.—Unawed by their defeat in a court of law, the adherents of this sect have not only carried their case to the Court of Appeal, but have utilised to the full their literary organs for the ventilation of their alleged grievance. The *Kyōjū* (教友) *Zasshi*, the *Nihon-no hashira*, and the *Hokuyō* (北友) *Zasshi*, all have articles on the subject, and in order to give greater force to their cause a new magazine called the *統一圖報 Tōitsu dampō* has been called into existence. Of the organs of this sect the *正法 Shōhō* alone shows its wisdom by silence.

(4) *The Shingonshū*.—It will be remembered that the disturbance in this sect commenced in Kii. Buddhist temples are divided into main temples (本山 *honsan*) and branch or dependent temples (末寺 *maisuji*). Priests connected with dependent temples of the Kōya-san, in Kii, objected to the conservatism of the mother temple and agitated for independence. This movement gradually spread to other subordinate temples and the whole sect became a hotbed of strife and contention. It is asserted in some quarters that it is doubtful whether this body will succeed in averting thorough disintegration.

The *Tsugaku Zasshi*, as usual, devotes a good deal of space to the discussion of religious topics. There is a review of the *Bukkyō Shōshi* (A short History of Buddhism), an article on the interest taken in religious philosophy in this country, and another on the importance of studying the original doctrines of Shaka Muni, as distinguished from the additions of after ages. We are informed by the magazine that Mr. Takakusu Junjiro, who left Japan in 1890 for the purpose of studying comparative religion, has returned to Japan, after studying at the Oxford, Kehl, Berlin, and Leipzig Universities, having obtained the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Takakusu has been engaged in translating certain portions of the "Sacred Books of the East."

No. 21 of the hundred short essays contributed to the *Taiyō* by Dr. Katō Hiroyuki is entitled *Shūkyō Kairyō* (the Reform of Reli-

* This is the famous Oxford work edited by Professor Max Muller, consisting now of no less than 40 volumes.

gion). In this article Dr. Katō expresses the opinion that the reform of religion so much talked about in some circles is not a thing that can be accomplished. Learned men are constantly heard to say that, since neither Buddhism nor Christianity is abreast of the age in which we live, they should be replaced by some form or forms of faith spun out of the brains of modern thinkers. But this observation displays great ignorance of the whole subject. Religion does not exist as an organ whose chief object is the development of intelligence among the learned, but rather as a source of comfort to ordinary men of the world whose intellectual powers are very limited. Hence, were the changes that scholars propose such as could be effected, their desirability would be denied by all religious persons. Buddhism and Christianity are both useful as they are, and any attempt to alter them fundamentally is bound to end in failure. The doctrines of these religions are fixed and no amount of argument on the part of scholars will alter them. Where there is room for reform is in the manner that religious precepts and doctrines are exemplified in the lives of professors of the two great creeds. Specially is this necessary in the case of Buddhism, where corruption of various kinds is most prevalent. Buddhist delinquencies are so serious that it is high time for the Government to interfere. For this purpose it is desirable that a special bureau should be created, and that the settlement of all matters connected with religion should be entrusted to it.

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The *Nihon Shūkyō* publishes a statement of the views of Baron Hayashi Tadasu, the lately appointed Russian ambassador, on the subject of religion. The following is the gist of Baron Hayashi's utterances as reported in the *Nihon Shūkyō*. "Christianity is accepted in Europe from custom rather than from conviction. As for the missionaries who carry the gospel to other lands, there is no other body of men who stir up such discord between the people of one country and those of another as these evangelists. When I was in China, I was impressed by the fact that the American and other foreign Missionaries were quite unable to defend the attitude of of foreign missionaries toward the Chinese. In Japan, too, there are foreign missionaries who travel and reside in the interior of Japan contrary to the treaty. On the other hand, there are men like Dr. Hepburn who are revered by everybody. On one occasion, when travelling by steamer, I remarked at table that with extra-territoriality in force it was difficult for Japan to administer her own laws. At which an Episcopal missionary replied that if the Japanese were Christian believers there would be no need to enforce extra-territoriality. To this I answered:—'If this be so, how is it that in spite of the command of Christ to love your enemies Christians nations are armed to the teeth?' Whereupon the reverend gentleman blushed scarlet and left the table. The age in which we live is a scientific age, and such questions as the existence of God, hell, heaven, and the soul excite no more real interest than the discussion of such abstract topics as time and space. I am a believer in the existence of a fine type of morality, such, for instance, as was displayed by our *Samurai* in days gone by, without any religion; and as long as instruction in practical morality is an essential part of the educational system of the country, we have nothing to fear. The good that Buddhism has effected may be traced to its ethical teaching.† The power of this teaching is well illustrated in Ceylon, to which I purpose sending three or four Japanese priests. I am a materialist in the sense that I do not believe in the existence of spirit apart from matter, and as for the Buddhist contention that

† The Buddhist doctrines are divided into 大乘 *daijō*, metaphysical, abstract doctrines; and 小乘 *shōjō*, doctrines referring to the practical matters of life, which include morality. There is also a 中乘 *chūjō*. Dr. Edkins translates these terms as the Greater; the Little (Lesser would be preferable); and the Middle Development or Vehicle. Like so many Buddhist terms they are used in an objective as well as a subjective sense.

mind alone has real existence, and that the existence of matter is only apparent—that I cannot accept." Commenting on the above, the *Nihon Shūkyō* says:—"It is well-known that since the time when, with Mr. Toyama and others, he proceeded to Europe in the train of Iwakura, Mr. Hayashi has been a most diligent student of Western life and learning, and that he has gained a reputation as translator of Mill's Political Economy and some parts of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." That a man of such eminence in the literary and political worlds should entertain notions of this kind the *Nihon Shūkyō* thinks very significant.

The *Nihon Shūkyō* has addressed to the provinces a number of questions eliciting information on religious practices and sects. The questions cover some nine different topics; but as answers from only two places are given, we defer a fuller notice of the subject.

We read in the *Fukui Shimpō* that Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō, Professor Nakajima Rikizō and others propose to start a new religious organ to be called *Shinshūkyō* (New Religion), which will aim at adapting religion to the spirit of the age. The *Rikugō Zasshi*, as noticed in our last summary, is opposed to the scheme, and thinks it will prove utterly futile. In the magazine just quoted we find an account of the progress of Christianity and other religions in Formosa, furnished by Mr. Kawai, who has lately returned from the island. Neither life nor property is altogether secure in many parts of the island. There are many places where it is unsafe to be out after dark. The Japanese that have settled in Formosa belong mostly to the lower classes, and their behaviour is by no means creditable to the country from which they came. To console themselves in their isolation, many of them take to drinking, and to protect themselves from the many dangers to which they are exposed, they make use of charms and worship Buddhist divinities. In the opinion of the *Fukui Shimpō*, the present state of things in Formosa furnishes an excellent opportunity for Christian evangelistic work. Testimony is borne to the thoroughness and extent of Dr. MacKay's labours. He is said to be held in veneration in the districts where he has worked, even the coolies deeming it a privilege to serve him without remuneration. The organ we are quoting thinks it necessary to form a Special Missionary Society in Japan to provide evangelists for the newly acquired territory. Buddhism, it seems, occupies a very subordinate position in the island, being, when existent at all, a mere adjunct of Confucianism, the only formidable opponent of Christianity. The Buddhist priests sent from Japan amount to some 15 or 16. The Sects represented are the Jōdo, the Shingon, and the Shin. Shinō priests are in charge of the Shrine of the late Prince Kitashirakawa. Mr. Moriyama, a member of the Seikōkai (Episcopal Mission), is combining commerce and evangelistic work. The Baptist mission is represented by Mr. Ichikawa. The natives of Formosa are referred to by the *Fukui Shimpō* as *fuku-banjin* (barbarians who are comparatively civilized), and *sei (生) banjin* (wild, untaught savages). Dr. MacKay's work has been principally among the former classes. The members of the Baptist and the Episcopal Protestant missions purpose devoting themselves to the enlightenment of the latter.

We are informed that Dr. Gring has in hand a "History of Missions in Japan," which is partly original and partly a translation from the German work of Dr. Klitter, published in Berlin in 1890. Dr. Gring's book will appear within the next few months. The Rev. J. H. Pettes, of Okayama, has published in English a collection of statistics bearing on Christian work of a benevolent kind in this country, which should prove a valuable reference book. It is issued by the Kyōbun Kwan, the publishers of the *Kirisutokyo Meian*, mentioned in our last Summary. Mr.

Pettes has confined himself to Protestant Missions, we are given to understand, and purposes embodying the results of his investigations in other quarters in a second volume.

In an article entitled "Christianity and New Ideas," the *Fukui Shimpō* expresses the opinion that Christianity in Japan at the present day, instead of moulding men's thoughts, is moulded by them. It repeatedly dances to the piping of outsiders. The popular ideas respecting the connection of religion and patriotism, the Mombushō view of the right principle to be followed in educational matters, the readiness to identify Christian objects of worship with ancient Japanese Gods and the like, all show the inherent weakness of modern Christians. The *Fukui Shimpō* prays for the return of the days in which Christianity showed its superiority to all human institutions.

The same magazine complains of the perfunctoriness of modern school-masters. In order to please the authorities they do nothing but prate about faithfulness to the State and the importance of obeying the commands given in the Imperial Ordinance on Education issued some years ago. With such teachers it is not surprising that we constantly hear of school strikes. The Christian Industrial Home, started by Mr. Katayama and others, alluded to in a former Summary, was opened at Misaki-chō, Kanda, on the 16th instant, under the name of the Kingsley Kwan (館). Members are appointed by a committee. They are required to pay 3 yen per annum.

The *Kirisutokyo Shimbun*, commenting on the tendency of religious thought in 1896, expresses the opinion that it is desirable that Christianity and Buddhism should approach each other in a friendly spirit, and points to indications of the prevalence of this feeling during last year. This organ goes on to observe that there is a party in the Christian Church which advocates closer union with Shintoism on the ground that, to a large extent, it embodies national sentiment. These attempts at combination with other creeds, the *Kirisutokyo Shimbun* says, have their origin in the widespread desire among Christians to nationalise their religion. But what is known as the orthodox party is strongly opposed to altering in any way the form of faith preached by English and American Missionaries in this country, to whom Japanese history, feelings, and peculiarities are of no importance whatever. Among the religious movements of last year the work of the Salvation Army must not be passed over. This is an attempt to play upon the emotions of men in a temporary manner, rather than to inculcate ethical principles that shall take deep root in the mind.

The periodical quoted above publishes a report of the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association held in Tokyo, on February 27th, from which we cull the following particulars. (1) Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki has had charge of the preaching carried on by the Association, and the Sunday audiences have averaged 165, being an increase of 45 in 1895. (2) The Saturday lectures on learned subjects have had an average attendance of 178. (3) The English night school has been well attended, and is supplied with earnest and able teachers both native and foreign. (4) The Summer school held at Hayama in Sōshū was attended last year by 60 or 70 pupils, who enjoyed the benefit of hearing a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Motora. (5) The Magazine called the *Kirisutokyo Seinen*, which dates from March, 1896, has now a portion of its space appropriated to English composition, in which news of Christian work in other countries is given. (6) A Musical Society was opened twice during the year, the first time at the Meiji-jōgakkō, which was burnt, and a second time in a temporary building, prior to the erection of a suitable hall, money for which is now being subscribed. (7) The books belonging to the Association consist of 266 foreign and 200 native works, and 297 volumes have been lent for the use of the members by

various persons. (8) The Reading Room of the Association has had a monthly attendance of 300 persons, and is supplied with 11 newspapers and 26 magazines. (9) The members now number 372, an increase of 101 compared with 1895, of whom 11 are foreigners and 101 provincials.

The *Awayama Hyōron* has articles on "Dr. Katō's religious Views," "The Establishment of a Reformatory," "The Church and Music," "Mission Schools," "Women's Local work," "Relations between Students and Teachers," and other subjects. The views of Dr. Katō referred to are those of which we have already given an abstract in this Summary. The part of Dr. Katō's essay to which the *Awayama Hyōron* takes exception is that in which he represents religion as designed specially for people of weak intellect. The view taken by the Methodist organ we are quoting, is that religion addresses itself to man's moral nature, and the state of his intellect is practically a matter of indifference. The possession of worldly knowledge does not render religion any the less necessary. If, as Dr. Katō argues, general intelligence makes religion superfluous, how is it that so many intelligent people lead immoral lives?

The small Roman Catholic organ called *Koye* is the Ishmaelite of Christian publications—"its hand is against every man." After pounding the Buddhists for some months, it has now commenced on the Protestants. An article lies before us entitled *Protestant no sessaku ni odoroku*, "We are astonished at the Silly Expedients of Protestants," in which the familiar arguments about the supremacy of St. Peter and his successors, the Popes, are retailed for the benefit of readers of the *Koye*. It is a matter for surprise that such a powerful body of workers as the Roman Catholics have no literary organ worthy to rank with the best Protestant and Greek Church periodicals. For statistics bearing on Roman Catholic work we are indebted to other sources. A recent writer of the *Fukui Shimpō* published the following particulars respecting the work of the Tokyo Sarugaku-chō Church. This Church carries on work in Kanda, Hongō, Koishikawa, Ushigome, Yotsuya, having a church membership of over 1,000 persons. The Sunday services are attended by about 200 people, exclusive of Christians. The minister in charge is L'Abbé Topinot. The schools belonging to this body are an elementary school in Koishikawa; the school of the "Morning Star" at Kudan, attended by 180 pupils, about half of whom are foreign; an ordinary elementary girls school in Sarugaku-chō; a high class elementary school; and an English, French and Japanese school. The Bible is not a text book in these schools. The mission does not hold preaching services for unbelievers after the manner of Protestants, but waits for the arrival of inquirers, who, according to the *Fukui Shimpō*, a Protestant organ, visit the fathers in large numbers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Captain and Officers of the German flag-ship *Irene*, gave an "at-home" at Kobe on Sunday.

Mr. C. N. Crosse, barrister-at-law, returned to Kobe by the last French mail after a six months trip to the homeland.

There is some talk among Japanese in Kobe of celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of the port to foreign trade.

Mr. Sidney Morse, a young tenor of exceptional promise, will give a concert in Kobe this evening. Mr. T. V. Twining is his *ciccone*.

Copies of a translation prepared in H.B.M. Legation, of the Regulations respecting Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs can be had by British subjects on application to the Consulate.

Damage estimated at about 20,000 yen was done by a small outbreak of fire in the Japan-

China Cotton-reeling Company's premises at Osaka early on the 17th, says a Kobe morning journal. The flames spread to the adjoining property but were extinguished without serious loss.

Edward Trickett, once the world's champion sculler, is now "a blood and fire Salvationist," and writes every week in serial form the story of his life, for General Booth's *Social Gazette*.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, M. de Lanessan, Governor of Cochin-China, has been advocating a Franco-German alliance against England, and it is said that M. Hanotaux holds similar views.

It is estimated by a contemporary that the Indian famine will cost the enormous sum of \$56,069,000. That is the estimate only so far as concerns the budget. Other vast interests concerned will, it is said, suffer to almost as large an amount.

Hopes are entertained of the speedy recovery of Torpedo-boat No. 16, which sank off the Pescadores at the end of 1895, says the *Hiogo News*. The Naval authorities abandoned the search but it was taken up privately and success is practically assured.

One outcome of the strike and riot, remarks the Shanghai correspondent of Kobe's oldest paper, is the proposed formation of a "Truck and Transport Company" with a capital of \$50,000. The prospectus states that the promoters hope to be able to develop the leading features of an American "Express" Company. There ought to be a future for such a company if it is properly worked. But whether the horse can compete with the coolie in Shanghai remains to be seen.

Strange, says the *Kobe Herald*, that the first demonstration of joy that the Queen has been permitted to reign sixty years, should have occurred in Agra, the home of Emperors, but such is the case. We read in a Singapore contemporary that on the occasion of the Hindu festival, *Shevar Try*, as an expression of thanksgiving to God for the long reign of the Queen-Empress, there were festivities and illuminations in all the temples at Agra, and along the banks of the river Jumna.

The programme of the Russian navy for service in foreign waters during the ensuing summer states that in the Far East Russia will be represented by seven modern first-class cruisers, including the so-called giant ships *Rurik* and *Rosia*, seven gunboats, and a few smaller vessels. The Pacific squadron, under Rear Admiral Alexeieff, will also have a couple of torpedo cruisers. The Russian fisheries in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans will be watched by a couple of transport ships.

One of the suggestions made to the Hongkong Jubilee Committee was the establishment of a Queen Victoria Garden where vegetables should be grown for the use of Europeans. But the idea was quashed as being too verdant. An equally amusing suggestion is made in Yokohama: it is that the Jubilee Committee should purchase a steam-roller and present it to the local authorities for use upon the roads in and around the Settlement. Cyclists and others who use the roads frequently would hail the suggestion with delight, we have no doubt, but unfortunately the idea is on a level with the Hongkong Victoria Jubilee Vegetable Garden.

On the assembling of a jury at the Hackney Coroner's Court, recently, a man hurriedly approached the Coroner's officer, and said he came as a substitute for his father. The Coroner's Officer—Why can't he come himself? The Substitute—He is ill. He has got asthma in his knees.—(Laughter.) The Coroner's Officer—That's a new complaint, isn't it? The Substitute—Oh, no, he's had it before.—(Laughter.) The Coroner's Officer—Well, I never heard of asthma in the knees before. Chorus from the other Jurors—"He's kidding you, officer." The substitute, however, stuck to his contention that

his father suffered from asthma, and that his knees were swollen and painful; and he was allowed to serve on the jury.

The statement made by ex-Minister Thurston of Hawaii to the American press regarding the dangers which he alleges Hawaii has caused to dread on account of the influx of Japanese, has aroused some indignation among the members of the Japanese Legation in Washington. "It can be stated in the most positive terms," said Mr. D. M. Stevens, Counsellor of the Japanese Legation, "that the Japanese Government has no designs upon Hawaii, and it can be asserted with emphasis that there is nothing in the present or in the past condition of affairs in the islands which in the remotest degree justifies such an allegation."

The *Hiogo News* announces the death of Mr. G. Grunwald on Friday afternoon, at the age of 46 years. The deceased gentleman went to Kobe only a few months since from Yokohama to take charge of the branch of Messrs. Morf & Co., in which firm he was, our contemporary believes, the senior partner. Mrs. Grunwald arrived from home only an hour or two before his death, having gone on by train in response to a telegram after the arrival in Yokohama of the *Hohenollern*, by which she was to have completed her journey from Europe to Kobe. Another gentleman who travelled down specially on hearing of the critical state of Mr. Grunwald, arrived just too late to see him. The funeral, took place at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and was largely attended. The service was performed by the Chaplain of H.I.G.M. *Irene*. Mr. A. Kleinwort was the chief mourner, and the pall-bearers were Messrs. Popp, Reiff, Schlüter, Mumm, Junker, Ehlers, Rölling and Hagen. On entering the limits of the Concession, Mr. Rizetti's band preceded the funeral procession, playing the Dead March in "Saul." The late Mr. Grunwald, says the *Chronicle*, was born on the 20th January, 1851, at Kreuzburg in Silesia, and was thus 46 years of age at the time of his death. He came to Japan in 1872 as an employé of Messrs. H. C. Morf and Co., at Yokohama, and on Mr. Morf retiring, Mr. Grunwald in 1878 took over the business, the branch at Kobe being established in 1886, when Mr. A. Kleinwort entered the firm.

MODERN INDIVIDUALISM.

Mr. Garrett Droppers speaking at the Commencement Exercises of the Keiojijuku, on February 21st, 1897, made the following remarks:—Recently in reading a work on German Literature by a very competent scholar, I came upon the following sentence:—"In German Literature," says the author, "we find a continual struggle between individualistic and collectivistic tendencies. A struggle which may be said to be the prime motive power of all human progress." In this book the author describes and develops the literature of Germany entirely from this new point of view. He shows how, at one time, social forces and sentiments prevailed in Germany, how at another the individualistic forces have come to the front. He points out, for instance, that at the great migrations of the German people probably individualistic motives predominated, but he also points out that the most characteristic virtue at the time of these tribal movements was *trouw*, i.e. faithfulness, which is not a separating but a binding force between man and man.

Some years ago, in an address delivered at the annual reunion of a learned society at one of the important American Universities, the chief spokesman of the occasion said—"We are in the midst of one of these greater movements, which I can best characterize, according to my sense of it, by saying that it is a movement from liberty to unity. It is the result, largely, I believe, of the intellectual advance of the last generation, bringing in new methods and another ruling idea. Virtually," he adds, "this movement from liberty to unity has already brought us into the presence of a new humanity. The effect of such an inward movement is like that of the old migration of races."

The two expressions of opinion which I have given in the above quotations are characteristic of the times. One man writes a history of literature and finds his subject turning on the presence or absence of a dominant idea, while another whose aim is only to instruct or interest the audience

before him on some living topic, finds the same idea working itself out at the present moment. It is at bottom an old idea, but the new conditions of the age, the changed moral, political, and especially economic circumstances of the times, give this idea a fresh meaning and force, and puts it on a different plane to-day from any it ever previously occupied in history. If I were asked to mention the most carefully read books to-day, I should certainly answer that they were those written on some social-economic topic,—some discussion of the question whether man has some destiny connected with that of society higher than the world at large has hitherto believed possible, some suggestion toward reconciling the great disparity that appears between man and man, some demand on the consciences of men to see and feel the wrongs that exist in our human relations. The idea is indeed old, as old as the moral sense implanted in man, but we approach it to-day with more social definiteness, with increasing momentum, and a large amount of hopefulness. It is taking hold of us that we have obligations which are inherent in ourselves and society, to do something for interests outside ourselves for which we cannot expect a personal reward, an obligation to do something for the realization of a social and not an individualistic ideal.

Individualism is a word of many meanings and uncertainties. Some modern disputants use it in one signification, some in another, with the obvious result of much vain discussion and confusion of thought. I think it easy to distinguish at least three broad senses in which the term is commonly used:—

1. Sometimes in its simplest and lowest sense individualism is equivalent to mere selfishness. That this definition is not defended commonly by advocates of individualism is of no particular importance, so long as it has enough sanction in the vaguely defined consciousness of the popular mind to make it a force influencing a considerable amount of conduct in this world. Take a man whose time for clear thinking is necessarily limited, whose opinions are formed, as it were, by his cursory reading, talk, and experience; make him ambitious of material success, and I say that that man will openly or tacitly justify a most intense selfishness by a vague theory of individualism. The term has just enough of the philosophical twang about it to catch certain ears for whom the word selfishness sounds crass, commonplace, and out of taste.

2. It was soon seen, however, by more careful minds that the doctrine of selfishness, if generally followed, was suicidal. It might, indeed, be the religion in business life, or what not, of a few, and they might, so long as they were exceptions, derive great benefit from it, at least in a material way. But extend the same doctrine to all and its death doom was sealed. Society, in case all or nearly all pursued a line of absolutely selfish conduct, would be very much like the lion that, to satisfy his cravings of hunger, began to devour his own tail. I think there is scarcely one living philosopher or publicist who dares to defend the doctrines of individualism when interpreted as naked selfishness. A very feeble amount of thought would quickly dispel the illusion. So in order to defend the principle of individualism, which like the blessed word "Mesopotamia" has brought such comfort to certain people, a new definition was found, viz., self-interest. This was a more elastic term, fit to include every action from the worst to the best. The definition of self-interest is, as near as I can make it, selfishness plus an enlightened sense of one's future interests: that is, a nucleus of selfishness, but modified by a general sense of the fitness of things. In this world of combating individuals it is often necessary to make mutual concessions to each other's selfishness, and if there were no concession or compromise we should soon come to a dead lock: So we pare away the rough edges of selfishness by a disposition of friendly give and take. Each man, under this view of individualism, still has the right to pursue his selfish purposes so far as he can decently do it, but when he has reached the limits of decency he may show a smiling face to his fellow traveller and may grace his journey through the world with many "fair and courteous speeches."

But certain men who made a study of men's motives and actions in the world, declared that this form of individualism led to hypocrisy and deceit on a most stupendous scale. It was really the Machiavellian theory they declared, and resulted in finesse and diplomacy instead of real human relations. The first view, though suicidal to the interests of society, had yet the merit of honesty—the honesty of the buccaneer who flies the black flag without quailing. But the second proved a sneaking policy after all; and led to all the deceptions, the painful and ungraceful squirming that we find going on in modern Society to a most remarkable extent. It

may produce outward grace and bonhomie, but inward plotting and machinations. So certain philosophers still attached to the term "individualism," though not liking the existing form or expression of it, went a step farther. They now said the doctrine of individualism meant simply the development of one's faculties to the best of one's ability. It was making the most of the qualities that God or Nature had implanted within man, the physical, the moral and intellectual. The differences of talent that exist in the world are not here for nothing, they urged. They are here for a purpose, and probably for a useful, if not divine purpose. According to this school, each man should therefore cultivate his powers and faculties to the utmost, feeling assured that in this way he was contributing the most that was in him not only to his own welfare but to that of his fellow beings. Just as a good shoe-maker is not a hindrance but a benefit to a good tailor, and both, so far as they are honest and skillful craftsmen, a benefit to all others with whom they exchange their wares, so a man with one kind of intellectual talent by exercising it does not interfere with, but promotes the interests of him who is endowed with a different talent; and all talents go to clothe this world of ours in a garment of varied but still harmonizing colours.

But a definition in order to be entitled to the honour of a place in a dictionary of philosophical terms must be clear enough to be distinguished from opposite and conflicting terms. It must have a distinction as well as a verbal difference. The doctrine of individualism was to be distinguished from the doctrine of socialism, or of collectivism, or humanitarianism, or whatever other term has been invented to convey the opposite doctrine. Between these individualisms and collectivism, or humanitarianism, there was supposed to be an irreconcilable feud in the opinion of men, and the respective definitions of the terms must convey some intimation of this difference. Now it can easily be conceived that a man who is so far an individualist as to believe in the fullest development of his own faculties may also be a rank socialist, inasmuch as one of his faculties may be a desire to farther the interests of society rather than his own, and to establish society on a more humane basis. Suppose we imagine a world in which each one of us is doing his best to develop the faculties and qualities implanted in him, but that the best of all these faculties and qualities is that one which makes us interested not in our own well-being but in that of our fellow-men, are we then individualists, or socialists, or what? The doctrine of socialism or collectivism is in its essence the doctrine that society should be constructed on a system where each should promote as far as possible the interests of all and not his own, or at least not his own primarily, but only secondarily. Is it not easily conceivable that the aim to realize this system in all its length, breadth, and variety should occupy the development of one's highest faculties? There is a phrase that has come down from the laboratories of certain men of science into the common life and speech of the people. It is the phrase, "survival of the fittest." But I ask who is the fittest? Is it the man who, relentlessly pursuing his own schemes, regardless of others except so far as it is obviously necessary, achieves success in the world, success in wealth and material power; or is it the man who cultivates his unselfish and kindly qualities, who does not strive for material success, but for real success, who is beloved by his fellow-men and when he dies leaves "a monument stronger than brass, and higher than the Pyramids' regal site." Just as the phrase "survival of the fittest" may in the moral life of mankind mean anything or nothing, the success of the scoundrel or the success of the gentlest soul that ever lived,—so the attempt to define individualism as the development of all one's faculties fails by meaning too much or too little. It may include anything from the most absolute socialism to the extremist form of individualism. This is so true that certain scholarly socialists have maintained that it is only under a socialized organization of society that the individual can truly be himself and make his individuality felt.

Thus, if we merely stick to definitions we do not arrive very far. Such definitions may be excellent as a mental training, they may make clear to us the direction of exact thinking, they may serve to show partially all sides of a complicated and difficult question, but they do not in the end lead to a definite line of demarcation between things or movements quite opposite in their nature, nor do they point out a good road to conduct. It is in the nature, I believe, of all moral distinctions that they are open to the charge of verbal or scientific indefiniteness. You cannot categorically classify particular lines of conduct into separate compartments. Conduct is a search after the ideal, a journey to a distant country guided by the star,

and while philosophy may have a word to say after you have made out the general direction and chosen your road, while philosophy may limit the distance you can travel day by day, and may show you when to work and when to rest, advise you whether it is wise to go straight on, or make an excursion by a by-path, it cannot provide you with the forces that move you on to the goal toward which you tend. The ideal is of its own value and creation. It shines by its own light—nor can philosophy by definition prove your ideals for you.

In the modern struggle between individualism and collectivism, or humanitarianism, we have really the conflict of two ideals, or tendencies—one of which, in its last resort, ends in pure selfishness (tempered only by forms of ceremony; the other of which ends in the supremacy of the commonweal and commonwealth, i.e. the goods of all by each. We may compare these tendencies to the opposition between the negative and positive poles of a magnet, or to the conflict of motives in a man who does not know whether to walk in a northerly or southerly direction. You may take the magnet at its extreme negative pole, or at its extreme positive pole, you may take it midway at its neutral point or you may take it at any point you please, but the opposition is there and cannot be annihilated. The same opposition of ideals we find in the modern conflict between the welfare of oneself and that of the commonwealth. Follow one ideal and you strengthen yourself on that line, follow the other and you have the contrary result. The important point to remember is that they differ not merely in degree, but that they are opposed to one another. They are as unlike as day and night, as motion and rest, as something and nothing.

Practically the rule founded on these two tendencies of conduct can be stated in a simpler way than the technical sociologist would have us believe. The real point, as I think Emerson in one of his essays says, is whether your aims are public or private. His exact words in another of his Essays are, "That is the point that decides the welfare of a people; which way does it look." Have you any end in view that can be of service mainly and effectively to your fellow-men, and to the organization of the society of which you are a part, or have you an end which makes only, in motive and in fact, for your private success. This, it seems to me, is the substance of the controversy between individualists and collectivists, at least so far as to say a man can shape his conduct who wishes to do the best he can. Some day indeed we may be able to do much more than this, but at present the most we can do is to lend a hand as heartily as possible to every cause that has a public end in view, not your own success but the success of those who are often dumb for words through ignorance, who suffering are clamorous for a spokesman. For these ends we are not to have a merely sentimental or academic interest, which is often worse than nothing at all; but an interest that demands attention, courage, and self-sacrifice. The matter can be stated in many ways, but its essence will certainly become clear to the minds of those who are not tied down by interest and prejudice, the catchwords of systems, or a combination of all three, to defend a selfish line of conduct, no matter how fine the word or how elaborate the system employed to hide the naked evil of it. I believe it behooves every one of us in these modern days to ask himself the question whether he is willing to unite with his fellowmen only in so far as such union is advantageous to himself or will unite in the interests of all, if no benefit accrues to himself or even if he may individually suffer loss.

RAILWAYS OF JAPAN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL RAILWAY BUREAU FOR THE 28TH FISCAL YEAR OF "MEIJI" (APRIL 1895—MARCH 1896).

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GENERAL REMARKS.

In reviewing the condition of railway work during the year under consideration, it is to be noted, in connection with Government Railways, that in continuation of the works in progress during the preceding fiscal year, the construction of the O U and the Hokuriku lines was steadily pushed forward, so that the Hirosaki-Ikarigasaki section of the O-U line was opened for traffic in October, 1895; while with regard to the Fukuoka-Yonezawa section, despite many difficulties—principally due to an outbreak of epidemic during the summer, which at one time wrought considerable havoc and seriously impeded progress—in spite of these difficulties, work went on according to the original programme.

The Tsuruga-Fukui section of the Hokuriku Line was to be completed during the present year, but owing to an untoward occurrence—an unusual inundation—considerable repairs were necessitated, and thus the completion of the work was delayed.

As to private railways, the number of new companies projected increased by leaps and bounds. That was especially the case during the year under review, when, owing to general prosperity consequent on the victorious issue of the war, speculative enterprises became unusually attractive to the general public. The number of applications for new lines of railway exactly doubled that of the preceding year. At the end of the year, for instance, applications totalled 99; the aggregate mileage of lines to be constructed, 3,252 miles, and the capital to be invested 162,550,000 yen. During the year permanent charters were granted to 17 companies, representing 476 miles of railway, and the investment of 19,550,000 odd yen; temporary charters were granted to 16 companies, whose aggregate mileage and capital reached 285 miles and 11,010,000 yen respectively. Consequently, at the end of the year railway companies that had secured permanent charters totalled 40, representing 2,681 miles and 121,130,000 odd yen, while those that had secured temporary charters numbered 23, with a total mileage of 665 miles and the investment of 29,000,000 yen. These companies pushed on the work of construction as quickly as possible, and succeeded in laying over 159 miles in the course of the year.

With regard to traffic, as 172 miles, Government and private railways inclusive, have been opened for traffic during the year, the total length of operating lines has increased to 2,290 miles, thereby increasing the facilities for communication. During the year, however, trains along the trunk lines had, as in the previous year, to be run for military purposes, thereby affecting the work of the ordinary trains, and at times it was necessary to suspend the running of several trains. On the other hand, various circumstances contributed to increase the volume of passenger-traffic, such as the opening of the Fourth Domestic Exhibition, the anniversary of the founding of the city of Kyoto, and so forth; while the unusual activity brought about in trade and industry by the war, and the consequent increase in the volume of goods to be conveyed, tended to augment receipts. Insufficiency of steamers and the greater reliance placed on railways in the matter of transport, increased the volume of wagon traffic, and the goods sent for transportation overflowed the storehouses. In short, the profits that accrued to railway traffic this year were far greater than in the year preceding.

The above remarks represent the general condition of railway business during the year under consideration. Particulars concerning it will be described more minutely under the respective sections.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS.

Of the new construction works taken in hand during the year, the most important were the continuing works of the Hokuriku and the O U lines and the doubling of the line between Kyoto and Kobe; all were started during the year before last. The repairs undertaken for the trunk and branch lines of the Tokaido Railway and the Shin'yetsu Railway, in consequence of damages wrought by floods, were the principal repairs and protection works. Besides, the prolongation of yard sidings at various stations, erection of new or additional buildings, are too numerous to be described in detail.

NEW CONSTRUCTION WORKS. HOKURIKU LINE.

About seven-tenths of the work on this line were completed during the preceding year. The work of construction was steadily kept up, with the result that, except some tunnelling and the laying of rails, the greater portion of the permanent way was completed. On July 29th, a gale visited the districts and inflicted heavy damage on the works, the most serious injury being done to the Tsuruga-Iwashi section, and next in order was the Iwashi-Hino-gawa section. At the Tsuruga Office, for instance, water covered the floor to a depth of over 3 ft. deep. Owing to the strenuous efforts of the officials, the office escaped any serious damage. But such was not the case with the Tsuruga-Iwashi section. Landslips occurred on various hills of the Kinomeyama range, and obstructed the course of streams. The result was that the rivers Kinome, Kabiru, and Hino suddenly rose far above their normal level, forced the embankments at various places, and poured forth torrents of muddy water into the surrounding fields. Down the valleys of the Asoyama were borne large trees and rocks, and the railway tracks that lay in their way had embankments, bridges, culverts, buildings, stone-work, etc., damaged to an extraordinary degree. Embankments to a length of 3½ miles, corresponding to 43,000 cubic *tsubo*, earth-works, the girders of four bridges, three buildings, and stone walls measuring over 1,700 *tsubo*, in area, were destroyed and washed away. The interiors and mouths of tunnels were blocked with earth and stones leaving no space for the passage of men, while bricks, cement, and timber used in the supporting works, and so forth were either carried away or crumbled down. The aspect of the whole length of the section was almost entirely changed. In the Imashi-Hino-gawa section, embankments to the length of one mile and 60 chains, corresponding to over 3,030 *tsubo* of earth works, the girders of one bridge and one arch culvert were destroyed or twisted out of shape. Owing to these extraordinary damages a difficult situation had to be faced by the Railway Authorities in the shape of repairs and restoration works. To add to the embarrassment, the Tsuruga line having been damaged and its communications interrupted at the same time, the avenue for transporting bricks, cement, and other necessary materials was stopped. But the work of repairs admitted no delay, especially to tunnels that threatened to collapse. No moment was to be lost, and it was impossible to wait for the reopening of the Tsuruga line to transport the necessary materials. Consequently, recourse was had to a circuitous marine route *via* Shimono-seki. The materials thus procured barely sufficed to meet urgent needs. In the meantime, winter drew near, making the sea too rough for vessels, and therefore it was not possible to keep up, by that route, the supply of material. Under the circumstances, even the construction of tunnels already in course of building could not proceed steadily. Consequently, as works of other descriptions were taken up after the Tsuruga line was reopened for traffic, and as, moreover, an excessive snow fall took place during the winter, a good deal of the new work on the Imashi-Hino-gawa section was not begun until the middle of March. None the less, the record of progress was not so bad as might have been expected. The remaining portions of the bridges over the Hino, the Ashio, and three other places—all started during last year—were completed, while the work of transforming temporary bridges over the Asamizu and six other streams into permanent structures was commenced. Of these, four were completed, and three are still in course of construction. For 11 piers of a bridge over the Kuzuryo (72 ft., 20 spans) wells have been sunk for nine, while for the remaining two, supposing the depth is 30 ft., 20 ft. have already been dug, and a hard substratum will be reached in a few days. The piling of bricks for abutments and four piers has been completed to an extent of eight-tenths. Again, two bridges were constructed over the Magaridani and Ashiya, while the 1st and 2nd bridges over the Kinome, another over the Kobashi, and No. 6 bridge over the Kabiru, all of which were damaged by the flood, have been successfully reconstructed. Therefore the bridges still to be constructed on the Tsuruga-Morita section are two, namely, one over the Koku and another over the Keisel,—both were damaged by the flood. The transforming of three temporary bridges over the same rivers into permanent structures, and the bridge over the Kuzuryo, as also two flood gates in its vicinity, are also among works to be done. Of 13 tunnels, 11 have been completed, only two, in Hawarayama, being now incomplete. Even of these a portion of a culvert alone remains to be constructed. Notwithstanding these unusual

calamities, the work on tunnels, culverts, and various buildings has proceeded apace, and as earth-works, bridges, the laying of rails, and of gravel in two or three places alone remain to be hereafter taken up, the line will be opened for traffic during the next fiscal year. The principal works undertaken in the course of this year were:—earthworks totalling 44,791 *tsubo*; masonry, 2,937 *tsubo*; the construction of 13 bridges, partial construction of 6 others; 12 culverts; total construction of 6 tunnels, partial construction of 2 others; drainage pipes laid in 38 places; rails laid, 19 miles 64 chains; stations and other buildings constructed cover 994 *tsubo*. The laying of rails during two years totalled 33 miles 34 chains, that is, eight-tenths of the whole length.

O-U LINE (FROM HIROSAKI TO THE FRONTIER OF AKITA KEN.)

The work of construction on the Hirosaki-Ikarigaseki section under the control of the Aomori Branch Office having been already completed to an extent of seven-tenths during the preceding year, it did not require much time to complete the remaining portion during this year, and the section was opened for traffic on Oct. 20th. The work towards the south of Ikarigaseki (36 miles 4 chains to 38 miles 60 chains) was started on Sept. 20th, and is still being actively carried on. To recapitulate, the condition of works of construction is—in earth-works, cuttings to an extent of 1,597 *tsubo* and embankments for 5,240 *tsubo*, unfinished on the Hirosaki-Ikarigaseki section during the preceding year, were gradually taken up and completed. Sections lying southward of Ikarigaseki were then put in hand, and the utmost exertions were made to facilitate progress. For between 37 miles 38 chains and 37 miles 49 chains the route passes under a cliff and in close proximity to houses in Ikarigaseki. The soil being very rocky, recourse had to be had to blasting, which, however, was entailed considerable inconvenience, for debris was liable to fly in the direction of the houses, if the blasting was undertaken in the usual way. Though interfering with the rapid progress of the work, only a small quantity of explosives could be used, so that a far longer period was required than would otherwise have been the case. With regard to bridge-work, the construction of a permanent bridge over the Mitsunouchi-gawa was commenced. Snow soon necessitated the suspension of this work, and up to the present only half has been completed. The 2nd and 3rd bridges over the Hiragawa have been entirely completed during the year, while the 4th and 5th bridges over the same river and the Shirazawa were commenced on Sept. 20th, to be interrupted shortly afterwards by snow, so that only half of the work has been completed up to the end of the year under review. The Karaushi Tunnel was finished during this year, and there is nothing particular to record since the last report was published. The principal results this year were 4,539 *tsubo* of cuttings and 7,232 *tsubo* of embankments, in earth-works (the Hirosaki-Ikarigaseki section is entirely completed, and of the sections to the south of Ikarigaseki, 4 parts); 2 bridges are completely finished and 4 others about half finished; 5 culverts are completed, 3 others completed to the extent of two-tenths; and one tunnel completed. Other principal works undertaken during the year were the laying of underground drain pipes to an extent of 832 ft.; the construction of two stations, and the laying of rails to an extent of 12 miles 40 chains.

O-U LINE (FUKUSHIMA-YONEZAWA SECTION.)

The work of construction on this line, in continuation of the preceding year, steadily proceeded. The second and third tunnels in No. 2 construction, section B, have been completed, while despite the almost unworkable hardness of the ground and consequent difficulty encountered in heading, No. 4 tunnel has been completed, as previously arranged. No. 5 bridge being situated in close proximity to the western mouth of No. 4 tunnel, and therefore being very inconveniently placed, its construction was started after the works of that tunnel had been nearly finished. The erection of abutments was at once taken up and the whole portion finished in due time. At the eastern mouth of No. 5 tunnel, a culvert—the arch of which measures 8 ft.—was constructed. At the eastern mouth of No. 2 tunnel, the foot of the hill rising close by abuts on the cliff of the Matsukawa, leaving only a very narrow space available for the purpose of laying the track. At first, it was designed to pass the track along there partly by excavation and partly by filling in. The wall of the cliff being considered dangerous, however, the original design was subsequently changed and a bridge was constructed. In pursuance of this design, foundations were fixed at the foot of the hill, and the abutments were then filled up. Cutting, embankment work, masonry walls to provide

against land slides, and so forth having been gradually undertaken, the line was prolonged. No. 1 bridge (30 ft. 1 span), No. 2 bridge (30 ft. 1 span), No. 3 bridge (30 ft., 1 span), and No. 4 bridge (40 ft. 1 span) had their girders set in place one after another, and at last the bank of No. 6 Matsukawa bridge was reached. Thus the works west of Yoshizawa, as far as the Matsukawa bridge, have been completed for a distance of 8 miles 25 chains from the starting point, Fukushima. For No. 15 tunnel a boring was completed, then the widening was taken up, and the bricking and building of stone walls in turn, so that the two mouths were neatly finished, when, owing to the approach of the cold season, work for the remaining portion had to be suspended for a while. Continuing the works carried on during the preceding year, a perpendicular shaft of over 300 ft. was dug for No. 16 tunnel and then heading was commenced east and west, which latter section was finished in due time and bored through. The work having been thus pushed forward, attention was directed toward the eastern portion exclusively. By the first part of November the heading proceeding from this portion and that from the eastern extremity met, and the boring was complete. As the tunnel extended over one mile, the air in the interior grew scantier as the excavation went on. Moreover, as the hole was crooked and sloped, gases emanating from lamps or generated by explosives remained in the interior and were not easily expelled, thereby considerably vitiating the air. Though suffering from such troubles, it was impossible to procure proper instruments to cope with the difficulties, the place being remote and enjoying no facilities of communication. Under the circumstances, a ventilator was constructed by modifying the usual hand wind-mill, while at a spot to the westward of the perpendicular shaft, a fire-place was specially provided, with the view of drawing out the vitiated air within; by such and other conceivable means help was extended to the workmen engaged in the interior of the tunnel. In spite of these troubles the boring was completed in one year and some few days, a result entirely unexpected. The widening of the tunnel was attended to as the boring went on, while at the same time bricking and shoring with stone walls were undertaken. Owing to the unusual severity of the weather in winter, after bricking and shoring at the eastern mouth had been carried for a distance of 860 ft. into the interior, the work was suspended. Subsequently, widening alone was undertaken, and the upper and middle portions have been completed, as also eight-tenths of the lower portion. Both in No. 15 and No. 16 tunnels the side-walls are to be lined with stone, and the arches built with bricks.

With regard to bridge-works, one, to be thrown over a small stream running between No. 15 and No. 16 tunnels, has been taken in hand. This is called No. 14 bridge (span 12 ft.). The raising of abutments has been completed. At the western mouth of No. 16 tunnel, where the track comes right up to the river Haguro, a tunnel for drawing off water—measuring 55 ft.—is to be constructed for turning the current, and already a length of 476 ft. has been bored. From the beginning of the construction of this line, tunnels for altering the direction of currents have been cut at four places.

The Sodegasawa embankment on No. 3 construction section is also an important work. The track is to pass over a deep gorge at that place, at a height of 160 ft. As bridging would prove extremely difficult, it was decided to completely fill in the gorge, and the stream running through it is to be drawn off by means of a tunnel along the west bank. In July of this year, the work of constructing an embankment and cutting, for a space of 50 chains, was commenced. For the filling at this place above 45,000 *tsubo* of earth are required.

At the east of the main stream of the Sodegasawa there is a small river, that has also to be drawn off by a tunnel. It will be horse-shoe in shape, 8 ft. wide and 120 ft. long. For the main stream of the Sodegasawa another tunnel, also of the same shape, will be made, 15 ft. wide and 480 ft. long. The smaller one has already been completed, and work on the larger was steadily proceeding, when the epidemic broke out. Steps taken to stamp it out failing to achieve any perceptible success, the workmen became alarmed and, instead of attending to their work, dispersed to various places, trying in that way to escape the epidemic. The local Police quarantined the place and thus endeavoured to stop the spread of the disease. Communication with other places was interrupted, so that work was for a while in a state of abeyance. All places west of this particular locality suffered more or less from the effects of the calamity. The result on this particular tunnel was disastrous, for even after the disappearance of the disease, workmen dreaded to approach, and the progress of the work was checked. The tunnel was finished at

last, and the canal for drawing off the water having been completed, the embankments and cutting were vigorously pushed on, when winter approached and snow began to accumulate, making it impossible to carry on operations until after the thaw. Owing to these causes, progress on this section was but one half of that originally expected. On the same section the abutments of No. 11 bridge (span, 12 ft.) were completed.

No. 6 bridge, situated at the termination of No. 2 B construction section, that is, the Matsukawa Bridge, is the largest on the line and its construction is of corresponding dimensions. The Matsukawa has its source in a remote part of the Itaya range, and, after running through the valleys of Mamare-yama, the current increases in velocity owing to the impediments it encounters in the shape of rocks. At every rainfall the river rises and rushes down in flood. At a place where the river is to be spanned by a bridge, the two banks, owing to the closeness of the mountains on each side, rise perpendicularly, so that the bridge will hang at a height of 120 ft. above the river, thus necessarily increasing the difficulty of construction. The abutments rest on foundations made where the banks project a little. At the east the bridge is situated close to the western mouth of No. 5 tunnel. At this point an arch measuring 20 ft. was constructed, then girders of 150 ft. long are to be fixed in place, next two arches of 20 ft. each, reaching the western bank of the river. The abutments and arches are built of brick and are already completed. A temporary bridge has been thrown over to help in fixing the girders in place, and the bridge will be finished when the girders reach the spot.

The Matsukawa-Akaiwa section of the 2nd construction section being started in the middle of the current fiscal year, nothing particular has yet been completed. All that can be said is that the work of construction has started.

CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHT RAILWAYS.

The permanent line having been extended as far as the Matsukawa bridge, the light railway between Yoshigasawa and the Bridge was taken down and transferred to the west of the Matsukawa. The light railway runs along the right bank, generally parallel with the main route, at the side of cliffs, or is led over valleys, making a long detour around the mountain. It emerges at Sanegasawa via Akaiwa and Ohinata. Thence the line turns right and, after traversing a wide swamp at Minowa, at last reaches the remote valley of the Sodegasawa. From the opposite bank of that valley the line starts anew and, cutting through the centre of the highway leading to Itaya, effects a junction at the western end of that town with the line that emerges at the eastern mouth of No. 16 tunnel. A line then branches to the right, passes along the side of the mountain in a serpentine manner, and, after surmounting the main peak of Itaya at a gradient of 1 to 10 or so, joins the line at Ikkenzuke at the western mouth of No. 16 tunnel. Thence it is prolonged still further along the highway leading to Yonezawa and reaches the town of Ozawa. At Ozawa it effects a junction with the Yonezawa-Ogawa railway, built by the Yonezawa Brick Factory. The total length of this light railway is about 13 miles, and it completes the communication with the western bank of the Matsukawa and Yonezawa.

Construction trains are employed between Fukushima station and the Matsukawa Bridge, while in other places recourse is had to the light railway. These conveniences can not be enjoyed during the winter to the west of the Matsukawa, owing to the accumulation of deep snow. In the thaw snowdrifts come down from the hills near by, and frequently damage the track, making passage along it risky. Materials needed during this season have to be previously obtained, but on occasions of emergency, recourse is had to sledges or human backs. The difficulties experienced are therefore indescribable.

To sum up; the principal works undertaken during the year under review, are 4 embankments aggregating 4,498 *tsubo*; 10 cuttings aggregating 5,177 *tsubo*; 13 masonry works to provide against landslides, their superficial area totalling 646 *tsubo*; diverting of a river at one place to an extent of 165 ft.; underground drainage pipes at one place extending 40 ft.; one culvert; canals for drawing off river water at three places, boring totalling 851 *tsubo*; 5 tunnels with an aggregate boring of 10,432 *tsubo* along the main route; the laying of rails to an extent of 1 mile 60 chains. Again, of bridge-works, the construction of abutments and the fixing of girders have been completed on 5 bridges; 3 others had abutments completed; eight buildings, covering 149 *tsubo* in area, have been erected.

REPAIRS AND PROTECTION WORKS. TOKAIDO LINE.

On July 29th of the current fiscal year the

river Yebi rose in consequence of extraordinary rains in Mino, the water following above the track to a height of 5 ft. Between 264 miles 8 chains and 70 chains of the embankment was breached, and the abutments of 3 bridges and the side wall of one culvert were destroyed, resulting in an interruption of traffic. The damage proved most serious, two or three months being necessary for effecting repairs. Even in constructing a temporary line it was thought necessary to allow a month to pass before a train was run over it. The inconveniences that the public suffered from this temporary interruption of railway communication were immense. It was finally decided to adopt a temporary expedient and to effect such repairs to the damaged portion as would make it possible for the trains to run, then to take up the construction of a temporary line, and lastly perform permanent repairs on the main line. With that object in view, temporary repairs were commenced from 31st of the month and the work was pushed on with such vigour and celerity both by day and night, that it was effected within the short space of 6 days. From the 6th of August, traffic was resumed. The construction of a temporary track was commenced and completed by the 25th of the month. Trains were then run on it and the repairs to the main track were taken in hand. After six weeks, that is, on the 5th of October, these repairs were completed and the usual operations were at once resumed.

The cutting between Hodogaya and Kozu, and the Kokushoji cutting between Shimada and Kanaya, having steep gradients and therefore being liable to suffer from landslides, excavation work was done there. At Kamiyama, situated midway between Gotemba and Sano, a block station was established. At Numazu station a water-tank to furnish a supply of water was constructed. The distance between the Washizu-Toyohashi section and the Hikone-Notogawa section on the Tokaido line is 8 to 10 miles, and is very inconvenient for purposes of operation; two extra stations—at Futakawa and Kawase,—have therefore been established. At Kawase station an embankment 67 chains long was constructed, while the position of four culverts, were lowered by 3 ft. Atsuta station, owing to lack of space, required enlargement, which however, proved impossible. Consequently it was resolved to remove the site of the station 50 chains westward of the original site. The ground was duly prepared, and the station, permanent way, and premises were removed. At Inari Station a cross bridge was constructed; at the Osaka-Tanzaki Section, a crossway was built; while the yard sidings at Shimbashi and 26 other stations were prolonged. Again, at Numazu and 28 other places additional platforms were erected; electric lamps were put up at Yokohama and five other stations. At Shimbashi Station a small turn-table, a steam hammer, and a hydraulic testing machine were established; while at Kobe Station a plant for making nuts was set up. Official residences were erected at Yokohama and 14 other stations, while the buildings at Osaka and 16 other places were either reconstructed or widened. As to other works, for instance, the substitution of iron girders for wooden, erection of additional fences at railway stations of the height of embankments, repairs of masonry to provide against landslides,—these and other matters are so numerous as to make it impossible to enumerate them in detail. The principal works undertaken during the course of the year were as follows:—In earthwork, 29,754 *tsubo*; in stone walls and masonry to provide against landslides, 2,895 *tsubo* (superficial area); buildings, over 8,124 *tsubo*.

OFUNA-YOKOSUKA BRANCH LINE.

In this section cuttings at the mouths of No. 3 tunnel gave way, owing to the continuous rains. The damages were instantly attended to. Some underground drain pipes interfering with the irrigation of the adjacent fields, their position was changed. Besides these a wooden water-tower at Yokosuka Station was repaired, while four additional buildings were erected at Zushi and one other place.

OFU-TAKETOYO BRANCH LINE.

On this section the main building and official residence at the Kamezaki Station, destroyed by fire on March 3rd of the preceding year, have been re-erected. Handa Station ground has been prepared for constructing a goods landing-place and platform, as also the re-filling of stone walls on the coast, and lastly the replacement of some wooden bridge girders.

MAYEBARA-TSURUGA BRANCH LINE.

Owing to incessant storms during several days in July, the rivers running between Kanagasaki and Nagahama rose above their normal level, the force of the water being extraordinary. On the 29th of

that month the embankments were forced through, mountain sides crumbled down, and muddy waters overflowed the surrounding fields, thereby converting them into a big lake. The tracks were submerged, especially in the vicinity of the rivers Ane, Imoto, Yadagase, Tone, and Hikida. In the vicinity of the river Ane, the water rose above the track some 6 ft., while in the vicinity of Tsuruga, it was over 5 ft. deep. In consequence of these extraordinary floods, embankments along the line collapsed in 54 places, stone walls gave way in 35 places; large or small bridges and culverts were destroyed at 16 places, while the wing stone walls collapsed at 21 places. Moreover, abutments were turned upside down, 17 underground drain pipes were washed away, and at the Yanagase and Tone tunnels the entrance and wing stone wall were broken. The damage inflicted was extraordinary, for the whole line almost lost its original aspect. By August 1st, the floods retired and temporary offices were established at various places; exclusive attention being directed to restoration works. Bridges and culverts whose drainage was thought insufficient, had their spans widened, the position of abutments was changed, and canals or ditches were increased in number. Indeed, so complicated and difficult was the work that the labour required was almost twice that of the original construction. To add to the troubles, later in the year snow accumulated in large quantity, and it was felt that had the work of repair been conducted in the usual way, more serious delay would have had to be recorded. But with such vigour was the work carried on, that the Nagahama-Nakanogo section was reopened for traffic on the 26th of the same month, Nakanogo-Yanagase section on the 26th of September, and the Kanagaki-Hikida section on the 22nd of October. The intervening section of Yanagase and Hikida gave the greatest trouble, and it was not till the 15th of December that repairs were practically concluded and the traffic resumed. At the same time, the line in the vicinity of Hikida Station having been built at a gradient of 1 in 300, was reconstructed and made level. The principal works undertaken on this branch during the year were as follows:—Earthworks, 32,431 *tsubo*; masonry, 3,464 *tsubo*; dredging rivers and canals, 1,444 *tsubo*; building of 38 bridges and 21 culverts; erection of buildings covering more than 400 *tsubo*.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

INTENTIONS OF THE PORTE.

Paris, April 19.

In consequence of the incursion of irregular Greek bands across the Turkish frontier on the 9th instant, the Sublime Porte addressed a Note to the Powers yesterday, apprising them of its intention to carry on defensive operations, and asserting that Greece alone should be held responsible for aggression. The Note also expresses Turkey's willingness to suspend hostilities upon the immediate withdrawal of Greek troops from Crete and the Turkish frontier.

THE OPENING OF THE WAR.

St. Petersburg, April 19.

Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece are totally suspended and their respective Representatives have been recalled.

TURKEY GIVES ORDERS.

The Turkish Commander-in-Chief received orders to act at once so that war between the two countries may be regarded as declared.

GREECE PROVOKED THE FIGHTING.

London, April 19.

On account of the provocative action taken by Greece on the frontier of the two countries, Turkey at last declared war against Greece on the 17th April.

Vienna, April 22.

The Emperor of Germany arrived here on April 21st.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

THE WAR IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.

London, April 17.

The Greek Prime Minister, M. Theodoros Delyannis, has asked the Chamber of Deputies for the sum of 23,000,000 drachmas on account of the Army and Navy.

The Greeks now admit that the invaders have recrossed the frontier and that they lost heavily during their retreat.

It is believed that, at a Council of Ministers held at Constantinople, a plan of campaign was agreed upon after a prolonged sitting.

The Turkish Government have decided to act on the offensive in the event of any further incidents occurring on the frontier.

London, April 20.

Turkey has declared war against Greece and recalled her Minister from Athens, at the same time handing the Greek Minister his passport.

Fighting has now commenced along the whole line of the frontier, while the Turkish Batteries at Prevesa have sunk a Greek steamer.

The Greek Flotilla is now bombarding Prevesa (which is situated in the south-western extremity of Epirus at the mouth of the Gulf of Arta).

London, April 21.

The Turkish batteries at Prevesa have been silenced by the Greek ships, and the place is now in ruins.

The Turkish troops are masters of the Maluna Pass, having stormed the Greek blockhouses at the point of the bayonet. The fighting was very severe, and lasted fully thirty hours, during which time at least twenty thousand men were engaged. The hostilities extended for many miles along the frontier.

The German Minister at Athens has extended his protection to Turkish subjects at present residing in Greece.

London, April 21.

The Greeks in Turkey have been placed under French protection.

The Turks have been defeated in the Reveni pass with heavy loss.

The Greek forces in Epirus (Turkish territory) are advancing on Janina.

It is understood that Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro have requested Russia not to interfere.

London, April 23.

The Turks have carried all the frontier passes commanding the road to Larissa, and are now bombarding Thynavos, to which point the Greeks have retired.

The Turks are greatly superior in artillery over their opponents.

Despite a small Greek gain in Epirus, it is an undoubted fact that, so far, the Turks are victorious.

The Greek Police have been ordered to reinforce the Army, whilst their duties will be carried on by civilians.

Russia has sent a Note to the other Powers advising them to remain in an expectant attitude until one or other of the combatants requests their intervention, adding that meanwhile it will be necessary that they maintain the blockade of Crete and hold the island in trust.

[Larissa and Thynavos are both in the provinces of the same name, which are washed by the Gulf of Salonica. Thynavos is six miles on the Greek side of the frontier, and Larissa ten miles farther south.—Ed., J. T.]

BRITISH NAVAL SURPRISES.

London, April 13.

The British West African Squadron under Rear-Admiral Harry H. Rawson, consisting of nine vessels, has arrived at Durban quite unexpectedly. Their object and destination are unknown.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club meets on Monday and Thursday in each week, at Clausen's Hotel, No. 66, Main Street, from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Visitors to Yokohama, and Officers of ships (whether Navy or Merchant service) who are Chess-players, are welcome to use the Club during their stay in this port.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 303.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—B to Kt 6 1—P to Kt 3
2—Kt to R 7 2—P to Kt 4
3—Kt takes P dis mate if 3—K to Q 3

3—Kt to Kt 5 mate 1—P to Kt 4
2—R to B 2 2—K takes Kt

3—R to B 3 dis mate if 2—B takes Kt

3—R to Q B 2 mate Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., I dont, and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 304.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—B to Q R 8 1—K moves or Kt
2—Q to Kt 7 mate [takes Kt
2—Q to R 8 mate 1—B to K Kt 7

2—R to B 8 mate 1—Kt to Q 4 or Kt 7

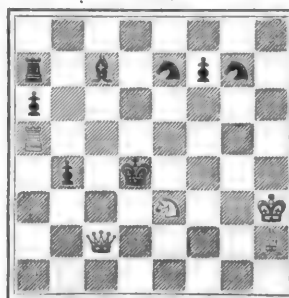
Correct answers from W.H.S., I dont, J.W.E., W.D.C. and Omicron.

J.W.E.—Your remarks shall be sent to the composer.

PROBLEM No. 307.

By JOSEPH POSPISIL.

BLACK.

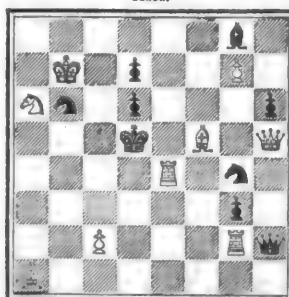


WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 308.

By P. F. BLAKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

STEINITZ.

Last news is that the old Champion is in Austria recuperating. Our friend Black Bishop de-

livered a funeral oration on the ancient master a month ago! What is B.B. going to do now? Turn Resurrection-man?

GAME No. 694.

The following game is selected as a specimen of exceptionally lively play. The opening adopted—the Cunningham Gambit—usually leads to games of that description, and is a favourite with Mr. Bird, who has done much to popularise it. White's fourth move converts the opening into a Rook's Pawn Gambit, and the continuation does not form a standard game in the Cunningham Gambit.

(CUNNINGHAM GAMBIT.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
Blackburne and Alcock.	Brd and Womersley.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4	2—P takes P
3—Kt to K B 3	3—B to K 2
4—P to K R 4	4—P to Q 4
5—P takes P	5—B to Kt 5
6—B to K 2	6—Kt to K B 3
7—Kt to B 3	7—Castles
8—P to Q 4	8—Kt to R 4
9—Castles	9—Kt to Q 2
10—Kt to K 4	10—P to K R 3
11—Kt to K 5	11—B takes B
12—Q takes B	12—Kt to Kt 6
13—Kt takes K Kt	13—P takes Kt
14—Q to Kt 4	14—Kt takes Kt
15—P takes Kt	15—Q takes P
16—B takes P	16—Q takes K P
17—Q R to K sq.	17—B to B 4 ch.
18—K to R sq.	18—Q takes P
19—P to B 3	19—Q takes B P
20—R to B sq.	20—P to B 4
21—R takes P	21—Q R to K sq.
22—R takes R ch.	22—B takes R
23—Q to Q sq.	23—Q to K 4
24—B to Q 2	24—P to Q Kt 3
25—R to B 3	25—B to B 4
26—Q to Kt 3 ch.	26—K to R sq.
27—R takes P	27—B to Q 3
28—Q to Q sq.	28—R to K B sq.
29—R to K R 3	29—R to B 7
30—B to K 3	30—R takes R P
31—B to Q 4	31—Q to K 7
32—Q takes Q	32—R takes Q
33—P to Kt 4	33—R to K 5
34—B to B 2	34—R takes P
35—P to R 5	35—K to R 2
36—P to R 6	36—P takes P and wins

PILLSBURY AND SHOWALTER.

The *Coptic* brought news of this match. When the mail left San Francisco 14 games had been played. Result:—Showalter 6; Pillsbury 6; Draws 2. We hope to publish some of the games next week.

CABLE-MATCH.

We print the remaining games with notes by James Mason.

GAME No. 695.

BOARD No. 8.

(RUY LOPEZ.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
E. Haima.	E. M. Jackson.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to K B 3
3—B to Kt 5	3—P to K Kt 3
4—P to B 3	4—Q to K 2
5—Castles	5—B to Q 3
6—P to Q 4	6—B to Q 2
7—R to K sq.	7—B to Kt 2
8—B to Kt 5	8—Kt to B 3
9—Q to Q 3	9—Castles
10—Q Kt to Q 2	10—P to Q R 3
11—B to Q B 4	11—Q R to Q sq.
12—Kt to B sq. (a)	12—Kt to Q R 4
13—Kt to K 3	13—P to B 3 (b)
14—Q R to Q sq. (c)	14—Kt takes B
15—Q takes Kt	15—B to B sq.
16—Q to K 2 (d)	16—P takes P
17—R takes P	17—P to R 3
18—B to R 4	18—P to K Kt 4
19—B to Kt 3	19—Kt takes P
20—Kt to B 4 (e)	20—B takes R
21—Kt takes B (f)	21—P to Q 4
22—P to B 3	22—P takes Kt
23—P takes Kt	23—P to Q B 4
24—Kt to B 3	24—R to Q 6
25—Kt to Q 2	25—P to Kt 4
26—P to K 5	26—B to Kt 8
27—Kt to K 4	27—B takes Kt
28—Q takes B	28—Q to K 3
29—B to B 2	29—R to Q 4
30—P to K R 4	30—R to K sq.
31—P takes P	31—R takes P
32—Q takes R	32—Q takes Q
33—R takes Q	33—R takes R
34—P takes P	34—R to K 7
35—B takes P	35—R takes P

36—P to R 3
37—K to R 2
38—P to R 4
39—B to Kt 6
40—B takes P
41—R to Kt 6
42—K to B 4
43—P takes R
Resigns.

(a) 12—P to Q R 3 would have preserved the K B.

(b) The bishop should have been taken first.

(c) White could have played 14—B takes P ch, Q takes B; 15—B takes Kt, Q takes B; 16—P to Q Kt 4, with a pawn ahead; or after 14—B takes P, ch, 15—P to Q Kt 4 at once.

(d) The omission pointed out would not have mattered had he not missed a second chance of remaining with a good game with 16—P takes P. The text move not only loses a pawn, but brings him into trouble besides.

(e) Giving up the exchange also is somewhat too generous.

If 21—Q takes Kt, then 21..... Q takes Q; 22—R takes Q, B to B 4, &c. White's game is untenable.

GAME No. 696. BOARD No. 9.

(QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.)

WHITE. H. H. Cole.	BLACK. F. M. Teed.
1—P to Q 4	1—P to Q 4
2—P to R 3	2—P to R 3
3—Kt to K B 3	3—P to Q B 4
4—B to K 2	4—Kt to Q B 3
5—Castles	5—Kt to B 3
6—P to Q Kt 3	6—B to K 2
7—B to Kt 2	7—Castles
8—P to B 4	8—P to Q Kt 3
9—Kt to B 3	9—B P takes P
10—K P takes P	10—B to Kt 2
11—P takes P	11—K Kt takes P
12—Kt takes Kt	12—Q takes Kt
13—B to B 4	13—Q to Q 3
14—P to Q 5	14—P takes P
15—Q takes P	15—Q takes Q
16—B takes Q	16—Q R to Q sq.
17—K R to Q sq.	17—Kt to R 4
18—B takes B	18—Kt takes B
19—P to Kt 3	19—R takes R ch.
20—R takes R	20—R to Q sq.
21—R takes R ch.	21—Kt takes R
22—K to B sq.	22—P to B 3
23—K to K 2	23—Kt to B 3
24—K to Q 4	24—Kt takes Kt ch (a)
25—B takes Kt	25—K to B 2
26—K to Q 3	26—K to K 3
27—K to B 4	27—K to Q 3
28—K to Kt 5	28—K to B 2
29—K to R 6	29—K to Kt sq.
30—P to Q R 4	30—B to Kt 5
31—K to Kt 5 (b)	31—B to K 8
32—P to R 5	32—P takes P (c)
33—K to R 6	33—K to B 2
34—B takes R P	34—P to Kt 4 (d)
35—P to B 3	35—K to B 3
36—B to Kt 6	36—P to R 5 (e)
37—P takes P	37—P to B 4
38—B to R 5	38—B to B 7
39—P to Kt 4	39—P takes P
40—P takes P	40—B to K 6
41—B to B 3	41—B to B 5
42—P to R 3	42—B to B 2
43—B to Q 2	43—B to B 5
44—B to Kt 4	44—B to B 2
45—B to K 7	45—B to B 5
46—B to B 6	46—B to K 6
47—B to Kt 7	47—B to B 4
48—B to R 6	48—B to K 2
49—K to R 7	49—K to B 2
50—B to Kt 7	50—B to B 4 ch. (f)
51—K to R 6	51—K to B 3
52—K to R 5	52—B to K 2
53—B to B 3	53—B to Q sq. ch (g)
54—K to Kt 4	54—K to Q 4
55—K to Kt 5	55—K to K 5
56—B to Kt 4	56—K to Q 4
57—B to B 5	57—B to B 2
58—B to Kt 6	58—B to Kt sq.
59—P to R 5	59—B to B 5
60—P to R 6	60—B to Kt sq.
61—B to K 3	61—P to R 3
62—K to Kt 6	62—K to K 5
63—B to B 5	63—K to B 6
64—K to Kt 7	Resigns.

(a) Nothing is to be said about the game so far, except that the players seemed to have been afraid of each other, and, therefore, changed off pieces in order to bring it to a drawn ending. The interesting part of it, however, is to come, as the ending turned out one of the hardest struggles of the match. Probably under the impression of a speedy draw, he exchanged Knights consistent

with the previous part of the game. But he should have taken into consideration that White's King was nearer the Queen's side pawns than his own, and, therefore, preserved the Knight.

(b) The following series of moves is beautifully timed, and White eventually wins a pawn by force.

(c) Forced. If 32..... B takes P, then 33—P to Kt 4, P to R 3, ch.; 34—K to R 4, and wins the bishop.

(d) He should have posted the pawns upon white squares. Being upon black squares, he required the Bishop to defend them afterwards, and therefore he could not keep the white King imprisoned.

(e) Best. The chances of a draw increase, White having to Queen his pawn upon a white square.

(f) Better would have been 50..... B to Q 3; 51—B to B 6, B to B 5, and keep the opposition if the King moves.

(g) He has nothing better. He cannot move 53..... K to B 4, because of 54—B to Kt 4, ch.; and if 53..... B to B sq., then 54—B to B 6, P to R 3, which would fix the bishop; or 54..... B to B 6, and White's King escapes. The game is lost now, Mr. Cole playing in first-class style.

GAME No. 697.

BOARD No. 10.

(CENTRE COUNTER GAMBIT.)

WHITE. McCutcheon.	BLACK. H. J. Cobb.
1—P to K 4	1—P to Q 4
2—P takes P	2—Kt to K B 3
3—Kt to Q B 3 (a)	3—Kt takes P
4—Kt takes Kt (b)	4—Q takes Kt
5—Kt to B 3	5—Kt to B 3
6—P to Q 4	6—B to B 4
7—B to Q 3 (c)	7—Kt to Kt 5
8—B takes B (d)	8—Q takes B
9—K to Q 2	9—P to K 3
10—P to Q R 3	10—Q to B 5 ch
11—K to K 2 (e)	11—Q to K 5 ch.
12—K to Q 2	12—Kt to B 3
13—P to B 3	13—Castles
14—Q to K 2	14—Q to Kt 3
15—P to K Kt 3	15—B to K 2
16—K to K sq.	16—P to K R 4
17—P to K R 4	17—K R to K sq.
18—K to B sq.	18—B to Q 3
19—K to Kt 2	19—P to K 4
20—P takes P	20—B takes K P
21—Kt takes B (f)	21—Kt takes Kt
22—B to K 3	22—Q to K 5 ch (g)
23—K to R 3	23—Kt to Kt 5
24—K R to K sq.	24—R to Q 6
25—Q to B sq.	25—Kt takes B'
26—R takes Kt	26—Q to Kt 5 ch.
27—K to Kt 2	27—K R takes R
Resigns	

(a) 3—P to Q 4, Kt takes P; 4—P to Q B 4, &c., is a more favourable variation.

(b) 4—P to Q 4, B to Kt 5; 5—P to Q B 4, Kt to K B 3; 6—B to K 3, &c., is preferable. The exchange of knights brings Black's Queen into play.

(c) A weak move and the cause of the inferior game he got. 7—P to B 3, followed by B to K 2 or B to Q 3, was good enough.

(d) 8—Castles would have been equally bad because of 8..... Kt takes B; 9—P takes Kt, B to Kt 5, thus destroying his pawns altogether.

(e) The alternative would have been 11—K to B 3, Kt to Q 4, ch.; 12—K to Kt 3, with a much better position than he actually got.

(f) Why bring an additional piece of the opponent's into play? 21—B to K 3 and occupy the open Q file might have enabled him to make a fairly good fight still.

(g) Mr. Jacobs finished the game now vigorously.

A CHESS GAME.

A recorded game of chess, says the *Manchester Weekly Times*, has a beginning, a middle, and an end, and is a story with a real plot, in which all the harmonies of time and of place are scrupulously observed. It is an account in symbols of a contest between two intellects; a relation in cypher of lures, of wiles, of plans and circumventing tactics; of fierce onsets that lead to victory or to disaster; of dogged and unyielding resistance that eventually ends in defeat. "An hour's history of two minds is well told in a game of chess."

THE NUREMBERG CONGRESS.

The following interesting game was played in the Nuremberg Tournament, Score from the tournament book:—

GAME No. 698.

(FRENCH DEFENCE.)

WHITE. A. Albin.	BLACK. G. Mackey.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 3
2—P to Q Kt 3 (a)	2—P to Q 4
3—P to R 5	3—P to Q R 3 (b)

4—P to Q 4

5—P to Q B 3

6—P to Q R 3 (c)

7—Kt to B 3

8—B to K 3

9—Castles

10—R to R 2 (e)

11—P takes P (g)

12—R to Kt 2

13—Q to B 2

14—R to R 2

15—P takes Kt

16—B to Q 2 (i)

17—R to Kt sq.

18—B to Q 3

19—B to Kt 4

20—B takes Kt

21—P to B 5

22—Q R to Kt 2

23—P takes P a.p.

24—R takes Q

25—B takes R

26—Kt to K sq. (k)

27—B to Q 3

28—P to B 4

29—B takes B, ch.

30—Kt to Q 3

31—K to B 2

32—K to K 3

33—R to Kt 2

34—Kt takes R

35—K to Q 3

36—Kt to Q sq.

37—P to Kt 4

38—P to B 5

39—P to R 4

40—P to Kt 5

41—P to B 6

42—P takes P

43—Kt to B 2

44—Kt to R 3

45—Kt to B 2

46—Kt to Kt 4

47—Kt takes B

48—Kt takes P

Resigns.

(a) A favourite development of Albin's, but hardly to be recommended.

(b) An unnecessary waiting move. 3..... P to Q B 4 at once would prevent the establishment of White's centre.

(c) Eccentric, the intention being to develop the Q R. Albin, however, plays this sort of irregular game very well.

(d) We have occasion to frequently criticise this move. Obviously this square is required for K Kt to K 2; Kt to Kt 3, and then B to K 2.

(e) The better course would have been 10—P takes P, B takes P; 11—P to Q Kt 4, B to K 2; 12—Kt to Q 2, followed by Kt to Kt 3, and the same Kt to Q 4. Albin, however, has the ingenious sacrificing combination that follows in view.

(f) Inferior. It secures White's side even with the simple 11—P to Q Kt 4, neutralising the effect of Black's Q at Kt 3, and the rook upon the open file.

(g) Dr. Tarrasch makes the severe remark that "White having played the opening so miserably, he might assume that the knight being left *en prise* was an oversight." Our opinion, however, is that Albin left the knight to be taken designedly, and a pretty combination it is.

(h) If 12..... Q to Kt 3, then 13—Kt to R 4, B takes Kt; 14—B to R 5, Q to K 5; 15—P to B 3, Q to B 4; 16—P to Kt 4, winning the queen; but Black would have had three minor pieces for it.

(i) White missed the chance here of gaining a piece with 16—P to B 5, threatening with 17—B to Q 2 to win the queen. Black had nothing better than to sacrifice the K B. Dr. Tarrasch makes a simple query to the text move. It is to be regretted that the Doctor's remarks are not quite free from personal feeling in Albin's case.

(j) As the K R P cannot be taken, because of P to K Kt 3, he might have saved a move with 21..... Q to B 2; 22—Q R to Kt 2, B to B 3, &c.

(k) The last chance would have been 26—B to R 4, K to Q 2; 27—B takes B, ch., P takes B; 28—R takes P, K to B 3, followed by R to Q Kt sq., and the game would have been even. The way he played it the Kt falls, and the remainder is plain sailing for Black.

Kobe-NAGASAKI.

The correspondence games between the Kobe Chess Club and Mr. Jordan are drawing to a close. Kobe has resigned game A on the 16th move, and probably by this time Mr. Jordan has scored a victory in Game B. We predicted all this when we analysed the openings. Kobe must get a stronger team if they wish to succeed against the "Man of Nagasaki."

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America.....	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Apr. 29th.
From Hongkong.....	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Apr. 29th.
From Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, May 3rd.
From America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, May 8th.
From Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, May 8th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per M. M. Co.	Wednesday, May 5th.
From Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, May 6th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, May 11th.

2 City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco, via Honolulu on April 10th.
 3 Brigs left Hongkong on April 11th.
 4 Empress of Japan left Vancouver on April 20th.
 5 Galle left San Francisco direct on April 22nd.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Victoria, B.C.....	per N. P. Co.	Thursday, Apr. 22nd.
For America.....	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Apr. 24th.
For Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Apr. 25th.
For Europe, via Shang- hai.....	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, May 2nd.
For Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, May 3rd.
For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, May 4th.
For Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, May 7th.
For Europe, via Hong- kong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, May 14th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 17 April.—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe, 9th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Katie Flickinger, American barkentine, 425, Ole Mussen, 18th April.—Vancouver, B.C., 20th February, Lumber.—Frazar & Co.
Pelican, British steamer, 2,160, Alex. Gove, 18th April.—Hongkong via ports, Kobe 16th April, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Ceres, German steamer, 2,663, Fölk, 18th April.—Hamburg via ports, Hongkong 11th April, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Inman Sealby, 19th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 1st April, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Kintuck, British steamer, 2,312, De la Perrelle, 19th April.—London via ports, Kobe 18th April, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Aden, British steamer, 2,517, Hill, 19th April.—London via ports, Kobe 18th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Sydney, French steamer, 3,450, Auberts, 20th April.—Marseilles and ports, Kobe 19th April, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Olympia, British steamer, Tuebridge, 22nd April.—Hongkong via Moji and Kobe 20th April, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
China, British steamer, 2,600, Saunders, 22nd April.—Hongkong via ports, 13th April, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Sarpedon, British steamer, 2,283, Grier, 22nd April.—Liverpool via ports, Kobe 21st April, General.—Butterfield and Swire.
Mitsui Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,053, R. Swain, 22nd April.—Bombay via ports, Kobe 21st April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Braemar, British steamer, 1,876, Porter, 23rd April.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 4th April, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
R. D. Rice, American ship, 2,106, Carver, 23rd April.—New York, 1st December, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Telena, British steamer, 5,100, Scott, 23rd April.—Batoum via ports, and Kobe 21st April, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, G. W. Conner, 23rd April.—Shanghai via ports, 17th April, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,010, W. Townsend, 17th April.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yangtze, French steamer, 2,371, Lidin, 18th April.—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Pelican, British steamer, 2,160, Alex. Gove, 19th April.—Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, J. Nirei, 20th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Borealis, British schooner, 39, A. Nelson, 20th April.—North Pacific Ocean, Sealing Gear.—F. M. Laffin.
Omba, British steamer, 1,907, Munroe, 21st April,

—Singapore via Kuchinotsu and Karatsu, Ballast.—Captain.
Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Inman Sealby, 21st April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Olympia, British steamer, 2,608, Tuebridge, 22nd April.—Victoria B.C., and Tacoma, Mails and General.—Dodwell Carill & Co.
Kintuck, British steamer, 2,312, De la Perrelle, 23rd April.—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Yamato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,656, T. Iki, 22nd April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 23rd April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer **Ancona**, from Hongkong and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Ballardie, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Misses Ballardie (2), Miss MacCallum, Miss MacKae, Madame Martyloff and child, Messrs. P. S. Hollis, G. E. Leon, Owen Jones, G. W. Steele, J. Stewart, A. A. Hankey, E. F. Wiley, L. H. Clayton, Lung Hing-long, and E. H. Holmes in cabin.
 Per British steamer **Coptic**, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mr. A. De Block, Mr. G. Van Olden, Mr. Gevers Deynott, Mrs. J. M. Shotwell, Miss Grace Shotwell, Messrs. F. G. Riggs, F. G. W. Ferguson, C. V. Carroll, A. W. Schumacher, H. Windt, M. Lamadrid, Sr., M. Lamadrid, Jr., A. C. Byer, F. E. Fernald, Miss A. Doughaday, Messrs. Leo Zenger, S. Nishimura, A. A. Thomas, S. Asano, Henry Ryder, John H. Gatherwood, Robt. B. Greer, Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Smith and child, Rev. G. Heben Jones, Messrs. A. Adelsdorfer, F. E. Peabody, Peter Lee, Otis A. Poole, and Wm. C. Thompson in cabin; Mrs. M. Martens and infant in steerage.
 For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Loring, Mr. John G. Kearsing, and T. Ralston in cabin. For Shanghai.—Messrs. J. Samson, J. S. Fearon, and E. Quackenbush in cabin. For Nagasaki.—Mr. E. C. Huff in steerage. For Hongkong.—Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. M. Dawson, Messrs. Heinrich Heyn, Herman Kubbe, G. S. Beebe, Jos. A. Shaldon, Ah Lum, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. W. A. Nevills, Misses Mollie Pierce, Winnie Davenport, and Birnie in cabin.
 Per British steamer **Aden**, from London, via ports.—Mr. E. Warahs, and Mr. Beesley in cabin.
 Per French steamer **Sydney**, from Marseilles and ports.—Messrs. Kato Tsunitada, Muraori, Longin, Lagrange, Reynold, Oono, Sakamoto, Mrs. Hanna Tsuyai, Mrs. Ross and child, Messrs. Lennon, Griffin, Papasian, Camoisson, Bourguignon, Miss de Sylva, Mr. and Mrs. Febling and baby, Mr. Louvin, Mr. Reiffinger, and Mr. Kimura in cabin.
 Per British steamer **China**, from Hongkong ports.—Mrs. J. F. Suydam, Mr. H. Suydam, Master Suydam, Messrs. Jno. Lumm, Pekenpock, O. D. Jerauld, H. Bachr, G. C. Pakenham and 2 children, G. W. Woolsey, Brockmann, W. Winmill, G. S. Warren, T. B. Warren, F. Mesa, K. Fuji, W. Schöder, T. B. Packington, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Farnum, Baron V. Gidnam, Mrs. Ritsky, Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Hamilton and child, Miss Farnum, Mrs. J. D. Langer, Mrs. E. W. Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Chape, and Miss De Tate in cabin. For San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rennie, Miss Hunt, Misses Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wyon, Mrs. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Burne, child and nurse, Rev. W. S. Ament and family, Miss Walker and 2 daughters, Miss Glover, Miss Wyatt, Miss Pykes, Mr. F. W. Brown, Mr. R. Bredon, Mr. Tom Yuen, Mr. F. E. Woodruff, Rev. A. Lutonow, Mr. W. S. Harrison, Mr. Beaulieu, Rev. E. P. Fisher, and R-v. and Mrs. T. W. Gulick in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer **Saikyo Maru**, from Shanghai and ports.—Com. T. Mori, I. J. N., Lieut. Fujimoto, I. J. N., Lieut. Takahara, I. J. N., Lieut. Suzuki, I. J. N., Mr. D. Yamagen, Mrs. C. A. Crome, Mrs. Bugbird, and Rev. T. Barth in cabin; Mrs. Nakamura, Mr. Dian Fu, Mrs. Suzuki, Mr. Budsell, and Mr. Graham in 2nd class; 39 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer **Riojun Maru**, for London and Antwerp via ports.—Colonel S. Ishimoto, Inspector S. Yendo, Army-Engineer D. Taki in cabin; Miss S. Nishishita, Messrs. T. Tsuchi, O. Niel, and G. Tsuji in second class.
 Per German steamer **Hohenzollern**, for Hongkong and ports.—Dr. and Mrs. Todd and two children, Mrs. Robert Hay, Mrs. Patton, Mr.

and Mrs. Dittler, Messrs. Masatada Esaki, Ken Shiosawa, S. Hattori, H. E. Tomkins, P. H. Goins, T. B. Pocklington, Chas. J. Frazar, H. Baelr, Chas. H. Royce, H. Pedley, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dunlop in cabin; 1 European and 1 Japanese in steerage; 8 Chinese and 1 Indian on deck.

Per French steamer **Yangtze**, for Shanghai via Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Bardens, Mrs. Mark Sennet, Messrs. W. D. Wentworth, Edward Farnum, A. D. Smith, R. C. Head, G. Knaff, Verrons, Yoannes, Stanley, Percy A. Angier, F. C. Neresheimer, Mrs. A. Bagnall and infant, Mrs. Bennett and maid, Mr. Nishi, and Mr. R. Ikeda in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer **Satsuma Maru**, for Shanghai and ports.—Mr. K. Masaki, Chief Constructor Y. Saga, Lieut. Petrenko, Mr. S. Koodrin, Mr. and Mrs. Yamagata in cabin; Mr. T. Fujito, Miss T. Nakamura, Naval Engineer I. Kouuki, Miss Y. Imamura, Miss T. Shigemine, Messrs. M. Oda, C. Masagaki, N. Iijima, and T. Yasuda in 2nd class; 44 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer **Coptic**, for Hongkong and ports.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Figg, Rev. G. H. Jones, Miss Lovell, Mrs. Shotwell, Miss Shotwell, Messrs. J. W. Crowe, A. A. Thomas, Chun Lien Chu, A. C. Bryer, C. W. M. Buch, Leo Zenzen, W. T. Payne, M. Monnier, H. W. Andrews, A. Clark, C. Kalkhof, C. Thomson, T. H. Riggs, F. Riggs, Schumacher, C. V. Carroll, W. Ferguson, and A. J. McGlew in cabin.

Per British steamer **Olympia**, for Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash.—Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Birkenlund and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ward and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Malven and child, Miss Johnson, Capt. Geo. Dulling, and Messrs. A. C. l'Abbe, Banxie, Berquet, M. U. Ding, Andre Royant and W. Seack in cabin; 4 Europeans, 22 Japanese and 156 Chinese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per German steamer **Hohenzollern**, for Hongkong via ports.—Raw Silk for Europe, 103 bales, Waste Silk for Europe, 201 bales.

Per French steamer **Yangtze**, for Shanghai via Kobe.—Raw Silk for Europe, 145 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 387 bales.

Per British steamer **Olympia**, for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.—

	TEA.	NEW YORK.	PACIFIC TOTAL.	TOTAL.
	CANADA, AND WEST.	AND EAST.	COAST, PACKAGES.	
Yokohama.....	—	—	30	30
Hongkong.....	—	—	156	156
Total.....	—	—	306	306
	SILK.	NEW YORK.	HAFTORD.	TOTAL.
Hongkong.....	40	—	—	40
Yokohama.....	43	—	—	43
Total.....	83	—	—	83
	RATES.			
Tea.....	1 cent Gold per lb. gross.			
Silk.....	3 cents Gold per lb. gross.			
Measurement.....	\$14 Gold per ton.			

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Ex nihilo nihil fit—No market at all. Yarn—Some enquiries for Gassed 2-fold but at prices much below Home rates. Shirtings—Nothing doing: altho' holders are said to be firm. Fancy Cotton and Woollens—No sign of any trade either "spot" or "future."

COTTON PICKER GOODS.

	PER YARD.
Grey Shirtings—4 1/2 yds, 38 1/2 inches	\$2.40 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—4 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.75 to 3.25
F. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 44 inches	1.95 to 2.30
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.28
	PER YARD.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	7.75 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 12 1/2 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	3.00 to 3.30

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel.....	\$0.50 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	—
Medium	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	—
Common	0.25 to 0.27
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloth—Pilots, 51 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloth—Presidents, 51 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75

Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches 0.50 to 0.85
 Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 5 to 5lb.
 per lb 0.40 to 0.60

LIVESTOCK MARKS.	
Nos. 15/24, Singles	\$39.00 to 41.50
Nos. 18/24, Singles	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38/48, Singles	45.00 to 47.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	44.00 to 46.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	49.00 to 51.00
Nos. 1/60, Plain	61.00 to 63.00
Nos. 1/80, Plain	75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 1/100, Plain	99.00 to 100.00
Nos. 1/60, Gassed	73.00 to 80.00
Nos. 1/80, Gassed	86.00 to 95.00
Nos. 1/100, Gassed	115.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.	
American Middling	\$23.00 to 23.50
Indian Broach	23.00 to 23.25
Chinese	21.00 to 21.50

MTALS.
 Some transactions in Iron at a small decline in price. It looks as though buyers had the best of the market just now: in spite of Importers' efforts to hold things up.

IRON.	
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.70 to 3.80
Flat Bars, 1 inch up to 1 1/2 inch	3.00 to 4.00
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.70 to 4.00
Iron Plates, assorted	3.80 to 4.00
Sheet Iron	4.80 to 5.00
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.50 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	3.50 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.80 to 1.85

IRON.
 No business. Prices weak and tending downwards; in spite of a falling exchange.

American	\$2.05 to 2.07
Russian	2.00 to 2.05
Langkat	—

SUGAR.
 Brown—Market irregular. Considerable sales of Takao at a slight improvement while Manila and China sorts move at a decline. White Refined—Fair demand at late rates, and trade generally is satisfactory.

SUGAR.	
Brown Takao	\$3.65 to 3.70
Brown Manila	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daitong	3.15 to 3.30
Brown Canton	3.50 to 4.20
White Java and Penang	6.70 to 6.80
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.
RAW SILK.
 Very quiet: the War news from Europe causing buyers to hold off and await events. All quotations nominal, irregular and weak.

QUOTATIONS.	
Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	\$850 to \$860
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	840 to 850
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	830 to 840
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	820 to 830
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	810 to 820
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	800 to 810
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 2, 13/18 deniers	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	750 to 760
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/18 deniers	730 to 750
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/18 deniers	680 to 690
Kakodan—Extra	760 to 770
Kakodan—No. 1	740 to 750
Kakodan—No. 1	730 to 735
Kakodan—No. 2	710 to 720
Kakodan—No. 3	690 to 700

WASTE SILK.
 Quotations unchanged with a quiet market. Shippers have orders and would go on, but the quality of the present stock is very undesirable.

QUOTATIONS.	
Noahi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noahi—Filature, Good	95 to 105
Noahi—Oahu, Best	105 to 110
Noahi—Oahu, Good	100 to 105
Noahi—Oahu, Medium	95 to 97
Noahi—Shinshu, Best	65 to 70
Noahi—Shinshu, Good	55 to 60
Noahi—Bushi, Best	120 to 125
Noahi—Bushi, Good	100 to 110
Noahi—Bushi, Medium	90 to 95
Noahi—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noahi—Joshu, Fair	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best	95 to 100
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	35 to 40
Kibiso—Joshu, Fair	30 to 35

TEA.
 About 30 piculs Old leaf grading Medium has found a buyer at a low price. Small parcels of New leaf are expected next week.

QUOTATIONS.	
Choicest	—
Choice	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has fallen and closes weak.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.54
— Private 4 months' sight	2.58
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 p.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
— Private 10 days' sight	74
On India—Bank sight	161
— Private 30 days' sight	170
On America—Bank Bills on demand	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.06 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.10 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	28 1/2

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[Messrs. Bissot & Ure's CORRECTED LIST.]

Yokohama, April 23rd.
 We have again to report business in Grand Hotels at \$200. At this rate a few more shares can be had locally.

Other local stocks are unchanged, as last reported.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd., \$50	\$135 S.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., \$100	335 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd., \$100	300 S. & S.
Club Hotel, Ltd., \$100	70 S.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., \$100	140 S.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. (Fatra), \$100	500 S.
North and Roe, Ltd., \$100	160 S.
Brett & Co., Ltd., \$100	8 S.
Langfield & Co., Ltd., \$100	195 S.
Higo Gas Co., Ltd., \$100	170 M.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb., \$100	110 S.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	210 S.
Yokohama United Club Deb., \$100	200 S.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	104 S.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, April 23rd

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	97.00
Redemption Loan Bonds	99.85
New Public Loan Bonds	91.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	11.50
Naval Loan Bonds	99.50
War Loan Bonds	99.85
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	100.00
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	97.70
Ryomo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	88.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 45	110.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	47.40
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 47	63.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 41	62.00
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 15	35.70
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 50	90.30
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 13	15.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	92.00
Kawagoya Railway Company—paid up yen 50	59.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	49.00
Chikugo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	75.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50	70.00
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50	87.50
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 50	54.00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 35	40.50
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 30	85.50
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50	30.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	131.00
Boao Railway Company—paid up yen 50	50.50
Saiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 5	7.00
Isoiminto Railway Company—paid up yen 1	5.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 10.50	8.00
Nannao Railway Company—paid up yen 10.50	16.50

Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	70.80
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25	25.50
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	57.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	5.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	213.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	208.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 50	27.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.,—paid up yen 50	28.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spin. Co., new—paid up yen 45	66.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	73.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 15	17.50
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	80.00
Tokyo Trainway Company—paid up yen 50	265.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	75.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25	30.00
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 70	17.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	73.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 47	6.50
Hokkaido Hemp Manu. Co.—paid up yen 50	50.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 35	13.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 41	61.00
Shinagawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 25	43.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45	64.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	91.00
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	26.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100	70.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	205.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	110.00
Nippon Ginso—paid up yen 150	300.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	54.00
Tsuid National Bank—paid up yen 100	125.00

TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS invite communication from Professional Gentlemen willing to act as Representatives of its Members in the matter of applications for PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS in JAPAN, stating full Particulars as to procedure and costs, to

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April 24th, 1897.

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17.

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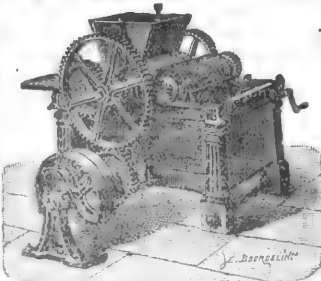
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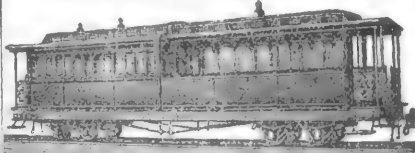
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June, 1896.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 18.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 1ST, 1897.

月三年五十二治明 Vol. XXVII.
西曆五月三十日

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 1ST, 1897.

BIRTH.

On the April 21st, Mrs. WALTER DENING, of a son. MARRIAGE.

On April 24th, at Tsukiji Cathedral, Tokyo, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McKim, Mr. GAVIN A. FORREST to Miss FRANCIS J. HUNT.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Kobe regatta is fixed for May 15th.

THE Greeks are meeting with serious repulses.

CHINA is said to be raising a loan in England to pay off the rest of the Indemnity.

THE Mansion House Indian Famine Fund on March 18th amounted to £435,000.

THE Duchess of York has presented her husband with a baby princess during the week.

THE general meeting of shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will take place about the 15th inst.

THE Yokohama Spring Races were held in fine weather this week, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

MRS. CAREW left Yokohama for Hongkong, under escort, on Sunday, per the P. & O. steamer *Ancona*.

THE Authorities gave charters a few days ago to the following Railways:—Chikushi Untan

Railway; Boso Railway; Uwajima Railway; Sakata Railway; Saga Railway and Yoro Railway.

HEAVY rains fell in Yokohama on Tuesday and Wednesday. The season is very backward and cold.

THE Tobacco Monopoly system and the Silk Encouragement Law have been promulgated during the week.

On the 25th ult., about 7 p.m., a luggage van was derailed at Sakuragicho, Yokohama, and four cars were upset.

ONE of the coolies who grossly assaulted Mr. E. L. Conan and others at Nagasaki the other day, has been fined \$5.

VISCOUNT KATAOKA, an Imperial Chamberlain, left for the scene of the recent fire at Hachioji on Monday morning.

THE Japanese Standing Squadron left Yokosuka on Sunday for Kobe, whence it proceeds to the China Sea for a cruise.

THE dead-list of the Hachioji fire grows everyday. Nearly one hundred corpses have been discovered among the ruins.

THE Hochu Water-power Electric Railway Company, having a capital of yen 450,000 was given a charter on the 29th ult.

MR. SONE, Minister to France, is expected to arrive in Japan about the 3rd of May, leaving left Paris on the 27th March for home.

It is reported that H.E. Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister in Tokyo, will leave Yokohama by the *Empress of China* on the 7th inst.

T.I.M. THE EMPRESS AND EMPRESS will leave Kyoto on the 4th inst. and return to Tokyo the following day, after staying a night at Shizuoka.

THE *Nichi Nichi* declares that no other alternative presents itself at present than to have recourse to a foreign loan to save the financial situation.

T.I.H. Princesses Tomi and Yasu, who had been staying at Hayama, Sagami Province, for some time, arrived at Shimbashi Station on Friday afternoon.

IN the recent big fire of Hachioji, the total number of houses destroyed was 8,700; 60 down 202; telegraph posts 22; and electric light posts 41.

THE laying of tramway lines between Shimbashi and Shinagawa, projected by the Shinagawa Basha Kabushiki Kaisha, commenced on the 23rd April.

DURING Saturday night's storm at Kobe, some 74 junkmen were rescued by the Water-police, owing to their vessels foundering at the moorings off Tempo zan.

H.I.M. THE CROWN PRINCE attended a performance of Lumiere's Kinematograph on Monday evening, which was given in the garden of the Akasaka Palace.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA, the Imperial Ambassador to England, has been entertaining the British Minister this week, and Sir Ernest Satow has returned the compliment.

KOREA is again prominently before the public, a proposal having been made to engage some 160 Russians as drill-instructors. The project meets with much opposition.

MR. INAGAKI SHIMESU, an ex-M.P., while taking refreshment at a tea-house in Kanda, Tokyo, on the afternoon of 25th ult., was suddenly attacked by a man named Hayashida, who

was armed with a dagger. Mr. Inagaki was wounded on the head. His assailant was at once arrested.

THE Japanese battleship *Fuji*, built for the Japanese Navy in England, has been attached to the Sasebo Admiralty; and the *Fashima* to the Kure Admiralty.

MAJOR GENERAL HISHIJIMA, Commander-in-Chief of the Mixed Third Brigade, Formosa, who has been suffering from malarial fever, arrived at Shimbashi Station on the afternoon of the 25th ult.

MR. JAMES JOSEPH SYLVESTER, F.R.S., hon. D.C.L., Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, is dead, aged 83. In him the scientific world of Europe has lost one of its foremost men.

THE wife of Lieutenant Mikami Heikichi, I.J.N., of Kojimachi, while on her return from the Mitsui Bank, on the 23rd ult. was robbed by a ruffian of 1,000 yen, which she had just drawn from the Bank.

THE construction plans for a port at Tsuyazaki, Fukuoka Prefecture, were passed by the Authorities the other day. According to the scheme, the reclamation will extend over an area of 228.130 *tsubo*.

Two hundred and seventy-nine contract emigrants from Kumamoto and Hiroshima left for Hawaii by the *China* on the 24th April. The remaining one hundred and ten are to leave Yokohama by the *Peru* on the 13th of May.

MR. INAGAKI MANJIRO, the new Minister to Siam, left Shimbashi Station on the 25th ult. for his new post. Among those assembled at the Station to see him off were Prince Konoye, Count Okuma, Count Soyejima, and others.

LIEUT.-GENERAL YAMAGUCHI, Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Brigade, has received the Third Class of the Order of the Golden Kite, and a pension of yen 700 per annum, in recognition of his meritorious services during the China War.

SINCE the Navigation Encouragement Law came into operation, the vessels that have passed the official examination are the *Kinshiu Maru* (3,966 tons) and *Ryofun Maru* (4,793 tons), of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Those in course of examination are the *Asosan Maru* (1,698 tons), the *Sumiyama Maru* (3,620 tons), the *Asahi Maru* (3,041 tons) of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; and the *Yamaguchi Maru* (3,287 tons), of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LITTLE business is done during race-week in the best of years, so it is hardly noteworthy that the record has not been broken. Yet merchants have good cause to grumble at the paucity of business put through in the last week of April. There was not a single recorded sale in yarns or textiles—surely a remarkable thing at this time of year. No great business was done in metals, owing doubtless to holders asking for better prices, which dealers refuse to give. Kerosene has had a dull and disappointing week in view of the known scarcity of up-country supplies. Sugar remains unchanged, large arrivals preventing values from rising. A small spurt in Raw Silk at the beginning of the week, soon died away, and quotations close irregular and nominal. Waste silk has seen no change. Hand musters of new leaf are on show; and the outgoing steamer may take a few half-cheats. About 20 piculs Tosa leaf are said to have been settled in Kobe; but the price has not transpired. Exchange has fallen still further.

SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

A subject to which frequent allusion has been made in these columns, namely, the horsing of the Japanese troops, is discussed at some length by the *Fiji Shimpō*. Our contemporary calculates that for each trooper three horses must be provided, first and last, and that for land-transport purposes, there must be one or two horses for each infantry soldier. Assuming the correctness of that very liberal estimate, it is easy to appreciate the very great importance of the question. Japanese horses are weak, puny creatures, unfit for military purposes, and when one reads descriptions of the size, speed, and draught-power of European animals, the contrast is most disquieting. Of course the matter has not failed to attract official attention. Some years ago, the breeding of mounts for the Army (*gumba yōsei*) was among the topics of constant conversation, and folks understood clearly that what ships are to the Navy, horses are to the Army. It was then that the Government organized a horse investigation council (*bahitsu chosa kai*), and as a result of its deliberations sent a committee of investigation to Europe and America. But no practical solution of the problem seems to have been found, for in the last session of the Diet, we find the Cabinet introducing a Bill for the examination of stud horses (*tani o-uma kensa hoan*), the purpose of which, speaking briefly, is to effect a general improvement of the breed of horses throughout the country. An approved strain of sires is to be introduced, and the farmers are to be required to comply with regulations for the service of dams during the months of March, April, and May. It is very doubtful whether to rely upon horses used in agriculture is a wise policy on the part of the military authorities. In the Occident the two classes of animals, horses for the farm and horses for the army, are considered independently: the qualities required in the former are not the qualities needed in the latter. That is even truer in Japan's case, for owing to the smallness of the agricultural holdings in this country, and the custom that prevails of entrusting the management of farm horses, in great part, to women and children, there is no need of a big, powerful animal. What is wanted is a docile beast that will carry a couple of bags of rice 8 or 9 miles a day, and will allow itself to be led by a girl or a lad. There are about 150,000 farm horses in the country, and if they could all be turned into a stud, a supply of military remounts might in time be procurable. But it is not right to force the farmer, *nolens volens*, into this project, neither is it wise to forget that in turning the farm horses to such uses, agricultural ends may not be served or military needs satisfied. A better plan would be to form a special bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to establish breeding places at convenient points throughout the country, and to work independently of the farming classes, making it optional for the farmer to avail himself of the breeding facilities offered by such establishments.

There is no concealing the fact that much uneasiness exists in Japanese commercial and industrial circles at present. The country has passed, and is passing, through the stages proverbially incidental to a victorious foreign war. The spirit of elation evoked by military successes was felt by the industrial and commercial classes, and a fever of enterprise became epidemic. For a time everything boomed. Then ensued the inevitable season of depression, when men began to discover that their expectations had outrun their opportunities. Public securities fell; the shares of private companies dropped rapidly from the inflated elevation that they had attained; it became impossible to realize on scrip that had recently seemed a sound asset, and, in short, the pendulum swung back far beyond zero. Of course the distressed speculators, and the unsuccessful men of business besieged the Government's gates for aid, each urging some nostrum that would suit his own case. Finally, the Government

yielded to this pressure and introduced a Bill for the adoption of the single gold standard; a Bill which the Diet, the great majority of whose members are entirely without financial knowledge, passed with extraordinary rapidity, anticipating some vaguely delightful consequences. Doubtless the country's financiers, in framing that measure, desired to place the monetary system on the basis that seemed soundest. But their proximate purpose was to open the door to the influx of foreign capital. They believed that when Japanese public securities became payable in gold, European capitalists would recognize in them a most desirable investment, and money would flow in from London, Paris and Berlin. It is, perhaps, too soon to form any hard and fast conclusion as to whether those expectations are doomed to disappointment, but the fact remains that although Japan has become a gold monometallic state, the market quotations of her public securities have not undergone any perceptible change in London, nor is there any visible sign of the opening of the flood-gates of Western money; while, on the other hand, the feeling of gloom and depression deepens in commercial and industrial circles. Something of the uneasy feeling is doubtless due to the prospect of prohibitive tariff rates being imposed by the United States upon several important staples of Japanese production, and to reports that the barley and rape crops are likely to prove small. But whatever the causes, and however their various effects be appraised, it is certain that the clamour for official interference is again beginning to swell. This time, the cry is for a foreign loan, and inasmuch as the Government's measure of relief, the gold monometallic Bill has not at once afforded the aid desired, the complainants think that they have a kind of consequential right to demand farther remedial measures by the State. It is not to be denied that the ultimate purpose of the gold law was a foreign loan, and that the sale of Japanese securities abroad was a temporary means of attaining that purpose. That expedient has failed, and the Government is now brought face to face with a problem, the solution of which may have a lasting effect on the national finances. The *Fiji Shimpō*, which we are epitomizing, becomes here somewhat vague. It disavows any general disapproval of foreign loans, but writes in a tone that suggests opposition to any such measure at the present juncture.

The curious and complicated question with which Japan has to deal in Formosa on the 8th instant, is discussed minutely by the *Shogyo Shimpō* from every point of view. Our readers are already so familiar with it that we need not now follow the *Shogyo* into details. On the 8th of May expires the period of two years fixed by the Shimonoeki Treaty during which all the residents of Formosa—Occidentals of course excepted—have to determine whether they will remain and become Japanese subjects, or place themselves finally under Chinese jurisdiction. It is evidently impossible for the Japanese authorities to make any scrutiny into the wishes of each individual Formosan. All that can be done is to adopt reasonable means of bringing the nature of the situation to the notice of the people, and then to fall back upon the broad distinction that whoever has not packed up his goods and chattels, disposed of his property and removed himself, either to China or into one of the settlements, by the 8th of May, must be considered to have announced, *de facto*, his desire to become a Japanese subject. That sounds simple enough. But there is the difficulty that many persons may announce their unwillingness to become Japanese subjects, and, at the same time, declare their incapacity either to leave the island or to move into a settlement. What is to be done with such people? To put them on board ship, carry them across the sea and dump them down in China would be out of the question. To provide places for them in the settlements where no means may be available for their earning their livelihood, would be not less objectionable. And supposing these perplexities overcome; supposing the general division effected, how is any practical distinction to be

subsequently maintained between Chinese that have become Japanese subjects in Formosa and Chinese that cross over temporarily from the mainland? The intercourse between Formosa and the opposite coast is frequent, and large numbers of Chinese are constantly coming and going. New-comers can not be distinguished from old residents. The whole problem is extremely puzzling, and the action of the authorities is regarded with much curiosity.

The *Osaka Asahi Shimbun* discusses the same subject but takes a broader and more statesmanlike view of it. There is no just reason, it thinks, for any vacillation. The Shimonoeki Treaty allowed an interval of two years during which the people of Formosa had to make up their minds as to the course they would take. Two years was ample for the purpose, and Japan will be perfectly warranted in concluding that any person who has not, by that time, announced an intention of continuing his allegiance to China, intends to be regarded as a Japanese subject. It is understood that not a solitary Formosan has yet declared any such intention, and during the two or three weeks that remained at the date of latest advices, declarations, even supposing them to be made, could not be numerous. The Japanese Authorities have nothing to do but to proclaim the restrictions, if any, imposed upon Formosan subjects of the Empire as compared with pure Japanese subjects. Their responsibility ends in this particular matter. The *Osaka* journal then expounds, at some length, its views as to the causes that have prevented the complete pacification and successful administration of the new dominion, and sharply criticizes the Governor-General, the Colonisation Department and the Cabinet for not having yet elaborated any large scheme of industrial expansion in the island. Several times during the last session of the Diet our contemporary urged that a sum of fifty million *yen*, at least, should be voted for the development of Formosa and the defences of the Pescadores, and that, if necessary, the money should be obtained by reducing the appropriations on account of military and naval expansion. But although the Ministry are understood to appreciate the necessity of a large outlay for these purposes, they have not yet formed any clear estimate of the amount or of the source whence it is to be obtained; whether by increased taxation, or by raising a Formosan loan, or by adding to the national debt, or by economizing the military and naval expenditures.

The *Kokumin*, also, writes about Formosa. It quotes some of the sweepingly unfavourable opinions placarded by Chinese rebels in the streets with reference to the Japanese; namely, that they look down on the agricultural class; that they break the laws; that they prostitute justice to selfish ends, and that their general behaviour is that of beasts. Granting that such charges are exaggerated, there is still a large element of truth in them, and the *Kokumin* thinks that the chief cause is the incompetence of persons sent from Tokyo to discharge official functions in the island. Japan ought to have employed her best men for the purpose, but she employed her worst. Under the Ito Cabinet, officials for Formosa were selected by favouritism without any reference to their merits, and no visible improvement has been effected since Count Matsukata came into power. The great majority of the men serving there are persons who could not possibly pass muster as officials at home; or who have failed in business; or who, being crippled by debt, have been tempted by the dual prospect of putting the sea between themselves and their creditors, and obtaining high pay. A few good men went from time to time, but, in nearly every case, they returned after a brief interval. Of course the satisfactory administration of the island is out of the question so long as such officials have charge of its affairs. They ought to be discharged at once, and the men employed in their place should receive salaries sufficient to reward merit and to dispense without any necessity for peculation. The *Koku-*

min further thinks that officials should be urged to get their wives and children to the island as quickly as possible.

Maritime enterprise is the subject of a leading article in the *Meiji Shimbun*. After thirty years of renewed intercourse with the outer world, Japan is at length beginning to have something like a mercantile marine of her own, and the Liberal organ thinks that a strong helping hand should be held out by the State. In March of last year, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened a line of steamers to Europe, and in August of the same year, it opened a line to the United States. From the experience gained thus far, the Company expects to lose 3,628,000 yen annually on the European services, and 771,200 yen on the American. In consideration of that estimate a Bill providing for a special subsidy was submitted to the Diet last session, but the time chosen for discussing it was bad. The *Meiji Shimbun* supports the principle of the measure and believes that it will yet be adopted. Still, Japan's maritime enterprise is in its infant stage. The only other company worthy to stand in rank with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. These two companies have a great national responsibility to discharge. It was understood that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha had ordered some very fine steamers abroad for the purpose of organising a service to America, and it now appears that Mr. Asano Soichiro, the President of the Company, has been in treaty with the Pacific Mail and the Oriental and Occidental Companies, and that the three have agreed to combine for the purpose of establishing, in conjunction with the great Pacific railway companies, a regular service to San Francisco. The P. M. S.S. and the O. & O. S.S. companies will each take off one of the four steamers that they now have on the route, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will add three, so that the total number will be nine. The service is to commence from next April. Thus there will be two services from Japan across the Pacific carried on, wholly or in part, by Japanese steamers. The *Meiji Shimbun* hails the prospect with delight, and wishes every possible success to the undertaking.

Some time ago, the leading book-sellers of Japan combined to petition the Department of Education that the price of text-books used at the public schools throughout the Empire should be raised, in consideration of the great appreciation that has taken place in the prices of commodities generally. The Department regarded the petition as just, and agreed to an increase representing about 20 per cent. The change is violently attacked by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. It declares, in the first place, that Marquis Hachisuka, Minister of Education, ought never to have sanctioned such an alteration without consulting the various localities about their ability to bear it; and, in the second, that the pretext advanced by the book-sellers, namely, appreciation of the prices of commodities, is no reason at all, since the consequences of that appreciation are felt by all classes, not by book-sellers alone, and there is no more warrant for imposing an additional charge upon the distressed buyer than for securing an additional profit to the distressed seller. Marquis Hachisuka and all the parties responsible for the act are roundly abused by the *Yomiuri*. There are some four thousand school-going children in the empire, and, at the lowest reckoning, they pay 30 sen a year each on account of text-books. An increase of 20 per cent. in the price means a total additional outlay of 240,000 yen annually, which may be very welcome to the book-sellers, but will be a terrible burden to the people at large.

The *Hochi* touches upon the same subject, but gives the explanation furnished by the Department of Education, namely that, after due examination, it was found that the price of printing paper and the cost of composition had actually risen to such an extent as to warrant a change of the nature desired by the book-

sellers; and that, unless the petition were agreed to, there was reason to fear lest the book-sellers should lower the quality of the books, or sell them at more than fixed prices. It was therefore thought advisable to agree, but the book-sellers proposal of from 30 or 40 per cent. was cut down to 20 per cent at the highest. The *Hochi*, while noting that explanation, denies that it has any force so far as concerns the contingency of an arbitrary raising of price by the book-sellers: there are means to control anything of the kind. Our contemporary's estimate of the total additional expense to be incurred under the new rate, is the same as the estimate of the *Yomiuri*, namely, 240,000 yen.

In the columns of the *Tokyo Asahi*, the action of the Educational Department is condemned chiefly on the ground that the school-going populace is far too poor to bear the impost.

TEA.

The tea trade of last year was attended by most satisfactory results, but whether a similar phenomenon will be manifest this year remains to be seen. The *Mainichi Shimbun*, which we are quoting, give a general account of the present condition of the tea crop, for the benefit of dealers in this important commodity. Tea-growers predicted last winter, it says, a probable increase in the production of perhaps ten or twenty per cent., as compared with the previous year. But last year saw a decrease of thirty per cent. and even then adulterated tea was exported. The following figures show the comparative values of tea exported in the 28th and 29th years of Meiji:—

	Amount.	Value.
29th year (1896) ...	33,241,463 catties ...	6,370,328 yen.
28th year (1895) ...	38,826,695 catties ...	8,879,173 yen.

A decrease of 85,585,232 catties and 2,508,845 yen, in value, is to be noticed in these figures. This was due to the failure of the crop. Many tea growers recently turned their farms into mulberry plantations in view of the growing prosperity of the silk trade. They neglected fertilizing their tea gardens, and thus brought about a most lamentable decrease in production. The profits realized last year, it is generally supposed, will now give a fresh impetus to tea-growers. Drastic steps were taken last season by various corporations to encourage the use of fertilizers and the adoption of necessary precautions. To the serious disappointment of tea-producers, however, a large portion of Suruga and Totomi are reported to have suffered considerably from cold and frosty weather this spring, and a decrease in the crop is now expected of twenty per cent. Nor is it improbable that other tea districts, such as Miye, Chiba, Gifu, and Kyoto will also suffer from the variable weather. In short, last winter's calculations have been falsified entirely.

As to foreign markets, it would be well to notice that, prior to the shipment of the new teas, the United States Government issued prohibitive regulations with regard to crude and adulterated teas. These regulations are to be applied to green teas from India, Ceylon, and other countries, and it is to be expected that they will have an effect upon the import of teas sent from Japan. Recent information from various districts guarantees greater superiority in quality, and it is to be hoped that this outlook may be realised. Hitherto foreign merchants have competed with each other in purchasing teas in Japan; but this year, owing to the large stocks of green teas still remaining unsold in America, only necessary orders will be filled. Japan must also expect even greater competition from Indian and Ceylon teas this year.

A grand social meeting of International Newspaper Editors will be held at Stockholm, Sweden, on the 25th of June, and the presence of two representative journalists from Japan is requested.—*Chuwa Shimbun*.

COUNT OKUMA ON TRADE.

At a meeting of the Industrial Investigation Council held on the 23rd ult., Count Okuma, acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, delivered the following speech:—Gentlemen:—My sudden visit may appear in some respects an intrusion upon your deliberations, but I have a few words to say to you on my own behalf. A moment's consideration will show that in regard to industry the affairs of the country have not yet attained their fullest development. At the time of the Restoration, the Government, in view of the tendency of the age, established Industrial Offices in each city and prefecture. The idea was praiseworthy, but the plans adopted were clumsy, and, as a consequence, excessive interference obstructed the natural course of progress. The history of industry in Japan is sadly marked by failures. Yet the establishment of the *Kwangyokwa*, as the Industrial Offices were called, was not altogether devoid of fruitful result. Imperfect as the institution was, it became the germ of future development. But the seed has not yet grown into perfection, and it is necessary for us to fertilize the roots and prune the twigs. For example, if the trees of a forest are cut down without adopting suitable measures for replanting or reorganization, the administration of forest affairs is seriously affected. That is not true of forestry only: similar results are shown in other branches of industry and commerce. These remarks apply to all sorts of industries. Recently, I have had under review the policy formerly pursued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce with regard to questions now under discussion. I cannot but perceive the many shortcomings of this Department of State. In my opinion, the public in general are justified in regarding the Department as a source of loss and not of profit. Since I was placed at the head of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, I have devoted my energies to introducing various reforms. I have not failed to discover many things done by the Department that are of no small inconvenience to the people. These I will take steps to remove. Amongst others, the Rules concerning business in staple commodities are too intricate, and I have already determined to revise these rules in such a way as to meet the wishes of both Japanese and foreigners.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA.

The *Yorodsu Choho* publishes an account of a queer association formed by Japanese now resident in America. These exiles have affiliated themselves into a society under the name of the "Japanese Socialists," and they may be generally characterized as exhibiting in their lives strong emotional feelings that lead them to commit themselves to violent speaking. Their publications have frequently been prohibited at home as injurious to public peace and tranquillity, and recently they drew up the following rules:—

1. The society shall be called the Japanese Socialist Party in America.
2. The society shall belong to a branch of the International Socialists Union.
3. The object of the society shall be the promotion of social principles.
4. The offices of the society shall be established in San Francisco.
5. The society shall deliver at least once a month socialistic lectures and publish a newspaper at convenient intervals.
6. Each member must pay a fee of twenty-five cents per month.
7. Membership can be obtained through the recommendation of any two of the members.

The society assembles in an underground cellar where the members indulge in vague talk and expressions of discontent. In ordinary times, they engage in agricultural and cattle-rearing pursuits. Recently one of their number was sent to Europe to study social science, while others returned to Japan to propagate their doctrine at home.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The telegram which we publish this morning from a Tokyo source adds little to our knowledge of the situation in Europe. Through Reuter we were already in possession of information that the Great Powers have conveyed to Turkey and Greece an intimation practically identical with that now alleged to have been suggested by Russia. Writing on this subject, in connection with the news that Turkey had declared war, we expressed the opinion that, after all the demonstrations made by the union of Great Powers, Turkey and Greece would probably be left to settle their difference in an undisturbed ring, unless the Balkan States stepped in. That anticipation appears likely to be fulfilled. Certainly no one of the Great Powers can now interfere actively without provoking the jealousy and umbrage of the rest. The ugliest aspect of the situation is that things seem to be tending towards England's isolation; or rather, towards her support of Greece. There can be no question that the sympathies of the British nation are with the Hellenic Kingdom, or that, had the counsels of Germany, Russia, and Austria been adopted at the outset, Greece would have been subjected to such pressure as must have chilled her courage and crippled her capacities effectually. It was owing to the influence of Lord Salisbury that those drastic expedients were not resorted to, and in all probability an attempt will be made to fix upon England's shoulders some responsibility for Greece's subsequent invasion of Turkish territory. That contingency need not, of course, cause England any special concern, but the difficulty is that Greece having been distinctly the aggressor, Russia's proposal is plainly directed against her, and Lord Salisbury has now perceived that with whatever mercy his policy be tempered, it must not be anti-Grecian. His hesitancy to fall into line with the other Powers under Russia's leadership, is therefore, quite intelligible, but we can not regard without uneasiness this gradual committal of Great Britain to the Grecian cause. Robert Louis Stevenson, in one of his happiest moments of insight, says that it is the destiny of the solemn classic writers whose enforced and often painful acquaintance we make at school, to pass into the blood and become native in the memory, so that a line of Demosthenes or Hesiod speaks not so much of Athens or Helicon as of English scenes and the students' own irrevocable youth. Some sentiment of that kind unconsciously binds Englishmen to Greece, and renders doubly intolerable the idea of her classic territories being once more trod by the feet of the unlovable Asiatic race from whose thralldom England helped so materially to rescue her. Besides, there is the fact, infallibly stimulant of British sympathy, that a weak little Power has boldly entered the arena to fight overwhelming odds. The instinct of every Briton is to help the feeble nation under such circumstances. The Kaiser and the Czar understand British temper thoroughly, and we doubt whether they would not both rejoice, though for different reasons, to see England confronted with the dilemma of having either to step out of the European Council, or to make large sacrifices for the purpose of asserting her title to remain in it. A crisis of some kind can not be delayed long, unless the Sultan conforms strictly with his own declaration

that, having repelled invasion, his troops shall rest on their arms and refrain from any aggressive incursion into Grecian territory—a declaration that Edhem Pasha, with his 150,000 men and fifty Krupp batteries, already seems disposed to set at naught.

RUSSIA & THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Reuter informed us by a telegram, dated at London on the 21st ultimo, that Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro were understood to have requested Russia not to interfere between Turkey and Greece. There can be little doubt, we think, that the order of the terms has been accidentally reversed in this message. It should read:—"Russia has requested Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro not to interfere between Turkey and Greece." That Russia had already taken such a step towards the three Balkan States was known, and we must interpret Reuter's message of the 21st as an intimation that, in view of the actual commencement of hostilities and of the declaration of war by Turkey, Russia has repeated her counsel. Reuter's version imparts a ridiculous complexion to an incident in itself natural and simple. The Government in St. Petersburg has never shown any disposition to take independent action in this complication, or to break away from the union of States which laboured to preserve the peace of Europe.

In connection with this question of telegrams, it seems advisable to draw attention to the misleading character of the dates attached to the messages published here. For example, the above telegram, attributing such strange action to the Balkan States, was published in Tokyo on April 22nd, under date "London, April 21st." It is plain that a telegram sent from London on the 21st *via* Shanghai could not appear in a Tokyo Journal which goes to press on the evening of that same day. The same remark applies to all the telegrams now received from Europe. Of course, the journal by which alone a service of telegrams is now received, has no idea of creating a false impression about the time of their despatch, but certainly the value of the messages would be enhanced if the actual day of their leaving London were given, instead of the day on which they reach Tokyo.

NOTES ON NEWS.

The telegram which we publish this morning with reference to the attack upon the King of Italy, is kindly furnished by the Italian Legation. His Majesty seems to have had a narrow escape, for the would-be assassin evidently came within striking distance. Probably the man will be found to be one of those lunatics whose minds become unhinged by brooding upon potentialities of notoriety, but of course the incident may be connected with the present crisis in Europe. Italy has worked in staunch concert with France and England, and the efforts of the three Powers had necessarily to be directed at the end towards the coercion of Greece. In the eyes of many people, however, the Greeks represent Europe and civilization against Asia and semi-barbarism, in this struggle with Turkey, and it is easy to conceive that to strike down the Sovereign of a State apparently opposed to Grecian

aspirations might seem to some modern enthusiast the act of a Harmodius or an Aristogeiton.

Seeing that the export of *habutae* to America last year represented a value of 7,652,300 *yen*, and the export of silk handkerchiefs, 4,617,700 *yen*, making a total of 12,269,900 *yen*, of which amount something like 4 millions goes into the pockets of Japanese manufacturers, the threatened increase of tariff rates by the United States is a serious matter. A comparison between the present and the proposed rates is not very easy to follow, but may be stated thus:—The silk being folded, a cubic inch weighing 10 *momme* is taken as the unit, and the import duty now levied on that quantity is 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. Light goods, however, having come into vogue of recent years, Japanese weavers have developed great skill in producing them, and a cubic inch is now turned out weighing from 5½ to 9½ *momme*. The new law proposes to levy a duty of 70 per cent. in the case of silk weighing 10 *momme* or upwards, and to increase the tax up to 100 per cent. the lighter the fabric becomes. In the case of handkerchiefs, which represent additional labour, the rate is to be as high as 110 per cent. According to the Tokyo *Asahi*, that immense impost is not for purposes of revenue, or even of protection in the ordinary sense of the term, but is intended to kill the trade in Japanese *habutae* and silk handkerchiefs before the Revised Treaties and the new Tariff go into operation. Japan, of course, is helpless in the matter of retaliation since the United States enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment. Her only plan will be to send her products to the States *via* Europe.

Another little political association has been formed. It is called the *Shako Club*, and its promoters are Messrs. Takahashi Nakaji, Sonoda Yasukata, and several of the Governors lately put on the Retired List. It need scarcely be said that the Club is hostile to the present Ministry, and will devote its energies towards overthrowing it.

The complaint that the balance is markedly against the United States in its trade with Japan, seems to be rapidly losing its significance. Taking the returns for the past five years, we have the following:—

JAPAN'S PURCHASES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Yen.	
1892.....	5,988,063
1893.....	6,090,408
1894.....	10,982,558
1895.....	9,276,360
1896.....	16,373,419

The other side of the account stands thus:—

JAPAN'S SALES TO THE UNITED STATES.

Yen.	
1892.....	38,674,971
1893.....	27,739,458
1894.....	44,323,557
1895.....	54,028,950
1896.....	31,562,341

The principal staples of import from America are kerosene (5,282,000 *yen* in 1896); raw cotton (4,252,398 *yen*); flour (980,203 *yen*); locomotives (416,106); machinery (869,018 *yen*); leather (835,157 *yen*); rails (374,910 *yen*); cigarettes (377,757 *yen*), &c.

In accordance with the new monetary system, the Osaka Mint recently drew up designs for the new gold coins. They have also made new designs for the silver and copper coins.

JAPANESE TOPICS.

Hachioji has again been the scene of a disastrous conflagration. The flames broke out at 3.40 p.m. on the 22nd ultimo, and becoming quite uncontrollable, owing to a strong wind, destroyed nine-tenths of the flourishing little town. It is said that two out of every three fire-proof godowns were burned, and that among the buildings reduced to ashes were the post office, the police barracks, the tax collector's office, the local offices, the primary school, the Thirty-sixth National Bank, the Kotsu and Musashi Banks, and the theatres (Shimizu-za and Sekiya-za). The total number of houses destroyed is put at 2,500, and several lives are reported to have been lost. Great scarcity of provisions resulted, and numbers of men and women were reduced to a starving condition. Relief measures were at once organized by the priests of the Yokuraku Temple, and by the police, who took up their quarters temporarily in the Zenryu-ji.

With regard to the new pretext by the Hawaiian authorities—namely, that the free labourers who attempted to obtain admission on the strength of possessing fifty dollars were really contract labourers, since they had pledged themselves to take service with employers provided by an emigration company, and that, as contract labourers, they should have obtained the previous consent of the Hawaiian Government—with regard to that novel pretext, fresh instructions, says the *Yomiuri Shim-bun*, are to be forwarded to-day to Honolulu by the steamer *China*, Count Okuma having consulted Mr. Denison on the subject. The pretext seems quite untenable, for the definition "contract labourers" obviously applies to men that are already under contract, not to men that are seeking a contract.

It is justly remarked by the *Fiji Shimpō* that whereas the Ito Cabinet appointed only one or two party politicians to be Local Governors, the Matsukata Cabinet carried the innovation much farther, and made quite extensive changes of that nature. Should things continue in that groove, says our contemporary, the number of Governors displaced when a new Ministry comes into power will be greater and greater, and the consequences to the local administrations must be most inconvenient. At the last, indeed, the Governors will probably be chosen by public election. Not many years ago, the administrative methods in the various localities were identical, and when a departmental notification was issued, it received everywhere uniform observance. But now the prefectures are getting to differ from each other as much as American States do, and the orders of the Central Government meet with very varying degrees of attention.

The foreign trade of Hawaii during the second half of last year stood thus:—Exports, 7,326,615 yen; and imports 4,666,143 yen, making a total of 1,199,221 yen.

The scheme of official organization for carrying out the Tobacco-monopoly system has been promulgated by Imperial Ordinance. There are to be sixty-one principal, and an unfixed number of subordinate, stations throughout the country, and 446 experts will be employed. For

the information of readers whose memory does not supply the details of the scheme, as mapped out in the Bill presented by the Government to the Diet during the session 1895-6, we re-produce our own epitome of it:—

All tobacco-leaf grown in the country is to be delivered to the Government at prices fixed by the latter, who will then store it and subsequently sell it at specified rates to manufacturers and others. Growers, or intending growers, are required to send in, by the end of April each year, notices of the area of land to be devoted to cultivation, and must obtain official permission; for the Government, in order to regulate the supply of leaf, reserves to itself competence to limit the area of cultivation. The delivery of the leaf into the Government's stores is to be effected by the end of March, every year. A grower is not permitted to keep back any part of his produce, whether for his own use or for sale, unless he intends to export the leaf, in which case he can obtain a permit exempting him from the obligation of selling the tobacco to the Government. It is further provided that the collection and purchase of the leaves will be effected by special offices established at convenient places throughout the country. The system will go into force from January 1st, 1898, and from the same date the existing Tobacco Tax Regulations will cease to be operative, so that the sale of manufactured tobacco will thenceforth be conducted without the use of stamps.

It will be observed that growers have to send in, by the end of April, notices of the area of land to be devoted to tobacco growing, and upon the strength of information thus supplied the Government will regulate its transactions. Apparently such notices have been called for during the present year, for without them the scheme of buying and storing could scarcely commence from January next. The interesting question, however, is that of experts? Has the Government really succeeded in finding 440 competent experts? We may be allowed to quote once more from articles previously published in these columns:—"The expert knowledge available for the purpose of the buyers offers itself for consideration in the first place. Japanese tobacco varies greatly in quality, no two years giving like results, and, moreover, presents an exceptional number of kinds. More than eighty different varieties are recognised by dealers, their values ranging from 4 yen to 40 yen per picul. Obviously the Government will require experts competent to judge and assess all these different kinds, and on the capability of the experts will virtually depend the success or failure of the scheme." Four hundred and forty experts, are indicated by the official programme. Now it has to be observed that the Government interferes itself between the producer and the manufacturer in this matter. Unless the manufacturer is willing to take the leaf from the official store-houses on the strength of guarantees as to quality furnished by the official experts—a most untenable hypothesis—he will have to employ his own experts. In fact, as between the manufacturer and the grower, there will be as much need as ever for experts. Thus it follows that the 440 official experts will have to be available for the uses of the manufacturers as well as of the Government, unless that large number of trained men already exist over and above the number required for the normal purposes of the tobacco trade. We do not believe anything of the kind, and are obliged to fall back upon unreasoning faith in the Government's knowledge of what it is doing. Another point is that the whole of the tobacco has to be delivered into the Government's stores by the end of March, according to the original system. In other words, all the tobacco leaf of the 1897 crop, together

with any leaf remaining unmanufactured from the previous crop, will have to be inspected and taken over during the first three months of 1898. Speaking roughly, the tobacco leaf grown annually in Japan weighs 670,000 piculs and is valued at 9½ million yen. Hence the 440 experts will have to inspect about 900,000 piculs in 70 days—allowing for holidays—which means 13,000 piculs a day, or about 30 piculs per man daily. That may be possible, but we doubt it. Moreover, the capital required will be at least 12 million yen, whereas the provision in the Budget is only 4 millions. Perhaps the Government expects to sell off the leaf almost as quickly as it buys it, thus releasing capital for fresh purchases. It is difficult to perceive how the programme can work.

The Law for the Encouragement of the Direct Export of Silk was promulgated on the 27th ultimo. Hopes that it had been placed upon the shelf—hopes engendered by the unusually long delay in the issue of Imperial sanction—are consequently futile. If the Department of Agriculture and Commerce adheres to the provisions of the Bill as originally drafted, and does not exercise the discretionary power entrusted to it by the Diet in the sense of lowering the quality of the silk eligible for bounty, the measure may operate as a means of improving sericulture rather than as an instrument for discriminating against foreigners. We do not believe that it was framed for the latter purpose. Men like Viscount Enomoto and Mr. Kaneko Kentaro would not have lent themselves to anything of the kind. But it is a dangerous measure, and may prove thoroughly pernicious.

It is stated that the murderous assault committed on Mr. Inagaki Shimesu was the result of an old feud. The assailant believed himself to have been slandered by Mr. Inagaki, and challenged the latter to explain the cause of his libels. Mr. Inagaki made no reply but laughed contemptuously, whereat the other sprung upon him, and gashed his head in several places.

Commenting on an article in the columns of the *Far East*, a local contemporary says:—"Let us see how the new Press Law can be worked. The power of suspension can no longer be exercised by the Government, but when it commences a prosecution against any newspaper, it becomes suspended from that date. So though it has no longer the power with its right hand, it has by its left." A long time is always needed for the foreign public to obtain a clear idea of Japanese affairs, and the principal source of difficulty is the fact that the local foreign press falls into perpetual blunders in its interpretations of Japanese laws and regulations. We do not mean to suggest that there is any deliberate attempt to mislead, though ample grounds for such a suspicion often present themselves. But we do mean to suggest that if there were a really conscientious desire to get at the truth more care would be exercised. The case in point is a fair illustration. Our contemporary's readers are informed that, so soon as a prosecution is instituted against a newspaper at the Government's instance, the newspaper becomes suspended from that date, and thus the pretence that the Administration's arbitrary power of suspension has been abolished, is quite illusory in practice. Now what could

have been easier than to preface that statement by an enquiry? Every local foreign journal has a Japanese translator on its staff. A simple question addressed by our contemporary to its translator would have elicited the fact that a newspaper against which a prosecution is undertaken by the Government, does not "become suspended from that date," but that the incriminated number alone is suspended. The difference is all-important. Suppose that a Journal, in its issue of April 29th, contains matter of such a character as to call for arraignment at the suit of the Public Procurator. Then the Minister of Home Affairs, or of Colonization, is competent to suspend that particular issue of April 29th, but from April 30th the Journal continues to be published and circulated as before. The theory underlying the law is logical and proper: namely, that since journalistic offences justifying prosecution are offences against public morals or good order, the dissemination of the mischievous matter ought to be prevented pending a judicial decision. If, in a subsequent number, the journal, *sub-judice*, repeats its offence by re-publishing matter of the same nature, then the circulation of the second offending number can also be suspended. Such being the law, our local contemporary's interpretation of it is very misleading, and to allege that the Government remains competent to exercise with its left hand arbitrary power withdrawn from its right, is a singular misconception.

It should be remembered that the new Press Regulations are the work of the Lower House not of the Government. The Government's Bill proposed to continue the Administration's power of suspension, but to limit its operation to a week and to require a clear indication of the incriminated matter. The House drafted a Bill of its own and passed it; a Bill abolishing the Administration's arbitrary power of suspension *in toto*; directing that judicial intervention must always be invoked if public action against a newspaper seemed necessary, and providing that the circulation of an article in respect of which a prosecution had been opened, should be suspended, pending the judiciary's verdict. That Bill embodied the views of the men who for years had been working to secure full freedom of the press. Nothing was less likely than that they should stultify themselves by legislation of the kind attributed to them by our local contemporary. We may note, *en passant*, that the new Press Law went into force from March 24th, and that there has been no prosecution of any journal since then. In other times, a month seldom passed without one or two suspensions.

A resident of this Settlement, writing to a local contemporary, suggests that the Diamond-Jubilee celebration should take the form of a statue to Lord Kimberly, the attitude assigned to his lordship being that of a man blandly emptying his pockets into the hands of a courteous Japanese *entourage*; and a rider is added that any money remaining after the erection of the statue should be spent on a collation of *daikon* and Japanese tea for the British residents. The idea is quaint but not impartial. Lord Kimberly is not entitled to a monopoly of the proposed distinction. A much better title can be established on behalf of Lord Salisbury. For Lord Salisbury, on June 5th, 1890, prepared a

draft of a Revised Treaty for Japan's acceptance, containing the following Protocol:—

It is agreed between the two Governments that the Consular Jurisdiction exercised by Great Britain over her subjects in Japan shall continue to be exercised for a minimum period of five years; that if, at the expiration of that period, the Japanese Codes and Laws now in process of elaboration, shall have been promulgated and shall have been in actual operation for a continuous term of twelve months; Consular Jurisdiction of Great Britain in Japan shall thereupon cease to be exercised; but that otherwise the said Jurisdiction shall continue until the aforesaid continuous term of twelve months during which the Codes shall have been in actual operation shall have elapsed.

That is precisely the basis taken by Lord Kimberly. Thus what Lord Kimberly did in July, 1897, Lord Salisbury was prepared to do in January, 1890. It would be plainly unjust that this community should erect a statue to Lord Kimberly alone. The only comprehensive and impartial scheme would be to burn all British Foreign Secretaries simultaneously in effigy. A few Union Jacks might be added to the holocaust, and arrangements might be made for a wholesale transfer of our allegiance to some Power more able and willing to protect the interests of its nationals. The old boast, *civis Britannicus sum*, has become a voice in the wilderness.

It is frequently insisted that whereas the Anglo-Japanese Revised Treaty grants to Japanese subjects the privilege of owning land in Great Britain, no such privilege is secured to British subjects in Japan. There is a misconception here. The Treaty confers no such privilege on Japanese subjects. Its words are:—"The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may, in any part of the dominions or possessions of the other * * * lease land for residential and commercial purposes." There is no question of ownership; only of leasing. So far as the Treaty is concerned, Japanese subjects have not the right of becoming land-owners in the United Kingdom.

SILK.

Reports from Izu, published by our vernacular contemporaries, indicate that the first batch of silk-worms was hatched there on the 15th ult. The instructions of the Silk-dealers Corporation as to employing two kinds of eggs only, have been strictly observed, but it is stated that the quantity of silk produced will be less than the figure for last year. The mulberry trees showed a marked want of vigour in the early spring, and the latest information is to the effect that the trees were recently attacked by multitudes of noxious insects, every stump being infested with hundreds. Energetic steps have been taken to destroy the pest, but there is naturally some anxiety about the result. The weather is somewhat cold for the season, but so far as climatic influences are concerned, no cause for uneasiness has yet presented itself. In the southern part of the same province, however, things are said to be much less satisfactory. Hail storms and frosts during March interfered so much with sericultural operations, that everything is very backward, and hopes of a good crop have been abandoned. It need scarcely be added that these reports have to be taken with all reserve.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Tuesday was the wedding day of Mr. O. Vieugué, formerly Second Secretary of the French Legation in Tokyo, and Miss Lowther, sister of Mr. G. Lowther, Secretary of H.B.M. Legation.

News has been received of Mr. M. de Bunsen's engagement to Miss Berta Corry, whose father was a cousin of Earl Belmore. It appears that Mr. de Bunsen made Miss Corry's acquaintance when she was travelling, some years ago, in Japan.

It is alleged that the people of Yokohama are not subscribing readily to the Jubilee Fund, and the extraordinary reason advanced by a local contemporary is "a general feeling that we have been treated with so much contemptuous indifference by the home authorities that we have no occasion to celebrate." The writer proceeds to elaborate his point thus:—"In another two years we shall be subjected to all the indignities of Japanese rule, to the pettiness of its laws, to the exactions of its numerous taxes. In less than a year we shall be smarting under tariffs aimed directly at the foreigner." Many strange humours have been attributed to the Yokohama community by its local press, but this is the strangest of them all. After 32 years of probation Japan is to recover the judicial autonomy enjoyed from time immemorial by countries like Peru and Hawaii, and it is pretended that the British residents of Yokohama are too much chagrined by their Government's act of justice towards the country of their adoption to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of their great and beloved Queen. Profound loyalty, forsooth! Is it possible to libel the British section of the community more grossly? And then "the indignities of Japanese rule." What are these indignities? The newspaper responsible for the statement laboured hard, some time ago, to prove that in Japan the police are entitled to enter a private house without a warrant, whenever they please. It was shown by direct reference to the laws that the assertion is utterly false; that the police have no competence to do anything of the kind. Such is the sole "indignity" that the mischief-making journal could discover: a purely imaginary trouble. It has clung to the falsehood ever since with pitiful persistence, and now it talks of "indignities," well knowing that it could not adduce so much as one solitary fact in proof of its pretence. The "pettiness" of Japanese law is a similar chimera. The laws of the country are excellent—the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Commercial Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Civil Code. They are all founded on the best principles of Western jurisprudence. If they are petty, so are the laws of France; so are the laws of Belgium; so are the laws of Germany; so are the laws of Italy. Who is the magnificent *littérateur* in whose haughty eyes the legal systems of the most civilized States of Europe look petty? He is afraid, too, of the "exactions of Japan's numerous taxes." The direct taxes paid by Japanese subjects average 2.20 *yen* per head; average about four shillings and nine pence. What a cruel prospect for an Englishman; the subject of a country where the taxes average thirty shillings, or over 14 *yen* a

head; average nearly seven times the Japanese rate! British subjects in Japan have been living for thirty years in Japan, free from all direct taxation, except a land tax much smaller than that paid by their Japanese fellow-residents; a land tax which does not nearly suffice to repair the roads and police the Settlement. And now they are supposed to be whining about the impending "exactions" of a system seven times less onerous than the system obtaining in their own country! What wretchedly unreasonable folks Britishers are made out to be by such libellers! That is not the kind of men they are by any manner of means. The last touch of all is not the least foolish. "In a year we shall be smarting under tariffs aimed directly at the foreigner." No student of political economy is so ill-informed as to be ignorant that import duties come out of the pocket of the consumer. Nearly all the chief staples of import are destined solely for Japanese consumption, and among the minor staples not many can be found of which the Japanese themselves do not consume more than the foreign residents consume. Yet we are told that the raising of the duties is "aimed directly at foreigners." It is by such displays of giddiness, ignorance, and falsehood that local newspapers bring foreigners into ridicule and excite Japanese prejudice against them.

It appears that the fiction recently circulated as to a proposed trip westward by the editor of the *Japan Mail* within the course of the present year, has found credence, probably because we did not take the trouble to contradict it at the time. But to protect himself from further correspondence on the subject, and to save various applicants from disappointment, the editor begs to say that he has not, and never had, the remotest idea of leaving Japan this year.

Our correspondent, Mr. Woodworth, writes with indignation about what he calls "a man's being robbed of his wife." It is a strange story. The wife's father wanted to have the husband assume his family name. In other words, he wanted his son-in-law to become the legal representative of the wife's family. That is often a matter of great importance in Japan. The son-in-law refused, and the father-in-law, angered by his refusal, found an opportunity to abduct the wife and her two children, carrying them back to the paternal roof. Thus the son-in-law found himself wifeless and childless. Mr. Woodworth asks "what sort of savagery is this that allows a man to be thus robbed of his wife and family?" and "does it not seem high time that Japan should enact laws to guard the marriage relation?" Moreover, he calls the affair "a case of divorce." But surely Mr. Woodworth does not imagine that such doings are lawful in Japan! Surely he does not imagine that a father-in-law can obtain the sanction of the law to detain his son-in-law's wife against her will or to take possession of the son-in-law's children! The whole thing is just as illegal in Japan as it would be in England or America. Unless the woman is a consenting party, she can not be kept for so much as an hour away from her husband's house, and whether she be a consenting party or not, the husband is entitled to carry her back to his own home until she is separated from him by due process of law.

The husband has not divorced her. She is his wife, and simply by application to the nearest Court he can procure an order for her return to his home. As for divorce, there is no divorce in the question. The woman is not divorced unless her husband divorces her, or, a Court of Law grants her a divorce despite her husband's objections. The story told by our correspondent is the story of a most high-handed and utterly illegal act. It constitutes no reason whatever for "enacting laws to guard the marriage relation." Unless the son-in-law is a very silly and weak person, he can get back his wife and children at any moment.

The above remarks apply, in the main, to Mr. Woodworth's previous letter also. He there told us of a mother-in-law who, "by mere caprice, turned out a son-in-law (adopted into the family) and granted a divorce." But a mother-in-law has no power to grant a divorce. Only a husband, or a Court of Law, has that power. When a man has been adopted into a family for the purpose of marrying a daughter of the house and taking the family name, he can doubtless be put out again. Things can be made so unendurable for him that he has no choice but to go. Moreover, it is unlikely that a Japanese married by adoption would make any resolute resistance to leaving the house into which he had been adopted if his wife's family showed a strong desire to get him out. He would recognise their right to revoke the favour bestowed on him, and, of course, taking that view of the matter, he would consent to divorce his wife. But the wife's family could not divorce him against his will. They might separate him from his wife by putting him out of the family—which, indeed, would amount to practical divorce—but they could not legally divorce him.

Mr. Woodworth must not suppose that we are defending the marriage customs of Japan in the matter of divorce. It is so easy for a man of the lower orders to divorce his wife in their country, that the facility often leads to grave abuses. But the subject can not be discussed in that abrupt fashion. With regard to marriage as a means of adoption, the union itself is undoubtedly considered subordinate to its primary purposes, namely, the perpetuation of the wife's family name, and, in the great majority of cases, the continuance of the family business. If a son-in-law thus adopted into a household, prove himself unfit to represent the family or prosecute its business, he is turned out, and as the element of love never had anything to do with the arrangement, his wife is probably as willing to be divorced as he is to grant a divorce. But if she loved him, she could go out into the world with him despite any opposition offered by her parents. They could not obtain a divorce without the husband's consent, and the wife could appeal to the law against a divorce, if she pleased. Very seldom, however, do Japanese wives ask a Court of Law to preserve bonds that their husbands want to break. A Japanese woman does not think of making a man unhappy by living with him against his will, and making herself unhappy, too, for the matter of that. What does Mr. Woodworth recommend "in the case of an adopted son-in-law whose continued presence in a family would render the household miserable and, perhaps, destroy its prosperity? Does he think

that for the sake of preserving the sanctity of the marriage tie the happiness of several people and the fortunes of a family should be sacrificed? What does he recommend, also, in the case of a man and a woman of the lower orders who find that they have made a mistake in their matrimonial venture, and that they are totally unsuited to each other? Their marriage was an experiment from the outset. A very large proportion, probably 75 per cent., of the marriages contracted by the labouring, artisan, and petty tradesman in Japan are frankly regarded as experiments. The prime object is to have a happy and prosperous *menage*. If all hope of attaining that object disappears, there is an unemotional, matter-of-fact parting. A certain slur attaches to the failure, and the higher we ascend in the social scale, the greater the slur becomes. But since the dominant idea is to contrive a happy household, and since success can not be assured without trial, a trial is made. If we are right in this interpretation of marriage among the lower orders in Japan, our correspondent will perceive that the fundamental conception of the thing differs radically from the conception in England or America. There is no finality about the arrangement at first. It acquires finality when its fitness is established. We should greatly like to see the whole subject calmly and dispassionately discussed with due recognition of the Japanese standpoint. It is worthy of discussion. We have given it much thought, but remain with a desire for more light.

Prince George of Greece continues to be called the saviour of the Czarevitch on the occasion of the Otsu affair. Never was credit more wrongly bestowed. It amounts almost to a disgrace to the Prince that he never made the slightest attempt to disavow the action attributed to him. Indeed, we are by no means sure that he is not directly responsible for the falsehood. An interview represented him as showing his big stick, and describing how he warded off the blow aimed by Tsuda Sanzo at the head of the Czarevitch, and various journals took the matter up eulogistically, but Prince George did not so much as raise a finger to correct the error. Our readers know, of course, that he had nothing whatever to do with protecting his Imperial companion.

The terrible calamity brought to the notice of the public by Father Mayrand must evoke sincere sympathy, and we earnestly appeal to our readers for aid, as well as to our local contemporaries for coöperation. It is unnecessary to comment on the horror of nearly a whole town's destruction by fire, and on the loss that the Roman Catholic missionaries have suffered. Their sect, indeed, is not our sect, but their works are the glory of all Christians, for their grand self-abnegation and heroic devotion to the cause of moral progress stand high among the noblest records of the century.

"Citizen George Francis Train" once did us the honour of committing to memory a leading article from the columns of this journal on the traffic in salted salmon at the New Year in Tokyo, and delivering it as a speech of his own at a public dinner. There was some pleasure in observing that our periods, as spouted by the Citizen, were punctuat-

ed by the applause of his convivial audience, but, on the whole, we prefer not to be exploited in that fashion. A somewhat similar sentiment is suggested by a contribution that appears in the correspondence columns of *Tobacco Leaf*. We suggest to the correspondent that literary theft is not far removed from vulgar stealing, and that if he wants to take matter bodily from our columns, he must acknowledge the source, or pay the moral penalty. We have not seen his letter in its entirety, but the *London and China Express* publishes an extract, which suffices for purposes of comparison:—

Japan Daily Mail, Oct. 10th, 1896.

To the radical defects of the system must be added another of a scarcely less serious character. It might naturally have been supposed that, in organizing a monopoly, every possible precaution would have been adopted to prevent leakage of revenue, already a source of considerable loss under the present stamp-tax system. But we find, on the contrary, that one of the most vital safeguards is neglected. For anybody is allowed to buy leaf-tobacco from the Government, and of course to re-sell it, a wide gate being thus opened for illicit dealing and smuggling. The only persons debarred from purchasing are the growers, but it is easy to foresee that combinations of the simplest character between growers and non-growers will provide a ready route for evading the law. A grower may keep back a large part of his produce, acting in collusion with a non-grower, and the latter, having purchased a small quantity of leaf from an official store, will be in a position to incorporate it with the former's illicitly retained produce. These dangers might have been avoided by providing that no leaf should leave the Government's hands unless its immediate destination was a factory, but no such precaution seems to have occurred to the drafters of the scheme.

Correspondent of *Tobacco Leaf*, quoted by *London and China Express*, March 19th, 1897.

To the radical defects of the system must be added another of a scarcely less serious character. It might naturally have been supposed that, in organizing a monopoly, every possible precaution would have been adopted to prevent loss of revenue, already considerable under the present stamp-tax system. On the contrary, one of the most vital safeguards is neglected; for anybody is allowed to buy leaf tobacco from the Government, and of course to re-sell it, a wide gate being thus opened for illicit dealing and smuggling. The only persons debarred from purchasing are the growers, but combinations of the simplest character between growers and non-growers will provide a ready route for evading the law. A grower may keep back a large part of his produce, acting in collusion with a non-grower; and the latter, having purchased a small quantity of leaf from an official store, will be in a position to incorporate it with the former's illicitly retained produce. These dangers might have been avoided by providing that no leaf should leave the Government's hand unless its immediate destination was a factory, but no such precaution seems to have suggested itself to the framers of the new measure.

It appears that the battleship ordered by Japan at the Thames Ironworks, of which Captain J. M. James is the agent in Japan, will be the most powerful armour-clad yet constructed. *Engineering* gives the following account of it:—

The largest battleships in the English Navy are 14,900 tons in displacement, out of which 900 tons of coal being deducted, leaves only 14,000 tons for the weight of vessel, engine, equipment, and armament; whereas in the new Japanese vessel, with a displacement of 14,850 tons and coal-carrying capacity of 700 tons only, we have 14,150 tons for the weight of vessel, &c., which is 150 tons more weight in hull, engines, and armament than in the *Majestic* class. The dimensions of this vessel are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 400 ft.; over all, 438 ft.; breadth, 75 ft. 6 in.; draught of water, 27 ft. 3 in.; and displacement, with coal as above, 14,850 tons. The armour is to be made of Harveyed nickel steel and disposed as follows: the hull to have a belt from stem to stern, 9 in. thick all through engines, boiler, and magazine spaces, and 8 ft. 2 in. deep; tapering at the ends beyond from 7 in. in thickness to 4 in. Above this lower belt an additional belt of 6 in. armour is worked to the height of the main deck and for a length of 250 ft., which length incloses the two barbettes, and at each end of this space a curved transverse bulkhead is worked 24 in. in thickness from above the armour deck to the height of main deck, thus forming a complete citadel 250 ft. long. Above the main deck the barbettes, which are circular in form and protected by 14 in. armour, rise to a height of 4 ft. above the upper deck. Between the main and upper decks screen bulkheads are also worked, extending from the barbettes to the ship's side. Within the armour belt, rising up from the lower part of it to a height of about 3 ft. above the water line, is a complete armour deck extending

from stem to stern, 3 in. thick on the flat part, 5 in. thick on the slope, and tapering at ends.

The vessel is to be constructed on the usual system of double bottom, connecting to watertight flats at the ends of vessel, thus carrying the double bottom to the extreme ends. The barbettes are circular in plan, as stated above, and armoured with 14-in. armour, having teak backing 4 in. thick. Each barbette carries two 12-in. breechloading guns of 40 calibres, two guns being forward and two aft. The fourteen 6-in. quick-firing guns are also of 40 calibres, and are each placed in an armoured casemate of 6-in. Harveyed nickel steel. Eight casemates are placed on the main deck, and six on the upper deck are to be fitted with the usual dismounting and stowing gear. The casemates are made water-tight both on the inner and outer sides, by which means the men at the guns are protected from any explosive shells that might enter between decks, and this also prevents water entering between decks should the gun port get damaged. In addition to the above armament, there are twenty 12-pounder quick-firing guns placed on the upper deck, and eight 47-millimetre quick-firing guns on upper and main decks and in the military tops, also four 47-millimetre quick-firing guns on bridges and upper works. The torpedo armament consists of five 18-in. torpedo tubes, one in the stem above the water level and four submerged. The usual torpedo net defence will complete the defensive gear. The total complement of men and officers will be 741, including an admiral and 38 officers.

The propelling machinery will be supplied by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., of Deptford, and will be of 14,500 indicated horse-power; the boilers will be of the Belleville type. The main engines are triple expansion, driving twin screws, and have cylinders of the following dimensions: High pressure, 34 in.; intermediate, 53 in.; low pressure, 84 in.; stroke, 48 in. The boilers will be twenty-five in number, with a total heating surface of nearly 40,000 square feet. The speed of the vessel is to be not less than eighteen knots per hour. The electric light installation will consist of four sets of combined engines and dynamos, the latter the direct current type. Three sets will be of 400 amperes at 80 volts each, and one of 200 amperes at 80 volts. Six 24-in. searchlights of 20,000-candle power each, with some 200 incandescent lamps for lighting cabins, saloons, magazines, store rooms, engine and boiler rooms, coal bunkers, &c., will be provided, the incandescent lamps being of 16-candle power.

The steam steering-gear will be on Cameron's self-regulating principle, worked by steam steering engines in duplicate, in case of possible failure in one set, and the controlling gear is to be on Messrs. Brown's telemotor principle, controlling the helm from the pilot house, the bridge forward, the after pilot-house, and the bridge and steering compartments and from below the protective deck forward.

The boats carried will be fourteen in number, including two 56 ft. vedette boats, fitted with the Thames Ironworks water-tube boilers, one 42 feet launch, and one 30 feet steam pinnace. Each of these will carry Whitehead torpedoes, and be fitted for mining and countermining purposes. The vessel has been designed by Mr. Macklow in accordance with the views of the Japanese naval authorities, and a Naval Commission presided over by Captain Yendo, Japanese Naval Attaché in London, Captain Miyahara, and Captain Takayama, also of the Imperial Japanese Navy. The time for the completion of the vessel is twenty-three months.

Tokyo journals have been exceedingly outspoken about the evil conduct of the petty Japanese officials in Formosa. Our last Weekly Summary of the Vernacular Press embodied a strong article, in which it was pointed out that the junior ranks of officialdom in the new dominion were originally filled with men of three classes, namely, those totally unfit to serve in official capacities at home; those who had failed to make a livelihood in any business in Japan proper, and those who, obtaining posts entirely through favouritism, had gone to the island merely to earn money or to escape from their creditors. Things are mending now, but these unqualified and generally unprincipled persons have done much to impair their country's reputation. The Rev. Duncan Ferguson, of the Presbyterian Mission in Formosa, returned to England this spring, and gave some information to

Reuter's agent. He said, among other things:—

I repeat what I have said elsewhere, that Formosans have been reduced to their present condition through the brutal treatment of the Japanese. It is necessary to explain this. I have no doubt that the Mikado's Government means well by Formosa, and I would not say a word against any high Japanese officials there. For the most part they are men of integrity and intelligence. The difficulty is that their subordinates have too much power. In many cases these are men who could get no work at all in Japan. Among them are non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and coolies, and they seem to have been given, or to have arrogated to themselves, the power of life and death. The much-talked-of civilisation of the rank and file of the Japanese army is the thinnest veneer—a veneer which has worn very badly in Formosa. Things became so bad that in June last the whole of mid-Formosa was in rebellion. Although there was no state of war existing, the Japanese then burned between seventy and one hundred villages in Mid-Formosa, and hundreds of the inhabitants were killed in cold blood. Matters reached such a pitch that all the European community, including the British Consul, lodged a formal protest with the British Minister at Tokyo, and I am glad to say this has had some result on the Japanese soldiery. Deceived by the comparative quiet of the late autumn, the Japanese commanders are talking of sending one brigade of troops back to Japan. This will be a fatal mistake. The fire of insurrection that they have kindled is still smouldering, and instead of being centred in Mid-Formosa has now spread all over the island. The rebels have been rendered so desperate and suspicious that they do not understand their recent improved treatment by the Japanese, and the decrease of the Japanese troops among them would only be the further reprisals.

These utterances must, of course, be discounted. The evidence of other Europeans can not be entirely discredited. Doubtless the truth lies between the two. But even then it is bad enough, and we are glad to think that such excesses are things of the past. As for the protest said to have been lodged with the British Minister in Tokyo, we hear of it for the first time from Mr. Ferguson.

JAPAN AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1900.

The Commission appointed in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1900 met on the 26th April, the chair being taken by Mr. Murata Tamotsu in the absence of Baron Kuki, Vice-President. Count Okuma, acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, appeared in the capacity of President, and addressed the meeting. His Excellency said that the art products of Japan had always attracted foreign attention, and that, since her victorious war, her manufactures also had begun to attain considerable reputation. It was essential that energetic steps should be taken to bring the country's works to the notice of foreign buyers, and an opportunity so excellent as the French Exhibition of 1900 must not be neglected. The people would then have a chance of showing whether they had really progressed in art, and what special features their manufactures had developed. At the Chicago World's Fair, a few years ago, Japanese works of art appeared to have failed to attain the hoped-for results, and owing to the discouraging effect of the failure, a certain measure of indifference was noticeable on the part of art artisans on the present occasion. But it must be remembered that the Chicago Exhibition had taken place before the war with China, and that Japan's name now sounded very differently in the ears of Western peoples. In order to encourage worthy effort, if, indeed, further encouragement was needed, the Department purposed elaborating a system of prizes and other incentives.

KOREAN NEWS.

The custom of receiving *douceurs* from men that aspire to obtain official appointments has been in vogue in Korea from time immemorial, but does not work as well now as it did in old days. A certain Ye Yong-ik took money from no less than forty would-be magistrates, but failed to procure appointments for more than five. Importuned by the others, he tried to have them employed as the King's bodyguards, but was again unsuccessful. Finally he found his way before the Supreme Court, and is now undergoing a sentence of 10 years' banishment. No one seems to have thought that the provincials who attempted to purchase official posts were to blame, from which we infer that there remains still something of the good old times in Korea.

Quis custodiet is a question that must often perplex the King of Korea, if he allows himself to be perplexed by administrative problems. He sent three secret inspectors to the southern provinces to report upon the doings of the local governors, and now the Prime Minister has advised that the inspectors be recalled and the governors ordered to report upon their doings.

This Prime Minister Kim Pyeng-si is indeed a *rara avis*. A certain measure of ridicule has come to attach to him, so iterated and re-iterated have been his resignations. But having at last made up his mind to remain at the head of the Cabinet, he is behaving with unprecedented candour. The memorial addressed by him to the Throne, advising the recall of the secret inspectors, contains also three other pieces of advice, couched in language which suggests that His Excellency Kim has a gift of sarcasm as well as of integrity. The *Söul Independent* translates the proposals thus:—

(2) The officers of the Army are different from other officials of the Government as they must understand military tactics, the working of the army, and must possess a certain amount of military training and education. A man cannot possess these qualifications unless he is trained and taught especially for this branch of the Government service. It is often necessary to appoint the officers from the ranks on account of their qualifications. But of late the officers of the army have been dismissed in large numbers and others have been appointed in their places, who have no training whatever in military lines. The dismissed officers were not desirable as army officers, but they have all been trained about three years in military life. Therefore they are far superior to the new ones in every respect. Such wholesale dismissal of army officers without cause will produce ill-feeling among them and certainly will weaken the effectiveness of the army. I pray Your Majesty will not dismiss any more of the better trained officers without a necessary cause.

(3) A Government can not maintain its dignity and purity without having a system in making civil appointments. The country has been shocked and surprised to see every day in the Government Gazette the number of appointments of *chusas* in the Privy Council. Three *chusas* have been appointed every day for the last three months for one vacancy in the Privy Council. This matter has caused various gossip among the people and rumours of selling and buying of the rank circulate everywhere. I humbly believe the Acting President of the Privy Council is responsible for this state of affairs, therefore he must be reprimanded by Your Majesty for abuse of his privileges and trust.

(4) The affairs in the interior are in such a state that bands of highwaymen and pirates reign supreme on land and sea. It is the duty of the Government to pacify the interior with every possible means that are at the disposal of the Government. It will be advisable in my humble opinion, to order the commanders of the troops now stationed at various places in the interior to make regular tours of the troubled districts and protect the people from further robbery and murder."

The apparent naivete of the dictum that an officer of the army ought to know something about military affairs, is as pretty as the covert implication that really no such necessity exists in the case of an ordinary official. The King is said to have passed over this military matter in silence, but to have promised to adopt the second and third suggestions.

A "Store of Royal Coffins" is a strange department of a King's household, but there can be no doubt about its importance when it has a Prime Minister for General Superintendent, three Ministers for Superintendents, and three clerks, all of considerable official rank. That is the case with the Royal Coffin Store in Korea. But it should be remembered that a first-class coffin takes two or three years to construct in China and Korea. When the ex-Viceroy Li travelled to Europe in company with his coffin, he adopted a precaution very intelligible to his own nationals, however strange it may have seemed to outsiders.

The *Independent* continues to be horribly troublesome to speculating officials. An unfortunate magistrate at Suksung had been comfortably selling blank census forms for 3 cents each above the proper figure, when he suddenly found his humble occupation denounced in the prying paper. At once he summoned the headman of the wronged towns, tendered an apology, and restored the 3 cents.

A year ago the Japanese Society for the Extension of Education sent five representatives to Korea, who organized, at the Society's charges, a school called the *Keijo Gakko*. On the 11th of April the School celebrated its first anniversary. It has now 85 students. They are instructed in history, arithmetic, geography, the Japanese language, and other branches of primary education, and two Japanese non-commissioned officers teach them drill and gymnastics. Such institutions will do more to render Japan popular in Korea than all the efforts of diplomacy can effect.

Korea seems to be in a disturbed condition. In three copies of the *Independent*, covering an interval from April 13th to April 17th, we find reports from five different parts of the country describing serious outrages committed by bands of robbers, and in Samsu the "Righteous Army" is declared to be carrying things with a high hand. It had killed the magistrate, seized the official buildings, stores, and arsenals, placed cannon in position at the gates, and was completely master of the town at the date of latest advices. Associated with these raiders were some 80 Chinese soldiers or brigands, and 300 more of the same class were expected to arrive shortly.

If we may credit the *Chuo Shimbun* a disturbance that may have untoward consequences occurred on the 17th ultimo, apparently at Chemulpo. The cook of a Russian warship, a Frenchman, is said to have put down fifty *sen* for some fish offered for sale by a Korean. The latter was unwilling to sell the fish for so little, and in trying to recover them from the cook, who had seized them, received some kicks and blows. The Korean bystanders became excited over the outrage, and some kind of fracas ensued, in the course of which the cook got possession of a police-

man's sword and inflicted a severe wound on one of the Koreans. Thus far the story is coherent, but we now suddenly find Japanese constables acting as mediators between the Korean Inspector of police and the Captain of the Russian ship, and the latter is represented as sending a despatch to the Inspector, intimating that the French law-breaker would be dealt with in accordance with whatever directions might be received from the French Consul-General in Söul after consultation with the Korean Government. Of course neither the French Consul-General nor the Korean Government could have any voice in controlling the punishment inflicted on a man serving in a Russian ship. That part of the tale is manifestly absurd. It is added that the Russian captain and the Korean Inspector of Police conveyed to the Japanese Consul courteous acknowledgments of the trouble he had taken, though what he had to do with the matter we fail to see. The Koreans in Chemulpo, however, are said to be planning violent demonstrations should the wounded man die. It is a most mixed narrative.

Some special information from Fusan published in the *Osaka Asahi*, announces that the Korean Government recently transported considerable quantities of telegraphic wires and other materials to Wön-san for the purpose of connecting the Russian and Söul lines.

The leader of the rebels that destroyed the Japanese telegraphic wires and plundered the property of people in Kyong-san-do and other provinces, fled, at the time of his overthrow, to China, but having lately joined a band of gypsies, he returned to Korea. He then murdered the Governor of Sam-sui and quickly recovered power. Owing to a quarrel with his comrades about the division of some plunder, he lost influence and then hid himself. Another revolt, however, is reported to have occurred in the central part of Chhung-chiong-do and the entire district of Chol-la-do, under his guidance. The Governor and his son have been butchered.

As regards trade affairs, the transport of rice from Chol-la-do and Chhung-chiong-do is steadily increasing, and values are rapidly rising under the influence of high quotations in the Osaka market. Considerable business has been done in ox-hides during the past month, but as there were no fresh arrivals lately trade has proportionately slackened. The most important articles of import are bleached cotton fabrics. These are now sold in coarser varieties, ranging in price from two or three *sen* to one *yen* per *tan*; the finer ones are valued at from one *yen* to one *yen* twenty *sen* per *tan*.

THE WHEELBARROW QUESTION IN SHANGHAI.

The Shanghai Ratepayers' Meeting, convened to consider the action of the Municipal Council in postponing the imposition of an additional tax on wheelbarrows, came off on the 21st of April. Mr. Probst, Chairman of the Council, offered an explanation, the gist of which was contained in the following part of his speech:—

The Taotai asked for various concessions and settlements which were all declined, and after much deliberation, it was resolved to meet him so far as to defer the date of increase of tax, provided he issued an official undertaking to enforce the same on a given date. It was therefore resolved to reply that the Taotai must issue a proclamation to the wheelbarrowmen ordering them to obey the Municipal Council, owing to whose clemency and consideration the increased payment would be deferred until the 1st of July, but in such terms as would render him responsible for any further disturbance, and that unless we received his assent to these terms by 10.30 a.m. next day he must

take the consequences. The reasons for this course were obvious; such a settlement once and for all binds the Taotai and prevents any legal quibbles; it is an acknowledgment of our powers to tax, which had been successfully questioned in previous years, and it put an end to further disturbances which might have been very serious. At 30.30 a.m. the Vice-Chairman and I attended the meeting of Consuls and learned that the ultimatum of the previous night had been accepted. Now, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, as the matter stands, the Taotai has entered into an agreement from which the Consular Body will not allow him to recede; on the other hand disturbances have been controlled and averted and the position of the Municipal Council in respect to the collection of the tax has been assured. We have waived no principle, but we have attained an indisputable right. Moreover, we have thereby obtained from the highest Chinese official the very assent which was wanting in 1886, the want of which caused the Council at that time to abandon the increase of the same tax, notwithstanding that it had been passed at a Ratepayers' Meeting.

With this explanation the meeting, at which 265 ratepayers were present, showed strong signs of dissatisfaction, and passed, almost unanimously, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. R. M. Campbell:—

That this Meeting of Ratepayers, having heard the explanation of the Council, desires to express the most profound regret that the Council should have so far disregarded the interests and dignity of the community, which they were elected to represent, as to agree to the compromise which has been effected. But, the Consuls having, in good faith, at the request of the Council, entered into an arrangement with the Chinese officials, this Meeting now gives the authority necessary to carry that arrangement into effect.

Immediately on the adoption of the above resolution, the Municipal Council resigned in a body. One point more deserves to be noticed. Our readers probably remember the action attributed to the Consuls, namely, that they had brought pressure to bear on the Council, and had threatened the withdrawal of the naval forces unless the Taotai's requests were complied with. We expressed doubts as to the correctness of that story, and the following quotation from Mr. Campbell's speech shows that our doubts were well founded:—

Now, I have to vindicate myself for having made an attack upon the Consuls at the last meeting in this hall. On that occasion I did not make any attack whatever upon the Municipal Council, because I believed, wrongly, as I now know—I was acting under a misapprehension—that the Consuls were entirely to blame for the state of affairs. I had been told by the Chairman of the China Association, Mr. Dudgeon, by Mr. Skot-towe, who is a member of the China Association Committee, by Mr. Wright, who is a member of the China Association Committee, by Mr. Hewitt, who is a member of the China Association Committee, that at a Committee meeting of that body, of which Mr. Probst and Mr. Alford are also members, they had given them to understand that the Consuls had used such pressure upon them that they found it irresistible, and they had also been given to understand that it had been hinted that the assistance of the men-of-war might be withdrawn from us. That was my foundation for having made that statement. I have been told that it is untrue and that I blamed the Consuls unnecessarily; if I make a mistake I was under a greater misapprehension. I made a mistake, and I am not ashamed to say that I apologise to all the Consuls in Shanghai and regret that I made it.—(Applause.) What I do blame the Consuls for most distinctly is that they are gentlemen who by profession are politicians or judges, or at all event whose minds are so abstracted from the cares of everyday life that they are able, or ought to be able, to take a wide grasp of the affairs that come under their notice.

The new buildings of the French Legation, Idamachi, Kojimachi-ku, having been completed, a grand ball will given there on the 14th of May to which the various Foreign Representatives in Tokyo and others, as well as high Japanese officials, are to be invited:

SYLVESTER.

Thirty-five years ago John Joseph Sylvester, whose death has just been announced, was the principal Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich. Already he had gained a high reputation as a pure Mathematician, among his achievements being one of a particularly striking character, namely, the demonstration of a theorem enunciated, but not proved, by Newton. More than one mathematician of note—Maclaurin and Taylor, whose names are familiar to every student of the differential calculus; Todhunter, the prince of text-book writers, and even Hamilton of quaternion fame—had essayed to demonstrate the immortal Sir Isaac's casual problem and had failed. Sylvester not only demonstrated it, but demonstrated also a wider proposition of which it became a corollary. Newton himself had not omitted the proof by way of challenging the ability of his contemporaries or successors. Such frivolities never found favour with the greatest of philosophers. If a problem were proposed for solution, his keen love of mathematics led him to solve it—witness Bernoulli's two problems, which, after they had puzzled all continental Europe for six months, were solved by Newton in one afternoon—but he worshipped science too reverently to pervert it into an instrument for testing rival abilities. Sylvester was a man of the same type. He lived, moved, and had his being in mathematics. A professorship in a military college was eminently unsuited to his disposition, for to extreme shyness—shyness that drove him to fly up alleys and round corners rather than encounter cadets outside the lecture-hall—he added an abiding tendency to lose himself in calculations, so that the students, by whom the symptoms presaging these descents into the abysses of thought soon became infallibly recognisable, used to take advantage of the philosopher's fits of abstraction, and pervert the class-room into a pandemonium. Sylvester never succeeded in checking these breaches of discipline, for his return to vulgar life from the empyrean of brachistochrones and osculating planes was always capable of timely detection, and before he had collected his five wits sufficiently to identify his tormentors, perfect peace would reign around him. He could scarcely be called a good teacher in those days, for stupidity repelled him—shocked would perhaps be a truer expression, for of intolerance he had none. It was rather that he could see nothing from the point of view of dull eyes, nor endure to rob a demonstration of its beauty for the sake of making it plain. Yet, though the cadets did not often seek to climb to his solitary heights of philosophic grandeur, and though they were never loath to play upon his moods, they recognised and respected his genius, and many a white-haired officer of Artillery or Engineers will have heard with profound pain of the death of this modern giant of research. How remote was the intellectual existence of such a man from the vulgar crowd's life of toil and toil; how little he had in common with his fellows, and how strange it seems that the splendid processes of such a brain should be numbed for ever by the malevolence of some blindly working bacillus!

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

We hereby sanction the official organization of Stations for the Monopoly of Leaf Tobacco. (Imperial Sign Manual and Great Seal.)

April 21st of the 30th year of Meiji.
(Countersigned) Count Kuroda Kiyotaka,
President of the Privy Council,
Acting Minister President
of State.

Count Matsukata Masayoshi,
Minister of State for Finance.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 121.

The following system of official organization with regard to Stations for the Monopoly of Leaf Tobacco shall be observed.

Art. I.—In order to conduct affairs relating to the inspection, collection, preservation, and sale of leaf tobacco, special offices shall be established under the name of "Leaf Tobacco Selling Stations," subject to the control of the Minister of Finance.

Art. II.—In districts under the jurisdiction of the Leaf Tobacco Selling Stations, branches shall be established, if necessary, as indicated by the Minister of Finance, with a view to conducting details of business appertaining to the former.

Art. III.—The following functionaries shall be appointed for Leaf Tobacco Selling Stations:—

1. Director.

Directors of first-class Stations shall be of *Seinin* rank; those of second-class Stations, of *Hannin* rank.

2. Clerks, of *Hannin* rank.

3. *Gishu* (Experts).

Directors of Branch Stations shall be appointed from among the Clerks of principal Stations.

Art. IV.—Directors of Leaf Tobacco Selling Stations shall, under the direction and control of the Minister of Finance, superintend affairs relating to the inspection, collection, preservation, and sale of leaf tobacco.

Art. V.—Directors of branch stations shall transact minor details of similar business.

Art. VI.—Clerks shall, under the direction of the principal officers, be engaged in the inspection, receipt or delivery of leaf tobacco, and other miscellaneous affairs of the station.

Art. VII.—*Gishu*, or Experts, shall, under the instructions of the principal officer, perform the duty of judging the quality of tobacco and preserving the same.

Art. VIII.—The fixed number of officials shall be 32 Directors for 1st class Stations; 29 Directors for 2nd class Stations, 1,500 Clerks, and 440 Experts.

Art. IX.—The name, grade, and position of stations shall be in accordance with the following table, and the limits of their jurisdiction shall be determined by the Minister of Finance:—
(The table shows the number of Stations to be sixty-one throughout the country).

KIUSHIU COAL.

A short time ago coal rose to an excessive price, says the *Shogyo Shimpu*, but no serious fluctuations have occurred during the past few weeks, and Chikuzen and Buzen coal seems to have increased in output in view of the growing activity in the market.

The amount of Kiushiu coal produced in March during the past four years is as follows:—

27th year of Meiji (1894).....	278,457,850 catty.
28th do (1895).....	308,592,591 do
29th do (1896).....	354,085,041 do
30th do (1897).....	385,067,614 do

The March output this year shows an increase of nearly sixty per cent. A certain gentleman, who lately returned from a tour through the coal districts of Kiushiu, remarks that should coal continue at its present price, the markets west of Hongkong will probably be captured by Australian coal. A decrease in exports must therefore be expected, and an excess of supply for home consumption will be the immediate result.

JAPANESE SECURITIES.

THE journalistic attacks upon Count MATSUKATA'S gold-monometallic policy continue. Opposition papers invite the public to believe that the Minister of Finance expected the market price of Consols and other State securities to ascend by leaps and bounds so soon as Japan's adoption of the single gold standard became known, and inasmuch as no such ascent has taken place, they pronounce the policy a failure. These critics go so far as to state the exact figure at which the Minister of Finance looked to sell five-per-cent. Consols, namely 120 *yen*, and allege that he can not obtain more than 105. All that sounds singular. In the first place, Count MATSUKATA must have known, and certainly did know, perfectly well that the market price of Consols and other public securities would not rise in Japan until an impetus was imparted from abroad, and nothing of that kind could be anticipated immediately. Japanese Consols were first issued in 1886 and began to be redeemed in 1891. The redemption is to be completed by 1936. Speaking roughly, there are 175 million *yen* worth of these bonds now issued, and only 39 years of the total redemption period remain. Such securities will never be considered a really favourable investment by foreign capitalists. Japan's system of finance is distinctly faulty in that respect. No hard and fast conditions should be prescribed for the repayment of a domestic loan. In the case of a foreign loan conditions may be unavoidable, but the liquidation of a domestic loan ought to proceed solely in accordance with the convenience of the national finances, and instead of condemning holders of scrip to the risk of having their money thrown back upon their hands at any moment, redemption should be effected by purchasing in the open market whatever bonds are offered for sale. Were Japanese Consols regulated in accordance with that method, there can not be the least doubt that they would soon command a high price in the market, for multitudes of capitalists in Europe are eager to find investments paying five per cent., and secured by credit such as the Japanese Government enjoys. We have dwelt upon that point frequently in the past and need not elaborate it now. All leading Japanese financiers understand it thoroughly, but strong reluctance is apparently felt to making any alteration in the conditions under which the State's loans have hitherto been floated. It seems to be thought that the national honour is concerned in adhering steadfastly to the programme originally announced. There is more of romance than of sense in such an idea. If the Treasury proceeded with the redemption of the public debts at the same rate as of old, but instead of determining by lot the bonds to be

redeemed, purchased them in the open market, no creditor could possibly complain of a breach of faith. Indeed, were the truth known, bond-holders would welcome the change. If they want to convert their bonds into cash, they can do so at any moment. The last thing that they desire is to see the numbers of their Consols included in the redemption list after the annual drawing. It is certain, however, that securities liable to redemption at any moment will never really attract European investors. The Treasury is already invested with competence to purchase bonds at its own discretion for the purpose of reducing the national debt. It might very well abandon altogether the system of lots. Then, not till then, will foreign capitalists begin to bid keenly for Japanese public securities. Allusion may be made here to another theory that seems to prevail somewhat widely; the theory that the price of State securities is prevented from rising by apprehensions of conversion. There is an evident contradiction involved in the idea. Appreciation of market price is the first essential preliminary to conversion. Until five-per-cent. Consols cost so much that they give a return of only 4 per cent. to an investor—in other words, until they rise to the neighbourhood of 125—it would be vain to ask their holders to exchange them for four-per-cent securities at par. No one can suspect the Finance Minister of intending to ask the Diet's permission, or the Diet of being prepared to grant permission, for such an act of repudiation as would be involved in substituting four-per-cent., or three-and-a-half-per-cent., bonds for five-per-cent. Consols now selling at a slight discount. There need be no fear of anything of that kind. By-and-by Consols will climb upwards to a certain extent, and the moment that a demand for them begins abroad, their value at home will be affected. But the process will be very gradual. They can be bought in Tokyo at present for 99.50 *yen*. Why should a foreign investor purchase direct from the Treasury at 102 or 103? Sales will have to be made at first on terms very close to those ruling in the domestic market. We do not believe that Count MATSUKATA has been offered 105 by any Western capitalist, unless the transaction is on such a scale that its management by private purchase would be scarcely possible. Still less do we believe that if His Excellency had received a *bond-fide* offer of the kind, he would have refused it, or Consols would continue to be quoted at 99½ in Tokyo. All the talk about the Finance Minister's troubles, and about the failure of his gold-standard scheme, is purely political. Let the experiment be tried of offering the bonds of the Industrial Undertakings Loan without any conditions as to compulsory redemption, and we venture to predict that they will very soon be selling in London and Paris at 125.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

FROM the writing in the vernacular press, it would appear certain that the Korean Government has entered into negotiations for employing a Russian *mission militaire* of very large dimensions—one hundred and sixty-eight of all ranks is the number mentioned. The uses to which this considerable contingent is to be put are not definitely mentioned, but it is understood that they would be distributed throughout the provinces for the purpose of training the army of the little Kingdom. Our own information bears out the correctness of the rumour, but indicates that nothing definite has yet been arranged. No agreement has been actually signed, nor is it certain that either the Korean or the Russian Government will endorse the project. In Korea a strong party, including the KING himself, are understood to be in opposition, and probably a little pressure from without will turn the scale in favour of greater circumspection. There is, of course, a powerful pro-Russian clique in Korea. There always has been a pro-something clique, except a genuine pro-Korean clique. The idiosyncrasy of the peninsular people seems to be permanent want of confidence in their own ability, and an abiding tendency to look abroad for aid. It may be, too, that the astounding discovery of a surplus in the Treasury has produced delirious consequences. Owing to abundant harvests and to the clever management of the Government's English financial adviser, the Koreans have suddenly found the national purse full, and we know the old aphorism about the equestrian beggar. To maintain and remunerate a hundred and sixty-eight Russians of all ranks would cost three hundred thousand dollars a year, approximately. If Korea's first experience of easier monetary circumstances impels her to launch into such extravagances she ought to be incontinently placed under tutelage. On the other hand, it is difficult to believe that the Russian Government would consent to the proposal. There would be a distinct violation of the spirit, if not of the text, of the YAMAGATA-LOBANOF Convention, signed at Moscow on the 28th of June, 1896. The second Article of that Convention reads:—"So far as Korea's finances and economy permit, the two Governments of Japan and Russia shall leave Korea to organize, by means of her own nationals and without recourse to foreign aid, such a force of military and police as shall be deemed sufficient for preserving order within her dominions, and shall also leave her to maintain them." It is quite plain that the above article does not refer merely to the composition of Korea's military and police forces. The words, "by means of her own nationals and without recourse to foreign aid," can not be intelligently interpreted except in the

sense, first, that the two forces are to be composed entirely of Korean subjects, and secondly, that their organization and training are to be carried out by Koreans. Were Russia herself required to construe the Article under circumstances similar to those now confronting Japanese statesmen, there can not be the least doubt that she would render it in the sense here indicated. Further, if the question offered any room for uncertainty, a recourse is provided by the same Convention. The last Article says:—"If it be deemed advisable that a more detailed or exact explanation should be formulated on the above points, or if other matters requiring conference present themselves subsequently, Representatives of the two Powers shall be accredited to negotiate in a spirit of friendship." The plain intention of this Article is to ensure that Russia and Japan shall maintain towards each other in Korea an attitude of amicable coöperation, and most assuredly that intention would be frustrated were the Russian Government to lend itself to the project now on foot. When Japan, with a degree of energy and earnestness never exhibited by Korea, and with command of resources practically unlimited so far as her immediate purpose was concerned, applied herself to the task of organising and training an army of three hundred thousand men after the Occidental system, her most impetuous enthusiasts did not dream of employing a hundred and sixty-eight foreigners as instructors in strategy and tactics. At no time had she as many as a score in her service. Yet Korea, with a paltry army of forty or fifty thousand men, thinks of having a *mission militaire* seventeen times as numerous as Japan's. The significance of such a programme can not have escaped the Russian Government. They must perceive quite plainly that to endorse it would be to depart flagrantly from the spirit, and, in our opinion, from the text, of the Moscow Convention. The proposed *mission* is altogether too large to be credited with the innocent purpose of mere instruction. That Russia entertains sinister designs, we do not for a moment mean to suggest. In fact, we write on the supposition—almost a certainty, it may be hoped—that the wild scheme will not be sanctioned at Moscow. It would produce a very evil impression on the Japanese nation, and would seriously impair Japan's confidence in the Northern Empire's manner of observing Conventions. Russia is too prudent and too careful of her pledges to lend herself to a proceeding fraught with immediately injurious results and not redeemed by any promise of commensurate advantages. She is probably not a little embarrassed by the giddiness of her partisans in Korea; giddiness that quartered the KING upon her for an unconscionable time, and now seeks to involve her in an arrangement plainly precipitate and unwise.

FRESH PERVERSIONS OF THE TRUTH.

IT becomes again necessary to expose the *Japan Gazette's* blunders. There is no occasion, we trust, to premise that we undertake the task not for the sake of gaining any controversial advantage, but simply because the matters in question possess public interest, and deserve to be guarded against mischievously false interpretation.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—"All the practical advantages Englishmen will enjoy, under the Revised Treaty were obtained by the wise provisions insisted upon by other Powers. * * * England's sagacious representatives neglected the question of the land. * * * The English officials, dressed in a little brief authority, acted with supercilious indifference to the claims of the men whose future they were directing. All representations from Yokohama were contemptuously ignored. Fortunately other nations did not exhibit the same disdain of the interests of their nationals. Germany was the first to make substantial alterations, the great point gained being an improvement in the conditions of land tenure." We need not say anything about the spirit of this writing, or its reckless endeavour to rouse public prejudice against the action of British officials. The facts alone concern us. Is it true that "all representations from Yokohama were contemptuously ignored?" Is it true that "England's sagacious representatives ignored the question of the land?" Is it true that "Germany was the first to make substantial alterations," and that "the great point gained by her was an improvement in the conditions of land tenure?" Every one of these assertions is absolutely untrue. The principal residents of Yokohama knew well that they were individually and collectively consulted over and over again by the various British Representatives in Tokyo with reference to Treaty Revision, and that their views never failed to receive due and courteous consideration. The resolutions adopted by the celebrated public meeting of Sept. 11th, 1890, did not obtain the endorsement of Her Majesty's Government, but we know from official publications that the meeting acted under a complete misapprehension of the situation, and we know that its resolutions, if obeyed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, would have necessitated the permanent shelving of Treaty Revision, a result which the promoters of the meeting subsequently disavowed all intention of seeking to compass. Passing from that point to the allegation that the British negotiators "ignored the question of the land," reference to the third Article of the British Revised Treaty shows this provision:—"The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may trade in any part of the

dominions or possessions of the other * * * and may there own or hire and occupy the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and *lease land for residential and commercial purposes*, conforming themselves to the law, police, and customs regulations of the country, like native subjects." We have it, therefore, in black on white that the British negotiators secured for their nationals whatever privileges of land-leasing were sanctioned by Japanese law. How did Germany improve upon that? We are informed that she, "not exhibiting the same disdain of the interests of her nationals" as Great Britain had exhibited, "was the first to make substantial alterations, the great point gained being an improvement in the conditions of land tenure." Did she make any alterations? Not the most shadowy. Did she secure "an improvement in the conditions of land tenure"? Not the smallest. All that she did was to embody in her Treaty certain provision of Japanese law the benefit of which had already been secured to British subjects. It may be urged that the British negotiators ought to have been equally explicit; that instead of being content with a general pledge, they should have inserted details. They could not. The portions of the Japanese Civil Code covering the question of land tenure did not receive the approval of the Japanese Diet until 1895 and the British Treaty was signed in 1894. There was no uncertainty as to the form that the Code would take. It had been published in 1891, and the revisions subsequently effected were all ready for the Diet's approval in 1894. But until the Code actually became law, no detailed reference to its provisions could be made in a Treaty. The German negotiators, on the other hand, had the promulgated Code before them, and were thus able to embody in their Treaty the provision of Japanese law relating to "superficiaries." That was all that they did. They did not extend by one hair's breadth the privileges of land tenure already secured by the British Treaty. Had there never been such a thing as a German Treaty, British subjects in Japan would still be able to look forward to conditions of land tenure precisely the same as they have now to anticipate. So much for the ignorant and reckless assertions that "Germany was the first to make substantial alterations," and that "the great point gained by her was an improvement in the conditions of land tenure."

The same journal in the same article proceeds thus:—

But it is France that we have to thank for the most important concession. The Treaty tentatively signed by M. Hanotaux was not constructively dissimilar to the English. Happily M. Hanotaux did not have the last word. The Treaty was laid before the Senate and the Senate referred it to a Special Committee. The Committee with a wisdom that might put Downing Street to the blush, did not understand why Japanese should be given the right to hold land in France if the French

were not permitted to own land in Japan, and accordingly decided to have nothing to do with the Treaty unless the right were conferred. Count Okuma, whose liberal views once nearly cost him his life, judiciously yielded the point, so that thanks to a wise discrimination in Paris and an astute statesman in Tokyo one of the worst drawbacks to the new Treaties is about to be removed. It is no credit to the English officials that what London could not effect Paris had only to ask to receive.

As to these statements, they are on a par with what precedes them. No such demand has been made by France or conceded by Count OKUMA. That is all that need be said. The *Japan Gazette's* allegation is pure fiction, and its comments about Downing Street's blushes and the discredit of English officials have no more basis than its own falsehoods. The Franco-Japanese Revised Treaty has not even been presented as yet to the French Chambers; the Committee of the Senate has not formulated any proposal about land tenure; Count OKUMA has not been invited to make any departure from the terms already concluded, and the *deus-ex-machina* doings attributed to France are figments of the *Japan Gazette's* imagination.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

According to a speech delivered by Count Okuma, acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, it seems that he recognizes the injurious influence that Department exercises at present. But he is a man of theory, not of practice, remarks the *Nippon*. He might be able to render meritorious services in the adjustment of theoretical complications, but it is very apparent that he would bungle practical matters. While pledging himself to reform the Department, he has suddenly altered the regulations for official service, for the sole purpose of appointing a renegade Buddhist priest to the Directorship of the Mining Bureau. When the eccentricity of Count Okuma is coupled with the arrogance of the Vice-Minister, the proposed reforms will be as impracticable as an attempt to cross the northern ocean without a boat. The *Nippon* is nothing if not outspoken. It does not like the new Head of the Mining Bureau, that is evident. Otherwise it would not commit the folly of referring to his sacerdotal antecedents as a disqualification for office.

At the Industrial Council held at the Agricultural and Commercial Department the other day, says the *Nippon*, the subjects debated were as follow:—

1. The condition of adulterated fertilizers and the best method for their control.
 2. Whether legal changes are required in consequence of the results attained by the establishment of a Fishing Corporation, or the reorganization, or further regulation, of such corporation.
 3. On the necessity of promulgating or altering laws and regulations, or adopting other measures, according to local conditions, in regard to the development of industry and commerce.
 4. The best methods of promoting forestry.
 5. Number of forests included in the corporate property of each City, Town, or District, and the method of superintendence.
 6. The control of public forests.
 7. Schemes for decreasing the area of scorched fields.
 8. Plans for issuing speedy reports on commercial matters in regard to staples of exports, or of articles for internal consumption in various parts of the Empire.
 9. How samples for articles of export can most speedily be collected for exhibition.
- With regard to the debates, our contemporary remarks that excessive attention has been

directed to problems of marine products and forestry, to the utter disregard of agriculture. Questions relating to forests might more properly be submitted to the Council of the Superintendents of Divisional Forest Offices.

Turning to the Greco-Turkish war, the *Nippon* remarks that the prolongation of the fight will have no small effect upon European and American industries and commerce, as well as upon the foreign trade of Japan. Yet the strong Powers of Europe may bring the war to a close more speedily than is at present anticipated. A telegram from London at the outset of the campaign announced a big appreciation in the prices of commodities; but this news was soon followed by a telegram stating that there really were no extraordinary fluctuations in the markets.

Reports from a branch in America of the Central Tea Dealers' Corporation, contain the following remarks:—Tea dealers in Japan never imagined that the export of inferior tea was beneficial to the country, and were constantly taking pains to improve the quality of the commodity. Nevertheless, the merchants of Kobe and Yokohama devoted their energies to purchasing inferior teas, and exported them to a considerable amount. Under those circumstances, the sales of spurious teas were increased at the expense of superior leaf. A hundred catties of excellent quality tea, which formerly fetched forty *yen*, have now fallen to thirty-five *yen*; whereas inferior teas of fifteen *yen* have risen to eighteen *yen*. Profits are, indeed, irresistible allurements to men. Everybody tries to gain as much as he can at the least possible cost. Exertions thus being devoted to the manufacture of inferior quality tea, the annual export soon exceeded demand. As a natural consequence, the American markets were glutted with old tea at the beginning of the new tea season, and consumers were thus unable to obtain a fresh supply. It is this circumstance that has aroused aversion to Japanese tea among American customers. Last year, the tea market of the States presented an extraordinary apathy unknown in former times, and drastic steps have been taken to prohibit the import of third pickings. Should the present restriction law lead to the prevention of the export of poor teas to America, tea growers in Japan will be roused from their torpor, and great advantages will accrue to the country.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Yokohama Doshin Kaisha held a regular general meeting of shareholders on Thursday, but no dividend was declared.

Messrs. Dell'oro & Co., No. 91, Settlement, Yokohama, have contributed *yen* 60 towards the relief of sufferers by the recent fire at Hachioji.

Mr. Nakano, Governor of Kanagawa Ken, Mr. Umeda, Mayor of Yokohama, and others visited Count Matsukata at his villa at Tomioka on Thursday.

We have to acknowledge with hearty thanks receipt of a cheque for \$100 from Lord Dormer, for the Roman Catholic Mission at Hachioji, recently destroyed by fire.

The Yokohama Fire Insurance Company is to be established backed with a capital of *yen* 15,000,000. Mr. Tomita Tetsunosuke will, in all probability, be appointed President.

James Kenny, a seaman on the British ship *Astracana*, was sent to prison for fourteen days on Monday by James Troup, Esq., H.B.M. Assistant-Judge, for being absent from his ship without leave.

The Mosquito Yacht Club opened their season on Sunday despite the dreary weather. The new launch recently built by the Engine & Iron Works was "chartered" for the day and the jovial Mosquitoes, to quote their Commodore, "buzzed in fine shape." After tiffin at the County Club, Tomioka, the party cruised down the Bay to the forts, and then re-

turned to Yokohama. Everyone seemed to enjoy the fun—moist though the atmosphere was—except "Pat," and he, poor dog, was much upset.

The general spring meeting of the Ryumonsha, that was postponed owing to the death of the fifth son of Mr. Shibusawa Eiichi, will be held at Oji on the 9th of May. Marquis Ito, ex-Premier, will attend the meeting and deliver a speech on the occasion.

The *Hiogo News* learns that Mrs. Carew went ashore at Kobe, late on Monday afternoon, for the sake of exercise. The *Kobe Herald* authoritatively denies the statement, declaring that Mrs. Carew never left the ship; which is certainly the most probable story of the two.

Early on the morning of the 22nd ult., says the *Kobe Chronicle*, a junk was capsized at the mouth of the Ajikawa, Osaka, being struck by the propeller of the steamer *Tanigatawa*, which was on her way from Kobe to Osaka. The three occupants of the junk were drowned.

Mr. Sonoda Kokichi, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has resigned the position by reason of ill-health, and Mr. Soma Nagatane, a director, has been chosen to fill the vacancy, with Mr. Takahashi Korekiyo as Vice-President. Mr. Sonoda will still remain on the governing Board.

Lord Ripon, an ex-Viceroy, has been examined before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance. He expressed the opinion that if India were not connected with England, she would have been annexed by Russia years ago, although he did not look forward with alarm to a Russian invasion.

The crew of the U.S.S. *Monocacy*, a few days ago, presented to Paymaster T. J. Cowie a gold-headed cane, as a token of the esteem and regard which he has won for himself during his service as paymaster of that ship. Mr. Cowie, having completed his three years' commission, is under orders to proceed home.

The steel-steamer *Romulus* has been sold to Japanese owners for about £6,400, delivered in Japan, says a home shipping paper. This boat is of 349 tons gross register, was built at Southampton in 1888, and classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's. She has triple-expansion engines of 50 h.p. Her dimensions are:—164.5ft. by 23.1ft. by 11.1ft.

There are rumours about town that an old resident in the foreign Settlement of Yokohama—a man forward in good works and especially where Japanese distress is concerned—was pulled off his bicycle on Monday evening by two Japanese lads, and severely assaulted. We can not obtain confirmation of the story at the time of writing.

On the 25th ult. at the conclusion of the 8th general meeting of the Yokohama Educational Association, Mr. Otani Kahei gave an entertainment to Marquis Hachisuka, Minister of Education; Prince Konoye, President of the Imperial Educational Association; Mr. Nakano, Governor of Kanagawa; Mr. Arakawa, Secretary of the Kencho; and others, at the Sanomo Restaurant.

As the *Saikyo Maru*, of the N.Y.K., was going into the Yokohama dock on Monday, she touched the ground in front of the yard, the strong current swinging her round. It appeared that the dredging operations before the dock had not been completed, the *Saikyo* entering a day sooner than at first expected. She soon got off and entered the dock. A large crowd of spectators were present.

The *Kobe Herald* reports that a notorious thief named Tsunekichi, sentenced once on a charge of highway robbery, and living lately in Aratamachi, Kobe, has been arrested by the Tokushima Police. His accomplices—two women, who used to sell or pawn the things he stole—have also been arrested by a detective attached to the Hiogo Police Station. Tsunekichi broke into the dormitory of the Kobe Girls' School, near Suwayama, on the 2nd ult., and got away with a lot of clothes belonging to

the students and one of the American ladies residing there. He is believed to have broken into several houses on the Hill since the beginning of March last and to have taken altogether about 1,300 yen worth of things.

The new boat-house of the Nagasaki Amateur Rowing Club, at Kosuge, was opened with befitting ceremonies on April 23rd. Five new boats were then named and launched. The ladies who gracefully performed this pleasing function were, Mrs. J. C. Smith, who duly christened the *Blue Bell*; Mrs. W. K. Wilson, the *Marguerite*; Mrs. del Castillo, the *Violet*; Mrs. Correll, the *Sen-Sugi*, and Mrs. Thiele, the *Corn-Flower*. Scratch races took place during the afternoon.

According to the *Tokyo Shimbun*, a Marine Court of Enquiry is shortly to be established by special Imperial Ordinance. It will be composed of higher and district courts. The latter will be established as Ship Inspection Offices in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, and Hakodate, for the purpose of conducting preliminary trials in regard to maritime affairs. The Higher Court is to be organised in Tokyo to hear appeals against the decisions of District Offices, under the control of the Director of the Shipping Bureau.

The Law for encouraging deep sea fishing, approved by the Diet in its tenth session, having lately been promulgated, steps are being taken by the Agricultural and Commercial Department to call a Council to thoroughly investigate fishery affairs. The Council will sit on the 28th ultimo. The vessels specified in this Law will receive subsidies without any great trouble, the restrictions of the Navigation Encouragement Law not being applicable. Deep sea enterprise at present undertaken in the country consists in hunting for seals, otters, and whales. The business is carried on by fifteen vessels, including those of the Imperial Marine Products Company.

A horrible tragedy is reported in the *Yushin Nippo*, says the *Kobe Chronicle*. About 2 a.m. on the 21st ult., a burglar entered the home of a resident of Tomikawa-mura, in Yamanaashi prefecture, and inflicted severe wounds on the occupier, his wife, and also on a friend who was spending the night in the house. Before running away the burglar set fire to the house, which was burnt to the ground. The three injured people gave information to the police, and when searching for the culprit, the bodies of the supposed burglar and the daughter of the house were found hanging from a tree about two *cho* away from the scene of the fire. It appears that the girl had been married to the man who was found hanging by her side, but the father of the girl, taking objection to his son-in-law, expelled him. The man was continually pressing to be readmitted to the family, without success, and it is therefore supposed that he wreaked his vengeance in this terrible form.

The *Kobe Chronicle* referring to Mr. Sydney H. Morse's concert at Kobe on Tuesday evening says:—"Six numbers were down to the name of Mr. Sydney H. Morse, and, in view of the tax upon him, the order of the programme was strictly adhered to, no amount of applause eliciting an encore. Doubtless Mr. Morse found the strain of appearing half-a-dozen times quite sufficient, as he is still suffering from the cold contracted upon coming north after a tour through the tropics. His voice proved a pleasing lyrical tenor, very sweet and true in the medium notes, but not quite so successful in the higher or lower ranges; his enunciation and phrasing, though excellent in such pieces as Handel's 'Where'er you walk' (Semele), lack fire and expression in rendering a Scottish ballad like 'The MacGregors' Gathering,' which last night proved somewhat of failure. It is only fair, however, to attribute the result in some measure to the cold from which Mr. Morse was evidently suffering, and which must have militated against expression."

Much interest has been created in Australian business circles by the arrival of Mr. Sakaki, of the Department of Communications. In Sydney, Mr. Sakaki informed the inevitable interviewer

that he was extremely hopeful that the establishment of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Australian line would lead to larger trade relations between the two countries. He believed, too, that it would be the means eventually of creating a considerable wool export from Australia. In Melbourne, Mr. Sakaki expressed the opinion that Japan would deal with Victoria very largely in wool, leather and tallow, but he feared the trade would be very one-sided. At present Japan's chief exports to the colony were rice, fish, oil, sulphur and small lines in matting. He saw very little chance of any expansion of trade with Victoria, for owing to the protective policy of the colony, Japanese cheap-labour manufactures were shut out, though likely to find a convenient place of disposal in free-trade Sydney. It was Mr. Sakaki's intention to pass several days in South Australia, subsequently revisiting Victoria and New South Wales. Another Japanese visitor, Mr. K. Fukui, representing the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Company, has included Newcastle in his tour.

The *Hogo News* says that the Kobe Sports were very successful. The results were:—

1. Putting the Shot.—Roeper (scratch), 29 ft. 8 in.
2. One hundred Yards (Open).—Lightfoot, 12 secs.
3. Long Jump.—Jonas (receives 6 in.), actual jump 19 ft. 9 in.
4. Throwing the Cricket Ball.—Hutton, 27 ft. 4 in.
5. High Jump.—Abell (receives 4 in.), actual jump 5 ft.
6. Hurdles (Handicap), 120 Yards.—Abell (3 yards), 192 sec.
7. Quarter-Mile (Handicap).—1st, Jonas (3 yards); 2nd, Meek (10 yards).
8. Boys' Race (over 12, Handicap) ¼ Mile.—1st, Christensen; 2nd, M. Ellerton.
9. One Hundred Yards (Handicap).—1st, Abell (4 yards) 112 secs.; 2nd, Jonas (3 yards).
10. Pole Jump (Handicap).—Smithers (scratch), 8 ft. 9 in.
11. Half-Mile (Handicap).—1st, Meek (20 yards) 2 m. 18 secs.; 2nd, Thwaites (scratch).
12. Boys' Race (over 5 and under 8), 70 yards.—1st, James; 2nd, Dell Clarke.
13. Girls' Race (over 5 and under 8); 50 yards.—Frances Olmstead.
14. Band Race, Quarter-Mile.—
15. Bicycle Race (Handicap), Two Miles.—1st, Mancini (scratch) 6 m. 23 secs.; 2nd, F. V. Collins.
16. Three-Legged Race.—1. A. Sylva and F. J. Collins.
17. Boys' Race (over 8 and under 12).—1st, Stephens; 2nd, S. Clarke.
18. Girls' Race (over 8 and under 12).—A. Eadale.
19. Sack Race.—Abell.
20. Thread and Needle Race.—Putnam (with Miss Sowler's assistance).

The *Sydney Daily Telegraph* is publishing a series of articles by a recent visitor to Japan on the prospects of Australian trade with Japanese ports, but it cannot be said that the views expressed by him are too rose-coloured. For instance, he says:—"Nothing was more clearly fixed upon me during the time I was in Japan than the fact that 'direct trade' between Australia and Japan is at present unsafe. To the commercial men of England and her colonies no branch of the law is so important as the law of contract. As a nation, when we make a contract, we mean to keep it, and we generally do. The average opinion of the resident foreign merchant in Japan is that the Japanese regard for the sanctity of their contracts varies with the ups and downs of the market. Japan is not quite educated in what the western nations call 'honesty.' To the average person who has never seen Japan and China, their peoples seem to be alike. In business honesty there is a great difference between them. The manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation says of the Chinese:—"I know of no people in the world I would sooner trust than the Chinese merchant or banker. For the 25 years the bank has been doing a very large business with the Chinese, and we have never met with a defaulting Chinaman." I travelled from Sydney to Hongkong with Mr. H. D. Munro, an officer of the bank, which shares with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China the best business of the East, and he was of the same opinion, and one day at luncheon in Hongkong the present general manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank used nearly the same words. Very different is it with the Japanese. The European merchants and bankers complain not so much of their wilful dishonesty (though they say they are often the victims of it), as of pettiness, constant shilly-shallying, and a general unbusiness-

like behaviour that is as harassing as it is incomprehensible. Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain, Emeritus Professor of Japanese and philology in the Imperial University of Japan, says—"Japan, the globe-trotters' paradise, is also the grave of the merchants' hopes." If this were strictly true, the Australian exporter and importer would do well to turn his eyes away from the Land of the Rising Sun. That it is not strictly true is evidenced by the prosperity of many of the foreign merchants in Japan and the constantly increasing volume of trade which passes in and out of the gates of the Inland Sea."

WRECK OF THE "YIKSANG."

The *Kobe Herald* has gathered the following particulars of the stranding of the *Yiksang*, from Mr. Arthur McGlew, who was the only European passenger on board. The accident happened at about 10.30 on Wednesday night (April 21). The ship was going almost full speed at the time, the danger not having been realized until a few minutes before she struck. The Chief Officer was on watch when the disaster occurred. As soon as the ship struck, rockets were sent up, but no assistance arrived until the following day. An attempt was made to get the ship off, but the reversing of the engines and going full speed astern had no effect. At about 11 p.m. all hands turned to to discharge cargo, and a quantity of bean cake was thrown overboard to lighten ship, but this proved of no avail, the ship having gone on at full tide. All night long the vessel lay on the rocks, bumping at times badly, much to the consternation of the Chinese passengers, of whom there were 36 on board, and who were in great fear until life buoys were given them. At 4 a.m. on Thursday the 2nd Officer and 3rd Engineer left in a life boat for Moji. As soon as day broke a hawser was got out and after a good deal of difficulty fastened to a pine tree on shore, about forty or fifty feet above sea level. The first attempt to get the hawser ashore failed, but a fisherman stripped and sprang into the sea and eventually secured it. When the hawser had been made secure at either end, the 2nd Engineer crossed from the ship to the shore (about a hundred yards distant) by means of a boatswain's chair. It was no easy work getting across, and the journey was watched with a good deal of anxiety by those on board. Before 8 o'clock all was in readiness to land the passengers, lines having been fastened to the chair connecting it with the hillside and the ship. Our informant was the first to be transported across, then Mr. Shimauchi, a Japanese passenger, who joined at Newchwang, and then one by one the Chinese, thirty-six in all. During Thursday afternoon a steam tug was sighted making for the ship but she eventually put back, the weather being too rough for her. The Captain and officers and nearly all the crew remained on board all Thursday night, while Arthur McGlew and the 2nd Engineer passed the night in a fisherman's house, where they were very kindly treated. Indeed, we are assured that throughout the Japanese did all they possibly could to render what assistance they had in their power to give, both fisherfolk and police showing the utmost consideration and kindness. On Friday the sea went down considerably, and, during the morning, it was found possible to communicate with the ship by sampan. In the forenoon too, a tug and lighters arrived from Moji with the 2nd Officer and Mr. Reed (of Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co., Nagasaki), and not long after work was commenced. Our informant left at about noon and at that time all hands were busy discharging cargo. The tug boat conveyed the passengers (two cabin and 38 steerage) to Moji, which was reached at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, enabling those who wished to do so to catch the 5 p.m. Osaka Shosen Kaisha mail steamer for Onomichi. There were 12 feet of water in the after-hold when the party left the ship, and the engine room was full, the water being within 3 or 4 feet of the cylinders. The steamer had sunk a good deal by the stern since striking, and her name was barely above water."

SPRING MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, 29TH APRIL.

Patrons:—H.I.H. Komatsu-no-Miya, H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Takashito-no-Miya.

Premature Committee:—Sir Ernest Satow, K.C.M.G., President; Dr. Wheeler, Vice-President; H. E. Count Orfini, W. B. Walter, Esq., Jas. Dodds, Esq., F. Strahler, Esq., A. Dumelin, Esq., and R. D. Robison, Esq.

Executive Committee:—W. W. Till, Esq., E. Knaff, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., H. Pinckney, Esq., H. Tennant, Esq., Secretary. Clerk of the Course:—E. Knaff, Esq.

Nature was in a kindly mood on Thursday, the first day of the Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club. There was plenty of sunshine "and a hay harvest breeze," but the fleecy clouds kept off the glare, making it pleasant to the eye to watch the races from start to finish. Spring has come late this year, but the last few days have brought things on wonderfully, so that the young crops present a promising appearance in and around the neighbourhood of Negishi. Owing, in great part, to the genial climatic conditions, the attendance for a first day was above the average, the ladies bulking largely, though we must wait till tomorrow for the full glory of "race-gowns." The racing itself was very good, fair fields and capital finishes characterising the day's sport. The "fancy" were rather at sea at times, however, though some of the upsets they attributed to the condition of the course. Yet, all things considered, it was in very fair order, the energetic Clerk of the Course, Mr. E. Knaff, having done all that was possible to make it safe-going. He had to fight against most unpropitious weather all through the training, and for the success he has achieved he deserves the thanks of everyone concerned. We are sorry to hear that Eclair has been scratched for the whole of the meeting, owing to lameness. In regard to the riding, Mr. Nicholson's performances were again a feature of the races, landing both his wins cleverly. Mr. States' stable was unfortunate in never catching the Judge's eye, but probably it will do better before the meeting closes. In the last race, the Debutante's Plate, the only accident of the day has to be recorded. Mr. R. Field's mare Theory, ridden by Kubota, collided with one of the other competitors, and striking the rails turned a complete somersault. The jockey escaped without damage, but Theory's injuries were so serious that she had to be destroyed. Her popular owner received the commiseration of all his friends in the distressing affair.

During the afternoon music filled up the intervals agreeably, the following Programme being played by the Town Band:—

1. The "Big 4" March..... G. Southwell.
2. Overture 2. Op. "Nebukadneser"..... Verdi.
3. Fantasia 4. Op. "Faust"..... Gounod.
4. "Gondellied" Waltz..... R. Dellinger.
5. "The High School Cadets" March... J. P. Sousa.
6. "Der Kladderadatsch" Potpourri..... Latann.
7. Solo Masurka (for Cornet)..... Zikoff.
8. Grand Fantasia "Ireland"..... W. H. Lee.
9. "Donau Wellen" Waltz..... Ivanovici.
10. "Cavatina a. d. Operette "Kathchen" Von Heilbronn..... Conradi.
11. Soldaten Chorus aus "Faust"..... Gounod.
12. "Romaneska"..... Zikoff.
13. "Reveille de Lion"..... Kotski.
14. Selection, "Bohemian Girl"..... Verdi.
15. Musique sur "Rigoretto"..... Verdi.
16. "Il Trovatore"..... Verdi.
17. "Die Schone Augusta Redava"..... Paladilha.
18. "Mandolinato"..... Paladilha.
19. "Turkish Patrol"..... Mirhaelia.
20. Galop.....

Mr. Bayne was the Starter, having Mr. Geo. Philp's assistance with the white flag; Dr. Wheeler was at his old post at the Scales; Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Pinckney were Judges; Mr. F. J. Hall, and Mr. Warming, Time-keepers; Mr. Tennant, Secretary. Mr. John W. Hall, as usual, had charge of the *Pari-Mutuel*; the Club Hotel looking after the refreshments. Details:—

1.—The BAZZAI STAKES, Value \$150, and \$50; for Subscription Country-bred Mares of Spring, 1897; weight, 130lbs. Half a Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Durand's Hermine, 3 yrs., 130lbs.

(Kobayashi) 1
Mr. Durand's Aida, 3 yrs., 132lbs.....Goto) 2
Mr. Tatsuta's Chiyoda, 3 yrs., 141lbs.....(Riki) 3
Mr. R. Field's Thoughtless, 3 yrs., 130lbs.

(Kubota) 0
Mr. States' Tennessee, 3 yrs., 130lbs.....(Sugiura) 0
Mr. Four-in-Hand's Choice, 3 yrs., 131lbs.

(Katsu) 0
Mr. Four-in-Hand's Chance, 3 yrs., 131lbs.

(Ichi) 0
Mr. San Remo's Signorina, 3 yrs., 130lbs.

(Yasu) 0

Eight ran out of fifteen entries, and Chiyoda carried 11½lbs. over weight. Mr. Four-in-Hand and Mr. Durand declared the best to win. Chiyoda got off with a long lead, with Hermine next, and the rest in a bunch. At the Trees, Hermine began to catch up on the leader and, turning into the Straight, passed her. Aida, her stable companion, had by this time got out of the ruck and was gaining fast on Chiyoda. A fine struggle down to the Stand resulted in Hermine landing home by a length, about a length and a half between second and third. Time, 56½ secs.

2.—The NEW COMER'S PLATE, Value \$150, and \$50; for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn, 1896, that have not won two races in Japan at date of entry, and Subscription China Ponies of Spring, 1897; weight as per scale. Three-quarter Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. R. Field's Torpedo (late Da Capo), 13h.

oin., 146lbs..... (Mr. Mottu) 1

Mr. Nishimura's Morisan (late Greylags),

13h. 1in., 150lbs..... (Hattori) 2

Mr. Tippecanoe's Rienzi (late Competitor),

13h. oin., 147lbs..... (Miyagawa) 3

Mr. Four-in-Hand's The Rogue, 13h. oin.,

147lbs..... (Ichi) 0

Mr. Avis's Tomtit (late Cartouche), 12h. 3in.,

141lbs..... (Mr. Kingdon) 0

Mr. Worthington's Suma, 13h. 2in., 150lbs.

(Yasu) 0

Mr. Partner's Tantis (late Sunflower), 12h.

3in., 144lbs..... (Goto) 0

Mr. News' Eclipse (late Saruda), 13h. 1in.,

150lbs..... (Hakodate) 0

The Rogue caused the usual amount of trouble before a start was effected, but a good send-off was eventually made. The crowd at first ran well together, Rienzi leading, with Suma close up. At the Shakespeare, both were running neck and neck, and they kept this position until the Bend leading into the Straight. Here the leaders were challenged by Torpedo and Morisan. Suma then dropped back, and Torpedo, Morisan, and Rienzi raced home together, Torpedo getting the better of it by a short head, a neck separating second and third. Suma was fourth, close up. Time, 1m. 38½ sec.

3.—The JAPAN STAKES, Value \$150, for Country-bred Horses, maidens at date of entry, and Subscription Country-breds of Autumn, 1896; weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Nemo's Sasha, 5 yrs., 143lbs. (Ichi) 1

Mr. Four-in-Hand's Rigi (late Recluse),

*140lbs..... (Katsu) 1

Mr. Durand's Tambour Major, 3 yrs., 128lbs.

(Kobayashi) 1

Mr. Sphinx's Mezame, 3 yrs., 128lbs.

(Miyagawa) 0

Mr. Wood's Miyagino, 145lbs..... (Riki) 0

Mr. Yodo's Matsushima, 3 yrs., 134lbs. (Sasaki) 0

Mr. Durand's Frondeur, 5 yrs., 142lbs..... (Goto) 0

* Allowance Deducted. 1 Dead heat.

Tambour Major lead off, with Rigi in close attendance, the rest being in a bunch, save Mezame, who was left at the post. At the Shakespeare, Sasha closed up on the leaders, and at the Trees had overtaken Rigi and then drew level with Tambour Major. Coming down the Straight, Sasha improved his position every stride, winning by three or four lengths. A desperate struggle between Rigi and Tambour Major resulted in a dead heat for second place; the rest nowhere. Time, 1m., 26½ secs.

4.—The TRIAL PLATE, Value \$200, for all China Ponies; weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Four-in-Hand's Kindar, 13h. 3in., 144lbs.

(Ichi) 1

Mr. Worthington's Orion, 13h. oin., 144lbs.

(Mr. Nicholson) 2

Mr. R. Field's Terror (late Usugumo), 13h.

1in., 148lbs..... (Mr. Pakenham) 3

Messrs. Bent and Owen's Express, 13h. oin.,

144lbs..... (Mr. Owen) 0

Mr. Nemo's Opportuniste, 13h. 1in., 150lbs.

(Ichi) 0

Orion, after some little delay, went off with the lead, Opportuniste coming next, the rest in a bunch. In this order they went past the Stand. Going down the dip, Samurai drew up, joining the leaders at the top of the hill. The three then ran together to the five-furlongs, where Maine joined them. Orion had obtained a length by the time the ½-mile was reached, and Maine had taken second place, pressing the leader. Turning into the Straight, Nicholson called on Orion, and Kingdon

A good start. Kindar drew away with Orion, but they were not long together, the grey getting in front. At the Shakespeare, the leader was two lengths ahead of Orion, with Monaco third, and Terror fourth. No alteration took place in the positions up to the Trees, Opportuniste still being last. But Kindar had a long lead as he entered the Straight. Monaco now came back, Terror getting into third place, and the race finished with Kindar six lengths to the good, eight lengths separating second and third. Time, 1m. 35½ secs.

5.—The NEGISSEI STAKES, Value \$150; for Subscription Country-breds of Autumn, 1896, and Spring, 1897; weight, Autumn, 1896, 135lb.; Spring, 1897, 130lbs.; winners at date of entry 5lbs. extra. Five Furlongs. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Durand's Aida, 3 yrs., 130lbs..... (Goto) 1

Mr. News' Etiole, 4 yrs., 135lbs. (Hakodate) 2

Mr. Durand's Hermine, 3 yrs., 130lbs.

(Kobayashi) 3

Mr. Worthington's Rambler, 4 yrs., 135lbs.

(Yasu) 0

Mr. States' Vermont, 4 yrs., *140lbs. (Sugiura) 0

* 5lbs. added for race won last Autumn.

Aida lead off, but Vermont soon drew on level terms. At the ½-mile, Aida again assumed a lead and Hermine came up into second place, Vermont falling back. Half way between the Trees and the bend into the Straight, Etiole challenged the leaders, passing Hermine. But Aida was not to be caught and led home, winning by 3 lengths, five lengths separating second and third. Time, 1m. 12½ secs. Mr. Durand had declared best to win.

6.—The NANKIN STAKES, Value \$150, and \$50; for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn, 1896, that have not won two races in Japan at date of entry, and Subscription China Ponies of Spring 1897; weight as per scale. One and a half Miles. Entrance fee, \$10.

Major Trick's Pantin (late Bellringer), 13h.

2in., 150lbs. (Mr. Mottu) 1

Mr. Four-in-Hand's The Rogue, 13h. oin.,

147lbs..... (Ichi) 2

Mr. States' Utah, 13h. 1in., 150lbs..... (Sugiura) 3

Mr. Hyogo's Himeji, 13h. 2in., 150lbs.

(Mr. Nicholson) 0

Pantin secured the lead from a good start, and as they passed the Grand Stand, almost in a bunch, Mottu was still slightly a head. Going down the dip no alteration was made, but at the top of the Hill Pantin and the Rogue drew clear. At the ½-mile the Rogue was a head in front, but, turning the corner for home, Pantin drew level again and in a few strides had passed the Green and Gold colours, eventually winning by two lengths; poor third. Time, 3m. 28½ secs.

7.—The ALL-AGED STAKES, Value \$150; for Country-bred Horses; weight as per scale. Three-quarter Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Worthington's Traveller, 144lbs.

(Mr. Nicholson) 1

Mr. Tatsuta's Tatsuta, 4 yrs., 135lbs. (Riki) 2

Mr. Nishimura's Hayakaze, *140lbs.

(Takahashi) 3

Mr. States' Idaho, *140lbs..... (Sugiura) 0

Mr. R. Field's Cigarette, 5 yrs., 137lbs. (Kubota) 0

Traveller got the best of a bad start, with Tatsuta in close company. At the ¾-mile the five had drawn together, then Idaho went to the front and led the field. Half-way between the Shakespeare and the Trees, Traveller, and Cigarette came up, Idaho falling back. Turning into the Straight, Nicholson called on Traveller and passed to the front, Cigarette falling behind. Tatsuta and Hayakaze next challenged the leader, and a rattling race to the finish resulted in a win for the chestnut by a length; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time, 1m. 26½ secs.

8.—The SHANGHAI PLATE, Value \$150; for all China Ponies; weight as per scale. One-and-a-half Miles. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Worthington's Orion, 13h. oin., 140lbs.

(Mr. Nicholson) 1

Mr. States' Maine, 13h. 1in., 147lbs.

(Mr. Kingdon) 2

Mr. Wood's Samurai, 13h. oin., 147lbs. (Riki) 3

Messrs. Bent and Owen's Express, 13h. oin.,

144lbs..... (Mr. Owen) 0

Mr. Nemo's Opportuniste, 13h. 1in., 150lbs.

(Ichi) 0

Orion, after some little delay, went off with the lead, Opportuniste coming next, the rest in a bunch. In this order they went past the Stand. Going down the dip, Samurai drew up, joining the leaders at the top of the hill. The three then ran together to the five-furlongs, where Maine joined them. Orion had obtained a length by the time the ½-mile was reached, and Maine had taken second place, pressing the leader. Turning into the Straight, Nicholson called on Orion, and Kingdon

on Maine, but the older rider landed home a length to the good, a neck separating second and third. Time, 3m. 30 secs.

9.—THE DEBUTANTE'S PLATE, Value \$150, and \$50; for Subscription Country-bred Mares of Spring, 1897; weight 130lb.; winners 3lb. extra each race won. Three-quarter mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Yodo's Saikio, 3yrs., 135lbs..... (Sasaki) 1
Mr. Four-in-hand's Chance, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Ichi) 2
Mr. States' Tennessee, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Sugiyura) 3
Mr. News' Echo, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Hakodate) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Chiyoda, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Hattori) 0
Mr. Worthington's Idler, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Yasu) 0
Mr. San Remo's Signorina, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Sato) 0
Mr. Campredon's Rosita, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Kobayashi) 0

Mr. R. Field's Field's Theory, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Kubota) 0

A rather poor start. The first to get away was Saikio, with Idler next. Theory fell early in the race through collision, and breaking her back had to be shot. Saikio, who was never really challenged, won easily; half a length between second and third. Rosita pulled up lame. Time, 1m. 31½ secs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BARBAROUS CUSTOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Recently on a visit to one of the Churches North of Sendai, I received into the Church a husband and wife who seem to have been happily married and to have a genuine affection for each other. A few days later, I returned to this church and found that the bride's mother (the son-in-law being adopted into the family), by mere caprice had turned out the son-in-law and granted a divorce!

The Japanese Nation is making strides toward a higher civilization, but it seems to me that as long as Japanese law-makers allow such customs of easy divorce to continue, rupturing family and home relations, this country will not be able to escape the opprobrium of being called barbarian.

I have told this husband and wife that a pernicious custom had allowed the so-called divorce, but that in the sight of God they are still husband and wife, and that as long as they are true to each other no power but death has a right to grant a divorce.

Your obedient servant,

A. D. WOODWORTH.

26, Kasumicho, Tokyo,
April 23rd, 1897.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the past week I have had my attention called to two cases of divorce, both sufficiently atrocious, but the last was worse than the first. At Ishinomaki, I met a young man who has been married four years and had as fine a wife and two as pretty babies as I have seen anywhere. He mentioned to me the fact that his father-in-law threatened to divorce him if his wife provided the son-in-law did not assume the family name and become his heir. This the son-in-law objected to, and the father-in-law became exceedingly angry.

That night, while the son-in-law was away from his home, the wife's father came and took them all away to Morioka. What kind of savagery is this that allows a man to be thus robbed of his wife and family? In America it was thought sufficiently horrible when a family of slaves was broken up by the greed of the master. But here in Japan it would seem that young married people have no rights which their living parents are obliged to respect. To my mind this is slavery.

Of course it is easy to see that if the parents-in-law are kindly disposed, sensible people their children need have no anxiety in regard to being divorced against their will. But what shall we say of those in high life as well as low who have no respect for marriage, and who, so far as practice is concerned, consider it like so much breeding of cattle?

I have talked with a good many Japanese on this subject, and they all agree with me that the custom of which I have seen two practical results during the past week is a relic of barbarism. Nor can I convince myself that the Japanese will long tolerate this custom so hostile to the well-being of the country, so destructive to virtue. Does it not seem high time that Japan should enact laws to guard the marriage relation?

Yours truly,

A. D. WOODWORTH.

26, Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokio.

THE HACHIOJI FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The conflagration that ruined, on the 22nd inst., the larger part of the town of Hachioji, has thrown a great number of families into the most despairing misery. But nobody has suffered more than the Catholic Mission. It possessed there valuable establishments, founded only last year, and of all that, only a heap of ashes remains.

The fire broke out near our buildings, and, carried forward by a violent gale, it spread so rapidly that the poor people had just time to get out of its way, without being able to save anything, neither the objects necessary for divine service, nor the belongings of the Missionary, all of which fell a prey to the flames. All the Catholics of the town, except two families, have shared the lot of the Mission. One of the poor people, seeing that the fire spread in the direction of the Mission, forgot his own danger to come to our help. But when, after having made useless efforts in our behalf, he returned to his own house, it was only to see it all involved in flames, his wife and children having just had time to run for their lives, but without saving anything.

Among the readers of your excellent paper many charitable persons will no doubt let themselves be touched by the desolation of the Missionary and his poor flock, and will feel inclined to help us. Their aims will be acknowledged with the most sincere thanks, and God will repay them a hundred-fold.

P. A. MAYRAND, Mis. Ap.

P.S.—Benefactors are requested to send their donations to one of the following addresses:—
Catholic Mission, Tsukiji, 35.
Catholic Mission, Yokohama, No. 80.
Or the Editor of the *Japan Mail*.

Kawagoye, April 24th, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Having just returned from the terrible scene of destruction, occasioned by the disastrous conflagration in Hachioji on the 22nd inst., and finding many of the newspaper accounts very far from being correct, permit me to submit a few details, which were kindly given me at the Central Police Office of Hachioji. I should first say, perhaps, that the fire originated in a *Yoriya* (silk twisting establishment), in the south-western part of the city, called Oyoko-machi, at 3.40 p.m. There was at the time a very strong gale blowing from the south-west, which at once fanned the flames into a most destructive "wild-fire," which very soon baffled all human efforts of resistance. The fire swept with tremendous rapidity, apparently in the shape of a fan, eastward to within the immediate precinct of the Railway Station, and northward across the city to its northernmost limits, leaving only the less important, extreme western section intact. Out of 5,200 buildings, 3,101 were burnt. Within the short space of three hours more than 10,000 people were rendered homeless, and in not a few cases penniless; 37 persons were found to have been burnt to death, and 3 threw themselves into wells and were drowned: 60 of those most seriously injured are cared for by the Government and are in charge of skilled nurses, while those less seriously hurt are in some way cared for by their friends. Many of the latter were taken to neighbouring villages. Up to the 26th instant, the Government provided boiled rice for 1,300 people, since then each person receives 4 *go* of unboiled rice daily, beside other necessities of life. Of the 500 "fire-proof" buildings (*godowns*), 225 did not stand the "proof," and some of the others were badly injured. Among the public buildings destroyed is the *Gunhyakusho*, the chief Police Station, the local Court, the Post and Telegraph Office, the Branch Office of the Imperial Domain, the Tax Collecting Office, the Gendarme Station, 4 Banks, 3 Christian Churches, namely one of the Evangelical Association of North America, one Greek, and one Roman Catholic, 3 Shinto and 4 Buddhist Temples, beside several other large establishments. According to the estimate made by the Government, the total loss amounts to more than 5 million *yen*. Notwithstanding the assistance rendered by the Government, which is beyond praise, and the generous contributions by many private individuals, the distress among these thousands of homeless people, that have lost practically everything, save the clothes they were wearing when this dire calamity overtook them, is indeed very great, and I am sure any assistance rendered by kindly disposed persons will be most gratefully received. Contributions sent to the City Office, or the Chief of Police, will be duly acknowledged and will be judiciously distributed among the most needy.

Yours truly,
F. W. VOEGELEIN.
Tokyo, April 27, 1897.

RAILWAYS OF JAPAN.

(CONTINUED FROM APRIL 24TH.)

SHIN-YETSU LINE.

On this line also the rainfall was torrential for several days at the end of July. As a result several rivers overflowed, particularly the Torii and the Seki. Embankments were forced through, and along the line three embankments and four stone walls that were intended to provide against landslides were destroyed, and the submerged works in the river Torii washed away. Operations were suspended for one day and then necessary repairs were attended to. On August 27th storms again broke over this district, and damaged the upper portion of the cutting situated at 119 miles 58 chains, so that debris fell upon the track, stopping the passage of one or two trains. From 21st to the 29th January snow fell incessantly between Nagano and Naoyetsu; the fall being specially bad between Sekiyama and Taguchi, covering the track by more than 3 feet. At places where the snow drifted it became as deep as 6 feet. Snow ploughs did not satisfactorily serve the purpose of opening a passage, and traffic experienced considerable delay. In fact, trains in this district are very liable every winter to be stopped by heavy snow. Two snow sheds were constructed at the Taguchi-Sekiyama section, where the fall is usually heavy. Encouraged by the satisfactory result obtained, another snow-shed measuring 60 *ken* long was erected this year on the same section. The snow fall was heavier this winter than last, but owing to these provisions the trains were stopped for 2 days only at the Kasli-wabara-Takata section, while in other places the interruption was confined to only one or two trains. The gradient of the Yokogawa-Kumanohira section being very steep, a siding of 17 chains was constructed at a distance of 82 miles 9 chains and 82 links. Not only was the water-tower at Kumanohira a small temporary wooden affair, but the source of the water was shallow and frequently liable to dry up. Consequently, a large iron water-tower was put up in its place and two water-tanks were constructed of bricks. A wooden water-tower at Nagano was also changed for a large one of iron, and additional ash-pits were constructed. The piers of the Oseki-gawa in the Iizuka-Annaka section, formerly of wood, were reconstructed with stone, and iron girders. The wooden girders of the bridge over the Takanosuse-gawa were also replaced with iron girders. The bricks of the fourth span of the bridge over the river Unai cracked, and as the interstices widened, protection work was undertaken during the preceding year. It still being considered not perfectly safe, additional layers of bricks were set to the arch. Pipes provided for farm use at three places in the vicinity of Nagano-Toyono and Shinoi not proving efficient for the passage of water, a span was widened to 6ft. One of the pipe-ways was reconstructed and made into a covered canal, the other two being open. Tanaka station being a depot for goods destined for Matsumoto and Suwa, accumulation of goods is especially large in the sericultural season, so that the widening of the station ground was deemed necessary some time since, and would have been carried out but for the limits of the ground. Now Kanagawa-mura and Oya-mura, which lie midway between this station and Uyeda, being conveniently situated on a highway leading to Suwa and its vicinity, it was decided to construct a station there, and that has been done. Three large and small culverts have been laid on the premises of that station. Owing to the development of business in recent years, and the consequent increase in the volume of goods brought to the stations, an insufficiency of sidings and godowns was felt, so that a siding was laid at Komuro and at three other places, while official residences or landing sheds were built at Takata and one other place. Other small repair works of an ordinary character were also undertaken. The principal works undertaken were as follow:—earth-works, 6,791 *tsubo*; stone walls, 3,583 *tsubo*; buildings, 476 *tsubo*; sidings to an extent of 1 mile 33 chains.

DOUBLING WORK.

The doubling of the line between Osaka and Sannomiya has been begun, the Nishinomiya-Sannomiya section having been already opened for traffic during the preceding year. On the Nishinomiya-Osaka section the laying of rails was completed, but the lack of girders for three large bridges over the Muko and two other rivers made it impossible to proceed further. At last, in March of the present fiscal year, the whole was completed, and the section was opened for traffic from the 11th of the same month. The works of construction on the Mukaimachi-Suita section were all completed with the exception of some metalting, so that it will soon be open for traffic. In the Otani-Kyoto sec-

tion all the earth-works have been completed and the laying of rails finished to an extent of six-tenths, the construction of four iron bridges over the Kamo and four other rivers now only remaining. Operations will commence on this section before long. The principal work during the year was as follows:—Earth-works, 13,841 *tsubo*; stone walls to provide against landslides, 936 *tsubo*; additional works for bridges and abutments in 26 places; doubling of the line for over 26 miles.

RAILWAYS AND APPENDAGES (TOGETHER WITH MILEAGE OF LOCOMOTIVES).

At the end of the year under review the State railways had increased to 792 miles; 127 stations and 3,112 vehicles. Compared with the preceding year, the traffic lines show an increase of 12 miles, the aggregate length of railways 34 miles, the number of stations 3, and vehicles 154, specified below:—

Lines.	Mileage of traffic of rail way.	Rolling Stock.				
		Sta. tions	Loco- motive	Car- ri- age	Wag- gons.	Total.
Tokaido	440.39	84.52	97	143	616	1,850
Shinyetsu	117.03	128.09	23	10	60	2.6
O-U	35.40	39.37	7	6	49	74
Total	592.82	702.18	127	158	705	2,150
Total at the end of last year	580.69	757.47	124	167	678	2,112
Comparative increase	12.13	34.51	3	4	27	143

Figures marked with an asterisk show that the waggons were used in construction work.

The increase in the mileage of traffic lines was due to the opening of the Hirotsaki-Ikarigasaki section of the O-U line during this year; while the increase in the mileage of railway tracks was due to the opening of the same section, the construction or doubling of sidings and the prolongation of yard-sidings. The addition to the number of stations was due to the opening of Futakawa and Kawase, on the Tokaido line, and Oya station on the Shinyetsu line. Vehicles actually in hand at the end of the present year, subdivided according to kinds, and distributed over the respective lines, were as follow:—

Description.	Total.	Tokaido.	Shinyetsu.	O-U.	Construction.	Total.	Total of the pre- vious year.	Relative increase or decrease.
Tanks	70	37	3	1	0	41	41	—
Engines	89	5	5	3	0	92	92	—
Ballast	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	—
Total	164	47	8	4	0	59	138	—
Imperial	9	9	0	0	0	9	9	—
1st class	33	33	0	0	0	33	33	—
2nd and 3rd class	43	43	0	0	0	43	43	—
2nd and 3rd class	37	37	0	0	0	37	37	—
2nd and 3rd class and mail	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	—
3rd class	396	396	18	38	368	368	368	—
3rd class and brake van	41	41	7	10	13	13	13	—
Parcels and brake van	74	74	0	0	0	74	74	—
Mail	10	10	0	0	0	10	10	—
Total	616	60	26	705	678	—	—	—
Covered Trucks	720	108	34	850	807	807	807	—
Uncovered Trucks	588	41	30	663	663	663	663	—
Cattle Vans	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	—
Horae Vans	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	—
Cattle Vans	83	83	0	0	0	83	83	—
Fish Vans	30	30	0	0	0	30	30	—
Oil Vans	31	31	0	0	0	31	31	—
Timber Trucks	30	30	0	0	0	30	30	—
Store Trucks	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	—
Ballast Trucks	775	53	87	308	310	310	310	—
Goods brake Vans	193	30	8	201	201	201	201	—
Snow ploughs	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	—
Break-down Vans	1,850	186	74	835	835	835	835	—
Total	3,609	301	109	1,819	1,819	1,819	1,819	—

MILEAGE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

The mileage of locomotives during the year under review totalled 5,415,055 miles; coal consumed 1,795,468 pounds; and oil consumed 728,106 pints, as shown in the following table. Compared with the preceding year, the total mileage shows an increase of 488,470 miles, coal consumed 309,752 pounds, and oil 115,801 pints. This increase was due to the development of business and to the increased service of express trains caused by the transportation of troops.

Lines.	Operative mile- age of loco- motives.	Quantity of coal consumed.	Quantity of oil consumed.	Quantity of coal per mile.	Quantity of oil per mile.
		Line.	Consumed.	Pint.	per mile.
Tokaido	4,773,082	5,415,055	597,534	36.00	22.68
Shinyetsu	595,324	263,639	227,303	47.78	39.72
O-U	205,642	85,518	28,877	28.30	23.80
Shimbashi-Aomori	468	72	21	17.22	5.12
Shimbashi-Tokaido	1,257	445	302	35.74	28.08
Total	5,415,055	1,795,468	728,106	37.44	33.44
Total of the preceding year	4,926,585	1,485,716	612,305	33.78	22.43
Relative increase	488,470	309,752	115,801	3.66	1.01

The figures for Shimbashi-Aomori and Shimbashi-Tokaido relate to operation of locomotives

sent to the O-U and the Shinyetsu lines respectively.

CONDITION OF TRAFFIC.

Passengers by State railways during the year totalled 18,764,387 persons, goods conveyed 1,100,059 tons, and parcels, 8,086 tons; and these, compared with the result of the preceding year show an increase of 3,917,778, or 26.4 per cent., in passengers, 88,799 tons, or 8.8 per cent., in goods, and 655 tons, or 8.8 per cent., in parcels. The extended lengths of passenger mileage, and goods mileage (parcels excluded) were 523,044,579 and 76,823,086 miles respectively; or an average mileage of 27 miles 70 chains per passenger and of 67 chains per ton of goods. Compared with the result of the preceding year, the extended passenger mileage shows an increase of 119,507,791 miles, or 29.6 per cent.; goods mileage, 4,489,082 miles, or 6.2 per cent.; while the average mileage per passenger was 56 chains, or an increase of 2.6 per cent., and that per ton of goods, 1 mile 55 chains, or a diminution of 2.4 per cent. Again, during the year, coaching receipts were 5,925,712 *yen*; wagon receipts, 1,808,489 *yen*; total, 7,734,201 *yen*; and these compared with the result of the preceding year, show an increase of 1,462,955 *yen*, or 32.8 per cent., in coaching receipts; and 1,781,879 *yen* or 27.8 per cent. in gross receipts. The reasons for such increases or decreases will be more conveniently explained in connection with the respective lines. (It ought to be remembered that the receipts here mentioned—earnings on the volume of traffic for the year—do not coincide with the receipts given in the section of Finance. This explanation applies to other similar cases.)

TOKAIDO TRUNK AND BRANCH LINES.

On these lines, military transportation, the opening of the Fourth Domestic Exhibition, and the development of the economic world in general, as a result of the victorious issue of the war, eventuated in an extraordinary increase in the volume of passengers and goods, so that though, in consequence of floods, a portion of the line was temporarily closed, and though extensive military transportation not infrequently interfered with the conveyance of ordinary goods, traffic was remarkably brisk. The result was that passengers showed an increase of 26.3 per cent.; goods 4.8 per cent., coaching receipts 35.7 per cent.; wagon receipts, 12.7 per cent., and the gross receipts 29.7 per cent.

SHINYETSU LINE.

On this line also passengers, as compared with the result of the preceding year, showed an increase of 6.3 per cent., goods, 16 per cent., coaching receipts, 7 per cent., wagon receipts, 12.5 per cent., and the gross receipts, 16 per cent. As may be easily seen from the balance maintained among various receipts, the increase in this line was not due to any extraordinary source, but was chiefly due to the development of business in general.

O-U LINE.

During last year, traffic was carried on only on the Aomori-Hirosaki section and that during the four last months of the fiscal year. This year, the Hirotsaki-Ikarigasaki section was opened for traffic. It is not yet possible to make any precise comparison during the two years as to the result of traffic. Supposing, however, that a comparison be made on the standard average volume of traffic and of receipts per day, it will be found that the increase on account of passenger traffic was as much as 48.6 per cent.; goods, 12.7 per cent.; coaching receipts, 39.4 per cent.; wagon receipts, 13.1 per cent.; gross receipts, 51.2 per cent. These increases were due to the prolongation of the traffic lines and the greater facilities afforded for the transit of goods in consequence of the opening of goods services at Shinjo and three other stations, and the exclusive use of waggons for transit of minerals along the whole line. Further, the reason why the rate of increase in the volume of goods and the amount of goods receipts was comparatively less than that of passengers and coaching receipts, is that though the traffic was undertaken only for four months in the year, it was the season when the transportation of goods was most active and when, consequently, the average daily receipts were the greatest throughout the year. In short, during the year under review, while the transportation service received a great impetus owing to the general development of business in the sequel of the war, several incidental causes that tempted the people to travel—as the opening of a Domestic Exhibition; the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the City of Kyoto, and so forth—concurred in increasing the volume of passenger and goods traffic. Steam coasting vessels constitute an important factor in the transportation service, and these having been requisitioned for Go-

vernment service, goods that used to go by steamer were, to no small extent, consigned to the railways. But the Railways had their ordinary traffic considerably interfered with by military transportation on a large scale. They were under obligation to undertake that work, and in order to carry passengers and goods that were waiting at every spot, special trains had to be organised, yet satisfaction was not fully afforded.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND MILITARY STORES.

The troops carried during the year for military purposes totalled 105,944, their fares amounting to 191,673 *yen*; goods conveyed were 20,736 tons and horses 7,727; the freight on both items was 204,490 *yen*,—total 399,163 *yen*. Compared with the result of the preceding year, troops show a diminution of 39 per cent., fares 21 per cent., goods (2 horses are calculated as one ton) 17 per cent., freights 21 per cent., in all a diminution of 21 per cent. During the year, conveyance of troops and military stores on a large scale was undertaken four times, the number of days occupied totalling 88.

EXPRESS TRAINS.

Owing chiefly to the through passage of military trains this year and the consequent obstruction occasioned to ordinary passenger and goods traffic, express trains were used to a very unusual extent, as recapitulated below. Six times in consequence of a journey by members of the Imperial family, or Prince of the blood; eight times in consequence of special application by passengers; 79 times in consequence of festivals and so forth; 106 times in consequence of the number of passengers waiting transport; 583 times for transportation of goods; 28 times for trial operation of locomotives; three times for testing bridges. Besides, trains were expressly run to transport ballast and construction stores; but as these operations were very irregular, it is not possible to ascertain with any precision the number of special trains of the kind.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

VALEDICTORY.

SOME FRIENDLY WORDS FROM DR. BARROWS, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS, ON LEAVING JAPAN.

I have spent three happy and busy weeks in this beautiful Island Empire, one of the most interesting of nations, a delight to the studious traveller, and a field of profitable investigation to all who are interested in the problems of religion. At the Congress of the Faiths, held in Chicago in 1893, ten of the voices that spoke at that world meeting were voices from Japan. The representatives of Buddhism, Shintoism, and Christianity who went to America from this land were received with great respect and courtesy. And it has been one of my chief pleasures in visiting this country to meet again several of the friends who had a part with representatives from Christian America and Europe, and with delegates from India and China, in that assemblage. The Christian men who planned and organized the Parliament had in mind an earnest purpose to deepen the spirit of human brotherhood without fostering any temper of indifference, to show what are the common truths of different religions, to set forth the distinctive truths of each, to inquire what light one religion may throw upon another, to indicate the firm foundations of theism and the abiding reasons for faith in immortality and to strengthen the forces adverse to materialism. They felt that here was a large field in which Christianity might enter with joyful confidence.

The Parliament was not called, as I find that some people in India have been taught to believe, because Christian America was weary of the Christian Gospel and sought after something better to be found in Eastern philosophies, nor has the result of the Parliament been any disturbance of Christian faith in Western lands. Since misleading and ridiculously inaccurate reports are in some places current, it has been my duty to say repeatedly in India that there is nothing more grotesque in any of the Hindu mythologies than the rumours as to the wide acceptance in America and England of Oriental philosophies as substitutes for Christianity. The courtesy and curiosity of the American people have been misunderstood. The apostles of non-Christian faiths were received with interest and admiration, and they did something to quicken a desire for further knowledge of Eastern modes of thought. I believe that America will always be hospitable to persons and to ideas. But to affirm that American Christianity was shaken by Eastern speakers at the Parliament of Religions is as absurdly incredible to everyone

who knows as to say that a child's hand had disturbed the foundations of Fujiyama. Almost a half million new members last year espoused the cause of Christ in the Protestant churches of the United States. The advance of the Christian faith in America has been as marked as ever. And I could not discover that the kingdom of Christ in India had made less rapid progress in the last few years than in the years preceding the Parliament.

This Religious Congress meant, as the Christians participating in it believed, that we should joyfully and thankfully recognize all the elements of truth and goodness discoverable in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam. In Christian propaganda the sympathetic method of approach is wise, necessary, and fruitful of best results. During a delightful visit which I had a few days ago with Rev. Zitsusen Ashitau, one of the Buddhist delegates to the Parliament of Religions, that kindly and well-instructed man, informed me that on account of the friendly attitude of American Christianity at the Parliament toward the non-Christian delegates, Japanese Buddhists were learning to look upon Christianity with friendlier feelings. And this corresponds with the testimony of the *Indian Evangelical Review* of Calcutta, which says that one result of the Parliament has been "a wide spread approach towards the Christian platform on the part of the more educated members of the non-Christian community. They are pleased with the Parliament of Religions as an expression of Christian love and sympathy towards, and interest in, the devotees of non-Christian religions. Love begets love, and sympathy begets gratitude. This love and this sympathy have drawn many towards Christ who previously stood aloof." If these things be true then we may expect in the Orient, and especially in progressive Japan, an increasing acceptance and championship of the principles of toleration in its truest and widest sense. Tolerance is not merely a willingness, such as is generally manifest in India, that men should hold a variety of incongruous creeds, accompanied by a persecuting spirit and habit whenever converts to Christianity purpose to enter actively upon a life wherein the conditions and environments harmonize with their inner convictions. True toleration means that men are to be defended in their right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences without fear or molestation. It means that the American can become a Buddhist or that the Hindu, Chinese, or Japanese may become a Christian without passing through persecution, outrage, dishonour, social ostracism or any other punishment from which Christian converts in India are frequently compelled to suffer.

In my voyage around the world, during which I have met many men of many faiths, I have discovered that the greatest Empire in the world is neither British nor Russian. The greatest of all Empires is that of human kindness. I have also found that the Christian faith alone is vigorous and vital on every shore, and that the leaders in the non-Christian religions are more and more assimilating and adopting the high principles of the Gospel. I have come to see with new clearness that Christ is the fulfilment of all the highest ideals and aspirations of the ethnic faiths, and that Christianity, tolerant, because cherishing an invincible faith in her spiritual victory—not divorced from the moral order of history, but penetrating, explaining and crowning that order—is surely the religion of the coming man.

I have been glad in India and Japan to take part in conferences where Christians and non-Christians met in the spirit of a true brotherhood. Such meetings may do great good and lead to the co-operation of religious men in behalf of needed moral reforms. Why should not Buddhists, Sintoists, Confucianists, and Christians here in Japan unite in favour of ethical improvement, helping to create a conscience that shall protest with increasing force against impurity, intemperance, falsehood, and commercial dishonesty, even as Protestants, Catholics, and Jews in America often work together against drunkenness and other evils? I do not look, however, with any hope to the efforts of those good men who are seeking to find or found a new universal religion. Scholars have tried in vain to construct an artificial language which men shall adopt and use, out of the elements common to the greatest forms of human speech. Religions cannot be manufactured. Reducing Christianity and the non-Christian faiths to their common principles we bring the highest to the level of the lowest, cut each faith off from its history and eliminate from each at least some of the characteristic elements which give it energy, charm, and endurance. Furthermore, Christians, with very few exceptions, see in the historic Christ the substance of their faith, and could not possibly unite in a new system

which would compel them to abandon their preaching of Him who lived and died and rose again for human salvation. The Church of Christ cannot reconstruct its system by taking out of it what the Church in all its branches has always believed. A victorious army in the thick of the battle cannot wisely throw away its long-tried weapons and manufacture new ones.

I leave Japan with pleasant memories of the many friends whom I have met, with warm hopes for the future of its active-minded and progressive people, and with the deepest interest in the earnest and self-sacrificing labours of those who are here working to enlarge and strengthen the Kingdom of God, the commonwealth of truth, fraternity, and love which is yet to embrace all nations.

JOHN HENRY BARROWS.

Yokohama, April 23^d, 1897.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

THE WAR IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.

London, April 23.

The Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent in Constantinople has notified the Sultan that, unless *barats* or *firmans* for the establishment of five additional Christian bishops in Macedonia are granted before Saturday next, the Bulgarian Government will issue orders for the mobilisation of the army. The Sultan has given a temporary reply.

The Greeks are now making a most stubborn resistance to the Turkish troops, whose advance southward is being much delayed in consequence.

The Cape Defence Commission recommends the enforcement of compulsory military service to create a local corps of eleven thousand soldiers, to be levied among all white men; and that a substantial increase be made in the strength of the garrison (sent from England).

London, April 24.

Both Turkish squadrons are still in the Dardanelles, and all the captains have signed a joint memorial to the Porte declaring that their ships are unseaworthy.

The Greek forces are gradually being compelled to fall back on Larissa, fighting desperately.

Eight vessels belonging to the British Cape Squadron have arrived at Delagoa Bay.

London, April 26.

The Greeks have been compelled to evacuate both Tyrnavos and Larissa, and are concentrating their forces on Pharsalos. [Pharsalos is the next province southward, and is midway between the frontier and the historic Pass of Thermopylae. The town of Pharsala is about twenty miles from the town of Larissa.]

The Turks have also succeeded in checking the advance of the Greek troops in Epirus.

The Cretan insurgents and Greek allies are investing the town of Candia. Reinforcements have been applied for by Colonel Chermide [presumably Col. Chermide of the British Army Special Service Corps, in command of the forces occupying Candia by authority of the Powers].

It is stated that the object of sending a British squadron of eight vessels to Delagoa Bay, is to indicate to Germany and the Transvaal that the British Government has resolved to uphold the *status quo*.

London, April 27.

The Turkish troops have occupied Larissa, after six days of constant fighting. A decisive pitched battle took place on Friday near Tyrnavos [between the frontier

and Larissa] resulting in the Greeks being completely routed and having to retreat to Pharsala [south of Larissa]. During the general stampede, the Turkish cavalry closely pursued the Greeks, and did great execution among the fugitives. The newspaper and other correspondents, among whom was Reuter's, had narrow escapes.

The Greeks in Epirus have also received a severe check, and have had to retire on Pigadia (? Pigadakia). Their loss was 500 killed and wounded.

London, April 28.

The Greek officers in command at the front have been recalled, and are now charged with cowardice in connection with their retreat last Friday. It is considered that there was no immediate necessity to order a retreat. The order was given at dusk, and the darkness led to confusion and panic; as the companies of soldiers faced about, other companies in the rear mistook them for Turks advancing, and fired into their comrades.

Serious discontent at the conduct of the military operations is expressed at Athens, and strong feeling is exhibited by the populace. The position of the Royal Family is serious.

London, April 29.

The Powers have decided to treat Crete as neutral territory during the war.

The Greeks were in a splendid position at Larissa, and their flight is considered inexplicable except on the supposition that it was due either to sudden panic or to instructions sent by the war authorities at Athens to the officers in command at the front.

The feeling at Athens is now quieter. The Greek Chamber of Deputies has called a meeting together.

BRITAIN AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Three batteries of Artillery have been ordered to South Africa.

ATTACK ON THE KING OF ITALY.

London, April 24.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to stab King Humbert of Italy, whilst he was driving to the races.

BIRTH OF A BRITISH PRINCESS.

London, April 27.

The Duchess of York has been delivered of a daughter.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE LOAN.

Peking, April 27.

With the object of paying at once the remaining portion of the Indemnity to Japan, negotiations between Li Hung-chang and a British firm about a loan have been brought almost to a successful conclusion. Some Germans are also desirous of furnishing the money, but the Court of Peking is specially avoiding them.

(GOVERNMENT DISPATCH.)

KING HUMBERT.

Rome, April 22.

While His Majesty the King was driving to the races this afternoon, a man, armed with a dagger, dashed against him. The King was able to parry the blow aimed at him, and, without sustaining any injury, drove on to the race-course. The man was quickly arrested.

Rome, April 24.

The would-be assassin of the King of Italy is a blacksmith of no occupation, and is reported to be an anarchist. The cause of the crime is not known yet.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

Vancouver, April 24.

The Canadian import tariff has been entirely revised, but tea still remains free of duty.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

It is reported that the Russian Government is making great efforts to limit the present war to the two countries of Turkey and Greece and to maintain the existing concert between the Great Powers respecting Crete. A few days ago, the Russian Government addressed a Note to the Great Powers with that object, stating that the aggressor should not be permitted to reap the profits resulting from the war, and the Great Powers should not interfere unless, and until, requested by one of the belligerents, and intervention, when made, ought to be collective. It is further reported, that all the Great Powers are ready to agree to the Russian proposal with the exception of England, which appears to entertain some objections against it.

THE GRECIAN DISASTERS.

London, April 28.

It is reported that Greece has sustained crushing defeats and that practically the Turks are now masters of Thessaly. The English and Continental press strongly recommend Greece to solicit the mediation of the Great Powers.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

FIRE AT HAKODATE.

Hakodate, April 27.

A fire broke out last night in a large lumber yard here, and the whole place was destroyed.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

MANILA AFFAIRS.

Manila, April 16.

On account of illness, General Polavieja resigned and left to-day for Spain, General Lachambre taking charge as Governor and Captain-General *pro tem*.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY").

BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

Hongkong, April 20.

A laudatory address was presented to Sir Claude Macdonald to-day by the China Association. He leaves Hongkong for Shanghai by the H.M.S. store-ship *Humber* to-morrow.

IMMIGRATION PROHIBITED.

Hongkong, April 22.

An order has been issued to the effect that immigration of Chinese from Swatow and Formosa has been prohibited owing to the Plague at those places.

MURDER OF A FRENCH PRIEST.

Hongkong, April 23.

A telegram has been received at Hongkong from Kweishan, in Kwangsi, reporting the massacre of Father Mazel. The chapel at Soli, near Pese, has been pillaged, and Sylin is menaced.

("LE COURRIER D'HAIPHONG.")

STRIKE OF MINERS.

Paris, April 13.

A miners' strike has taken place at Grand-combe (Gard). It is not regarded as serious.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONCERT.

Mr. Curzon has declared that Great Britain is acting in the fullest accord with the Powers, that she will endeavour to prevent war, and that she will co-operate in blockading Greece.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Christians have besieged the Mussulmans at Bérane, near Montenegro.

Paris, April 15.

In the Chamber at Athens, M. Delyannis, the Grecian Premier, was warmly applauded

when he maintained that the action of Turkey had obliged Greece to call out her army which would soon be ready. The rumour is current that a fresh incursion has been made into Turkey by a Grecian party.

An encounter between Greeks and Turks took place in the neighbourhood of Canea.

EXPLOSION IN A GERMAN MINE.

By an explosion in the Oberhausen Mine at Essen ten miners were killed. The explosion was due to fire-damp.

MOVEMENT OF BRITISH CRUISERS.

Paris, April 14.

Fourteen British cruisers passed through the Suez Canal during the month of March. This unusual movement is attributed to the condition of affairs in the Transvaal.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

MAJOR-GENERAL HISHIJIMA.

Kobe, April 24.

Major-General Hishijima, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Brigade in Formosa, arrived at this port from the Island last night. To-day he left for Tokyo via Kyoto.

SANYO RAILWAY COMPANY.

The general meeting of the Sanyo Railway Company took place at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce to-day. The report and accounts were read and passed. Mr. Matsumoto Jutarō, President, Messrs. Fujita Denzaburo, Hara Rokuro and Teranishi Seiki, Directors, were re-elected.

FATAL GAMBLING DISPUTE.

Kyoto, April 24.

A party of gamblers quarrelled at Kami-Kyoku, Gobancho, yesterday, and one was killed, while three others received severe wounds in the course of the fight.

NEW CABLES.

Nagasaki, April 24.

The cable-steamer *Okunawa Maru* left this port to-day to lay a cable between Formosa and the Loochoos.

FIRE.

Osaka, April 24.

A store-house belonging to the 10th Cavalry regiment caught fire last night and was destroyed.

Aomori, April 24.

The Joint-stock Steamship Company, with a proposed capital of yen 300,000, is going to present a petition on the 29th inst.

SCHOOL STRIKE.

Matsuyama, April 24.

Some 150 students of a branch school of the Ehime Ken Ordinary Middle School, left school in a body yesterday. They allege non-confidence in the chief instructor as a cause for their action.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Kobe, April 27.

The Japanese men-of-war *Chinyen*, *Fuso*, and *Takachiho* put into this port to-day. The *Takao* arrived last evening. Some other ships are to join the squadron and then it will leave for the China Sea via the Loochoos.

DRESSFUL KOREA.

Sōul, April 27.

A telegram received at the War Board states that the rioters in Ham-gyong-do were driven out of Korean territory; and that Sai Bun-kwan, the rebel leader, was killed by his followers.

The engagement of Russian soldiers has led to a protest from the English party and the old conservatives.

FIRE.

Toyama, April 27.

Fire broke out in Shin-minamicho, Imizugun last night and 104 houses were destroyed.

ORDER RESTORED AT THE

COLLIERIES.

Nagasaki, April 26.

The miners' agitations at the Hajima and Takashima Colliers have subsided.

FATAL FIRE AT ISHINDEN.

Tsū, April 27.

Fire broke out last evening in a school situated within the premises of the Senshiu Temple,

Ishinden (one of the centres of the Shinshū Sect), and destroyed the building. The fire caused injuries to 13 persons and resulted in the death of one.

ENLISTING FORMOSA POLICE.

Nagasaki, April 27.

Two thousand Policemen, to take service in Formosa, are to be enlisted in Nagasaki Ken.

SETTLING A SCHOOL TROUBLE.

Matsuyama, April 27.

The head-master of the Ordinary Middle School has decided to retire, whereupon the students went back to School on the 26th.

FIRE IN TOYAMA.

Toyama, April 27.

A fire broke out last evening in Shinminato-machi, Toyama, and burned down 104 buildings. Eight others were pulled down to check the progress of the conflagration.

RAILWAY DIRECTORS' DISPUTE.

Osaka, April 27.

There is a serious dispute among the directors of the Seiwa Railway Co., the President's choice of officers being challenged. Mr. Yanekura (President of the Tokyo Rice Exchange) and Mr. Taketa have come specially from Tokyo to mediate, but thus far without success. Mr. Okahashi (President) and Mr. Okano (Manager) have resigned.

REPAYMENT OF THE KOREAN LOAN.

Sōul, April 28.

The Korean Government shipped a million yen from Ninsen to-day to repay a portion of the 3,000,000 yen lent by Japan to Korea.

THE IMPERIAL JOURNEY.

Nagoya, April 28th.

T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress will stay a night at Shizuoka, and not at Nagoya, as previously reported.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL CHINDA.

Kobe, April 28.

Mr. Chinda, Consul-General at Shanghai, and family, arrived at this port to-day by the *Kobe Maru*. To-morrow they leave for Tokyo by the *Nagoya Maru*.

MR. INAGAKI.

Osaka, April 28.

Mr. Inagaki, the new Minister to Siam, is due here to-morrow from Kyoto. A farewell entertainment is to be tendered him at the Osaka Hotel.

OSAKA PORT.

The Osaka Municipal Council held a special meeting yesterday when the construction plans for Osaka port were passed.

BURGLARY AT A BANK.

Mitajiri, April 29.

Last night a burglar broke into the Shoda Savings Bank, and after having carried off its strong box and broken it open in a field, took cash to the amount of 5,003 yen out of the box. Bonds and other things in the box were left intact.

FIRE AT SAKAE.

Sakai, April 29.

A small fire occurred here this morning. MIN YONG-CHU'S OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Sōul, April 28.

Min Yong-chu has been appointment Vice-President of the Board of Legislation.

NEW TEA AT KOBE.

Kobe, April 29.

New tea, 1,200 catties, arrived here from Tosa yesterday, bringing up the total stock of new Tosa tea to about 2,000 catties. It is expected that some contracts for the sale of the Tosa tea will be arranged in a day or two.

TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Miyatsu, Tango, April 29.

The Japan, Russia and Korean Trading Company here held a regular general meeting to-day and decided to remove the Head Office to Kyoto.

FISHERS PATROL.

Takamatsu, April 29.

The Prefectural Assembly of Kagawa Ken has resolved to purchase a steamer at a cost of

yen 8,855, for the protection of the fisheries of the Ken.

KOREA AND THE RUSSIAN INSTRUCTORS.

Sōul, April 29.
The Korean Authorities held a conference last night as to the engagement of Russian drill-instructors, but a decision was not arrived at owing to the protest of the Prime Minister.

MR. INAGAKI.

Osaka, April 29.
Mr. Inagaki, the new Minister to Siam, arrived here to-day and put up at the Osaka Hotel. A farewell entertainment is to be tendered him to-morrow.

KOREAN INTELLIGENCE.

Sōul, April 29.
At the Cabinet Council held last evening in regard to the engagement of Russian soldiers, a large majority were reported to have been opposed to the scheme; the Cabinet, however, rose without coming to any definite conclusion.

The draft agreement relating to the engagement of Russian soldiers for the Korean army is said to comprise 16 articles extending altogether to more than 30 pages.

General Paul von Unterberger, Military Governor of the Ussuri Territory, arrived in Sōul on the 28th inst. He stated that after staying four or five days at the Korean capital he would proceed to Japan to recuperate at Miyazoshita, Hakone.

Min Yong-chu was summoned by the King to-day and proceeded to the Palace: It is believed that the King desires to consult him.

The Korean Minister to Japan was received in audience by the King of Korea yesterday.

THE IMPERIAL JOURNEY.

Kyoto, April 30.
T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress will leave here on the 4th of May, pass a night at Shizuoka and return to the capital the following day.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

Kobe, April 30.
H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa and suite are due here from Tokyo on the 3rd of May.

GOLD FOR OSAKA.

Kobe, April 30.
£251.50 of gold bullion arrived here by the P. & O. steamer *Verona*, yesterday and was handed over to the branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

THE SEIWA RAILWAY.

Osaka, April 30.
Owing to disputes in the Seiwa Company, Mr. Okahashi, President, has resigned. This step was followed by Mr. Iwade, a director. Mr. Takeda Tadaomi is the new President.

INCENDIARISM AND LOCAL POLITICS.

Akita, April 30.
At Minami-Akita-gun, the election of members of the District Assembly has caused tremendous excitement. Several cases of incendiarism are reported at various places, and six houses have been burned.

ANOTHER SCHOOL STRIKE.

Matsuyama, April 30.
At the Toyo branch of the Ehime Ken Ordinary Middle School, the students of the third class struck in a body on the 29th inst.

EARTHQUAKE.

Naoyaya, April 30.
A slight earthquake was felt here at 4 p.m. to-day.

Nagano, April 30.
A strong earthquake was felt here to-day at 4 p.m.

Matsumoto, April 30.
A strong earthquake occurred here at half past three p.m. to-day.

THE "KREISER."

Nagasaki, April 30.
The Russian sloop *Kreiser* left here for Vladivostok to-day.

KYOTO MUSEUM.

Kyoto, April 30.
The ceremony of opening the Kyoto Museum takes place on the 1st of May.

MONTHLY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the Customs Returns for March, showing the foreign trade of the Empire for the month:—

	1896. SILVER YEN.	1897. SILVER YEN.
Exports	9,454,041.060	14,481,469.770
Imports	12,644,050.810	17,190,093.800
Total exports and imports	31,671,563.570	31,671,563.570
Excess of imports	3,190,009.750	2,708,624.030
CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
Exports	231,133.860	392,819.491
Imports	392,819.491	16,257.675
Miscellaneous	16,257.675	
Total	640,211.026	

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Exports, Silver Yen.	Imports, Silver Yen.	Total, Silver Yen.
China	3,121,505.800	2,506,784.600	5,628,290.400
British India	371,018.100	3,313,871.700	3,684,889.800
Hongkong	2,061,170.810	7,063,341.100	9,124,511.910
Korea	356,900.300	613,337.700	970,238.000
Annam & other French India	3,481.630	590,370.350	603,851.980
Russian Asia	95,033.350	214,100.000	309,133.350
Philippine Islands	26,733.660	244,468.000	271,201.660
Siam	4,380.100	20,577.140	24,957.240
Great Britain	660,013.900	5,703,360.000	6,363,373.900
France	3,313,871.700	418,030.350	3,731,902.050
Germany	271,029.100	899,314.000	1,170,343.100
Italy	374,584.770	9,165.040	383,749.810
Switzerland	78,933.900	231,713.000	310,646.900
Belgium	6,418.450	100,728.000	107,146.450
Russia	37,037.200	1,618.000	38,655.200
Austria	25,935.500	1,805.630	27,741.130
Sweden and Norway	—	9,638.300	9,638.300
Spain	165.000	5,330.150	5,495.150
Holland	2,803.000	3,341.350	6,144.350
Turkey	1,136.400	185.500	1,321.900
Portugal	—	715.700	715.700
Denmark	21.000	106.500	127.500
United States of America	4,704,880.350	2,320,356.000	7,025,236.350
Canada and other British America	212,806.850	3,746.100	216,552.950
Australia	105,081.300	31,700.800	136,782.100
Hawaii	51,113.180	647.900	51,761.080
Other Countries	23,719.610	40,307.500	64,027.110
Total	14,008,130.610	17,190,093.800	31,198,224.410

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM AND TO EACH PORT.

	Exports, Silver Yen.	Imports, Silver Yen.	Total, Silver Yen.
Yokohama	8,194,540.450	6,851,505.000	15,046,045.450
Kobe	4,744,006.100	9,007,288.950	13,751,295.050
Osaka	401,450.350	412,068.610	813,518.960
Nagasaki	484,704.700	7,007,340.300	7,492,045.000
Niigata	171,624.500	—	171,624.500
Shimonoseki	512,340.000	232,878.470	745,218.470
Motomiya	38,370.000	—	38,370.000
Hakata	9,459.000	—	9,459.000
Karatsu	95,813.000	6,068.250	101,881.250
Kuchinotsu	6,177.000	17,880.010	24,057.010
Idzumi	519.000	—	519.000
Saana	303.500	—	303.500
Hamada	1,517.100	—	1,517.100
Sakai	40,714.000	—	40,714.000
Muroran	—	—	—
Specie and Bullion	Exports	Imports	
	222,853.550	8,679,324.220	

VALUABLE COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED EACH MONTH DURING CURRENT YEAR.

	Exports, Silver Yen.	Imports, Silver Yen.	Total, Silver Yen.
January	11,816,718.000	13,311,002.780	25,127,720.780
February	11,508,703.250	13,518,888.000	25,027,591.250
March	14,481,469.770	17,190,093.800	31,671,563.570
Total	37,816,891.020	44,020,004.580	81,836,895.600

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

On April 1st, orders were received by Admiral Beardslee to prepare the U.S.S. *Philadelpia* for immediate dispatch to Honolulu.

The President of the United States has named General William F. Draper as Minister to Italy; and Mr. Andrew D. White, as Minister to Berlin.

The *Evening* announces that President Faure has been officially informed of the approaching visit of the Czar and Czarina to France.

By kind permission of Admiral F. V. McNair the Orchestra of the U.S. Flagship *Olympia* will play at the Grand Hotel during dinner this evening.

Six persons, including the owner and chief chemist, have been killed in a fire-damp explosion at the Borsig colliery, near Zabrez. The mine is still burning.

The Emperor of Germany telegraphed, on April 1st, his cordial congratulations to Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of his birthday. The ex-Chancellor was born April 1st, 1815.

Colonel Francis Rhodes, the brother of Cecil

Rhodes, has explained before the Parliamentary Commission that the cost of engineering the Jameson raid was \$250,000 (gold).

Colonel Fred Grant, a Commissioner of Police in New York, son of the late General Grant, has been offered the position of Assistant Secretary of War of the U.S., and has the offer under consideration.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the port duties bill, imposing a tax upon foreign vessels of 1 franc 25 centimes per metric ton upon merchandise and upon each head of cattle or passenger landed.

The English Parliamentary chess party met on the evening of April 1st, to arrange for the match suggested by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton between the House of Commons and the American House of Congress.

The *Daily Mail* printed a dispatch from Cape Town at the beginning of April, saying it was reported that Delagoa Bay has been leased to Great Britain for thirty years at an annual rental of £500,000, and that the Transvaal Government was not aware of the arrangement until completed. The report was afterwards denied in London.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club is closed for the season: and reopens on Monday 4th October.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 305.

WHITE.

1—P to B 5

2—K takes B

3—B to Kt 7 mate

2—R to K B 7

3—Kt takes B mate

3—B to K 3 mate

3—B to K 7 mate

Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., and Omega.

BLACK.

1—B takes R ch.

2—B takes Kt

1—B takes R (Kt sq.)

2—B takes R

if 2—K takes Kt

if 2—B takes Kt

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 306.

WHITE.

1—R to Q 3

2—Kt to B 2 mate

2—Kt to Kt 5 mate

2—Q to R 8 mate

2—Q to Q 5 mate

2—Q to B 4 mate

2—R takes R mate

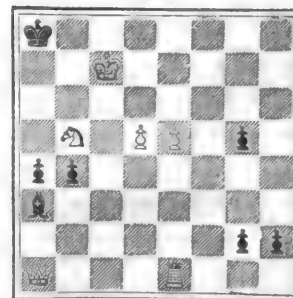
2—Q or Kt mates

Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., I dont and Omicron.

PROBLEM No. 309.

By O. JENTZ.

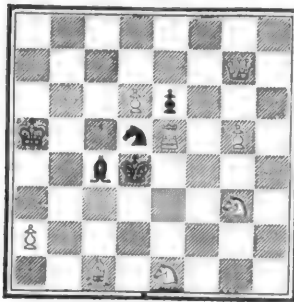
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 310.
By J. HOSMAN.



White to play and mate in two moves.

PILLSBURY AND SHOWALTER.
Latest news received per *City of Rio* gives the score: Pillsbury 7. Showalter 7. Draws 3. We reprint some of the games as under.

GAME No. 699.
(SECOND GAME.)

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

White—Showalter.		Black—Pillsbury.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P Q4	P Q4	40 KxP	PxP
2 P K3	Kt KB3	41 K B5	Kt B3
3 B Q3	Kt B3 (a)	42 PxP	KixP
4 P KB4	Kt QK5	43 P Q4	Kt Q2 ch.
5 Kt KB3	KixB ch.	44 K R4	K B3
6 PxKt (b)	P K3	45 K B3	P KR4 (h)
7 Castles	B K2	46 PxP	BxP
8 Kt B3	Castles	47 K Q3	K B4
9 B Q2	P QK13	48 K R3	Kt B3
10 R B-q.	B R12	49 Kt B3	Kt Kt5 ch.
11 Kt QR4			
(c) Kt Q2		50 KixKt	KxKt
12 P QK4	R B sq.	51 Kt K5	K B4 (k)
13 Q K3	B R3	52 Kt R3	B Q8
14 P Kt5 (d)	B K2	53 Kt B2	B B7
15 Kt Kt2	P QK4	54 K B3	P K4
16 PxP	RxP	55 PxP	B K5 ch.
17 RxR	BxR	56 K Kt3 (l)	KxP
18 R B-q.	Q R sq.	57 K K4	B B7
19 B Kt4	BxB	58 P R5	P Q5
20 QxB	R B sq.	59 Kt K5	
21 Q K7	B Kt4		
22 RxR ch.	QxR	60 P R6	PxP
23 Kt K5 (e)	Q KB sq.	61 KxP	K B4
24 QxQ ch.	KixQ	62 K K7	K B5
25 K B2	P KB3	63 K B6	B B4 (n)
26 Kt B3	Kt B3	64 K K7	K B6
27 K K2	K K2	65 Kt Qxq.	P Q6
28 K Q2	K Q2	66 K B6	K B5
29 Kt Q sq.	B B3	67 K K7	P Q7
30 Kt B2	Kt B2	68 K Q6	P K5
31 K B3	P QK4	69 K B5	B Kt5
32 P Kt4	P QKt4	70 Kt Kt2	B K7
33 P QR3	Kt Kt sq.	71 K K4	K Q5
34 P KR4	B K sq.	72 K Kt3	B Q6
35 P K4	Kt B3	73 Kt Q sq.	B Kt3
36 P K5 ch.		74 Kt Kt2	B Q4
(f) K K2		75 Kt Kt2	K Q6
37 Kt Q2 (g)	P Kt5 ch.	76 Kt Kt2	K R7
38 PxP	PxP ch.	77 K B3 (o)	drawn game
39 K Kt3	KixP ch.		

NOTES.

- (a) This move was adopted by Tschigorin; it is doubtful, however, whether the play is fully as good as P to K3 or P to Q B4.
(b) White might have played Q takes Kt, but the move selected seems preferable, for it gives him the open Q file.
(c) In order to prevent Black from P to Q B4. The following move, P to Q Kt4, is made for the same purpose.
(d) The only way to dislodge the Black Q B, but the advance of the Q Kt P will enable Black to move P to Q B4, relieving his position.
(e) Black cannot play Q to B8 ch., followed by Q takes Kt ch., for White then moves K to Kt3, and Black is unable stop the threatening mate.
(f) White hardly adopted the best play when he advanced the K P. His pawn at Q4 now becomes extremely weak, and he is obliged to keep his Kt at B3 in order to guard it.
(g) Causes the loss of a pawn, as the progress of the game shows.
(h) P to Kt4 was a more promising play. Black then had a much better chance to attack the King's side pawns with the King.
(i) B takes Kt, followed by P to K4, was probably better. The exchange leaves White with Kt against Bishop, which gives the best drawing chances.

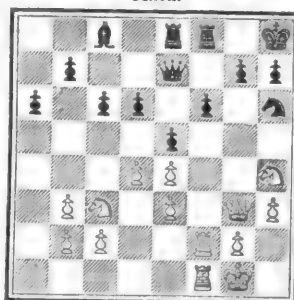
- (k) K takes P, followed by P to Kt4, was hardly any better.
(l) He could not play Kt takes B for P takes Kt ch., followed by K takes P, would have given Black an easy win. Nor could he well play K to K3. Black then would have continued K takes P, and if Kt to Kt4 ch., then K to B4. White being obliged to answer Kt to B2. Black is enabled to gain a move with P to Kt3, continuing then K to Kt5 or K to B5, according to White's Kt or K move.
(m) Black might have prevented this play to moving K to B3, but then he could not successfully advance the Q P.
(n) K to B6 was of no avail. White would have answered K to K5.
(o) After this move a draw was agreed upon. Black has no means to dislodge the White Kt.

GAME No. 700.
(THIRD GAME.)
(GIUOCO PIANO.)

White—H. N. Pillsbury.		Black—J. W. Showalter.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	21 Q R4	Q KB2
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	22 P Kt4	Q K2 (g)
3 B B4	B B4	23 Kt K4	Kt B2
4 Kt B3	P Q3	24 Q R5	K Kt sq.
5 P Q3	P QR3 (a)	25 P KR4	P R3 (h)
6 B K3	BxB (b)	26 R Kt2	R B2
7 PxP	Kt R4	27 K R-q.	P B5
8 B Kt3	Kt B4	28 QR Kt	
9 RPxKt	Kt R3 (c)		
10 Castles	P QB3 (d)		
11 P Q4	Q K2	29 PxP	K RB sq.
12 Q K sq.	Castles	30 P K5	RPxP
13 Q Kt3	P B3 (e)	31 PxP	KixP
14 P R3	B K3	32 R Kt (j)	PxR
15 R B2	QR K sq.	33 KixKt	P Kt3
16 QR KB		34 QxP ch.	Q Kt2
	B B sq.	35 Q K6 ch.	K R-q. (k)
17 Kt KR4	K R-q.	36 R K3	R B8 ch.
18 P Q5 (l)	P QB4	37 K K2	K R B7 ch.
19 Kt B5	BxKt	38 K B3	R B8 ch.
20 PxR	R B-q.	39 K K4	R KR8
		40 Q K8 ch.	Resigns. (l)

- (a) 5..... P to QR3 is a lost move. Tschigorin plays 5..... Kt to B3 in this position, and if 6. B to K3, exchanges bishops in conformity with his theory that the double pawn in the centre is not so dangerous as might be supposed generally.
(b) The exchange is compulsory now, as he cannot withdraw the B to R2 without getting a piece out of the play, as White would take the bishop.
(c) 9..... Kt to B3 would be less favourable in view of White's open K file. Many sacrificing possibilities might occur.
(d) Weakening the Q P. He feels this weakness very much later on, but has made the move, as he intends to develop the Q to K2.
(e) This move has to be made sooner or later. As a matter of fact the initial plan of the defence was wrong, and although every single move afterwards is the right one under the circumstances, he can no more mend matters.

Position after Black's 17th move.



WHITE.

- (f) Up to here White manoeuvred strategically only. The final attack commences with the advance of the Q P.
(g) Black sees the coming danger well enough; but he has no means of averting it. Whether he loses a move or two with the queen, or any other piece makes really no difference.
(h) Temporarily preventing White's P to Kt5; but it has to come sooner or later.
(i) If necessary White could move 28—P to Kt4, and so keep the file closed.
(j) Decisive. Mr. Pillsbury conducted the attack with great judgment and skill. He saw his way clearly; spotted Black's weak points, and kept up a vigorous attack to the end.
(k) If 35..... K to B sq., then 36—Q takes R, ch., R takes Q; 37—Kt to K6, ch., &c.

- (l) For, if 40..... Q to Kt sq., mate in two moves follows.

GAME No. 701.
FIFTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

White—Pillsbury.		Black—Showalter.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	28 P KR4	R K3
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	29 PxP	PxP
3 B Kt5	PR3	30 KR Q3	R Q sq.
4 B R4	P Q3	31 P KB3	K B2
5 Kt B3	B Q2	32 K B2	K K2
6 Castles	Kt B3	33 R KR	K Q2
7 P Q4	PxP	34 R R7 ch.	R KR
8 KxP	KixKt	35 R KB7	P Kt 5
9 BxB ch.	QxB	36 K Kt 2	P Kt 5
10 QxKt	B K2	37 RxBP	PxP ch.
11 P QKt3	Castles	38 KxBP	RxP
12 B Kt2	P B4	39 RxP ch.	KxR
13 Q Q3	Q Kt5	40 BxR	P B5
14 KR K sq.	Q R5	41 K B2	PxP
15 Kt Q5	KixKt	42 RPxP	R K2
16 QxKt	QR Kt	43 P Q4	K Q4
17 R K3	P Kt3	44 R B4	P QKt4
18 Q Q2	P Kt4	45 P B4 ch.	PxP
19 Q B3	P B3	46 R P ch.	K B3
20 Q B4 ch.	K Kt2	47 R B6 ch.	K Kt2
21 R K3	Q Kt5	48 R K6 ch.	K B2
22 R K3	Q B5	49 P B5	R K5
23 Q Q5	P R3	50 B K3	P R4
24 R B3	Q Q7	51 R B4 ch.	K B
25 QxQ	BxQ	52 P B6	R K5
26 R Q sq.	B Kt4	53 R R6	Resigns.
27 P Kt3	QR K sq.		

GAME No. 702.
SIXTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

White—Showalter.		Black—Pillsbury.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	36 R (K2)	R KKt5
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3		(i)
3 B Kt5	Kt B3	37 P R3	R Kt4
4 Castles	KixP	38 K R2	P R4
5 P Q4	Kt Q3	39 R B8	R Q3 (m)
6 B R4 (a)	P K5	40 R (R7)	K Kt3 (n)
7 R K-q	B K2		
8 Kt K5	Castles	41 R K7	B B7
9 Kt QB3	Kt B4	42 R (R8)	K B4 (o)
10 B K3 (b)	KixKt		
11 PxKt	P Q3	43 P R4	R Kt3
12 B B4 (c)	P K6 (d)	44 P K3	K K5
13 BPxP	PxP	45 R (R7)	RxR
14 BxP	QxQ (e)		
15 QRxQ	B B4	46 BxK ch.	P B4
16 B Q4	Kt B4	47 K K2	B Q6
17 PxKt	B K5	48 K B8	B B8 ch.
18 P QR3	BxKt	49 KxB	R Kt3
19 PxP	B Kt5 (f)	50 RxP ch.	K B6
20 R Kt sq.	P QKt3 (g)	51 HxP ch.	K K5
21 B B6	QR Kt sq.	52 R Q7	P B5
	(h)	53 PxP	KxP
22 R K7	K R B sq.	54 K K2	R Kt7 ch.
23 R KB sq.		55 K Q3	R KR7
(i) P B3		56 R Q7	K B4
24 B Q5 ch.	K R-q.	57 P Q6	R K6 ch.
25 R (B-q) P QB4		58 K B2	RxP
	K sq.	59 P Q7	R Q5
26 B Kt7	R Q-q.	60 K B3	R Q3
27 P Q5	P KR3	61 B K8	K B3
28 P B4	B B4	62 R K3	R B3 ch.
29 R (K sq.) Kt2		63 K K4	R Q3
	K2	64 K B5	R Q8
30 B B6	P R3	65 R K4	R B8 ch.
31 R R7 (k)	P QKt4	66 R B4	R Q8
32 PxP	PxP	67 R Q4	RxR
33 P B3	P Kt5	68 KxR	K K2
34 RPxP	PxP	69 K B5	K Q sq.
35 PxP	RxP	70 K K6	Resigns.

NOTES.

- (a) In the fourth game of the match Mr. Showalter played R to K sq.; Kt takes P followed by B to K Kt5, which resulted in the loss of a pawn without adequate advantage in position. The continuation adopted in the present contest is a much superior one and gives White the preferable game.
(b) White could not well play R takes P on account of Black's reply Kt (B4) takes Q P. If then R takes Kt Black answers Kt takes Kt.
(c) Superior to P takes P, which would have relieved Black's game. The latter would have answered B takes P, and if Kt takes K P then B takes R P ch. followed by Q to R5 ch. and Q takes Kt.
(d) Black is unable to maintain the pawn, and for that reason the text play is probably the best. White being obliged to capture with pawn, will obstruct his open K file and the K P remains isolated.
(e) Black could not well play B to K3 on account of Q to B3 followed by Q R to Q sq. He might, however, have moved B to Q3, which pro-

bably was superior to Q takes Q. White then had hardly any better play than B takes B and Black, by answering Kt takes B, followed by Q to K 2 could have fairly neutralized White's attack.

(i) Black had no better play; there was no way of preventing White from R to K 7 play, since Black could not move B to K 3 on account of P to Q 4 reply. A close examination will prove that Black's game was inferior, if not hopeless already.

(g) R to Kt sq. could hardly be played, for if White continues R to K 7 he will win either B P or Kt P.

(h) Necessary, so as to prevent White from B to Kt 7 after R to K 7 has been played.

(i) B to Q 5 would have pretty nearly forced Black to play B to K 3, sacrificing the KBP, yet it is doubtful whether White could have forced a win on account of his double pawn. R to K B sq. as played seems much superior.

(k) White should have played P to Q R 4 so as to prevent Black from P to Q Kt 4 move. By omitting it he gave Black a chance to relieve his queen's wing. Had White played 31, P to Q R 4, followed by R to R 7, Black would have been obliged to answer P to Q R 4, and Q Kt P would have become extremely weak.

(l) He could hardly play R to Kt sq. for P to Q 6 followed by B to Q 5 might have become threatening.

(m) Had Black exchanged rooks he could not have stopped the advance of the Q P.

(n) If there was a chance of escape for Black, it rested with B to Q 2 move. White then hardly could continue otherwise than R to Q 8, and Black answers R (Kt 4) takes Q P, sacrificing the exchange for the Q P.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, May 3rd.*
From America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, May 8th †
From Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, May 1st. ‡
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per M. M. Co.	Wed' day, May 5th.
From Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, May 6th. ‡
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed' day, May 12th.
From America.....	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, May 10th.

* Empress of Japan left Vancouver on April 10th.
† Gaelic left San Francisco direct on April 1st.
‡ Formosa left Nagasaki on May 17th.
§ Terra left Hongkong on May 12th.
|| Empress of India left Hongkong on April 18th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Shanghai.....	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, May 2nd.
For Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, May 3rd.
For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, May 4th.
For Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, May 7th.
For Victoria, B.C.....	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, May 8th.
For Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, May 9th.
For America.....	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, May 13th.
For Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, May 14th.
For Portland.....	per O. R. & N. Co.	Tuesday, May 15th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 1,872, W. A. Evans, 24th April.—Portland, Or. and Victoria, 6th April, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Takao, Japanese steamer, 2,300, Dodds, 24th April.—London via ports, and Kobe 22nd April, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,960, D. Davies, 25th April.—London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd April, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Pathan, British steamer, 1,763, Day, 25th April.—London via ports, and Kobe 24th April, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Mogul, British steamer, 1,827, Wright, 25th April.—New York via ports, and Shanghai 20th April, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,910, A. E. Moses, 25th April.—London and Antwerp via ports, and Kobe 24th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Tibbals, 25th April.—Otaru via ports, 21st April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asloun, British steamer, 1,827, Rowell, 26th April.—New York via ports and Kobe 25th April, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hakusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,193, Kubota, 26th April.—Moroan, 23rd April, Coal.—M. Bala.
Glenshiel, British steamer, 2,240, R. D. Jones, 27th April.—London via ports and Kobe 25th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, Y. Oda, 27th April.—Yokkaichi, 26th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okamura, 27th April.—Yokkaichi, 26th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 28th April.—Takao, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Elisabeth Rickmers, German steamer, 2,096, Reibelmund, 28th April.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai 24th April, General.—M. Raspe & Co.

Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, C. Young, 28th April.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, Wm. Ward, 30th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 10th April, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ihai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Sakai, 30th April.—Otaru via ports, 26th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Laude, 30th April.—Yokkaichi, 29th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 30th April.—Nagasaki and Kobe, 27th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,827, Wm. Brady, Seattle, Wash. and Honolulu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,703, McKenzie, 24th April.—Nagasaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, British steamer, 2,600, Saunders, 24th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Brasmar, British steamer, 1,876, Porter, 24th April.—Hongkong via Kobe and Moji, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Laude, 25th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 25th April.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Shibata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,714, Matsumoto, 25th April.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, Horton, 26th April.—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sundai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,064, E. G. Olseh, 26th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pathan, British steamer, 1,763, Day, 27th April.—Hongkong via Kobe and Moji, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Sarpedon, British steamer, 2,283, Grier, 27th April.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,053, R. Swain, 27th April.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Tibbals, 27th April.—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Z. Yasuno, 27th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Telena, British steamer, 5,100, Scott, 27th April.—Hamburg and Rotterdam via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 1,872, W. A. Evans, 27th April.—Hongkong and Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aden, British steamer, 2,517, Hill, 28th April.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 28th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 28th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okamura, 28th April.—Hachinohe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, Y. Oda, 28th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ceres, German steamer, 2,663, Föörk, 28th April.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Asloun, British steamer, 1,827, Rowell, Moroan, Ballast.—Captain.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 29th April.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sta.

Glenshiel, British steamer, 2,240, R. D. Jones, 30th April.—Shanghai and Karatsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,960, Davies, 30th April.—Kobe, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, Wm. Ward, 1st May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Col. Chas. Bentzon, U.S.A., Mrs. G. Von Schlutterbach, Commander John F. Merry, U.S.N., Mr. O. H. P. Noyes, Mr. C. A. Schroth, Mr. Carl Walpurn, Mr. E. Wagner, Mr. M. A. Mitaraanga, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Knight, Mrs. L. B. A. Fiske and daughter in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Panoff, and Mr. Pedetoff in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. David Lowrie, Miss Lowrie, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Young, Miss Young, and Mr. E. J. Cowen in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. John C. Siegfried in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagoya Maru*, from Nagasaki and Kobe.—Mr. Josiah Conder, Mr. and Mrs. Chinda and 3 children, and Mrs. K. Odakiri in cabin; Mr. John Touratschiff, and Mr. Onufricovich in 2nd class.

Per Japanese steamer *Sakura Maru*, from Seattle, Wash. and Honolulu.—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Howe in cabin; Mrs. Alice Spain in 2nd class, 1 Japanese, 1 European and 3 Chinese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Ament and child, Mr. F. W. Brown, Miss S. B. Barrows, Mr. Beauleck, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Barrow, Mr. F. B. Bliss, Mr. H. P. Bowie, Mr. R. E. Bredon, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Burne, child and nurse, Mr. M. F. Rengen, Mrs. Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. T. Cockroft, Mrs. G. Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cummings, Mr. E. D. Clarke, Mrs. B. P. B. Cole, Mr. E. G. Coulson, Mr. J. G. T. Crofts, Mr. G. S. E. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. R. Clarke, Mr. R. S. Chilton, Jr., Miss Clarke, Miss B. Dodds, Mrs. J. Davis, Mr. H. V. Dickinson, Miss Denny, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dodds, Mrs. L. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. P. Eadie, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eppely, Rev. E. P. Fisher, Miss M. C. Fowler, M.D., Mr. E. P. Fell, Mr. R. C. Gouley, Mrs. M. B. Gorham, Miss Gouham, Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Gulick, Miss Glover, Mr. Hori, Mr. W. S. Harrison, The Misses Hunt (3), Mr. E. Henry, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. K. Inagaki, Mr. L. Lucas, Mr. J. Lemm, Rev. G. Imer, Sir A. Lethbridge, Rev. A. Lutorion, Dr. R. McLeod, Mr. J. J. McLeod, Mr. W. J. McCaw, Mr. S. Mack, Mr. J. Mitsutomo, Mrs. Noyes, Mr. W. Orrell, Mr. J. M. Proffit, Major H. M. Prior, I.S.C., Mr. W. Parker, Miss E. M. Petley, Miss Pykes, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Reid, Mr. Henry Robinson, Miss Simms, Miss Serena, Miss M. C. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smalley, Admiral A. Tirpitz, I.G.N., Mr. G. H. Turton, Mr. and Mrs. Wyon, Mr. F. C. Woodruff, Miss Wyeth, Mr. F. H. Withcroft, Mr. A. J. Wormser, Mr. E. Whittall, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. R. Waraker, Mr. Tom Yuen, and Mr. Y. Yamaguchi.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Flat, state and unprofitable. Not a single sale reported in any department of Yarn and textiles. COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds, 38 1/2 yds, 39 1/2 yds	\$2.40 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds, 38 1/2 yds, 39 1/2 yds	2.75 to 3.15
P. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 24 yds, 35 inches	1.50 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 35 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 18 yds, 42-43 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24 1/2 yds, 30 inches	1.30 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 yds, 32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2 yds, 24 1/2 yds, 32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel.....	\$0.50 to 0.59
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches heat	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.32
Medium	0.35 to 0.37
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.37
Common	0.35 to 0.37
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Filots, 34 to 36 inches	0.35 to 0.50

Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 56 inches ...	0.60	10 0.75
Cloths—Union, 51 @ 56 inches ...	0.50	10 0.85
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 5 to 5 1/2 ...	0.40	10 0.60

LONDON YARNS.		PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	43.00	41.50
Nos. 18/32, Singles	41.00	43.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	45.00	47.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	44.00	46.00
Nos. 48, Doubles	49.00	51.00
Nos. 5/60, Plain	61.00	63.00
Nos. 3/100, Plain	99.00	100.00
Nos. 3/60, Gassed	72.00	80.00
Nos. 3/80, Gassed	86.00	95.00
Nos. 3/100, Gassed	116.00	127.00

RAW COTTON.		PER POUND.
American Middling	\$13.00	10 33.50
Indian Broach	\$12.00	10 22.25
Chinese	\$11.00	10 21.50

MARKETS.
No great business. Holders anxiously try for better prices: but dealers have the pull.

Flat Bars, 4 inch	3.70	10 3.80
Flat Bars, 5 inch	3.90	10 4.00
Round and square up to 4 inch	3.70	10 4.00
Iron Plates, assorted	3.80	10 4.00
Sheet Iron	4.80	10 5.00
Galvanized iron sheets	9.50	10 10.50
Wire Plates, assorted	3.50	10 6.50
Pin Plates, per bus	5.50	10 6.00
Pig Iron, 100 lb	1.80	10 1.85

KUROSHI.
Dull and disappointing market. It is expected that dealers must operate soon; but they appear to be good hands at holding off.

American	\$2.05	10 2.07
Russian	\$2.00	10 2.05
Langkat	—	—

SUGAR.
Brown, unchanged. Large arrivals from the South per steamer prevent any advance in prices. White Refined—Good steady trade as before.

Brown Takao	\$3.65	10 3.70
Brown Manila	4.40	10 5.00
Brown Daitong	3.15	10 3.30
Brown Canton	3.30	10 4.20
White Java and Penang	6.70	10 6.80
White Refined	7.00	10 9.00

EXPORTS.
RAW SILK.
There was a spurt of buying at one time during the week; but lately there is less doing. Quotations irregular and nominal.

QUOTATIONS.		PER POUND.
Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	\$3.50	10 8.60
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	8.40	10 8.50
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	8.10	10 8.40
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	8.20	10 8.30
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	8.10	10 8.20
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/17 den.	8.00	10 8.10
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	7.80	10 7.90
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	7.70	10 7.80
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	7.70	10 7.80
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	7.70	10 7.80
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	7.70	10 7.80
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/19 deniers	7.70	10 7.80
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	6.80	10 6.90
Kakadas—No. 1	7.60	10 7.70
Kakadas—No. 2	7.40	10 7.50
Kakadas—No. 3	7.30	10 7.40
Kakadas—No. 4	7.10	10 7.20
Kakadas—No. 5	6.90	10 7.00

WASTE SILK.
No change; small demand and very poor assortment of stock.

QUOTATIONS.		PER POUND.
Noshi—Filature, Best	\$110	10 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	95	10 105
Noshi—Oshu, Best	105	10 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	100	10 105
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	95	10 97
Noshi—Shimizu, Best	65	10 70
Noshi—Shimizu, Good	55	10 60
Noshi—Bushi, Best	120	10 125
Noshi—Bushi, Good	100	10 110
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	90	10 95
Noshi—Joshu, Good	70	10 75
Noshi—Joshu, Fair	60	10 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best	95	10 100
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	85	10 90
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	35	10 30
Kibiso—Joshu, Fair	20	10 25

TEA.
Hand masters of New leaf are on show; and the outgoing steamer may take a few half-chests. About 20 piculs Tosa leaf are said to have been settled in Kobe; but the price has not transpired.

QUOTATIONS.		PER POUND.
Choicest	—	—
Choice	—	—
Finest	—	—
Good	—	—
Medium	—	—
Good Common	—	—
Common	—	—

EXCHANGE.

Silver falling again has caused rates to weaken.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	3/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	3/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	3/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	3/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	3/0 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.54
— Private 4 months' sight	2.58
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 % p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 % p.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
— Private 10 days' sight	74
On India—Bank sight	161
— Private 30 days' sight	165
On America—Bank Bills on demand	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.06 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.10 1/2
Bat Silver (London)	28 1/2

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[MESSRS. BISSETT & URE'S CORRECTED LIST]

Yokohama, April 30th.	
Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd.	\$135 St.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	\$100 St.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	\$100 St.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	\$100 St.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	\$100 St.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. (P.A.S.)	\$100 St.
North and Hse, Ltd.	\$100 St.
Brett & Co., Ltd.	\$100 St.
Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.	\$100 St.
Hilgo Gas Co., Ltd.	\$100 St.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb.	\$100 St.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb.	\$100 St.
Yokohama United Club Deb.	\$100 St.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb.	\$100 St.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, April 29th	
Five per Cent. Capitalised Pension Bonds	97.00
Redemption Loan Bonds	100.50
New Public Loan Bonds	91.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	93.50
Naval Loan Bonds	99.70
War Loan Bonds	100.50
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	100.00
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 10	65.50
Ryomo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	88.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 15	115.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 30	50.00
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 47	64.50
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 41	63.00
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 15	37.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 30	92.70
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 15	53.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	94.00
Kawagoya Railway Company—paid up yen 50	54.00
Hanjin Railway Company—paid up yen 50	49.00
Chikuo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	76.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50	70.30
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50	88.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 50	54.00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	58.50
Mokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	30.30
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50	30.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	113.50
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	57.00
Seibu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	1.00
Teimanto Railway Company—paid up yen 1	5.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 50	8.00
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	14.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	70.80
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 50	55.50
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	97.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	5.50

Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	818.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	805.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 50	77.00
Kanaguchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	35.50
Kanaguchi Cotton Spin. Co., new—paid up yen 45	66.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 10	73.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 15	17.50
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	90.00
Tokyo Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	90.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	75.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25	36.00
Tokyo Canal Company—paid up yen 50	27.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	73.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 47	6.25
Hokkaido Hemp Mann. Co.—paid up yen 50	54.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 25	12.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 40	65.00
Shinagawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 45	43.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45	64.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	91.00
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	26.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100	70.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	175.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 150	57.00
Nippon Shikoku—paid up yen 150	57.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	13.50
Third National Bank—paid up yen 100	18.00

TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS invite communication from Professional Gentlemen willing to act as Representatives of its Members in the matter of applications for PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS in JAPAN, stating full Particulars as to procedure and costs, to

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17.

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17.

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Sir Samuel Ruge, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

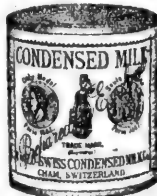
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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1891, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a teaspoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

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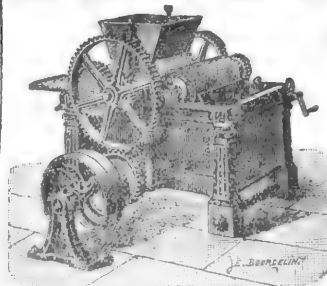
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37.

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YOKOHAMA, MAY 8TH, 1897.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE FOURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 8TH, 1897.

BIRTH.

On the 7th inst. at 120-C Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of L. H. ABEL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Tokyo, on the 4th inst., at Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consulate before Arthur Hyde Lay, Esq. H.M.'s Vice-Consul, and afterwards at St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, by the Rev. A. E. Webb, LORENZO THOMAS CORKE, Esq. of Azabu, Tokyo, to Miss ROSA McDONALD, of Shimbashi, Tokyo.

DEATHS.

On the May 1st, at No. 69, Bluff, MATTHEW TOWN. SEND BETHUNE MACPHERSON aged 47 years.

On May 2nd, at Kobe, CARL KONPPE, a native of Düsseldorf, Germany, aged 42 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LORD SALISBURY has returned from Cannes to London.

THE famous New York "Patriarchs" have been disbanded.

THE insurrection in Manila is being slowly but surely put down.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York, is the new Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Navy.

MARSHAL PRIMO DE RIVERA assumed charge, as Governor-General of the Philippines, on April 23rd.

MARQUIS ITO and Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, left Yokohama for England on Friday.

OWING to a heavy rainstorm on Monday, two wash-outs occurred on the Todaido railway and

thus led to the postponement of the Emperor and Empress's return to Tokyo.

THE Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club concluded on Tuesday with a most enjoyable "off-day."

RECENT returns of old residents to Tokyo include Mr. T. B. Glover and Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain.

MR. M. T. B. MACPHERSON was buried in Yokohama Cemetery on Monday, amid every sign of deep respect.

A TEMPORARY bridge spanning the Futako ferry on the River Rokugo, Ebara-bun, was swept away on the 3rd inst.

THE Greeks have covered themselves with disgrace during the past week by precipitate flight before the Turkish forces.

M. DELYANNIS, the Greek Prime Minister, refusing to resign, has been dismissed, and M. Ralli has formed a Cabinet.

THE Japanese Standing Squadron is to leave Kobe on the 5th inst. for a cruise in the China Sea, and will not return to Yokosuka until July.

Two weddings of foreign residents of Tokyo took place during the week: Mr. L. T. Corke to Miss Macdonald; Mr. Metz to Miss Summers.

CEYLON proposes, as one of the methods of commemorating the Queen's Record Reign, to procure a statue of Her Majesty for Colombo.

By the N.Y.K. steamer *Omi Maru*, Mr. A. S. Aldrich, for many years Secretary of the Imperial Government Railway Bureau, went home to Australia.

At the last ballot of the Reform Club, London, every candidate bearing a German name was black-balled as a demonstration against the Emperor William.

H.I.H. PRINCE KOMATSU YORIHITO, a Lieutenant serving on board the *Fuso*, has been released from the ship and appointed to the Bureau of Naval Command.

Two hundred and fifty-seven contract emigrants to Hawaii, collected by the Yokohama Emigration Company, left Yokohama for Hawaii by the *Belgia* on the 4th inst.

THE Investigation Committee inquiring into the Ashio copper mine affair, has proceeded so far with its researches that it will be able to present its report about the middle of this month.

H.I.H. PRINCE KAN-IN, Commandant of the First Regiment of Cavalry in the First Army Division, returned to the capital on the 30th ult. from Narashino, Chiba Ken, where military manoeuvres have been proceeding.

THE Central Authorities have instructed the Yokohama Town Office, through the Kanagawa Kencho, that a subsidy of yen 2,055,685 will be defrayed by the Treasury towards the expansion of the Yokohama Water Works.

THE Kogatani Copper Mine, in Ishikawa Prefecture, that comes next to the Aho and Besshi Copper Mines in point of output, has likewise incurred the enmity of the people in the locality. A petition has been presented to the Authorities asking that the Kogatani mine be closed.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BRACH, in his Budget statement, said he had found it necessary, in framing the estimates, to keep carefully in view the present war-cloud in the East, whereof nobody can at present foresee the duration and extent. It had been decided that the expenditures for the current year should be £101,791,000 and the

revenue £103,360,000, setting down £500,000 for the Navy Estimates and the increase of the Garrison at the Cape, for the purpose of maintaining a paramount position in Africa.

THE Duchess of Sparta, whilst returning from one of the Hospitals, was jeered at by the mob and compelled to seek refuge in the place she had just left. A carriage was brought round and she was driven away at a gallop to the Palace.

THE Naval Authorities have decided to dispatch Commander Shimamura to the scene of war in Greece in the capacity of military *attaché* to the Japanese Legation in Italy. He left Yokohama on the 7th inst.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha, besides the ten steamers already ordered from England, have contracted for three more steamers of about 3,500 tons each. They are to cost yen 800,000 each. Three vessels will be put on the Australian run.

H.M.S. *Redpole* is not going to Behring Sea this summer, her place being taken by a second-class cruiser, as the Fishery Commissioners have to be conveyed about on their investigations on the Pacific side of the Sea.

THE Powers have decided not to mediate until the Greeks, in token of submission to the judgment of the Concert, recall Colonel Vassos and the Greek troops under his command in Crete. M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has had an interview lasting five hours with the Turkish Ambassador at Paris.

THE steamer *Genyo Maru*, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, when off Mikuni port, Fukui Ken, on the evening of the 25th ult. struck a shoal, being driven out of her course by a north-westerly wind. The passengers, 250 in all, were safely landed at Shikunaka. During the night the vessel floated and next morning returned to port.

THE following appointments will be officially announced in a few days:—Mr. Kurino, Minister to Italy, to be Minister to France; Mr. Makino, Vice-Minister of the Educational Department, to be Minister to Italy; Mr. Chinda, Consul-General in Shanghai, to be *Chargé d'Affaires* in Brazil; and Mr. Tazuki, President of the Bureau of the Imperial Library, to be Vice-Minister of Education.

THE prospect has been a little brighter this week for some importers, though another seven days' interval has passed without a sale of Yarn, with the exception of some bales landed sea-damaged on the *Yamashiro Maru*. These fetched reasonable rates at the auction. A few hundred pieces of shirtings have been sold during the week, but the price has not been given away. In fancies nothing beyond rumours has to be reported, and woollens are stagnant. Holders have managed to raise prices in the metal market, buyers seeing the sweet reasonableness of the advance in view of the higher first cost, steep freights and depressed exchange. Though prices remain unchanged, kerosene has seen a little movement this week; and sugars remain as brisk as ever. The silk season is nominally drawing to a close, and the week's business has been small and spasmodic. Good news comes from Italy regarding the crop there. The small stock of poor quality waste silk now left in Yokohama offers few inducements and there is therefore next to no business doing. The Tea market opened on the 1st and both outgoing mail steamers for the American continent had good first shipments. Tasters speak well of the cup quality but grumble at the make of leaf. Exchange is very lymphatic as the week closes.

SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS
DURING THE WEEK.

Years ago foreign students of Japan's affairs came to the definite conclusion that her future lay in manufacturing industries, and that, if she was ever to be a wealthy country she must devote herself to placing the produce of her handiwork in foreign markets. It was chiefly for that reason that the development of her commerce with the outer world assumed prime importance. Its dimensions were not a matter of such consequence as the fact that it opened routes destined inevitably to enrich the nation if due advantage were taken of them. Often, in the early eighties, the subject was discussed in these columns, and it must be admitted that the events of the past few years indicate a growing appreciation on the part of the Japanese of the direction in which their energies ought to be applied. We find in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* two cleverly written articles on the topic—clever in the sense that they present a sufficiently striking picture of the country's natural endowments and of the capacities of its people, but unsatisfactory in the sense that they do not pass beyond the realm of criticism, and that they fail to clearly indicate any remedy for the state of affairs condemned by the writer. However, our contemporary promises to exchange the negative rôle of fault-finding for the positive rôle of suggestion, on some future occasion. He sets out by stating the truism that the first aim of wise statesmanship should be to determine the basis of a national policy, and that, thereafter, all administrative measures should be shaped in accordance with that policy. It seems somewhat belated that in this thirtieth year of the *Meiji* era there should still be talk of a basis of national policy. The *Nichi Nichi* itself notices the fact with regret, but maintains that the State undoubtedly suffers even to-day from lack of a distinct perspective. For centuries back agriculture has been the chief pursuit of the people. Men, not of the *shisoku* class, conceived no ambition higher than to acquire a tract of land and devote themselves peacefully to a pursuit placed by social canons at the head of all bread-winning occupations. The prejudice in favour of farming still retains much of its potency, but is gradually getting weaker. Not merely the direct effects of railway extension and factory construction have begun to be powerful, but also the indirect effects, chief among the latter being the development of transactions in shares. So profitable and withal so exciting has that kind of business become that those who were at first content to engage in it vicariously, now conceive the ambition of themselves becoming promoters of industrial enterprises, and thus a new impetus has been given to progress: whether it be a wholly sound or a partially dangerous impetus is not debated. But the Administration does not appear to have grasped the situation. Stated briefly, Japan's national policy should be to increase her exports of manufactured goods and to exclude the import of manufactured goods from abroad. Whether that involves the adoption of a protective system, our contemporary does not say; it limits itself to the general assertion. Every conceivable inducement to aim at industrial development invites the Japanese. They are surrounded by countries that offer them an abundance of raw material. They themselves can produce raw material of a most valuable nature. They have an ample supply of coal, their home consumption of the mineral at present being only sixty per cent. of the quantity taken from the mines. They have an abundant population. On the continent of Europe only three countries surpass Japan in the ratio of population to superficies, for Japan has 1,634 persons per square mile to Belgium's 1,649, Holland's 2,201 and Italy's 3,240. As to manufacturing ability, no people in the Occident can compare with the Japanese in manual dexterity. Moreover, labour is cheap, and the land is blessed with a multitude of rivers and lakes constituting an inexhaustible source of water power, which modern science converts into electricity and employs as the most potent factor in manu-

facturing industry. On the other hand, the agricultural resources of the country can not possibly be developed in proportion to the growth of the population. Nature has set hard-and-fast limits in that direction. Unless some means can be found for feeding the teeming millions and utilizing their wealth-producing capacities, the only escape from want and suffering lies in emigration, which means the practical enslavement of the emigrants, for the employment that they find abroad is little better than slavery. From every point of view the basis of the national policy should be the development of manufacturing industry. But it does not appear that the fact is fully recognised by the Government. After the war, public opinion declared in favour, first, of expansion of armaments; secondly, of encouragement of industrial enterprise. The former project has been carried to the stage of practical inception; the latter is comparatively backward. A scheme of State aid to navigation has inspired the opening of several new steamship services. A scheme of ship-building encouragement has induced men to order vessels abroad, and, as a secondary result, to construct docks in Japan. But the general problem of industrial development does not find quick solution, nor does there seem to be much official consciousness of its vital importance. The *Nichi Nichi* elaborates this subject at considerable length, but want of space forbids us to follow it further, especially as it stops short of the really interesting question—how is the required impulse to be engendered?

Another old problem, cognate with the above and invested with some novelty by special circumstances of the time—the problem of emigration—is discussed by the *Fiji Shimpō*. Starting from the fundamental facts that the population of Japan grew from 37,450,000 in 1884 to 42,120,000 in 1894, an increase of 3,670,000 in ten years, and that the area of cultivated land did not increase, and could not possibly increase, in anything like the same ratio, the *Fiji* arrives at the inevitable conclusion that emigration is essential. Besides, even though the excess of population beyond the limits of sustenance did not point imperatively to that resource, the country's interests would dictate it. England's extraordinary wealth and strength are due not to any exceptional moral or physical qualities with which her people are endowed, but to their remarkable success as colonists. All over the world they have established lesser Englands, each of which means a corresponding addition to the mother country's commerce and a corresponding development of her strength. Japan herself has had an object lesson in the effects of colonization. In 1886 her exports to Hawaii aggregated 25,000 *yen*; in 1895, the figure was 392,000 *yen*. That remarkable growth is attributable simply and solely to the fact that her people had settled there in large numbers in the interval. It is no longer possible to affirm that the Japanese are a stay-at-home, unenterprising people. That theory has been completely exploded by facts. In Hawaii, in San Francisco, in Vancouver, in Canada, in Queensland, in New Caledonia, in the Philippines, in Singapore, in Vladivostok, in Korea, in Brazil, everywhere in short, Japanese colonies now exist. Despite the difficulties that present themselves in Hawaii, hundreds still press thither; and despite the dangers encountered in Korea and the scant security that the laws of that Kingdom afford for life and property, the Japanese still cross over and resolutely penetrate to the interior of the peninsula. So far as the spirit of enterprise and the courage to follow fortune in the face of peril are concerned, the qualifications of the Japanese to emigrate to strange lands can no longer be denied. Nor can there be the smallest question that economical necessity and national interest point to emigration as a wise relief and a desirable consummation. The Government should keep these facts in view when dealing with the Hawaiian complication. It is not desirable that the empire's honour should be tarnished by any display of force when the *vis-à-vis* is so weak, but every care must be taken to avoid a precedent hurtful to the free pro-

gress of the people's emigration. The time has come for Japan to think seriously of her people in foreign lands, and to send her war-ships periodically to places where her nationals are earning their bread and opening new markets for their country's products. (With what monotony does history repeat itself!)

The results of adopting gold monometallism are beginning to alarm the *Fiji Shimpō*. It admits all the arguments in favour of eliminating exchange fluctuations, and grants the immense difficulty of determining whether the constant changes in the relative values of the two metals are due to the appreciation of gold or to the depreciation of silver. It also admits that, where theory failed to supply any conclusive answer, Japan's wisest plan was to follow the practical lead of all the civilized countries of the Occident. But, looking at the consequences so far as they can now be viewed, there is considerable reason for uneasiness. One great hope entertained by the Government in framing the Coinage Bill, namely, that a route for the ingress of foreign capital would be opened, does not seem likely to be realized. On the other hand, whatever advantages Japan may derive from the new system in her trade with gold-using countries, she certainly cannot look for anything but disadvantage in her trade with the silver-using countries of the Orient, notably China. The *Fiji* does not state whether the actual course of recent commerce has suggested that inference: it merely lays down the general proposition, and refers to the serious loss that must result if the Chinese markets cease to offer a ready field for the sale of Japanese yarns, marine products, and matches. In the case of yarns, however, there is a special consideration. The Japanese Government, in deference to China's earnest solicitation and in view of compensatory concessions on her part, agreed to leave her a free hand in the matter of taxing goods manufactured within her borders. But China seems to have abandoned the idea of utilizing that concession. She is not levying any impost upon cotton goods produced at Shanghai and elsewhere, and the result is that whereas Japanese manufacturers, deterred by the prospect of heavy taxation and influenced by the hope of being able to place their own yarns in the Chinese markets at cheaper prices than those of yarns manufactured in China, abandoned their original intention of starting factories there, Europeans and Americans adhered to the project and now appear destined to reap the benefits of their perseverance. That fact, combined with the possibility of a further fall in the gold price of silver, may completely turn the tables, and throw open the Japanese markets to yarns produced in China. It is thus very conceivable that the indemnity won by Japan at such a cost of blood and effort may ultimately find its way back to China through the routes of commerce. The *Fiji* does not blame any one, but simply draws attention to these interesting phases of international fortune.

Considerable as has been the development of the cotton-spinning industry in Japan, and successful as have been the results hitherto attained, the *Chuo Shimbun* does not consider the outlook at all hopeful. The fact is that Japanese spinners rely solely upon the home demand. They have not captured any foreign market, nor are they making any resolute efforts to capture one. Gradually the number of factories has increased until now fully a million spindles are at work, turning out about a hundred million catties annually. Still that the domestic demand is not supplied becomes at once apparent when we observe that some ten million catties, valued at 7 or 8 million *yen*, are imported every year. The imported yarns come from England and are of the finest counts, their price running to about 300 *yen* per bale, whereas Japanese mills can not turn out anything finer than 32 counts, or secure a higher price than 190 *yen*, a bale. The explanation of that is to be found in the operatives' want of skill. Japan is still a

child in the matter of cotton-spinning. If her export of yarns has recently shown a tendency to increase, it is not because her capacities for competition have improved, but because the closing of the Indian Mints to silver coinage and the partial interruption of the Bombay mills owing to the plague, have created a temporary opportunity. When no such abnormal advantages operated in Japan's favour, her 16-count yarns were beaten completely in Tientsin and Newchwang by Indian yarns, the difference in favour of the latter being from 9 to 13 *yen* a bale. The same experience was repeated in Hongkong, and Japan's chances of competition are now less than ever, the price of coal having risen from 1 to 2 *yen* per ton since last year, and the rate of wages also having appreciated. But the foundation fact of the matter is that the home markets are too favourable to Japanese manufacturers. So long as mills pay from 10 to 12 per cent. on the capital invested, shareholders will be content, and managers will see no special reason to exert themselves. By-and-by, however, the limits of the domestic demand will be reached, and unless access to foreign markets has been secured before that time, things will fare ill with Japanese manufacturers. Now is the season for more expert and more economical organization.

The foreign trade of the country during the first quarter of the year is analysed by the *Osaka Asahi Shimbun*. Last year, imports exceeded exports by over fifty million *yen*, and the course of trade this year has consequently been watched with some anxiety. It appears from Customs returns that exports, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, show an increase of 39 per cent., and imports an increase of 15 per cent., the total increase of the whole trade being 24 per cent., or 16,480,000 *yen*, approximately. Imports remain in excess of exports, but whereas the difference during the first quarter of 1896 was over ten million *yen*, it is only 6,540,000 this year. The staples of export exhibiting the largest growth are raw silk and cotton yarns, the former being credited with an increase of 5,810,000 *yen*, and the latter with an increase of 1,630,000 *yen*. Of course the improvement in the silk business is easily understood when we remember that exceptional causes operated to reduce the demand of Europe and America last year. Similarly, the development of the export of yarns is doubtless attributable to the prevalence of the plague in Bombay, and the consequent stopping of many Indian mills. Still, when we observe that the import of raw cotton during the quarter increased by 3,920,000 *yen*, it becomes plain that the spinning industry is progressing rapidly. Rice, again, owing to the partial failure of last year's harvest in Japan, as well as the comparative abundance of the Korean harvest and the low price at which the grain was procurable in the peninsula, shows an increased import of 2,470,000 *yen*, and stands third on the catalogue of staples of import. The nation purchased 1,300,000 *yen* worth of machinery more than in the first quarter of 1896, which is unquestionably a good feature. On the whole, the *Osaka* journal takes a hopeful view of the situation, its only source of disquietude being that a total increment of 1,960,000 *yen* is recorded in the case of four articles classed by our contemporary as luxuries, namely, yarns of fine counts, camlets, satins, and watches. The *Asahi* infers that the people have not recovered completely from the fit of extravagance engendered by the victories over China, and thinks that influential voices should be raised against the danger of ruining the country by luxury (*shashi bōku*).

The *Shogyo Shimpō* probably detects some evidences of undue alarm caused by the news that the entry of inferior grades of Japanese tea into the United States is to be interdicted from the beginning of this month. It writes as though tea-dealers and tea-growers, under the influence of that alarm, were disposed to stop the production of all low-class teas, and limit themselves to the best kinds only. That of course, would be most unwise. The taste of

consumers is the first thing to be considered, and it is not imaginable that all consumers will desire the finest grades of tea only. The *Shogyo* has a good deal to say that is very sensible on this subject, but we need scarcely re-produce its remarks.

Mr. Kawashima Jun, a prominent member of the House of Representatives and founder of the Reform Party, is quoted by the *Kokumin* on the subject of sociology in Japan. The article is long, but a great part of it is taken up with an exposition of the doctrines advanced by the two schools of sociologists in Germany. Mr. Kawashima thinks that the great question of labour and capital is not likely to trouble Japan for some time, but he feels considerable uneasiness about the improvement that has taken place, and is still taking place rapidly, in the scale of living as compared with the resources of the lower middle classes, for example, petty officials, police constables, school teachers, and so forth; men who are under the obligation of keeping up a certain appearance, but whose slender means do not enable them to do so. From that source he anticipates trouble, and believes that Japan may find herself confronted by the socialistic problem sooner than she anticipates, though he recognises that great inequalities of wealth and many other outgrowths of the plutocratic civilization of the Occident are still comparatively unknown in this country.

COUNT OKUMA ON TAXATION.

At a meeting of the Japan Economic Society held at the Seiyoken, Ueno, on the 3rd instant, Marquises Ito, Saigo, and Hachisuka, Counts Okuma, Kabayama, and Inouye, Vice-Admiral Ito, Colonel Fukushima and other dignitaries were present. The company numbered altogether 100 or 150. Count Okuma, in the course of a speech, remarked:—If our former revenue amounted to sixty millions *yen*, we can not now assert that the present revenue of one hundred and twenty millions is a remarkable increase. The sum of two hundred and forty millions may seem considerable, but it is one hundred and twenty millions only in gold. Therefore, expenditures that were estimated twenty-five years ago at 120,000,000 *yen*, cannot be regarded as extraordinary when compared with the figures for the current year, which are only double the former amount. Moreover, upon investigation, we find that the prices of commodities have risen fifty per cent., and this simple fact alone justifies the augmentation of the State's annual expenditures. But the expenditures have not increased in proportion, and in some years the amount remained the same, or rather decreased. Ten years ago the number of public functionaries that received salaries direct from the Treasury was 46,000, and their salaries amounted to 12,000,000 *yen*. The number remains stationary at present, but the salaries are a little more than 11,000,000 *yen*, thus showing a decrease as compared with the figures just mentioned. The average salary for officials, from the highest minister to the lowest clerk, does not exceed 250 *yen* per annum, and I have discovered that officials of the lowest classes are now receiving a smaller amount of remuneration than ordinary coolies. I cannot but regret that policemen and overseers of forests, who are discharging most onerous duties for the State, and local prefectural functionaries are receiving salaries lower than the wages given to coolies and labourers. It is thus easy to perceive that the officials of twenty-five years ago were more amply remunerated than those of the present time. Apart from these circumstances, the question of *post bellum* undertakings has led to the expansion of various enterprises, and in consequence, sudden inequalities have occurred between revenue and expenditure. Nor is it improbable that taxes must be considerably increased to provide funds for carrying out the schemes contemplated after the war, yet the amount of the increase will not reach thirty millions of *yen*. That is an insignificant sum. The proposed expansion of the Army and Navy alone will

require an outlay of 340,000,000 or 350,000,000 *yen*, including continuing expenditures. The economic problems now upon the *tapis* are of deep interest. The first question is, can the people bear the ever swelling volume of expenditure? Twenty-five ago, the population of Japan was only thirty-three millions, and it has increased by ten millions since then. In those early days the foreign trade did not exceed forty millions of *yen*, but now it has risen to three hundred millions, an increase nearly eight or nine times as large as the former figures. As to railways, the only line in existence was that between Tokyo and Yokohama. Now the length of railways extends over two thousand three hundred miles. Again, turning to ships, I find that the vessels that were taken from various feudal lords in consequence of the abolition of the clan system and the establishment of prefectures instead, did not exceed ten in number. Even those vessels were in a shattered condition, and besides them Mr. Iwasaki possessed one or two ships of a similar class. At present, however, the tonnage of Japanese vessels reaches 400,000, and I may venture to say that Japan constitutes a centre of maritime enterprise. Now what about spinning? At the time of which I am speaking, there were only one or two thousand spindles, but the number at present has grown to a million. Twenty-five years ago, we had a revenue of sixty millions; to-day we have one hundred and twenty millions coming into the Treasury. But that amount is only nominal, for it is only half as much in gold. Until the 6th year of Meiji salaries were paid in gold. Now the question arises whether it will be necessary to maintain an equality between revenue and expenditures by decreasing the number of officials by half, and economising all other expenses, in view of the expansion of State administration? The army and navy and works of administration are all imperfect, and the growing prosperity of the country necessitates their extension. The affairs of the world are characterized by complexity and a tendency toward expansion. In order to maintain the present status of the army and navy the people are required to defray the expenses connected therewith. The question of increasing taxation thus presents itself. These two problems are therefore fit subjects of discussion and investigation.

MARQUIS ITO.

The public may be prepared to hear that all kinds of political projects are connected with Marquis Ito's trip to Europe. Inferences will naturally be drawn from the analogy between Marquis Yamagata's visit to St. Petersburg in company with the Imperial Envoy to the Czar's Coronation, and Marquis Ito's journey to London simultaneously with Prince Arisugawa's mission to the Diamond Jubilee. But there does not appear to be any reason whatever for supposing that Marquis Ito is entrusted with State business. His trip was suggested originally by Prince Arisugawa, and though the idea received the Sovereign's sanction at the time, practical effect was not given to it until His Majesty, after farewell audience to the Prince in Kyoto when the latter was en route for Europe, telegraphed commands to the Marquis in Tokyo. It is understood that, before leaving the capital, Marquis Ito visited Count Okuma, and assured the Minister of Foreign Affairs that if any occasion arose for utilizing his services during his stay in Europe, instructions might be sent to him with full confidence that they would receive his best attention. The act was graceful, and well worthy of Marquis Ito, who is before all things a statesman, but we may be permitted to hope that no contingency requiring His Excellency's special attention will occur during his absence.

JAPANESE TOPICS.

The estimate for the extensive work of harbour construction, planned by the citizens of Osaka, has been changed from 21,675,000 *yen* to 22,490,400 *yen*. Application was made to the Government for a grant of 4,680,000 *yen* in aid, to be paid in 8 years at the rate of 565,000 *yen* annually. The Government and the Diet approved the total figure but changed the period of 8 years into 10, so that the annual payment from the Treasury became 468,000 *yen*. An extensive tract of State land was also ceded, with the understanding that the proceeds of its sale should go to the work. Four years is the time within which the harbour is expected to be finished, and the sources from which the money is to be derived are these:—

	Yen.
Sale of land and other miscellaneous receipts	1,978,000
Aid from Treasury (four years)	1,872,000
Municipal Loan	17,038,000
Taxation	1,602,400
Total	22,490,400

This bold enterprise on the part of the Osaka folk ought to rouse Tokyo from its lethargy. The people of the capital have been talking of a harbour for 25 years, but do not seem to be any nearer to the practical realization of the project than they were when they began to talk.

The public hears little now-a-days of the once all powerful Liberal Party. Its members seem to have resigned themselves to a quiescent rôle, as though their discomfiture in the last session of the Diet had completely damped their ardour. We read in the *Hochi Shimbun*, however, that they have resolved to enter the field actively once more. Until recently they were of two opinions, some contending that until the Party had succeeded in recovering its strength, any aggressive effort would be futile; others maintaining that the best way to become strong was to adopt a militant attitude. The latter view is said to have prevailed, and Count Itagaki, having endorsed it, is about to solicit Marquis Ito's coöperation. It is to be observed, of course, that the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun* are not the most credible source of information about the Liberals, and that, since Marquis Ito can return to office whenever he pleases, he is not at all likely to enter into an alliance with any body of politicians whose object is to harass the Cabinet.

An audience of fishermen in Japan has to be handled gently by those addressing it. At a general meeting of the Tokyo Bay Fishing Corporation, held on the 28th ultimo, the question of using seines came upon the *tapis*, and the Committee reported that it had been decided to enforce the old regulations strictly. We are not clear as to the exact import of that decision, but it proved very distasteful to members of the Funabashi Fishing Guild who were present. They raised a storm of objurgations, or the Japanese equivalents for objurgations, and their demonstration seems to have provoked the members of another guild, the *Tsukuda-gumi*, beyond endurance; for these latter immediately proceeded to extremities. The Japanese have a very deft way of manufacturing a wicked weapon. A handful of gravel, a few copper cash, or any other hard substances knotted into the corner of a towel, can be used by a stalwart arm with remarkable effect. We

have seen a man's head laid open to the bone by one of these simple contrivances. The *Tsukuda* men fell on hotly with towels containing copper cash, and the other folks responded in kind. Some fifty men were engaged on either side, and there was a long list of minor casualties before the police could restore order.

It may well be supposed that the incident of a big Russian *mission militaire* for Korea is employed by Count Okuma's enemies as a means of discrediting him. The *Chu-o Shimbun*, for example, declares that the Minister is in great perplexity, more especially because it so happens that the new Japanese Representative, Baron Hayashi, has not reached St. Petersburg, nor the new Russian Representative, Baron Rosen, Tokyo. The *Chu-o* thinks that if the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention were strictly observed by both sides, no such difficulties could occur, but fails to detect, on Russia's part, any very careful desire to abide by the compact. Surely it will be time enough to accuse Russia of bad faith when she actually agrees to send a phalanx of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to Korea. At present, everything is in the air, and the indications are that neither Russia nor Korea seriously contemplates anything of the kind.

Mr. Sonoda Kokichi's retirement from the presidency of the Bank of Japan, an event immensely regrettable from the point of view of the Bank's prosperous management, has induced the *Shogyo Shimpō* to refer to the career of the institution in terms somewhat surprising to those who have always viewed it as a prosperous concern. Established in 1880, when Count Okuma was at the head of Japanese finance, the Bank, we read, did well for a brief period, but in 1882 and 1883 it fell into difficulties from which it was rescued only by the ability of Mr. Hara Rokuro, who became President at about that time. A period of success ensued, owing to the skill with which the Bank's operations were adjusted to the steady downward movement of silver. But in 1889, the Government ceased to make its remittances through the Bank, and this loss of business was so keenly felt that only by receiving exceptional accommodation from the Bank of Japan was the concern able to keep its affairs afloat. It suffered, above all, by the action of the United States in passing the Sherman Bill, for such serious fluctuations occurred in the specie market that a panic was precipitated in Europe, and some houses abroad, with which the Bank had large transactions, went to the wall. At home, too, it had serious trouble with Mr. Nakamura Michita, as well as with the 33rd and 46th National Banks, and owing to all these complications, accentuated by several law-suits, the necessity at one time arose of recourse to the reserve funds for paying a dividend to shareholders. Naturally this state of affairs provoked severe criticism, and involved the holding of an extraordinary general meeting. It was at that epoch, 1890, that Mr. Sonoda assumed the direction of the Bank's affairs, and very soon his great business capacities, his clear insight, and his intimate grasp of financial problems, enabled him to introduce reforms of a far-reaching and most beneficial nature. Thenceforth the field of the Bank's transactions developed rapidly, as may be gathered from the fact

that whereas the amount of foreign bills discounted by it in 1888 was only forty-six million *yen*, it rose to a hundred and forty-nine millions in 1896. So prosperous did its affairs become that the Directors felt justified in proposing an increase of capital, from six million *yen* (four and a half millions paid up) to twelve million (seven and a half millions paid up). Its branches and agencies also, thus far confined to New York, Kobe, London, Lyons and San Francisco, were extended to Shanghai, Hongkong, Bombay and Hawaii, and the number of banks, domestic, and foreign, with which it established business relations, increased five-fold. Doubtless Mr. Sonoda's recent trip to Europe had for its object a further expansion of the Bank's business. That his health should have broken down is a source of universal regret.

From statistics collected by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, it would appear that the production of silk last year in Japan was very unsatisfactory. The number of households engaged in the work rose to 1,316,553, being an increase of 50,000, or a little less than 4 per cent., over the figure for the preceding year, but the quantity of cocoons aggregated only 1,836,672 *hoku*, a decrease of 421,570 *hoku*, or 19 per cent. In the case of Nagano, Gumma and Fukushima prefectures, the bad record is attributed to injury wrought by frost, but Nagano suffered from unfavourable climatic conditions also, and the same is true of Yamanashi. Mulberry plantations, however, show considerable development. Their area last year was 288,937 *cho* (722,742 acres), being an increase of 12,772 *cho*, or 8.5 per cent. over the figure for 1896. In nearly all the prefectures, but especially Yamagata, Yamanashi, Gumma, and Nagano, this tendency to extend the districts under mulberry plantation was perceptible.

The record in the case of tea, however, is favourable. The area under cultivation was 59,479 *cho* (148,697 acres), being an increase of 1,750 *cho* (3,375 acres), or 3 per cent., over the figure for 1896.

The Emperor and Empress are to return from Kyoto on the 4th instant. Their Majesties will leave the Palace in that city at 8.20 a.m., and set out from the station at 8.55 a.m., reaching Shizuoka the same day at 5.55 p.m. The following morning at 9.30, a start will be made from the *ansai-sho* (Imperial resting place) in Shizuoka, and at 9.40 a.m. the train will pull out, reaching Shimbashi in Tokyo at 4 p.m.

It is pleasant to see that more consideration is beginning to be shown for the leaders of education in Japan. Salaries in this country are low all round, but they are notoriously insufficient in the case of persons engaged in teaching. Hitherto, the President of the Imperial University has received only 3,500 *yen* annually, and the Professors, men whose attainments have made them known from end to end of the country, could not look for larger emoluments than 2,000 *yen* a year. There is quite a long scale of pay for Professors. It begins, we believe, at a thousand *yen* a year and ends at two thousand. But an Imperial Ordinance, issued on the 22nd ultimo, makes a decided improvement. It provides that an additional sum of 500 *yen* annually shall be paid to a Professor

whose services warrant such recognition, and who has been in receipt of the first-grade salary—2,000 *yen*—for at least five years. The increase need not be 500 *yen*; that is the maximum. Presumably at the discretion of the Minister of State for Education, a smaller sum may be granted. Professors Toyama, Yamakawa, Matsui, and Tamii, Directors, respectively, of the Colleges of Literature, Science, Agriculture and Law, have each been accorded an increase of 400 *yen* annually, which brings their salaries up to 200 *yen per mensem*. Why the maximum figure of 500 *yen* was not granted in the case of men so distinguished we are unable to conjecture. Another change made by the same Ordinance is the establishment of two grades of salary for the President of the University—namely 3,500 *yen* and 4,000 *yen*—instead of the single grade—3,500 *yen*—hitherto existing. No practical application of the change has yet been made, however. The salaries of Directors of Public Schools are also affected. Hitherto there has been but one grade for the highest class of such schools, namely, 2,000 *yen* annually. Henceforth there will be two grades, 1,000 *yen* and 2,500 *yen*.

The treatment accorded to the Japanese emigrants who went to Hawaii in the *Kinai Maru* is severely criticised by the *Hochi Shimbun*. We have already described the facts in these columns, and as the *Hochi* merely recapitulates them with some addenda of indignation, we need not follow its comments. But its perplexity as to the motive of the Hawaiian Administration surprises us. Why should there be any perplexity? Is it not quite plain that the Hawaiians are frightened? They have 25,000 Japanese in their islands at present, and they see several other thousands getting ready to cross over. To be swamped by Japanese is the prospect that presents itself to them. We can not wonder that they are alarmed, or that, as is usually the case with perturbed people, they resorted to blundering devices, and are now trying to find an exit from their dilemma by blundering routes. America and Australia have both considered it necessary to legislate against the unchecked irruption of Asiatic labourers, but neither America or Australia was ever faced by such a problem as now confronts Hawaii.

In New York the recent appreciation of gold was unhesitatingly referred to the demonetization of silver by Japan. *Brad-streets* of March 20th says:—

A continuous further decline has taken place in the silver market on the announcement that Japan's plans for the establishment of a gold currency are to be put into execution. It was reported that that country would be a seller of its stock of silver, and other holders who had been waiting for an improvement have apparently let go. As a consequence, the London market fell since Saturday last from 29½d. per ounce to 28½d., the latter being the lowest price since March, 1895, while since the beginning of the present month the total decline has been 1½d. per ounce. The New York market kept pace with London, the commercial price here declining from 63½c. to 62½c.

We read in the vernacular press that there were several arrivals of new tea in Yokohama during last week, but the parcels being small, no prices can yet be quoted as standards. In view of the pending departure of mail steamers, several foreign firms begin to make inquiries, but, on the whole, the attitude of buyers and sellers alike is one of expectancy. Tea of the best quality has changed hands at 48

yen per picul, and the lowest grade has sold for 36 *yen*. The following transactions are mentioned:—

Foreign Buyer.	Japanese Seller.	Catties.	Price per Picul. Yen
No. 180	Katsumi	2,200	36
"	Sasano	1,100	39
"	Nakaya	200	48
No. 36	Yasunishi	200	45½
"	Nakaya	800	47

Telegrams received in Tokyo announce that the Korean Government has resolved to employ a part of its unwonted opulence by paying off a third of its debt to Japan. That the Treasury in Seoul should be in a position to reduce its liabilities by a million *yen* is something that could scarcely have been anticipated.

It is alleged that although the 8th of this month is the last day of the period assigned by the Shimonoseki Treaty for the inhabitants of Formosa to decide whether they will leave the country or become Japanese, not a single person has yet applied to be registered as a Japanese subject. Two explanations of that strange fact are assigned by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. One is that folks, who, for certain causes, would like to return to China, hesitate to incur the pecuniary risks involved in leaving the island; the other that folks, not unwilling, on the whole, to remain, are too distrustful of the Japanese Authorities to come forward openly and enrol themselves as Japanese subjects. Concerning the former point, the *Yomiuri's* explanation is difficult to comprehend. Of course every owner of real estate must shrink from offering it for sale where the buyers recognise his necessity to get rid of it. But we gather from what our contemporary says that much of the land is held on titles too irregular to be exposed to general scrutiny, and that sales would have to be effected in a hole-and-corner fashion fatal to sound dealing. We do not attach much credit to that view of the case. The second explanation offered appears much more rational, namely, that the Formosans feel very uncertain as to what may be entailed in becoming Japanese subjects. Will it signify enforced cutting off of queues, unbinding of feet, and total abstinence from opium? If they could be reassured upon these points, they might try the experiment. Under Baron Nogi's administration official efforts have been made to show the Formosans that Japan has no intention of interfering vexatiously with their national customs. But the record of the Japanese in the island is not one of tolerance and liberality. It will take some time to convince the Formosans that they have nothing to apprehend. Meanwhile, it may be presumed that all who do not leave the island, or declare their intention of remaining under Chinese jurisdiction, will be regarded as Japanese subjects. We do not see that any other course is possible for the Japanese Authorities. After all, there will be nothing, apparently, to prevent a Formosan Chinese from leaving the island permanently whenever he pleases. He need not have a passport, so far as we know, for crossing over to China, and if he once gets there, it may be presumed that he will have no difficulty in remaining as a Chinese subject. Probably the shrewd Chinese property-holders in Formosa have fully gauged the situation, and come to the conclusion, that whereas a precipitate declaration of allegiance to Japan might bring various

inconveniences in its train, they will be able to make their choice at leisure and with more enlightened eyes by quietly awaiting developments.

We read in the vernacular press that the taxes last year—that is to say, during the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1897—yielded some three million *yen* more than the estimated total. The tax on *saké* was notably prolific. Some had predicted that in view of the imposition of the increased rate, brewers had anticipated the time and manufactured large stocks, and that the Government, whose estimate of revenue was based on the manufacturing returns, would find itself mistaken. But facts have not borne out that forecast. The brewing business increases steadily, and has more than justified the calculations embodied in last year's budget. The same is true of the tobacco tax, the income tax, the customs duties, and so forth.

Another fact noted in the same context is that the sums appropriated by last year's Budget on account of the construction of barracks and works of that character, were not fully employed, and that some twenty million *yen* remain over. A considerable amount may be paid out before the end of June, but it is probable that the greater part of the twenty millions will have to be carried over to this year's account. The Japanese papers speak of the money as surplus, and write as though the incident were more or less a matter of congratulation. But it strikes us differently. The work has to be done, and the sooner it is finished the better for the country, assuming that armament expansion is a necessity.

The Specie Bank's new regulations about interest on current accounts, is that the rate shall be one *sen* per day on every hundred *yen*. There are to be two balances daily, a forenoon and an afternoon, and the interest will be allowed on the smaller sum of the two. On the other hand, interest on accommodation given by the Bank will be calculated on the larger of the semi-diurnal balances.

The Tokaido Railway is again interrupted. Never was there a line more sensitive to the assaults of the elements. We fear that its constructors forgot the old aphorism, "the more haste the worse speed." They showed considerable celebrity in getting the line into working shape, but they have ever since been demonstrating their inability to keep it in order.

The chief injury suffered by the Tokaido line is reported to be on the Futakawa-Washizu and Oiso-Kozu sections. Other places have been more or less damaged, but not seriously. The service of trains is not interrupted, though passengers have to alight twice.

The Kwansei Railway also has suffered. The road is impassable between Tsuge and Seki. Unfortunately there have been casualties on this line in connection with the floods, 30 persons being reported as wounded, but no particulars are to hand at this moment of writing.

One result of the interruption was that the return of the Emperor and Empress to Tokyo had to be postponed. Another, that Sir Ernest Satow was obliged, on the very eve of his departure for Europe, to make a journey to Kyoto. But for the injury to the road, the Emperor

would have reached Tokyo on the 5th, and would have given audience to Sir Ernest on the 6th. But as the Imperial return has been postponed *sine die*, Her Majesty's Minister, with his wonted energy, set out for Kyoto by the evening train on the 4th, and came back to Tokyo on the 6th, the day before his departure by the Canadian Pacific steamer. The line is, of course, passable, but the negotiation of the broken part would scarcely be undertaken by the Emperor.

Mr. Consul-General Hawes is engaged to be married. The lady is Miss Gay, whose mother is a large landed proprietress in Hawaii. An old friend who recently had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Hawes in Honolulu, says that he looks hale and happy, and that time seems to have treated him kindly. Many friends in Japan will offer him hearty congratulations and good wishes on receipt of this happy news.

Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain has returned to Tokyo after a fortnight's travel in *Kiushu*. Mr. Chamberlain did not enjoy good health in England. For nearly two months he was confined to his room. But he has lost nothing of his old faculty of meeting pain with smiling fortitude, and he counts confidently on the benefits of his recuperative elixir, the air of Japan.

If the Japanese Railway Authorities could only borrow the ear of an outsider to hear a few of the remarks made about their failure to provide sleeping cars on the Tokaido line, they would be thoroughly humiliated. Why do they not take steps to consult the convenience of the travelling public to that small extent? Or, if the convenience of the public be nothing to them, why do they not take steps to save their own reputation? They say that sleeping cars would not pay. Without any desire to be rude we venture to characterise the statement as nonsense. The cars need not be attached to every through train. Their use could be regulated by the demand for them. It is monstrous that in a country where devotion to progress is a national boast, old folks and ladies should be condemned to sit upright during the whole night in a crowded carriage, however willing they may be to pay for sleeping accommodation, and however easily it could be provided. Are the Japanese indifferent to the fact that foreign travellers by their railways observing such an unpleasantly obtrusive evidence of unenterprising management, forget altogether to recognise merits which would otherwise be quickly observed, and go away from the country grumbling at this inexplicable display of backwardness?

The *Japan Gazette* alleges that we accuse it of having concocted the story about the French Senate and the Revised Treaty. We have not done so. We have simply denied that the Senate has formulated any demand about the ownership of land in Japan by French citizens, or that any concession as the ownership of land has been made by Count Okuma. For the rest, whether it be wise or unwise, liberal or illiberal, on Japan's part to withhold the privilege of land-owning from aliens, we are very sure that no Japanese Cabinet could venture to grant the privilege. Rightly or wrongly the people of this country have conceived the idea that such a privilege must be withheld, and a Minis-

try so neglectful of public sentiment as to make the concession, could not remain in office for a month. Several European States do not allow aliens to own land within their borders, and if Japan thinks that her interests dictate a similar restriction, she can not be coerced. On the other hand, if it is possible for a foreigner to obtain the use of land in Japan during a practically unlimited term of years, complaints about his inability to become the actual owner of the land cease to have any real value. For every purpose, whether of residence or of business, the tenure of land provided by the Japanese Civil Code and secured to British subjects by the Anglo-Japanese Revised Treaty, is ample. To rail against its insufficiency is pure sentiment.

A JAPANESE MARCO POLO.

The *Sekai-no-Nippon* introduces us to a gentleman concerning whose doings and their recital by himself we have no opinion to offer.

A valiant youth, named Suzuki Kakutaro, left his native village (Oji, Toshima gun) at the age of sixteen in November of the 23rd year of *Meiji* (1890). His sole purpose was to explore the islands lying at the extreme south of the globe. Immediately after his arrival in Ogasawara, he took ship for the Carolines, and thence proceeded southward until he landed on New Britain, one of the Bismarck Isles, where no Japanese had ever before been. The Archipelago belongs to Germany, and consists of five extensive territories with more than a hundred islets lying at different distances from each other, in the 10th degree of south latitude. These islands have long been notorious for the man-eating propensities of the natives, and are shrouded in noxious mists all the year round. Suzuki, despite the earnest warning of his fellow passengers, effected a landing on one of the isles and stayed there six years, completely studying the topographical features of the place as well as the manners and customs of the natives. The inhabitants go completely naked: they do not cover even their loins. Their nostrils are perforated, and sticks of about a foot in length are passed through as an ornament. Their arms consist of spears and axes, and their most esteemed food is human flesh. Their countenance betrays the devilish wickedness and cruelty of their natures. Perpetual fighting is their business, and upon capturing a foe they form themselves into a circle to eat the limbs of the captive, carving them and roasting them over a fire while the blood is still dripping and the victim shrieking in agony. That is their supreme delight. They celebrate the feast with cries of joy and loud smacking of the lips. But the island being extensive and fertile with numerous productions, some valiant aliens have gone there and amassed wealth. An American woman, though not twenty years have elapsed since her immigration, had acquired property to the value of 4½ million *yen*. She started with nothing, but her shops are now open in sixty different places.

Three more Japanese arrived at the islands after Suzuki, but were slaughtered by the savages. Suzuki was frequently seized with fever and attacked by the natives, but passing luckily through hardships and dangers of all descriptions, he escaped the cruelty of the

inhabitants and returned to Japan. More than once he looked death in the face. Whether these savages were to be classed as cannibals had not yet been determined by the learned men of Europe, but is now settled. Suzuki having completed his practical exploration of the mysterious island, will soon embody the results in a book.

KOREAN TOPICS

It appears to be pretty certain that the idea of employing a large number of Russian military men to organise and train the Korean army has been abandoned, temporarily at all events. The prospect of such a contingency evoked some instructive comments from the leading Tokyo journals, not the least noteworthy being the *Hochi Shimbun's* conclusion that Russia entertains resolutely aggressive designs in the Far East, and that she will not easily loosen the tight grasp with which she has seized all recent opportunities. Her action in Korea is compared with that of England in the Transvaal. With her arms plunged up to the elbow in a European complication which may, at any moment, call for the employment of a powerful force in the Mediterranean, Great Britain has nevertheless sent an eminently strong squadron to South Africa, and is preparing to transport troops thither. To superficial eyes her conduct may seem indiscreet. But it is thus that great Powers preserve their prestige. Whatever be the magnitude of the problem calling for solution in one part of their political sphere, they are careful to show no neglect of interests, however petty by comparison, that present themselves in another part. Russia, understands that principle. She will invite no risks of impaired reputation.

Of all official devices in Korea the favourite is to impersonate a duly authorized tax collector. Never a batch of *Sōul* newspapers comes to hand that does not contain two or three records of that kind of trick. It is marvellous that the provincials should be so perennially gullible, and still more marvellous that the official simulators do not receive deterrent penalties. They have probably acquired by experience a tolerably clear perception of the practical ratio between failures and successes, and so they go into business with open eyes.

The "Righteous Army," which recently occupied *Samen*, aided, according to rumour, by a large party of Chinese brigands, has declared its purpose. It wants to "destroy the new civilized laws and customs"—does it really call them "civilized"?—"that our enemy, the Japanese; have introduced into the country. The magistrates and officials"—we are quoting the notice issued by the insurgents—"compel the people to observe the new laws. This indicates that they are slaves of the Japanese. We asked our Chinese friends to join and help us to restore the old *status* in Korea, and the host of China is now with us." Is it not significant that these rebels recognise the Japanese to be the real promoters of the new order of things in Korea?

We shall not be surprised to hear, one of these days, that the *Independent* has become involved in severe trouble. It appears to print every complaint that reaches it without any attempt to winnow

facts from fiction. For instance, "three citizens of Namwon" write to say that a Royal Inspector, sent to Chulla province to try a magistrate notorious for squeezing, commenced operations by dismissing the magistrate from office and then ordering him to come up for punishment. But the magistrate, instead, sent a substitute in the form of a cheque for 4,000 dollars. Thereat he was immediately re-instated in office and the punitive tribunal adjourned *sine die*. Everybody in Korea must be able to identify the Royal Inspector and the magistrate. But who can identify the "three citizens of Namwon district," or discern how much credence their tale merits?

One asks oneself, on reading the reports of riots, robberies, brigandage and rebellion that arrive perpetually from all parts of Korea, whether the little kingdom always had such an evil record, and whether the outer world remained in ignorance of the fact simply because channels of information did not exist; or whether things have changed palpably for the worse during recent times. We have no opinion of our own to offer on the subject, but we should like to hear what the *Korean Repository* or the *Söul Independent* has to say about it.

Mr. Gale's Korean-English Dictionary has been published. He brought it out in Japan. It contains 1096 pages, and its contents are spoken of in the highest terms. We hope that Mr. Gale will now give to the world some studies not of Korean words but of Korean manners and customs. He has a delightful pen, and evidently possesses keen powers of observation which he has used diligently.

The Emperor of Japan has sent the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum to the King of Korea. Mr. Kato, the Representative of Japan in Söul, presented the insignia to His Majesty on the 22nd of April.

A hundred and fifty coolies are said to be working at the Chemulpo end of the Söul-Chemulpo Railway.

The editor of the *Independent* declares that half a dozen cases have, to his own knowledge, "been decided most outrageously" by the Söul Court, and urges that the Law Department institute a strict inquiry.

Here is the *Independent's* account of the fracas—recently described by Japanese journals and reproduced in these columns—between the steward of a Russian ship and some Koreans in Chemulpo:—

On Saturday afternoon the French steward of the *Otaajny* came on shore to purchase provisions. When trying to buy some fish at the market he got into an altercation and eventually came to blows with the Korean fish-monger. The steward and a friend of his fought the Koreans for a while until they were outnumbered, when they tried to make their escape.

The Koreans overtook them and the fight was renewed with extra vigour, when a Korean policeman came to the scene and arrested the steward. While doing so, the steward drew the policeman's sabre and gave one or two cuts at the nearest Koreans, who were belabouring him with sticks, wounding two of them quite severely; some say they may die.

When the steward was in the General Foreign Settlement with the mob behind him and the policeman urging him on, he saw a Japanese policeman to whom he called for help and was taken to the Japanese Consulate. The other man took refuge in a Japanese house and was conveyed later by the Japanese police to the Consulate.

The Commander of the *Otaajny*, when com-

municated with about the affair, at first declined to have anything to do with it, claiming that the two men were not Russians; but he eventually sent an armed guard to the jetty where the two men were handed over by the Japanese. The Russian Commander, however, expressly declared that he took the two men over, pending the decision of the French authorities in Söul and disclaiming any jurisdiction over them.

Seven thousand six hundred and two private houses and three hundred and eighty-two public buildings constitute the list of edifices destroyed by the "Righteous Army" last year in a single district of Korea—North Kyengsang.

The Prime Minister of Korea recently resumed his pastime of resigning office, and the King his habit of returning the resignation. But the old statesman's importunity seems to have succeeded at last. We have not yet heard who his successor is to be.

CHINESE TOPICS.

Insurrection seems to have broken out again in Tibet, the scene of last year's rebellion. Viceroy Lu, of Szechuan, is collecting troops to march against the insurgents as soon as the mountain passes are free from snow.

The Laou Kung Mow Cotton Factory in Shanghai has now 6,000 spindles at work and hopes soon to have 25,000. There is no talk of any inconvenient taxes being imposed by China. The Company is getting Tls. 74.50 for its 14's and Tls. 77 for its 16's, per bale. Japanese spinners will find difficulty in competing at those prices. Raw cotton is 25 per cent. dearer now than it was when the Company drew up its prospectus, but, on the other hand, yarns are selling 32 per cent. higher. There is evidently a difficulty in training operatives, but the directors are full of hope. We observe that Mr. J. Chambers, an old resident of Japan, has won golden opinions in connexion with the erection of this Company's premises.

Tientsin is now fairly silted up. No steamer can reach the settlement. A plan for deepening the river has been elaborated by an engineer, Mr. de Linde, and the Viceroy is willing to give a hundred million taels towards the work. But three hundred millions are required. Of course the money would be raised at once if matters were under foreign control.

The well-known Dr. John is now making a missionary tour through Hunan, at whose capital town of Changsha resides Chou Han, against whom the worthy doctor has penned so many diatribes. The people of Hunan do not appear to be as black as they have been painted.

There is some anxiety about Mr. Wolf, the German traveller who recently showed such courage and resolution in forcing his way into Changsha. He has been deserted by all his English-speaking servants, and he can not speak any Chinese. It is difficult to conceive a more painful or embarrassing position than that of a foreigner who finds himself in the interior of China without any means of communicating with the natives.

THE CURRENCY.

In the sequel of last year's industrial mania, a pause, on a small scale, occurred in various parts of the country, and many persons appealed to the Bank of Japan for aid. The Bank, which that had in its vaults a part of the Chinese Indemnity, lodged with it at 2 per cent. interest, did not hesitate to meet the emergency by considerable issues of convertible notes. On the other hand, Government and National Bank paper diminished day by day. Still, despite the fact that the amount of gold, silver, and copper coins in circulation had not increased to any appreciable extent, frequent complaints began to be heard about unnecessary expansion of the currency, and not a few financiers declared that unless steps were taken to reduce the volume of convertible notes, the prices of commodities would rise so as to embarrass the poorer classes and disturb the Government's monetary arrangements. Such was the state of affairs until December last. With the new year, however, economic conditions became more settled and the demand for money grew less. The volume of paper discounted by the Bank of Japan gradually decreased, and a corresponding reduction took place in the amount of convertible notes circulating. According to investigations made by the Finance Department, currency at the beginning of March and April this year was as follows:—

	April 1, 1897.	Mar. 1, 1897.
	Yen.	Yen.
Convertible notes.....	179,908,002	183,950,465
Government paper ...	9,045,082	9,166,347
National Bank notes..	13,610,995	16,039,980
Gold, silver, and cop-		
per coins	76,588,740	75,349,149
Totals	279,152,819	284,505,941

This table shows that the volume of currency decreased by 5,353,125 yen during March, and we may add that it decreased by twenty millions as compared with the maximum figure last year, namely, 299,113,334 yen at the end of December. Now, however, the money market is gradually getting tighter, and it may reasonably be expected that a fresh increase in the volume of the currency will take place.

As to the circulation of gold, silver, and copper coins, the reports of the Finance Department show that the amount in the people's hands at the end of last month was 76,588,740 yen, an increase of 1,239,590 yen as compared with the previous months.

The following table shows the details:—

	Yen.
Gold coins	5,330,338
One yen Silver and trade dollars	31,602,359
Silver coins of denominations below	
50 sen	23,757,396
Nickel coins	6,536,603
Copper coins	9,362,042
Total Subsidiary Coins	39,656,042
Grand total	76,588,740

We take the above facts from the vernacular press.

THE REBELLION IN MANILA.

The telegram that we publish this morning from the Captain-General of Manila to the Spanish Representative in Tokyo, shows that the business of stamping out the insurrection is proceeding steadily. It was always anticipated that the kind of work upon which the Spanish troops are now engaged would be slow, the country being exceedingly unfavourable for military operations. Any attempt to push the campaign rapidly might involve needless losses and could not confer any compensatory advantage. It is evident that the rebels are no longer capable of any serious movement. Their strength is effectually broken.

NOTES ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

A chorus of 1,500 voices sang the refrain of the Marseillaise in English, German, Italian, Swedish, and Bohemian at Seep's Hall in Chicago on the 14th of March. These fifteen hundred singers claimed to be a section of 3½ millions of unemployed folk in the United States, who, finding the present order of the world distasteful, vigorously denounce all such things as machinery, trusts, tariffs, and laws. One of the speakers told the meeting some pretty truths:—

"This is but a preliminary movement. What we are working toward is a universal strike. There are 3,500,000 unemployed in America, and over 100,000 in Chicago, all due to the introduction of labour-saving machines. For 1,000 years, this terrific struggle between the classes and the masses has been going on. And yet labour has never had its rights. Isn't it about time that the toilers of the world woke up and demanded the things that belong to them by right of nature? Our only hope is in educating suffering humanity."

The chief claim of these toilers seems to be that they do not toil at all. However, they are sufficiently industrious in the matter of passing resolutions. Here are two of their latest:—

"Resolved, That we call upon the unemployed of this country to organize for such a change as will overturn completely the political and industrial condition that has fostered and made possible millionaires and paupers, palaces and prisons, churches and porches."

"Resolved, That pending the final overthrow of our inequitable system of production and distribution, we demand, as the only temporary relief, the repeal of all laws for the collection of debts of any kind, as this alone can save the mortgage victim from the rapacious clutch of the usurer, the manufacturer from his moneyed master, the tradesman from his commercial owner, and the tenant from his landlord, and will be the most telling blow that can be struck at the money power at present."

If the import trade of the United States remain the same in 1897 as it was in 1896, the new tariff will add 112 million dollars (gold) to the revenue. But various factors making for decrease have to be calculated, so that the net addition to the revenue is not expected to exceed 75 millions in 1897 and 100 millions in 1898. Here is the spirit of the change, as defined by Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee:—

This increase of revenue is secured by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, argols, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, straw matting, burlaps, and various other articles from the free list of the present law to the dutiable list; by increasing the duty on woollens to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool; by raising the duty on sugar about three-fourths of a cent per pound, in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which it is believed can be done, and thus give our farmers a new crop, which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural productions affected by Canadian competition, on fine cotton goods, and some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax, and hemp in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobacco, silks and laces, etc.

Meanwhile, it is said that speculators have begun a wholesale importation of everything likely to be affected by the increased rates of the new law, so that, by the time the tariff goes into force, the country will have on hand a stock of goods sufficient for a year's consumption. Of course consumers will have to pay for everything just at though it had been entered at the new rates. So, in the long run, not the revenue but the speculators will reap the profit.

Switzerland is the only country in which an earnest attempt has been made to mitigate the suffering of the unemployed by means of insurance institutions. The first of these was organized in Bern in 1893. Membership was voluntary, and each member had to pay 40 centimes per month, the municipality adding a subsidy, and provision being made for accepting donations from employers. Only members of six months' standing were to be eligible for aid, and then not until they had been unemployed for at least 15 days, and not at all if they had refused any kind of work. Persons deprived of work owing to their own fault or to having joined in a strike, were, of course, denied all title. It appears from the latest statement of accounts that whereas the members have contributed only 24 per cent. of the total receipts,

six times that amount has been paid out in relief. Yet the institution does not prosper. It numbered but 390 members in its second year, and 219 of these had received aid.

By-and-by folks desirous of longevity will have to wear some kind of mask which shall preserve them against not only the inhalation of microbes, but even the contact of flies, since it has been proved that the latter are vehicles for conveying germs of disease. They will also have to give up keeping pet dogs or cats. The latest indictment against these much valued companions is very conclusive:—

Careful investigation has proved that a great part of the diphtheria prevalent in the city and nearly all of the scarlet fever has been traced to cats. They not only are subject to the disease itself, but are also the means of a direct transference of microbes. But diphtheria and scarlet fever contagion has not been the sole extent of the evil. Several cases of smallpox have been reported by health officers in different parts of the country which have been brought about in the same way, that is, by a cat from an infected house bringing disease to the family of a neighbour. Another case is reported in Chicago of contagion where a rabbit was lent as a plaything to a child with measles. Later the innocent dumb beast was sent back, carrying death in its very contact, through the thoughtlessness and ignorance of both families concerned. Innumerable cases of deadly typhus have been met with which have been induced by the same means. Yet people continue to wonder at the spread of disease, and in their entire carelessness permit their household pets to wander about at liberty. Medical journals have been aroused, of course, by the reports of investigators, and by vigorous editorials and reports of specific cases are trying to warn the community at least against a terrible and newly unearthed evil. French publications particularly have offered their assistance in the crusade.

Considerable space was given to a peculiar case of a seamstress in Paris, who in her solitude and loneliness, was in the habit of permitting her dog to lick her face. At one time her pet, who was a large St. Bernard, remained away a whole week from the protecting roof of his mistress. On his return her joy was so unbounded that she fondled him more than ever. Suddenly she was attacked with a severe inflammation of the right eye. The cause was unknown. Several oculists were visited and consulted, but treatment in every case was unsuccessful. The right eye became a swollen, hideous mass, and the sight was totally destroyed. In the course of time the inflammation began to spread to the left eye, and to prevent the certain fatal influence of the other eye it was cut out. Upon careful examination a dreadful discovery was made. Within the member, back of the cornea, was found a tapeworm. This the dog had probably picked up while licking some diseased and foul object when away from home, and had transferred it on his return to his mistress's cheek. Cats and dogs are known to be indiscriminate and careless in the choice of objects on which they exercise their tongues. Then, on account of their zeal in licking the hands and faces of their masters, great danger lies in the transmission of parasites. Contagion by this means is simple and easy, and it is marvelous that a greater amount of hideous parasitic disease has not been the result.

Another long entertained idea is likely to be proved fallacious—the idea that folks in northern latitudes live longer than folks in southern. Cold conduces to the development of stalwart frames, but not to length of years. Dr. Luigi Sambon, of Rome, shows that the Hindu, whose early maturity is well known, reaches, on the average, a surprising old age, and that the inhabitants of southern Europe have the advantage over those in the north. In England, a population of twenty-seven millions can boast only 146 centenarians, whereas Spain with eighteen millions of inhabitants has 401 centenarians.

The new colour process in photography—invented by Danac and Chassagne—is not a device for the reproduction of natural colours. Its principle is that a photographic print is treated in such a way as to enable it to assimilate in the proper places and proportions, colours exhibited to it. The gelatine plate on which the negative is taken has been prepared with a solution the ingredients of which are known to the inventors only. Then from the negative a print is taken on ordinary albuminized silver paper which has been treated with the same solution. This print, when dry, is again washed with the solution, and is finally treated successively with three coloured solutions—blue, green and red—the operation being con-

ducted in a bright light. It is claimed that the print automatically takes up the appropriate colours, and that the three primaries become mixed or combined so as to produce the intermediate tints. No one seems able to account for the result. "How a monochrome negative," said Sir Henry T. Wood, in a lecture before the Society of Arts, "can confer on a monochrome print the power of selective absorption has yet to be explained. I can offer no suggestion on the subject."

The *Baltimore Sun* says this about Japan's monometallism:—"The Japanese Government has decided to adopt the gold standard and to coin silver at the ratio of 32 to 1. The yen is to be of silver, and no gold piece will be worth less than five yen. The currency consists chiefly of silver at present, but the silver yen will gradually be replaced with gold till gold predominates. There is a hint for our bimetallicists in Japan's programme. If they really wish for silver to become again a money metal, in good standing, let them cease to talk about the absolute ratio of 16 to 1—meaning thereby a financial revolution and debasement of the currency—and propose, as the Japanese do, to put 100 cents' worth of silver in the dollar. The sound-money people would look with favour upon that honest sort of bimetallicism, though they recognize the fact that bimetallicism is mere theory and no law can tie the two metals together at any ratio." Years must pass, we expect, before the West comes to understand clearly that what Japan has chosen is not bimetallicism, but gold monometallism.

Mr. Percival Lowell, "at whom some brother astronomers look askance as being something of an amateur, but who manages continually to make a good deal of stir in the world of science," has just moved his plant from Arizona to Mexico, which he considers a better place for winter observations. Even the moving was invested with a dramatic character by Mr. Lowell, who certainly has a genius for raising out of the common groove everything that he touches. *Popular Astronomy* contains an account of the transfer of nearly seventeen tons of material across the Mexican frontier, and from the occasional passing of a glass of pulque to the native workmen to keep their energies alive, to the housing of the telescope in the biggest wooden dome in the world, and the final arrival of Mr. Lowell himself in a hack with the great lens for travelling companion, we have a picture that is essentially Lowellian. It is impossible not to admire the energy and perennial moral elasticity of Mr. Lowell. His brief visits to Japan always left a meteoric trail, and we have not the least doubt that he will manage to write his name among the stars before he abandons them for some new field of intellectual essay.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION MILITAIRE IN KOREA.

The *Fiji Shimo* publishes a telegram from Söul, dated the afternoon of the 4th instant, to the effect that the War Department has finally decided to employ a Russian *mission militaire*, but whether the number will be 50 or 17 is not yet certain. It remains to be seen whether the Russian Government will accede to the proposal. That the effect produced in Japan would be very bad, there can be no manner of doubt, and that the arrangement would be at variance with the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention seems equally plain. It is altogether a clumsy performance, so unlike Russian diplomacy that until it is an accomplished fact we shall take leave to be skeptical.

Mr. Takahashi Kenzo, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, came to Yokohama from Tokyo on Wednesday afternoon and taking a launch at the hatoba went down the bay and visited Count Matsukata, the Premier at Tomioka.—*Yokohama Boyeki*.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

THE 8th of May is the day on which the third portion of the Chinese indemnity is to be paid, namely, the first of six yearly installments on account of the hundred million taels still due to Japan. Sir ROBERT HART, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, an English gentleman, now Superintendent-General of Customs in China, seems to have strongly urged the Government of that country to discharge its indebtedness to Japan in one sum, and it is universally believed that his suggestion has been adopted. A telegram from Peking, received by the *Fiji Shimpō*, on the 27th ultimo, announces that negotiations between LI HUNG-CHANG and a certain English merchant have nearly reached a satisfactory conclusion, with a view to pay the whole remaining part of the indemnity at once, and that although the Germans also were willing to provide funds, the Chinese Government had carefully avoided involving itself with them. Is the telegram trustworthy? Possibly not. No telegram on the subject has yet been received by the Japanese Authorities. But intelligence from Europe has already placed us in possession of the fact that the Chinese Government was lately concerting measures to raise a loan in England to the amount of one hundred million taels, with the intention of appropriating half of that sum to the liquidation of the indemnity, and the rest to naval armament.

The *Hochi Shimbun* then proceeds to calculate the advantages that would accrue to China by paying off the indemnity at once. But we need not reproduce these details, especially as they do not appear to be quite accurate. The facts are very simple. China has already paid 106½ million taels, of which total 6½ millions represent interest. The sums still due by her, if she adheres to the programme of discharging the debt by gradual installments extending to 1902, are these:—

On May 8th, 1897	17½ million taels.
On November 8th, 1897	4½ do
On May 8th, 1898	17½ do
On November 8th, 1898	3½ do
On May 8th, 1899	17½ do
On November 8th, 1899	2½ do
On May 8th, 1900	17½ do
On November 8th, 1900	1½ do
On May 8th, 1901	17½ do
On November 8th, 1901	½ do
On May 8th, 1902	17½ do

Total.....115

Of this total, 15 million taels represent interest. By discharging her debt at once, China would not only save these 15 millions, but would also get credit as principal for the interest, 6½ millions, already paid by her. In other words, she could acquit herself completely by handing to Japan 93½ million taels. She would also save 5 payments of 500,000 taels each on account of Weihaiwei. Hence her total saving on those counts would be 23½ million taels. On the other hand, if she raises 93½ million taels in England at 5 per cent., her aggregate payments of in-

terest to the lenders by May 8th, 1902, would be 23½ million taels. It may therefore be supposed that she would lose only ⅙ of a million taels by adhering to the original programme, and discharging her liability to Japan by gradual steps, ending in 1902. But that is an imperfect calculation. Under any circumstances she must borrow money to pay Japan, and even on the obviously untenable assumption that she could obtain the necessary sums exactly at the fixed rates, it will be seen, by a simple calculation, that she would have to pay interest aggregating 14½ million taels to the foreign lenders, in addition to the interest payable to Japan. Hence her pecuniary gain by raising 93½ million taels and discharging the debt at once would be 15½ million taels at least.

It is very probable, however, that China does not regard this question merely from an arithmetical point of view; very probable that she feels a considerable "loss of face" in having to make repeated small payments to Japan. Besides, two other considerations may influence her. One is her desire to get the Japanese troops out of Weihaiwei. It is a perpetual humiliation to her to see that important position occupied by the forces of her victorious neighbour, and to be prevented from restoring its fortifications. The other, and, we suspect, the most potent consideration of all is that, in whatever manner she makes payments to Japan, she must go to Europe for means to make them. She has to hand over 21½ million taels during the course of the present year under any circumstances. Where is she to get it? The process of borrowing from 17 to 20 million taels annually in London for the next six years is impracticable, and if she has to borrow the whole amount in one sum, it would be absurd not to turn it over to Japan forthwith. To keep it in her own treasury would merely involve payment of interest to both Japan and the lenders. We are strongly disposed, therefore, to credit the Peking telegram, and to expect that the whole amount of 93½ million taels will be paid to Japan next month, or, at any rate, in the course of this year.

To Japan, it would probably be a convenience to have the money paid at once. Up to the present, she has received 136½ million taels from China, and, according to the long programme, she is to receive 21½ millions during the present year. Thus her total receipts up to March 31st, 1898, will be 157½ million taels, or 235 million yen, approximately. Now she appropriated 80 millions on account of war outlays; carried 43 millions into last year's Budget, and is to carry 51 millions into this year's. Hence there will remain at the end of the year only 51 million yen in the Treasury. Moreover, that calculation rests on the hypothesis

that the Public Undertakings and Railway Loans of 67 millions are successfully floated. Supposing that a difficulty is experienced in floating those loans—and the contingency is certainly probable—the Government would have to rely temporarily on the Indemnity, and even by drafting the whole of it into the Budget, a deficiency would still remain. Of course, there would be no trouble in placing the Public Undertakings Loan in London, but we are not now considering that alternative: we are only examining the Government's programme as it stands. If, on the other hand, China at once paid over the whole remainder of the Indemnity, 93½ million taels, then Japan, after drafting the already planned portion into this year's Budget, might use other 67 millions, instead of floating the Public Undertakings and Railway Loans, and would still have 94 million yen in the Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year. The years 1897-8 and 1898-9 will subject the country's finances to their severest strain. From April, 1899, the situation will be greatly eased. We do not doubt that Japanese statesmen would be glad to choose their own time for floating either a domestic or a foreign loan. They can tide over this year without recourse to that measure, but the necessity would then be inconveniently imperative next year, whereas, if China pays up at once, there will be plenty of breathing time.

When China borrowed her first 100 million taels from France and Russia, and when such a hubbub was made over the transaction, many persons alleging that she had sold herself, body and soul, to those two Powers, we ventured to deprecate the outcry, and to predict that the second 100 millions, which would be the real *experimentum crucis*, must come from England. We are now at liberty to reflect that China will have an opportunity of counting the real cost of the two loans. From England she will obtain the money and will incur no obligation whatever except that of paying the interest regularly and the principal in due course of time. There will be no Messieurs GERARD or Counts CASSINI to tack political concessions to simple questions of finance. China ought to be able to appreciate the difference. She is not without business faculties. Somehow, England "gets there," after all. There is not much reason to be uneasy about her yet.

The funeral of Mr. Koeppe took place at Kobe on Monday afternoon and was largely attended. The floral tributes were very numerous and beautiful. Messrs. M. & H. Raspe and C. Braess were chief mourners; the members of the staff of the firm and Messrs. Ailion and Schluter acting as pall-bearers. The band of the *Irene* was in attendance, and several officers of the *Princess Wilhelm* followed in the funeral train. The Chaplain of the former vessel performed the last sad rites at the grave-side.—*Hyogo News*.

COUNT OKUMA ON FISHERIES.

At a meeting of the Marine Investigation Council held on the 28th April, in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Count Okuma delivered the following speech:—

GENTLEMEN—Only a short time ago I was placed at the head of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and I have not yet been able to inform myself fully about marine products. But I may venture to express my views on the general scope of the problem now before you. Our country is an island surrounded on all sides by seas, and naturally offers great advantages in matters of fishing and salt manufacture. Thus the development of marine industry bears a close relation to the welfare of the nation at large. This branch of industry, has made such rapid progress that the number of fishermen has now reached a million, with two hundred thousand boats in their possession. Nevertheless, it is necessary at this juncture that people in general should make up their minds to push with still greater zeal the progress of marine enterprise. I think I may say that the profits of the industry are exceptional. Marine products are useful not only as fertilizers for agricultural purposes, but also for export to foreign countries. Many instances might be cited, indicating the advantages enjoyed by the Japanese. It may confidently be inferred from the universal improvement in their standard of living that their diet, even in the remotest parts of the country, consists largely of fresh fish. On the whole, the demand for marine products had grown to be nearly twenty times as great as it was ten years ago. Statistics indicate that remarkable change, which is alone sufficient to demonstrate the necessity of developing marine industry. The problem of deep-sea fishing is the most important of all maritime questions at present, for it not only concerns the national wealth very closely, but may also materially affect the maritime spirit of the people and even of the Navy itself, unless it be carefully considered. I hope you will all exercise the utmost discretion in debating the questions now before you.

PROFESSOR FENOLLOSA.

Some one has been kind enough to send us a copy of the *Daily States* of New Orleans containing a column, about Professor Fenollosa's affairs. It appears that Mr. Fenollosa lately delivered a series of lectures on Japanese art in New Orleans, and the citizens of that place are naturally interested in him. But the paragraphist of the *Daily States* evidently has no love for the object of his comments, and we presume that the person who takes the trouble to circulate the paragraph is similarly hostile. We shall not follow the New Orleans journal farther than to explain that Mr. Fenollosa, as is not uncommon under the circumstances, has become involved in litigation with his first wife concerning property to which she thinks that she has a title. The property is described as "a valuable collection of prints and paintings," and Mrs. Fenollosa, apparently apprehensive lest the pictures should be removed to Japan, applied for an injunction to prevent that conjuncture. We gather from the account published in the *Daily States* that Professor Fenollosa has been working, more or less, in concert with Mr. Kobayashi, the well known Tokyo dealer in chromoxylograph and *ukiyo e*,—and that Mr. Ketcham of New York, acted as their common agent. For some reason which is not explained, it was decided to terminate the connexion with Mr. Ketcham and to withdraw any objects remaining in his hands. Professor Fenollosa attempted to effect that change on the strength of a telegram from Mr. Kobayashi, but Mr. Ketcham refused to deliver the property, and Mr. Fenollosa obtained an order for his arrest. That led to threats of suit for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, but apparently no such action has been taken. Professor Fenollosa is now in Japan. He does not appear to have been greatly troubled by all these proceedings. The paragraph in the *Daily States* concludes thus:—

Several works of art have been sold since the divorce, and Mrs. Fenollosa claims one-half of the proceeds. When her suit comes to trial several financiers of world-wide reputation, who bought Japanese prints on her former husband's advice, will be called as witnesses. One of the side complications in the litigation may involve the name of Taen Hi Tsen, a Chinese mandarin of the fourth class.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT JAPANESE LITERATURE.

The subject of female education has been attracting increased attention within the past few months. A project is on foot for establishing a Women's University. In order to consider the best method of effecting that end, a meeting was held at the Teikoku Hotel on March 27th, at which Prince Konoye, Count Okuma, Marquis Hachisuka, a large number of representatives from both Houses of the Diet, and over one hundred newspaper writers were present. Speeches were delivered by Prince Konoye; Mr. Utsumi, Governor of Osaka; by the leading projector of the scheme, Mr. Naruse Nizō; by Count Okuma, Marquis Hachisuka and Mr. Shimada Saburō. Mr. Naruse said that there was no doubt that in the matter of high class education Japan was in the rear of most Western countries. With a population of forty millions, she had only two Universities, six High Schools for male students, and one for females; whereas America, with a population of sixty millions, had 357 Universities, 237 of which were attended by female as well as male students. Taking the total number of the students attending Universities in America, the proportion was 60 male to 40 female students, whereas in Japan the proportion was 99 males to one female. Taking middle schools in America, the proportion, approximately, was 60 female to 40 male students, the corresponding figures in Japan being 90 males to 10 females. In the matter of normal schools, American women were ahead of the men, the proportion being 83 female students to every 17 male. Mr. Naruse then proceeded to state and answer eight objections to high class female education, for which we have no space here. On behalf of the Department of Education, Marquis Hachisuka promised that the new scheme should receive earnest support. Mr. Shimada Saburō dwelt on the necessity of aiming at the development of female character and virtue rather than proficiency in various feminine accomplishments. He was not in favour of making the course of study to consist of a large number of high class subjects, but of making instruction in practical subjects one of the chief features of the education imparted. The aim of female education in America, observed Mr. Shimada, seemed to be to make a woman active and lively, but in England the preservation of female traditions and modes of thought was considered of paramount importance. There was much to be said for both systems. They both reflected prominent characteristics of the female mind.

No. 428 of the *Kyōiku Jiron*, writing on female education in general, observes that there are not more than 14 high class female schools in the whole country, and that there is a great deficiency of suitable teachers owing to the paucity of women's normal schools. The interest taken in this subject is still confined to a narrow circle. The necessity of raising Japanese women to a higher level is not widely felt. The organ we quote does not advocate the introduction of Western methods of education into Japan, but at the same time it is not in favour of being satisfied with the old conservative mode of teaching young ladies simply how to behave at *cha-no-yu* parties, how to arrange flowers, and sing. Since the chief function of a woman is to become a mother and bring up children in an approved manner, female education should be specially designed to fit young women for the duties of married life. It is very plain that in America the tendency of female education is to render women independent of men, and hence to encourage single life. The development of woman's intellect to the extent it is carried in the West is certainly not desirable in Japan. Female education, first and foremost, must aim at qualifying young women to take the part assigned to them in the order of things according to our native sentiments, feelings, and institutions.

In the magazine we have just quoted, appears an address delivered to the Gakushi-kai by

Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō entitled, "Objections to what are called cosmopolitan notions on education." Dr. Inouye shows that the opinions held on the subject of education in Japan are often of a vague and unpractical type and are frequently characterised by great narrowness of view. At the same time, the lecturer is of opinion that the principle which forms the basis of every system of education in the West is purely national, not cosmopolitan, as some writers represent, and that hence Japan's first thought in the choice of educational methods must be how best to fit her sons and daughters for serving the State and thus contributing something to the future prosperity of the nation. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the first consideration with every powerful western State in the matter of education is how best to serve its own interests in the ever growing keenness of competition. Cosmopolitan principles that ignore this fact play no part in moulding the course of advanced modern education. Though in many respects Japanese patriotism has been carried to excess, the feeling that a purely national type should be imparted to all our educational establishments ought to be encouraged rather than condemned. Education has its cosmopolitan aspects, but it must be made national first and cosmopolitan afterwards.

The Hakubunkwan has announced the early publication of a giant work well known to students of Japanese history, the *本朝通鑑 Honchōtsūgan*. The authors of this history are Hayashi Dōshun, Hidetada's teacher, and his son. The work consists of 84 volumes, covering 9,600 pages, and is a record of all events of importance down to 1617 A.D. The subscription price of the new edition issued by the Hakubunkwan is 8 yen 50 sen.

Another *magnum opus* to appear this year is the *史料大觀 Shiryōtaikwan*, a historical work arranged according to subjects. The topics to be embraced are government—home and foreign policy—law, education, literature, fine art, Shinto, Buddhism, economy, customs, ceremonies, and national peculiarities. The matter to be utilised, with the exception of that contained in 2 volumes, has been culled from some 62 extant works. The *Shiryōtaikwan* is to consist of about 1,000 Japanese volumes, the first of which will appear in July next and the remainder within 12 months subsequent to that date. Professors Hoshino, Inouye, Kurita, Kurokawa and other well-known men are engaged on the work, which is being issued by the Tetsugaku-shoin, Hongō, Tokyo. The subscription price is 15 yen.

The publication of four valuable works is announced by the *Hakubunkan*. The first, entitled *三百諸侯 Sanbyaku Shōhō*, furnishes a history of the Three Hundred Daimyō of the Tokugawa era. The author is Mr. Togawa Zanka. The book covers 1,550 pages and the subscription price (up to April 30th) was 95 sen.

The *日本歴史群 Nihonrekishi-hyōrin*, by Mr. Hagino Yoshituki, of the Tōkyō Higher Normal School, is a critical work on the history of the pre-Tokugawa era. The criticisms, however, are not those of Mr. Hagino, but have been collected by him from various sources. The work consists of 2 volumes covering 2,000 pages and was to be sold at 1 yen 20 sen up to April 30th.

The *Tokugawa Taihōki*. This is a second edition of Mr. Komiya Nanryō's noted and valuable work, which is now to appear in two volumes of a thousand pages each and to cost 1 yen 20 sen.

The *世界格言大全 Sekai-kakugen daizen* is a collection of proverbs and wise sayings culled from the literature of various countries, covering 1,300 pages and selling at 60 sen per copy.

The *Shigaku Zasshi* contains notices of a

number of recently published works. In reference to the *Nihon Tokushi Chisu* (Historical Atlas) to which we referred in a former summary, this organ observes that, while being the best thing of the kind that has been published, it does not come up to Western notions of what an atlas ought to be. In some maps the colouring is too profuse, in others it is deficient. The names in many cases are not confined to those that appear in the histories covering the period which the map is designed to illustrate. The first volume of the *國史大系 Kokushi taikō*, noticed in a former summary, has been published, and the *日本書紀 Nihon-shoki*, a work consisting of 30 small volumes, has appeared in one handsome-looking volume. The *Nigaku Zasshi* draws attention to the multifarious works issued by the Military Association called the *倍行社 Kaikōsha*. A long list of titles of books bearing on military affairs is before us, most of which are translations. Modern European wars and the military systems of the great Powers have engaged the attention of military experts in Japan. A dictionary has been compiled and published called the *Doku-futsu-wa Heigo* (兵語) 兵語, "German, French and Japanese Military Dictionary," which costs only 23 sen. In order to show the progress Japan is making in the study of modern military tactics, we would recommend specialists to examine the catalogue issued by the Kaikōsha.

The *Taiyō* reports a lecture delivered to the students of the Keiōgijuku by Dr. Suyematsu on "Literary Styles," in which the lecturer dwells on the importance of lucidity and the use of simple language as far as possible. The habit of introducing difficult Chinese terms, so common with young writers of the present day, Dr. Suyematsu condemns. It is customary, said the lecturer, to despise the pure Japanese style as prolix and lacking in force, and it is supposed that these characteristics will be avoided by the free use of Chinese. But that by no means follows. Unless great care is exercised in the choice of words and the order in which they are placed in the sentence, misunderstanding results. Some very amusing mistakes are made by readers at times. For instance, the saying: *Nodoka naru hayashi ni kakeru o-niwa matsu*, "The kindly pine that in mild weather spreads its branches far and wide," was once read *Nodo ga naru haya shini kakeru oni wa matsu*. "A rattle is heard in the throat (the patient) is about to pass away. The Devil awaits his arrival (in hell)." The same thing occurs in other languages, but Japanese is specially liable to be thus misunderstood. Many writers err in the matter of profuse illustration, others in the use of a superfluity of adjectives, and not a few resort to slang when it is quite unnecessary. Rather than read the Japanese newspapers as they are written, I prefer, says Dr. Suyematsu, to peruse the translations which appear in Yokohama newspapers. In the latter, the meaning is expressed with a clearness which in the Japanese language in its present stage of development is lacking. Our mode of writing needs improvement in many ways and it should be the aim of all young men to cultivate a style that is at once chaste and intelligible. In the choice of words pedantry is to be strictly avoided.

The *Taiyō* has an article on the "Drama" by Ochi Koji, an essay by Dr. Katō on the "Aesthetics of the Fujiwara period," and "The New Style Verses," by Mr. Uyeda Mannen. This writer objects to the comprehensiveness and elasticity given to the new style of verses by Dr. Inouye, contending that the admissions of the learned doctor destroy the distinction which ought to exist between poetry and prose. As long as the term *詩 Shi* (poems) is applied to this class of writing, it certainly cannot but choose to follow traditional usage in the matter of form. In the opinion of Mr. Uyeda, old style verses have

nothing to fear from the new style. At the conclusion of his paper, Mr. Uyeda refers to stage acting, asserting that the only hope of improving the Japanese drama lies in the free introduction of foreign methods and foreign plays.

A recent number of the *Kokumin-no-tomo* has an article entitled *地勢と國民ノ性格 Chisei to Kokumin no Seikaku*, in which the writer compares Japanese national characteristics with physical surroundings and capabilities. Though Asia has a superficies of 2,630,000 square *ri*, it consists of no more than 16 countries, whereas Europe, with a superficies of 660,000 square *ri*, is divided up into 20 parts. Taking these figures and premising that the countries of Europe and Asia are equal in size, each Asiatic country should consist of 164,000 square *ri*, and each European country of 33,000. But the two great continents are not so divided, and Japan finds herself possessed of a very limited territory compared with that of other Asiatic countries. She has no such vast plains as are found in China, Russia, and America. Her rivers are short, rapid, and of little use for navigation. Even the largest river in Japan, the Shinano-gawa, is not more than $\frac{1}{7}$ the size of the Mississippi. Confined for centuries within narrow limits and not allowed free intercourse with the outside world, it is not surprising that Japanese should hold, on most subjects, views lacking in breadth and comprehensiveness. But there is one particular on which Japan may congratulate herself. With an area of 27,000 square *ri*, she has a population of 42,000,000, that is an average of 1,550 to the square *ri*, figures that are exceeded only in Belgium, which has 3,470 and Holland which has 2,230. The conclusion that the *Kokumin-no-tomo* comes to is that, with her rapidly increasing population, Japan can save herself from calamity only by extensive colonization.

A short time ago, Marquis Ito delivered a lecture before the Keizai-gaku-Kyōkai (Economic Science Association) on his experiences as a young man. The following are some of the facts stated by the Marquis in the course of his address. "Students of the present day have little to complain of. Their facilities for study are numerous and diverse. When I was a youth it was not so. The only English-Japanese Dictionary that we had was one compiled by Hori Tatsunosuke, a work full of mistakes and altogether inadequate. There was not a man in the country who was well versed in English. And as for foreign dress, which for many reasons I and my companions found it necessary to don, nothing suitable was to be procured for love or money. It is now thirty-five years since I left Edo for Kyōto, with Hori's Dictionary and Sanyō's *Nihon-Seiki* in my possession. At that time the whole nation was convulsed over the question of opening the country, a strong party advocating the measure and, as it seemed then, an equally strong party, or perhaps I should say a stronger party, denouncing it. The attitude of parties to each other at that time finds its parallel in the "strong foreign policy" party and their opponents at the present day. It is useless to argue in favour of a strong foreign policy. We are not in a position to carry it into practice. Soon after the promulgation of the Imperial edict ordering the expulsion of foreigners from the country, Messrs. Inouye Kaoru, Inouye Masaru, Yamao Yōzō, Yendō Kinsuke, and I determined to make our escape to Europe and thus acquire a knowledge of the state of foreign countries, which it was impossible to obtain in Japan at that time. Had it not been for the kind assistance of Mr. Glover, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's, and for the anxiety shown on our behalf by the agents of the firm in Shanghai and London, we could not have effected our purpose. As it was, we were within an inch of losing our heads; for having purchased and decked ourselves in odd-looking foreign clothes and above all had our hair cut with the expectation of embarking in the middle of the night, Mr. Glover informed us, as we all sat crouched together behind a hillock in his garden, that the

Captain of the ship by which we were to go, feared the consequences of taking us and was unwilling to allow us to come on board. As this meant certain death to us, we decided, after deliberation, it would be better to commit suicide than live to be disgraced; and this we determined to do. But Mr. Glover, hearing of our resolve, begged us, in a great state of alarm, to wait while he interceded with the Captain a second time. His intercessions prevailed, and at 2 a.m. with Mr. Glover and the Captain ahead of us, with our hearts in our mouths, we marched by the Custom House guard-box. The orders we received were to pretend to be talking in a foreign tongue and to talk vociferously in an excited manner after the fashion of foreign sailors. This we did, and effectually deceived the officials. After a very stormy voyage we reached Shanghai, where we were taken in hand by Mr. Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's, and given berths on sailing vessels bound for England. At that time I was 23. Mr. Inouye Kaoru 29, Mr. Inouye Masaru about 22, and Messrs. Yamao and Yendō about 28. We did not all sail in the same ship. Mr. Inouye Kaoru and I were together. We had accommodation given us in the fore-castle with the common sailors, and, under the mistaken impression that our object in going to sea was to become sailors, we were constantly ordered to take part in working the ship. Many a time in pouring rain we were to be seen hauling ropes with the crew, and if we went to our berths to steal a nap in the day-time, we were reminded of our duties by means of a stroke with a rope and a voice shouting, "Get up, Yapl!" We were 4 months in reaching London. Here we were rigged out afresh and taken around to see the great sights of the metropolis, and received special help and instruction from Mr. Williamson, Professor of Chemistry in the London University. It was from this gentleman that we first heard of the action of the Chōshū forces against foreigners. Inouye and I both made up our minds that it was our duty to return at once to Japan and try and enlighten our fellow-countrymen as to the military and naval superiority of Western nations and the futility of Japan's continued opposition to their demands. On arrival at Yokohama we found the whole country in a state of confusion. The Edo Chōshū *yashiki* had been burnt and the life of a Chōshū man was not safe anywhere near the Shōgun's capital. We disguised ourselves and assumed Portuguese names, but saw plainly that, unassisted, we could never reach Chōshū. In the meantime the Powers had decided to send an expedition against Chōshū. Under these circumstances we applied to the British Legation for help, and were treated with great kindness by Mr., afterwards Sir Rutherford, Alcock, and, through his mediation, were put on board a French man-of-war and sent to Chōshū, being accompanied by the present British Minister, who, with Messrs. Lowder and Siebold, was then a student interpreter at the Legation. Fearing the consequences of arriving in Chōshū in a foreign man-of-war, we were landed at Himejima (Bungō), and from thence returned to our native province by means of a junk. We succeeded in convincing our *Daimyō* that the policy he had pursued was a mistaken one, and thus saved Japan from the humiliation to which, had she persisted in fighting with foreigners, she must have been subjected." This speech is not correctly reported. Marquis Ito can not have called the *Barossa* a French ship, and can not have described his mission as a success when it was really a failure.

The *Wasuda Bungaku*, among a goodly list of articles, has the following:—"Prose Works in the Kamakura Age;" "the Representation of Chinese characters by Japanese *Kana*;" "the Punctuation of Japanese," and an account of an interview with Count Katsu held by the editor of the *Taiyō*. One of the subjects on which Count Katsu discoursed was the character of modern novelists. He expressed the opinion, with which many will agree, that the only really great living novelist is Rohan.

* There being no division between words in Japanese, if the Chinese characters were omitted in writing, or if the words were carelessly uttered, the above mistake might well occur.

There is no other writer of fiction who shows equal versatility or genius. His age is about 40 and, according to Count Katsu, his best days as a writer are still before him. The works of Kōson, Kōyō, Namiroku and other writers of fiction were passed in review by the Count, the result of his study being that their works are characterised by sameness and display signs of the authors' having written themselves out. According to Count Katsu, the power which Bakin possessed in an eminent degree is wielded by few modern writers, namely, that of cleverly hinting at, rather than clearly stating, the weaknesses of the men whom it is desired to hold up to obloquy. The satire of modern writers arouses bad feeling because it is so clumsy. The art of making caps and leaving those whose heads they fit to wear them, was one in which the old novelists excelled. Modern invective is too direct to be effective, says Count Katsu.

The March number of the *Teikoku Bungaku* publishes a valuable historical account of all the chief literary Japanese Magazines in existence, which is based on a careful examination of their contents and on extensive inquiry as to their objects and editorial staffs. No less than 55 periodicals are passed in review by the *Teikoku Bungaku*. We condense into as small a space as possible, for the sake of future reference, the results of our contemporary investigations, only omitting particulars that have already appeared in these columns.

The *Rikugō* (六合) *Zasshi*; edited by Messrs. Yokoi Tokiwo, Onishi Shunroku and others. This magazine maintains a high standard, is philosophical in spirit and aims at solidity rather than grace of diction.

The 八級 *Hakkō*; issued by the Tōkyō Protestant Episcopal Mission. The *Hakkō* discusses religion, philosophy and literature. Though lacking in blossom, among its fruits is much that is sweet to the taste.

The *Hanshi Zasshi* (Introspection), and the *Mujintō* (Inextinguishable Light). Both Buddhist organs. The former, being ten years older than the latter, has grown wiser with age, being distinguished for liberality of tone and comprehensiveness of view. The *Mujintō* in the past played the rôle of a narrow sectarian organ, but during the past few months, it has shown signs of waking up to the necessities of the age.

The 東北文學 *Tōhoku Bungaku* and the 芙蓉峰 *Fuyōhō*. Both Sendai magazines published under the auspices of the Tōhoku Gakuin, a high class Christian College. Great honesty of purpose is displayed in the pages of these periodicals, but from a literary point of view they lie open to the charge of being mere country organs.

東亞學會雜誌 *Tōgakkai Zasshi*. A recently issued magazine, already noticed in these columns, which pays special attention to Chinese learning, but also publishes articles on scientific subjects. As yet it shows no promise of taking rank with the first class monthlies.

The 東華 *Tōkwa* (Eastern Splendour). A periodical that seems to aim at following in the wake of the *Tanjō* as regards comprehensiveness, but which is still a long way behind.

The 同聲會雜誌 *Dōsei Kai Zasshi* (Philharmonic Society's Magazine). Edited by the graduates of the School of Music and devoted to the discussion of musical and poetical topics.

The *Chitoku* (智徳) *Kai Zasshi*. This periodical, as its name implies, aims at developing intelligence and promoting virtue, and it is said that the cost of its publication is considerable. It is well got up and its illustrations are first class. But beyond this nothing can be said in its praise.

The *Waseda Bungaku* is quiet in tone and extremely practical. It is issued by Count Okuma's famous school. The matter published as miscellaneous in this organ stands in need of improvement.

The *Kabuki Shimpō* is devoted to theatrical subjects, but is a magazine that merits no praise whatever and seems to be going from bad to worse.

The *Kayū* (佳友) *Kai Zasshi* is also issued by the Waseda Semmon Gakkō and is succeeding remarkably well. The matter published is varied and presented in an interesting form.

The *Taiyō*, which has long since discontinued publishing articles in English has, in our (the *Teikoku Bungaku*'s) opinion, fallen off in its purely literary department. Its policy is to enlist the services of a great variety of writers and hence it follows that mediocre productions are frequently published. But there is no denying that it obtains a number of well written articles, such for instance as Mr. Fukuchi's *Aware Ukiyo*.

The *Dai-nihon* is American in style, being modelled on the lines of the "Review of Reviews," but bears the marks of being designed for the perusal of school-boys.

The *Tama-no-ura* is a Nagasaki Christian organ which possesses considerable literary merit. Its excellence as a religious organ, however, is by no means equal to its proficiency in literature.

The *Yamato-Koto* (琴) is devoted exclusively to poetry.

The *Fukun Shimpō* (Gospel News) is a Christian organ quiet in tone, minute in its news, and with a very pleasant literary flavour. Even folks like us can read such a periodical with gratification. By Christians it must be regarded as a great boon.

The 文庫 *Bunko* (Library) is designed for the use of Middle School students and produces some readable matter.

The *Bungaku-Kai* (界) possesses a very strong foreign flavour, but as an exponent of foreign notions is a superior organ.

The *Bungaku-hyōron*, published in Osaka, is a magazine of little merit and not worth extended notice.

The 國光 *Kokkō* is a spirited journal whose professed object it is to bring the light of native learning to bear on modern politics, but which, unless we are mistaken, has also another end in view.

The *Kokka Kyōiku* (State Education), was started by Mr. Izawa Shūji, who is now in Formosa. It has recently been amalgamated with the *Dai Nihon Kyōiku-Kai Zasshi* and hence may be said to have lost its identity.

The *Kokugaku-in Zasshi* is designed for the perusal of elementary school teachers and middle school students, and among a number of articles usually has one or two that are readable.

The 國風 *Kokufū* is an Ise periodical, devoted to teaching the art of verse making.

The *Kokumin-no-Tomo* has fallen off considerably of late and has a very poor supply of useful matter. The return of Mr. Tokutomi to his editorial duties, which may be looked for at no distant date, will doubtless improve matters. But there are qualities about this periodical which from year to year are never lost.

The 江湖文學 *Kōko Bungaku* is well designed to arouse the slothful, to put energy into the weak, and to sober the flippant. It errs somewhat on the side of severity, but on this very account suits the state of certain minds.

The 高等國文 *Kōtō Kokubun* is issued by the Kokugo-denshū (傳習) Publishing House, and contains the reports of lectures that are worth reading.

The *Yeto-gaku Kōgi* (Lectures on English) publishes the lectures of Mr. Inouye Jukichi, but also includes articles on a variety of subjects. The lectures are very useful as aids to the study of English, but the periodical as a whole needs rearranging.

The 天鏡 *Tenrai* is a Niigata Christian organ, which, though somewhat countrified, is doubtless good enough for provincial readers.

The *Tetsugaku Zasshi* is in the hands of literary students belonging to the Imperial University. It is publishing a philosophical dictionary as an appendix, but as only some 10 pages appear monthly it will be years before it is completed.

The 田園文學 *Denyen-bungaku* (The Field of Literature) published in Ise and the 新國學 *Shin-kokugaku* issued in Tokyo are magazines

of about equal rank, neither of them possessing any remarkable qualities.

The 曙 *Akebono* is hardly fulfilling the promises made by its projectors.

The *Kyōiku-jirō* is a first class educational organ. It has continued its even course for ten years and has gained the confidence of a large class of readers. It is a periodical which all persons engaged in education would do well to read. Its only drawback is defective printing.

The *Kyōiku-hōchi* in many respects resembles the above, but is not altogether so trustworthy. It is apt to be carried away by impractical schemes and is easily provoked to anger. Is this to be attributed to the youthfulness of most of its staff?

The *Kyōiku Kōhō* is the old *Dai-nihon Kyōiku Zasshi* under a new name. Among the contributors to its pages are a number of eminent scholars and hence it ranks high among periodicals devoted to educational subjects.

The *Kyōiku dan* (壇), a newly born magazine, aims especially at the reform of educational methods. Its first number, from whatever point of view regarded, may be considered an unqualified success.

If the *Kirisutokyō Seinen* is any indication of what Christian young men are like, we are afraid they will prove anything but attractive.

The *Kirisutokyō Shimbun*, a periodical that has been in existence ten years, is poorly supplied with matter and lacks spirit. It is consistent and that is all one can say.

The *Meiji-Kai Sōshi* founds its moral teaching on reverence for the gods, loyalty to the Emperor, and patriotism, and professes to exclude all contributions that have no bearing on these principles.

The *Meiji-hyōron* does not pretend to be a literary organ and hence cannot be criticised as such.

The *Mesamashi-gusa* aims at producing mirth by grouping authors together in an incongruous manner. Even in cases where serious criticism is called for, this periodical cannot depart from its practice of turning everything into ridicule. A little of this kind of thing goes a long way and we should be sorry to see other organs following in the footsteps of the *Mesamashi-gusa*.

The *Shigaku Zasshi* (Historical Magazine) started with the intention of culling from the histories of various nations matter calculated to reveal the spirit of modern times and develop the intelligence of its readers. But of late it has dwindled down to recording merely local history, and seems to overlook the fact that prior to the production of anything like a scholarly history of Japan, foreign models must be studied and discussed.

The 小文庫 *Shō-bunko*, the *Shō-kokumin*, and *Shōnen-Sekai* are all adapted to school children.

The *Shōshi* (省志) *Kai Zasshi* and the *Ryōnan* 龍南 *Kai Zasshi* are both edited by students of Higher Schools; the former in Sendai, the latter in Kumamoto. They display any amount of youthful spirit.

The *Yogaku Kōgi* is designed for ladies of a certain amount of education and stands at the head of the list of Women's magazines. Next comes the *Yogaku Zasshi*, which is written for women of weaker minds.

The *Shin-sei* (New Voice) is admirably adapted to young readers. In its pages are to be found letters from youthful composers living in the provinces, and the magazine on this account finds favour with a wide circle of young readers.

The *Moyede-gusa* is a Yamaguchi juvenile production with no special literary merit. The *Seinenbun* is well edited and contains much readable matter.

The 精美 *Seibi* devotes itself to the publication of Chinese poetry and prose supplied to it by noted Japanese scholars. It is conservative in type and distasteful to the modern students of Chinese, who advocate the application of more scientific methods in the study of Chinese.

The *Sekai-no-Nihon* is abundantly supplied

† This magazine received full notice in a former summary.

with matter and has, notwithstanding a certain amount of imitation of the *Kokumin no tomo*, a flavour of its own.

It will be seen that the above list is by no means exhaustive. Some very glaring omissions occur, such as the *Shūkyō*, the *Nihon Shūkyō*, the *Uchū Shin Kyō*, the *Bukkyō*, the *Meikyō Shinshi*, the *Shinri*, the *Aoyama Hyōron* and a number of others. The *Teikoku Bungaku* seems to have started with the intention of confining its review to purely literary organs, or to periodicals which devote a certain portion of their space to literature pure and simple, but to have drifted into noticing purely religious organs as well, and then ended with the omission of magazines that are far better edited and more representative than many of those referred to above. Notwithstanding this defect, the *Teikoku Bungaku* is to be commended for its diligence and, while not agreeing with its criticism in every case, we cannot but acknowledge that on the whole the observations of the reviewer which we have epitomized are based on truth.

We are compelled to hold over till next month the notice of several newly published works.

CYCLING NOTES.

England exported cycles to the value of £22,136 in the week ending March 12th, against £11,902 for the corresponding week last year. Melbourne took £6,271 worth.

Experts recommend clips as a distinct power-giving adjunct. They are said to be an immense help in fast pedalling down a hill, since they obviate all danger of the foot's slipping. Moreover, they greatly help to "coax" the pedal at the dead point.

We read in a home journal that the best method of cleaning bearings and chains is to wash them with paraffin, which is said to be such a thorough cleanser that the parts to which it is applied become as bright as new and perfectly free from grit.

The mile has been ridden at the Olympia by Mr. A. A. Chase in 1 minute and 53½ seconds; the two miles, in 3 m. 52½ sec.; the three miles, in 5 m. 48½ sec.; the four miles, in 7 m. 41½ sec.; the five miles, in 9 m. 59 sec.; and the ten miles, in 20 m. 15½ sec.

Linton won the 10-kilometre race in Paris on the 14th of March, his time being 12 minutes. Ten kilometres is 6.213 miles. So the rate was 31.065 miles an hour—a fine pace, certainly, but not so striking when we remember that the present English champion is training to cover 33 miles in sixty minutes.

It is becoming the vogue for pictorial journals to give portraits of well-known lady cyclists in full costume. *Die Radlerin*, a German illustrated periodical, beautiful as to type and pictures, is conspicuously successful in that line. We judge from its portraits that many of the leaders of society and *belles* of the time are now ardent devotees of cycling. Miss Goschen, daughter of the First Lord of the Admiralty, is one of the latest converts.

How delightful it would be if one could have one's tyres guaranteed for a year! That is one of the luxuries of living in England within reach of the Dunlop Company. They guarantee their roadster detachable tyres for one season, and undertake to repair, free of charge, any defects due to fair wear and tear. Presumably a nail on the road comes within the category of "fair-wear-and-tear mishaps." However, if we in Japan can not take advantage of the Dunlop Company's business-like liberality, we have at least the comfort of knowing that our roads, though rutty and hilly enough, are remarkably free from tyre-puncturing obstacles.

It is said that whereas the toilettes of lady cyclists in the London parks are veritable things

of beauty and triumphs of conception, the gentlemen's look shabby and totally uninteresting. A great poet accounts for the difference thus:—

She'll patch her husband's trousers with
The strictest kind of care,
But when her bloomers show a hole,
She buys another pair.

We remember that when cycling began to come into vogue for ladies, we indulged in vain hopes that the era of rational female costume had dawned, and that the ridiculous and utterly impractical dress of the nineteenth-century Occidental lady would give place to something consistent with the dictates of comfort and common-sense. But it seems that the only sumptuary result of the cycle innovation is to open a new field for extravagant fashions. Scarcely an illustrated journal now published fails to devote some part of its space to "novelties" in female cycling costume. If some pentecostal day of reason were decreed by the powers that preside over personal adornment, with what cynical tongues would the civilized world speak of its present phantasies!

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY.

Mr. Yamaguchi Teiun, Superintendent of the prospected Government Iron Foundry, lately returned from a tour undertaken to determine the site of the works. The place selected by him is Yawata-mura, in the Toga District of Fukuoka prefecture. It consists of three hamlets—Yedamitsu, Ogura, and Okura—and the ground for the foundry extends over the two last, comprising an area of 230,000 *tsubo* (200 acres, about). On the south, it is bordered by a ridge of mountains known as Hobashirayama, and on the north by the sea. Between these limits lies a wide tract of wet fields, which are to be used for the proposed factory. The buildings will stand at a distance of about three *cho* (360 yards) from the nearest shore.

The reasons for selecting that district are that an abundance of coal exists and excellent facilities of communication offer. The manufactured iron turned out at the establishment will not exceed sixty thousand tons annually, and the requirements will be 216,043 tons of coal, 3,280 tons of pig and waste iron, and 88,421 tons of other kinds. Chikuzen and Buzen abound in coal. The quantity annually transported by the Chikaho railway does not fall short of two million tons. One of the editorial staff of the *Hochi Shimbun* has had an interview with Mr. Yamaguchi, and obtained the above information.

DEATH OF MR. MACPHERSON.

The intelligence of Mr. M. T. B. Macpherson's death will awaken poignant regret in Kobe and Yokohama. At the early age of 47 he has fallen a victim to typhoid fever. Mr. Macpherson was one of those thoroughly good fellows who command and deserve popularity everywhere. A partner in the well-known house of Messrs. Browne & Co., he earned the reputation of an able man of business, and in every relation of life he won fast friends. Nowhere will he be more missed than in social and sporting circles, for whether hospitalities or athletics were in question, he always played a leading part. It is said that his health during the past few years had not been robust, and for that reason he was probably unfit to struggle successfully against the attacks of a disease that has proved fatal to so many members of the Far-Eastern communities.

The marriage of Mr. L. T. Corke, formerly of Norfolk, England and Miss Rosa McDonald, of Shimbashi, was solemnised in Tokyo on Tuesday. Mr. H. J. Owen was best man. After the ceremony, breakfast was served at the Hotel Metropole, Tsukiji, at which a goodly company sat down. During the repast some very felicitous speeches were delivered, the toast of the newly-wedded pair being most heartily received.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nagasaki Britishers will illuminate the Bund there in celebration of the Queen's record reign, and either have a picnic, a ball, or a dinner as well.

The Hongkong Chess Club is flourishing. The annual report shows a balance in hand of \$185.72, as against \$70.05 brought forward from last year.

The Imperial Museum at Kyoto was opened on the 1st instant. There are about three thousand articles on exhibition, mostly *kakemono* and ancient art relics.

Prince Arisugawa who will attend the Jubilee Celebrations of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, travels *incognito* under the title of Count Sawa.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies declines to sanction the permanent charge in Hongkong of 2½ cents a ton on shipping, though it must be continued to the end of the present year.

Dr. Steinitz, the well-known chess player, threatens to bring action for damages against the United States Consul at Moscow and others concerned in his detention in an asylum there.

Prince Onkhomsky, who is carrying valuable presents from His Majesty the Tsar of Russia to His Majesty the Emperor of China, was due in Hongkong by the German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich*.

Most of the scaffolding of the new Hongkong Club has been removed and it is now possible, says the *Daily Press*, to obtain a clear view of this handsome structure, which will be an adornment to the colony. It is expected to be ready for occupation in June.

Truth says that Prince Yamagata—(our contemporary means Prince Arisugawa, we presume)—has taken about forty rooms in the Hotel Cecil, that magnificent hostelry on the Thames Embankment, for the Diamond Jubilee visit.

The British Government has refused to allow stands to be erected in the public parks for the Queen's diamond jubilee procession. An offer of £70,000 was made for permission to erect a stand in the Greek Park, facing Piccadilly.

The officials of the German Hospital and Consulate are naturally reticent regarding the suicide of the Chief Engineer of the *Princess Wilhelm*, who shot himself with a revolver on Saturday morning, at the German Hospital, where he has been a patient for some time. Mental depression is attributed as the cause of the rash act.

From a telegram appearing in the *Shanghai Mercury* we learn that it has been decided that the Hongkong Jubilee Memorial shall be a Women's Children's Hospital and a Training Nurses Institute. The public has subscribed \$50,000 and the Government \$50,000. It has also been decided to commence a road round the island.

Mr. Jas. R. Ford, of Sydney, returned to Australia by the *Omi Maru*, Captain Young. Mr. Ford says he is hopeful of a big business springing up between Japan and Australia, and points to several lines of goods which have been successfully introduced to the respective countries.

Dispatches from Pretoria and Delagoa Bay say that the whole of Gaxaland is in open revolt. twenty-five thousand natives have rebelled against the Portuguese Government. The principal rising is only about forty miles from the Transvaal border, and the Portuguese troops are mobilizing rapidly. The situation is regarded as most serious.

The battle-ship *Iowa*, the last of the premium battle-ships of the U.S. Navy, earned on April 7th, for her builders, Messrs. William Cramp & Son of Philadelphia, \$200,000 by making an average of seventeen even knots an hour over the regular Government course off the Massa-

chusetts coast in the four hours' speed trial required by the Government under the contract.

It is not perhaps generally known, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that Rear-Admiral H. H. Rawson, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron at the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, is a son of Mr. Samuel Rawson, formerly of Blenkin, Rawson & Co., and afterwards a prominent bill-broker in Shanghai.

The Russians are said to intend moving more troops to Wakhan on the Upper Oxus when the snow has melted on the Pamirs, remarks an Allahabad correspondent. They probably mean to establish stronger posts there and to complete their plague cordon. The plague, in fact, is furnishing them with an excellent excuse for moving troops towards the Afghan border.

Captain J. Peterson, of the steamer *Else*, reports that on the 15th of April, on the voyage from Singapore to Shanghai in latitude 20° 40' north and longitude 115° 27' east, he sighted a rock over which the sea was breaking heavily. There was a moderate N.E. wind, but with a heavy swell, at the time. The rock seemed to be of small extent and with about 5 to 6 feet of water over it.

A Calcutta telegram, dated April 6th, appearing in a Ceylon journal says:—"The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's safe, at Rangoon, has been opened and Rs75,000 abstracted. The lock was found to be untampered, and the small safe containing the keys of the larger one was also intact." The *China Mail* has been informed that all the money, with the exception of 500 rupees, has been recovered.

Messrs. David and William Henderson and Co., Partick, have launched the *Wakase Maru*, a twin-screw steamer built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Her principal dimensions are:—Length over all, 463 ft.; beam moulded, 49 ft. 2 in.; depth moulded, 33 ft. 6 in.; and a gross tonnage of about 6,000 tons. The machinery will be supplied by the builders, and consists of two sets of triple-expansion engines, each having cylinders 20 in., 33½ in., and 56 in. in diameter by 48 in. stroke. Steam is supplied by two large double-ended and two large single-ended boilers, constructed for a working pressure of 200 lb. per square inch.

The Captain of the Italian steamer *Letimbro*, on arriving at Hongkong, reported that on the 25th April, at 1 a.m., whilst steaming to the S.E. of the Bombay Reef (Paracels shoal), he sighted on the N.W. quarter, columns of smoke, and a black hull. Thinking that some steamer had caught fire, he steered for the vessel, and as he got within two miles of the smoke, he found a three-masted steamer, with black funnel, stranded on the S.E. of the Bombay Reef. The smoke originated somewhere before the foremast. The *Letimbro* hoisted the national flag and the code signal, "Do you want any help?" On the S.W. of the steamer, not far away, eleven Chinese junks were at anchor, and one sailing towards the S.W. The *Letimbro* waited some time, but receiving no answer, and judging the steamer might have been grounded for a long time, and that these were boats engaged for salvage purposes, the Captain resumed his course, and made for Hongkong. It is probable that the stranded vessel was the *Himeji Maru* abandoned several months ago as a total wreck.

The *Higo News* of Saturday said:—"A Correspondent informs us that the resignations of Mr. Kozaki and Prof. Ukita, the principal and a leading member of the Professorial Staff respectively, of the Doshisha College (Kyoto), were formally tendered a few days ago. Professor Ukita has come to be regarded as an anti-missionary leader; it is at least certain that his teachings were in many points at variance with the Christian views that the missionary co-operators insisted must be maintained, and he largely contributed to the forced resignations of the foreign teachers. For the election of a new President all the graduates of the Institution

have been summoned to meet to-day. The candidates between whom they will have to decide are Mr. Miyoshi Taizo, late President of the Higher Court, a zealous Christian and founder of the Prison-Gates Mission, and Baron Nakajima, late Minister to Italy. There is a prospect that the former foreign Professors, or some of them, and some new ones will be invited to resume their labours in the Institution under the new régime. Should this anticipation prove correct we believe that a specially interesting chapter in the history of the College would be opened."

Merry wedding bells have been heard quite frequently of late in Tsukiji but on no occasion have they announced a prettier wedding than that which took place on Thursday in Trinity Cathedral, when Mr. H. J. Metz, of Yokohama, was married to Miss Susie E. Summers, third daughter of the late Prof. Summers, formerly of the Imperial University, Tokyo. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McKim in the presence of the United States Consul-General, N. W. McIvor, Esq. The bridesmaids were the Misses Cassie, Lilly, Agnes, Maggie, and Alice Summers, and Lieut. Mackelvey of the U.S.S. *Olympia* acted as best man. The bride was given away by her guardian, the Rev. Wm. Jno. White. She was dressed in a heavy white brocaded satin costume, with court train and Brussels lace veil; and orange blossoms were her only ornaments. The bridesmaids wore white Indian muslin dresses trimmed richly with Valenciennes lace, and large Leghorn hats trimmed with white satin ribbon and pale pink roses. The bride's three younger sisters walked in front strewing the aisle with roses. From the Cathedral the party drove to the Hotel Metropole, where a reception was held. The Tokyo City Band was in attendance and some two hundred friends were present to offer congratulations to the young couple.

The funeral of the late Mr. M. T. B. Macpherson, on Monday morning, was numerously attended, the last sad rites of the Church of England being accompanied by every mark of deep respect and esteem, many who were prevented from attending owing to the heavy rain sending handsome wreaths as a last token of regard for the gallant soul who has passed to his last long home. The Rev. E. Champneys Irwine officiated. As the coffin was borne from Christ Church, the organist, Mr. J. T. Griffin, played the "Dead March" from *Saul*. The chief mourners were Mr. E. H. Gill, Mr. R. M. Stirling, and Dr. Harris; and Messrs. W. Ross, W. R. Bennett, G. Philip, J. A. Fraser, C. Gibbens, and H. Baehr acted as pall-bearers. Among those who sent wreaths, &c., were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hartland, Mr. and Mrs. T. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. Syme Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hellyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Budd, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. B. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dare, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hyde Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mollison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Abell, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Miss M. Braess, Dr. Harris, Dr. Munro, Dr. T. C. Thornicraft, Messrs. J. Troup, E. H. Gill, R. M. Stirling, W. T. Payne, C. M. Birnie, C. Gibbens, O. Keil, A. Groom, A. H. Groom, C. M. Duff, H. Baehr, W. Brent, G. Philip, A. B. Walford, W. Sutter, F. J. Hall, F. H. Hooper, F. E. White, F. J. Lias, E. Leopold, C. V. Schmidt, Geo. Hood, F. L. Marshall, M. H. R. Harris, O. H. P. Noyes, M. G. R. Gibson, L. S. Lewis, J. Schedel, M. W. Kochen, C. McGerrow, R. Pohl, A. Pohl, H. A. Schenten, P. Scheuten, G. C. Alcock, H. E. Alcock, W. K. Wilson, E. T. Nicholas, M. Pors, J. Sturake, H. Lucas, Jos. Naudin, Iwasaki Shoten, Hamada Shoten, Morita Shoten, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, K. Uchiyama, Yamashimata, Takase, K. Ozawa, Yokohama United Club, Kobe Club, Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club, and Japanese employés of Messrs. Browne & Co.

SPRING MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

SECOND DAY.—FRIDAY, 30TH APRIL.

The weather was bright and balmy on Friday—Ladies' Day at the Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club—but the southerly breeze was very strong and at times more dust was flying than was altogether pleasant. The wind too, militated against anything like fast times being made, and taking one thing with another the sport was not so good as on the opening day. The attendance of ladies was large—though not so many as we have seen on occasion—and, of course, some pretty toilettes were to be noticed. The Diplomatic and Consular Corps were well represented at one time during the afternoon, but there was an entire absence of the Japanese official class, and of outside visitors generally. The ball opened with the China Scurry, which Mr. Avis's Tomtit won easily, Mr. Kingdonup. Saiko was the winner of the Kanagawa Stakes—again a comfortable win. Three stripped for the Nippon Plate, which Hayakaze secured, beating the favourite by about half a length, to the surprise of the fancy, who had pinned their faith on Mr. Nicholson's riding. The event of the day, the Ladies Purse, brought out eight gentlemen riders, but the race was not very interesting. Mr. Nicholson, wearing Mr. Worthington's colours, white, blue sleeves and belt, and mounted on Orion, had the race from the start. Having weighed in, the winner was escorted to the Grand Stand, where Mrs. H. M. Bevis waited—with the Vice-President of the Club, Dr. Wheeler—to bestow the trophy so handsomely set-up by the ladies of Tokyo and Yokohama—a purse of £35. Amid loud cheers, that were temporarily hushed as Mrs. Bevis spoke, Mr. Nicholson received the purse, and then presented the fair donor with a lovely bouquet of lilies of the valley and violets.

Mrs. Bevis said:—"I have much pleasure in presenting you with this purse and its contents, which have been subscribed by the ladies of Tokyo and Yokohama. We all take a very great interest in racing, so well known as the "Sport of Kings," and we were very pleased indeed to see how well you rode and hope that many more successes will be yours in the future. (Applause.)

Mr. Nicholson, in thanking Mrs. Bevis, said: On behalf of the gentlemen riders who took part in this race, I beg you to convey to the ladies of Tokyo and Yokohama our hearty thanks for their handsome and weighty purse. For myself, I have tried on many occasions to win the Ladies' Purse, and I am almost ashamed to say for how many years I failed until to-day. I think I may now congratulate myself on having won this coveted prize and on being able to receive it at your fair hands. (Applause.)

After this pleasant interlude, racing was resumed. Aida landed an easy thing for her backers in the Hokkaido Plate, being the only animal in it. The Niicapa Cup fell to Sasha in quite as easy a fashion. A decent-sized field stripped for the Manchuria Stakes, but an annoying wait took place before a proper start could be effected. The Rogue gave his usual exhibition of restiveness and then the public were treated to the spectacle of three horses racing round the course to a false start. The position was most trying for Mr. Bayne, whose starts have uniformly won approval all through this meeting. The younger men among the Japanese jockeys that now appear at the Yokohama races seem to be utterly indifferent to the starter's flag. They imagine that to steal a start and rush round the course is all that is required of them, and unless their employers take them to task properly the evil will grow beyond all endurance. Owners' instructions regarding thorough obedience to the starter's orders and the fall of the flag should be so explicit that no infringement is possible without a penalty being incurred. Pantin won the race under discussion, Mr. Motu riding in capital form. The Country-bred Handicap fell to Tatuta, out of a field of four. Mr. Avis's Tomtit placed another win to the stable's credit in the

last race of the day, the North-China Handicap. Most of the big owners have had a look-in now, except Mr. States: ill-luck pursues him relentlessly this meeting.

The Band programme was as follows:—

- 1—"Nahant," March W. H. Thomas.
- 2—"Ouverture," "Golden Gate" G. Southwell.
- 3—"Grand Fantasia," "Frivolity" H. L. Jaxone.
- 4—"Forest Park," Waltz W. H. Thomas.
- 5—"Amoretto" (En'tacte) Fabian Rose.
- 6—"Dear one far away," Schottische ... J. O. Casey.
- 7—"New York Sun," March Rosenfeld.
- 8—"Fanfare," Military Ascher.
- 9—"Ernani," Scene and Aria Verdi.
- 10—"Pirate," Fantasia Sullivan.
- 11—"Bravura," Waltz Otto Roeder.
- 12—"Ouverture," "Olivia" J. H. Hyde.
- 13—"Here, There and Everywhere," A. Boss.
- 14—"Mixed Candy" C. Caywood.
- 15—"Blaubart," Quadrille Strauss.
- 16—"Bella Ball," Mazurka James.
- 17—"Glass in hand," Polka Fahrbach.
- 18—"Esmeralda" Sullivan.
- 19—"Honeymoon," March G. Rosey.
- 20—"Galop"

Details:—

1.—THE CHINA SCURRY, Value \$150, 2nd \$50; for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn, 1896, that have not won two races in Japan at date of entry, and Subscription China Ponies of Spring, 1897; weight as per scale; winners at the Meeting 7lbs. extra. Five Furlongs. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Avis's Tomtit, 12h. 3in., 141lbs. (Mr. Kingdon) 1
Mr. News' Eclipse, 13h. 1in., 150lbs. (Hakodate) 2
Mr. R. Field's Torpedo, 13h. 0in., 151lbs. (Mr. Mottu) 3

Mr. Partner's Tantpis (late Sunflower), 12h. 3in., 144lbs. (Goto) 0
Mr. Campredon's Bordelais, 13h. 0in., 147lbs. (Kobayashi) 0

Mr. Tippecanoe's Rienzi (late Competitor), 13h. 0in., 147lbs. (Miyagawa) 0
Bordelais was the first away, but was soon collared by the crowd. Before reaching the Shakespeare, Tomtit worked through to the front, with Eclipse on his quarters. At the Trees, Eclipse came back, leaving Tomtit with a long lead ahead. Turning into the Straight, Torpedo came up into second place, only to fall back again, and Eclipse finished ahead of him some six lengths behind the leader; three or four lengths between second and third. Time, 1m. 20½ secs.

2.—THE KANAGAWA STAKES, Value \$50, 2nd \$50; for Subscription Country-bred Mares of Spring, 1897; weight 130lbs.; winners of one race 3lbs. extra, of two races, Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Yodo's Saikyo, 3yrs., 133lbs. (Sasaki) 1
Mr. Durand's Aida, 3yrs., 133lbs. (Goto) 2
Mr. Four-in-Hand's Chance, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Ichi) 3

Mr. Durand's Hermine, 3yrs., 133lbs. (Kobayashi) 0
Mr. R. Field's Thoughtless, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Kubota) 0

Mr. Tatsuta's Chiyoda, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Hattori) 0
Mr. States' Tennessee, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Sugiura) 0
Mr. San Remo's Signorina, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Sato) 0

Mr. Durand declared the best to win. After some little delay, Mr. Bayne got the mares off to a splendid start. Signorina was first on her feet, but a blanket would have covered the lot. At the 5-furlongs, Signorina was leading, with Saikyo second; and at the ¾-mile Chiyoda fell right behind. Before the Shakespeare was reached, Saikyo had overtaken the leader and passing the hotel was half a length ahead of her, with Aida second, and Chance next. At the Trees, Chance has worked into second place, with Saikyo still leading the field. Turning into the Straight, Saikyo was seen to have the race well in hand, and Aida again came up, passing Chance. Saikyo won by three lengths, four lengths between second and third. Time, 1m. 32½ secs.

3.—THE NIPPON PLATE, Value \$150, 2nd \$50, for Country-bred Horse; weight as per scale. One and a Half Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Nishimura's Hayakaze, *142lbs. (Takahashi) 1
Mr. Worthington's Traveller, 143lbs. (Mr. Nicholson) 2

Mr. Field's Cigarette, 5yrs., *137lbs. (Ichi) 3
* Allowance Deducted.

A capital start was effected. Cigarette drew out quickly, with Hayakaze next and then Traveller. At the Trees, Cigarette was leading by a length, and the three entered the Straight without any change in positions. All three drew level coming

down to the lawn, passing the Grand Stand in a line. Going down the Dip, Cigarette bolted, leaving the running to Hayakaze and Traveller. A pretty race resulted, the horses running neck and neck right round to the bend for home. Takahashi then called upon his mount and drew to the front. Nicholson, on Traveller, made a game struggle to collar the leader, but was unsuccessful, Hayakaze winning by about a length and a half. Time, 2m. 57½ secs.

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE, for all China Ponies; to be ridden by members of the Club or visitors, whose names must be sent to the Committee before the meeting and approved by them; weight as per scale, with 5lbs. added. One Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Worthington's Orion, 13h. 0in., 152lbs. (Mr. Nicholson) 1
Mr. R. Field's Terror, 13h. 0in., 155lbs. (Mr. Mottu) 2

Mr. Four-in-Hand's Kindar, 12h. 3in., 149lbs. (Mr. Pakenham) 3
Mr. Nishimura's Morisan, 13h. 1in., 155lbs. (Mr. Nishimura) 0

Mr. States' Maine, 13h. 1in., 155lbs. (Mr. Kingdon) 0
Messrs. Bent & Owen's Express, 13h. 0in., 152lbs. (Mr. Owen) 0

Mr. Nemo's Opportuniste, 13h. 1in., 156lbs. (Mr. Andreis) 0
Mr. Wood's Samurai, 13h. 0in., 160lbs. (Mr. Abenheim) 0

Eight out of the thirteen entries started, and Mr. Bayne got them off well. The last to get away were Morisan, Kindar, and Express. Going down the Dip the field drew out, Terror and Orion leading. At the top of the hill the leaders were two lengths ahead, but Kindar was beginning to draw upon them. At the ½-mile, Orion, Terror, and Kindar were together and they kept company to the Shakespeare. By the time the Trees were reached Orion had secured a slight lead, with Kindar next, and Terror running third. Turning for home, Express made a bid for second position but could not last, and Orion won, amid hearty cheers, by four lengths, Terror passing Kindar near the lawn and securing second place by a short length. Time, 2m. 18 secs. Samurai carried 8lbs. over weight.

5.—THE HOKKAIDO PLATE, Value \$150, 2nd \$50, for Subscription Country-breds of Autumn, 1896, and Spring, 1897; weight, Autumn, 1896, 135lbs.; Spring, 1897, 130lbs.; winners at date of entry 5lbs. extra. One Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Durand's Aida, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Kobayashi) 1
Mr. States' Vermont, 4yrs., 140lbs. (Sugiura) 2
Mr. News' Etoile, 4yrs., 135lbs. (Hakodate) 3
Mr. Worthington's Idler, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Hayashi) 0

Again a capital start. Etoile led up the Hill with Vermont in close attendance; but before the ½-mile was reached Aida passed to the front. At the Trees she was two lengths ahead, with Vermont close up, Etoile falling behind. Coming into the Straight, Aida drew out and was won easily by six lengths, two lengths separating Vermont and Etoile. Time, 2m. 3½ secs.

6.—THE NICAPO CUP, Value \$150, 2nd \$50, for Country-bred Horses, maidens at date of entry and Subscription Country-breds of Autumn, 1896; weight as per scale; winners of one race at the Meeting 7lbs. extra, of two races excluded. One Mile. Entrance fee \$10.

Mr. Nemo's Sasha, 5yrs., 149lbs. (Ichi) 1
Mr. Four-in-hand's Rigi, *140lbs. (Katsu) 2
Mr. Durand's Tambour Major, 3yrs., 128lbs. (Kobayashi) 3

Mr. Wood's Miyagino, *145lbs. (Riki) 0
Mr. King's Maiko, *137lbs. (Mr. Kingdon) 0
Mr. Sphinx's Mezame, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Sasaki) 0
Mr. Yodo's Matsushima, 3yrs., 128lbs. (Miyagawa) 0

Mr. Durand's Frondeur, 5yrs., 142lbs. (Goto) 0
* Allowance Deducted.

All the entrants ran, save one—Yashima. This race saw another splendid start. Going down the Dip, Tambour Major drew away and led the crowd round to the ¾-mile, but before reaching the Shakespeare he gave place to Sasha, who came up in splendid style. Rigi ran into second position at the Trees and in this order the race finished, Sasha winning easily; a couple of lengths between second and third. Time, 1m. 58½.

7.—THE MANCHURIA STAKES, Value \$150, 2nd \$50, for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn, 1896, that have not won two races in Japan at date of entry, and Subscription China Ponies of Spring, 1897; weight as per scale; winners of one race at the meeting 5lbs. extra, of two races excluded. One Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Major Trick's Pantin, 13h., 2in., 155lb.

(Mr. Mottu) 1
Mr. States' Utah, 13h., 1in., 150lb. (Sugiura) 2
Mr. Four-in-Hand's The Rogue, 13h., 0in., 147lb. (Ichi) 3

Mr. Nishimura's Morisan, 13h., 1in., 150lb. (Hattori) 0
Mr. Partner's Tantpis, 12h., 3in., 144lb. (Goto) 0

Mr. News' Eclipse, 13h., 1in., 150lb. (Hakodate) 0
Mr. Tippecanoe's Rienzi, 13h., 0in., 147lb. (Miyagawa) 0

Mr. R. Field's Torpedo, 13h., 0in., 149lb. (Mr. Pakenham)

The Rogue gave an exhibition of his temper to begin with, and then Rienzi, Eclipse, and Tantpis raced right round on a false start; some delay consequently resulted. When Mr. Bayne finally got them off Utah sprang to the front and led down the Dip. Tantpis was left at the post. Eclipse fell out at the top of the Hill, and the rest drew together. At the Shakespeare, Utah was still leading the field, with the Rogue second, Rienzi having by now fallen out. At the Trees, the Rogue drew level with Utah and Pantin took third place, having overhauled Morisan. Turning the bend into the Straight Pantin drew to the front, passing the Rogue and then Utah. Mr. Mottu now had the race in hand and won easily by three lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time, 2m. 16secs.

8.—THE COUNTRY-BRED HANDICAP, Value \$150, 2nd \$50; for Country-bred Horses; handicap to be made up after first day's racing; winner after publication of weights 5lbs. extra. One Mile. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Tatsuta's Tatsuta, 4yrs., 144lbs. (Riki) 1
Mr. Nemo's Sasha, 5yrs., 144lbs. (Ichi) 1
Mr. States' Idaho, 138lbs. (Sugiura) 3
Mr. Worthington's Rambler, 133lbs. (Sato) 0

Tatsuta got the best of the start and led the field all the way round. Going down the Dip Rambler threw his jockey and proceeded for a while riderless. At the five-furlongs post, Sasha and Idaho were running together, about two lengths behind the leader, but after the Trees, Sasha passed Idaho. Entering the Straight, Tatsuta lead by several lengths passing the post an easy winner, bad third. Time, 1m. 50½ secs.

9.—THE NORTH-CHINA HANDICAP, Value \$200, 2nd \$50, a Handicap for all China Ponies; Handicap to be made up after first day's racing; winners after publication of weights 5lbs. extra. One and a Half Miles. Entrance fee, \$10.

Mr. Avis's Tomtit, 12h., 3in., 135lbs. (Mr. Kingdon) 1
Mr. Hyogo's Himeji, 13h., 2in., 135lbs. (Yasu) 2
Mr. R. Field's Terror, 13h. 1in., 139lbs. (Kubota) 3

Major Trick's Monaco, 13h., 1in., 135lbs. (Miyagawa) 0
Mr. States' Maine, 13h., 1in., 148lbs. (Mr. Pakenham) 0

Mr. States' Utah, 13h., 1in., 135lbs. (Sugiura) 0
Messrs. Bent and Owen's Express, 13h. 0in., 144lbs. (Mr. Nicholson) 0

Mr. Nemo's Opportuniste, 13h. 1in., 135lbs. (Ichi) 0
Mr. Wood's Samurai, 13h. 0in., 145lbs. (Riki) 0

Mr. States' declared Maine to win if able. Terror led the field past the Stand, with Monaco last. Tomtit soon worked through the ruck and assumed the lead in the back stretch. Turning for home, Himeji ran into second position passing Terror. Tomtit won by a length and a half, half a length between second and third. Time, 2m. 50½ secs.

THIRD DAY.—SATURDAY, 1ST MAY.

Spring seemed to have turned suddenly into early Summer on Saturday, for the heat at Negishi, on the third day of the Nippon Race Club's Meeting, was torrid at times, and as a result a good many sun-burnt faces were to be seen towards the close of the day's proceeding. The attendance was exceptionally good for a third day, and quite a number of ladies were present. The racing was much better than on the previous day, the excitement of a dead heat being added; and indeed close finishes marked most of the events. Mr. Worthington added another win to his string by capturing the Cesarewitch Stakes with Suma, much to the delight of the Kobe contingent, though, curiously enough, he had hardly a supporter in the *pari-mutuel*. Then Vermont (Mr. States), Sugiura up, and Hermine (Mr. Durand), Kobayashi up, ran a dead heat in the Youngsters Handicap amid much excitement. A

record time was achieved in the Prix des Haras, Idaho, a gallant bay, lowering Tatsuta's record of the October meeting, 1896—1m. 55secs.—to 1m. 52½secs. This was a most popular win and Mr. Isaacs was cheered again and again as the pony was led in: with the exception of the dead heat in the previous race, this was his first decisive achievement since the meeting began on Thursday. The China Consolation fell to Morisan, a handsome roan owned by Mr. Nishimura. Chance secured the Juvenile Consolation for country-bred mares, Ichi riding Mr. Four-in-hand's grey in his usual exhaustive style. The Country-breds Solace caused a little trouble, and Kobayashi, who was mounted on Tambour Major—the eventual winner—had to be told that the next time he stole a start or in any other way disobeyed the Starter's orders, he would be warned off the course—the Committee adding that this penalty would be inflicted on the slightest provocation on his part. It is high time that this sensible stand was taken. The China Champion turned up in Orion, ridden by Mr. Nicholson; and the Champion Youngster was Saiko, a very taking brown 3-year-old. Mr. States won the Country-bred Champion with Idaho. This animal has the making of a very fine racer if properly trained and managed; at present it is all nerves. The Country-breds' race concluded the programme, bringing a most successful, and thoroughly enjoyable, meeting to a close.

The Band played the following programme:—

1. "The Gladiators," MarchG. Southwell.
2. Overture, s. Op. "Fra Diavolo"Auber.
3. Fantasia uber, "England Lieder,"F. Eckert.
4. "Golden Beauty" WaltzMillocker.
5. "Sousa's Triumphant" MarchHarlow.
6. "Lieder Potpourri," No. 3F. Eckert.
7. "Prima Vista" PolkaHeyer.
8. Grand Selection "Ermenie"Ferezzi.
9. "See Saw" WaltzShaw.
10. "Lucrezia Borgia," CavatinaDonizzetti.
11. "Princess Royal," Military Schottische, Wiegand.
12. "La Dame du Lac" CavatinaDonizzetti.
13. "Waldendacht,"Art.
14. "The Parisienne" MarchSullivan.
15. "Mikado" WaltzSullivan.
16. Fantasia "Scotland"W. H. Lee.
17. "Pist-Pist" MasurkaBrahams.
18. "Ungarischer Tanz"Brahams.
19. "Amberso" PolkaBarlow.
20. GalopBarlow.

1.—The CRESWITCH STAKES, Value \$250, 2nd pony, \$150, 3rd pony, \$75; a Handicap for all China Ponies; a forced entry of \$20 for all China Ponies entered at the meeting; non-starters half forfeit. Handicap after second day's racing. One Mile.

- Mr. Worthington's Suma, 13h. 1in., 130lbs. (Hayashi) 1
- Major Trick's Monaco, 13h. 1in., 136bs. (Miyagawa) 2
- Mr. States' Maine, 13h. 2in., 147lbs. (Mr. Pakenham) 3
- Messrs. Bent & Owen's Express, 13h. 3in., 137lbs. (Kobayashi) 0
- Mr. Nishimura's Morisan, 13h. 1in., 133lbs. (Mr. Kingdon) 0
- Mr. Hyogo's Himeji, 13h. 2in., 137lbs. (Yasu) 0
- Mr. Nemo's Opportunist, 13h. 1in., 130lbs. (Katsu) 0
- Mr. Wood's Samurai, 13h. 3in., 143lbs. (Riki) 0
- Mr. R. Field's Terror, 13h. 1in., 147lbs. (Mr. Mottu) 0
- Mr. R. Field's Torpedo, 13h. 3in., 135lbs. (Kubota) 0

Torpedo got the best of a very even start, and led the field up the Hill, where Suma passed to the front, with Opportunist second, and Monaco third. Suma was leading by fully a length at the Trees, and Monaco had passed into second position, with Express close up. Turning into the Straight, Express went back and Maine came up challenging the leaders, but without success, Suma winning by a length, with Monaco, half a length in front of Mr. State's representative. Time, 2m. 13½secs.

2.—The YOUNGSTERS' HANDICAP, Value \$200, 2nd pony, \$50, 3rd pony, \$25; a Handicap for Subscription Country-breds of Autumn, 1896, and Spring 1897; a forced entry of \$20 for all ponies of this class entered at the meeting; non-starters half forfeit. Handicap after second day's racing. Five Furlongs.

- Mr. States' Vermont, 4yrs., 133lbs. (Sugiura) †
- Mr. Durand's Hermine, 3yrs., 137lbs. (Kobayashi) †

- Mr. Durand's Aida, 3yrs., 140lbs. (Goto) 2
- Mr. Worthington's Rambler, 4yrs., 124lbs. (Yasu) 0
- Mr. Four-in-Hand's Choice, 3yrs., 126lbs. (Katsu) 0
- Mr. News' Etoile, 4yrs., 132lbs. (Hakodate) 0
- Mr. San Remo's Signorina, 3yrs., 125lbs. (Miyagawa) 0
- Mr. R. Field's Thoughtless, 3yrs., 115lbs. (Sato) 0
- † Dead heat.

Eight started out of twenty entries, and Mr. Duand declared to win with Hermine. After some slight delay, caused by the jockeys trying to sneak past the starter, Mr. Bayne got the Youngsters off to a level start. Thoughtless at once sprang to the front, with Choice a close second, and Vermont third. After passing the Shakespeare, Hermine was rushed to the front, and Choice came back, to be passed by Vermont. Entering the Straight, the purple and gold colours challenged the leader, and a desperate struggle down to the post resulted in a dead heat for Vermont and Hermine; close third. Time, 1m. 12½secs.

3.—The PRIX DES HARAS, Value \$200, 2nd pony, \$50; a Handicap for all Country-bred Horses; a forced entry of \$20 for all Country-breds of this class entered at the meeting; non-starters half forfeit. Handicap after second day's racing. One Mile.

- Mr. States' Idaho, 128lbs. (Sugiura) 1
- Mr. Nishimura's Hayakaze, 154lbs. (Takahashi) 2
- Mr. Tatsuta's Tatsuta, 4yrs., 153lbs. (Riki) 3
- Mr. Sphinx's Mezame, 3yrs., 105lbs. (Sato) 0
- Mr. Nemo's Sasha, 5yrs., 142lbs. (Ichi) 0

Hayakaze jumped off with the lead, but going down the Dip, Idaho went ahead, and Mezame bolted breasting the Hill. At the top Idaho had a lead of two lengths, with Tatsuta second. Going along the back stretch, Hayakaze came up very quickly, getting into third place by the time the Shakespeare was reached. As they turned the corner for home, Idaho increased her advantage; and Hayakaze challenged Tatsuta passing her in the Straight, the race finishing with the leader four lengths ahead, five lengths separating second and third. Time, 1m. 52½secs.

4.—The CHINA SUBSCRIPTION CONSOLATION, Value \$150; a Consolation Race for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn, 1896, that have not won two races in Japan at date of entry, and Subscription China Ponies of Spring, 1897, that have started and not won a race at the meeting; weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance fee, \$5.

- Mr. Nishimura's Morisan, 13h. 1in., 150lbs. (Hattori) 1
- Mr. Four-in-Hand's The Rogue, 13h. 1in., 147lbs. (Ichi) 2
- Mr. News' Eclipse, 13h. 1in., 150lbs. (Hakodate) 3
- Mr. Partner's Tautis, 12h. 3in., 144lbs. (Sato) 0
- Mr. Hyogo's Himeji, 13h. 1in., 158lbs. (Yasu) 0
- Mr. States' Utah, 13h. 1in., 150lbs. (Sugiura) 0
- Mr. Tippecanoe's Renzi, 13h. 3in., 147lbs. (Miyagawa) 0

The trouble inseparable from the Rogue's appearance on the Course had first to be gone through, then Mr. Bayne got them off to a capital start. Renzi went away with the lead with Utah in close attendance and Eclipse next. Utah then fell back, the Rogue taking his place. In this order the field ran to the Trees, where Morisan was rushed to the front. Entering the Straight, Morisan led by a length with Eclipse next, and the Rogue third. Coming down to the lawn, the Rogue passed Eclipse and nearly collared the leader, Morisan landing home by barely half a length, two lengths between second and third. Time, 1m. 31½secs.

5.—The JUVENILE CONSOLATION, Value \$150; a Consolation Race for Subscription Country-bred Mares of Spring, 1897, that have started and not won a race at the meeting; weight, 130lb. Five Furlongs. Entrance fee, \$5.

- Mr. Four-in-Hand's Chance, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Ichi) 1
- Mr. Tatsuta's Chiyoda, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Hattori) 2
- Mr. R. Field's Thoughtless, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Hattori) 3
- Mr. Worthington's Idler, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Hayashi) 0

Thoughtless and Chance went off together at the start, but Chiyoda soon passed them and took the lead, with Chance at her tail. At the Trees, Chiyoda was leading by two lengths, with Chance still in second position, and Thoughtless third, Idler bringing up the rear. Entering the Straight Chiyoda still led, with Chance pressing her hard. Half-way up to the Stand Chance drew level, and won on the post by a neck, three lengths between second and third. Time, 1m. 14½secs.

6.—The COUNTRY-BRED SOLACE, Value \$150; a Consolation Race for Country-bred Horses that have started and not won a race at the Meeting; weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance fee, \$5.

- Mr. Durand's Tambour Major, 3yrs., 128lbs. (Kobayashi) 2
- Mr. Four-in-Hand's Rigi, 4yrs., 140lbs. (Katsu) 2
- Mr. Durand's Frondeur, 5yrs., 142lbs. (Goto) 3
- Mr. R. Field's Cigarette, 5yrs., 137lbs. (Kubota) 0
- Mr. Worthington's Rambler, 4yrs., 135lbs. (Yasu) 0

* All-wance deducted.

After a slight delay, the crowd got off in a bunch, save Cigarette, who was wearing blinkers in view of the previous day's performance. Frondeur took the lead at the Dip, but before the top of the Hill was reached, Tambour Major passed to the front and led the field, with Rigi third and Idler fourth. At the 5-furlongs post, Rigi passed Frondeur, securing second place. At the Shakespeare Tambour Major led by two lengths, with Rigi still second, and Frondeur two lengths behind. At the Trees Frondeur began to draw on Rigi, but Mr. Four-in-hand's representative was not to be caught, and the race finished with Tambour Major three lengths ahead of Rigi, who was two lengths in front of Frondeur. Time, 2m. 57½secs.

7.—The CHINA CHAMPIONS, Value \$250; a Champion Race for China Ponies, winners at the meeting; a forced entry of \$20 for winners of one race, of \$20 for two races, and \$40 for more than two races; weight as per scale. One and a Quarter Miles.

- Mr. Worthington's Orion, 13h. 1in., 150lbs. (Mr. Nicholson) 1
- Mr. Major Trick's Pantin, 13h. 2in., 153lbs. (Mr. Mottu) 2
- Mr. Avis' Tomtit, 12h. 3in., 144lbs. (Mr. Kingdon) 3
- Mr. R. Worthington's Suma, 13h. 1in., 150lbs. (Hayashi) 0
- Mr. Four-in-Hand's Kindar, 12h. 3in., 144lbs. (Ichi) 0

A good start was effected, Orion getting slightly the best of it, with Kindar second, Suma third, Tomtit fourth, and Pantin last. Kindar then drew out and led by two lengths at the top of the Hill, Orion being a length in front of Suma. At the 5 furlongs, Tomtit and Pantin overtook Suma. Drawing towards the Shakespeare the order was, Kindar, Orion, Pantin, and Tomtit. Then Kindar began to come back and was overtaken by Orion; Pantin next passed Kindar and Tomtit came up into third place. A capital race down the Straight resulted in a win for Orion by a length, Kindar finishing second, some lengths ahead of Tomtit. Time, 2m. 15½secs.

8.—The YOUNGSTERS' CHAMPIONS, Value \$200; a Champion Race for Subscription Country-bred Mares of Spring, 1897, winners at the meeting; a forced entry of \$10 for winners of one race, of \$20 for two races, and \$40 for more than two races; weight, 130lbs. Three-quarters of a Mile.

- Mr. Yodo's Saiko, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Sasaki) 1
- Mr. Durand's Aida, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Kobayashi) 2
- Saiko lead all the way round and won by two lengths, never being seriously challenged. Time, 1m. 28½secs.

9.—The COUNTRY-BRED CHAMPION, Value \$250; a Champion Race for Country-bred Horses, winners at the meeting; a forced entry of \$10 for winners of one race, of \$20 for two races, of \$40 for more than two races; weight as per scale. One and a Quarter Miles.

- Mr. States' Idaho, aged, 142lbs. (Sugiura) 1
- Mr. Worthington's Traveller, aged, 145lbs. (Mr. Nicholson) 2
- Mr. Nishimura's Hayakaze, aged, 142lbs. (Takahashi) 3

- Mr. News' Sasha, 5yrs., 142lbs. (Ichi) 0
- Mr. Tatsuta's Tatsuta, 4yrs., 142lbs. (Riki) 0

Another good start. Tatsuta and Idaho led away, running side by side, and in this order they passed the Grand Stand, with Traveller third, Sasha fourth, and Hayakaze last. At the bottom of the Hill, Idaho got the lead, Tatsuta being second and Sasha half a dozen lengths behind. Nearing the top, the others were three lengths further behind. At the ½ mile post, Idaho led by two lengths and at the Shakespeare had increased this to four, Tatsuta still being second, while the others were coming up. The field passed the Trees almost in a bunch, with Idaho leading. Entering the Straight, Traveller ran into second place and Hayakaze passed through to third position. In this order the race finished, Idaho winning by two lengths; close third. Time, 2m. 5½secs.

OFF-DAY RACES, MAY 4TH.

A very fair afternoon's sport was provided at the Off-Day of the Nippon Race Club. The heat was very trying in the direct glare of the sun, but the handful of spectators present found plenty of room and shelter on the Stand and around the Pari-Mutuel. The results of the races were as follow:—

1.—A race for Subscription Country-bred Mares of Spring, 1897, that have started and not won a race at the meeting. Weight 130lbs.; 5 furlongs. Entrance fee \$5. Prize \$100, presented by Mr. Durand. Second pony, entrance fees.

Mr. Tatsuta's Chiyoda, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Hattori) 1
Mr. Four-in-Hand's Choice, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Katsu) 2
Mr. R. Field's Thoughtless, 3yrs., 130lbs. (Kubota) 3

The three got away together, but Thoughtless was soon left about five lengths behind. Choice and Chiyoda raced together until the bend leading into the Straight; when Chiyoda took the lead and held her own to the post, winning easily by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths; about three lengths between second and third. Time, 1m. 18secs.

2.—A race for all China Ponies that have started and not won a race at the meeting. Weight as per scale. One mile. Entrance fee \$5. Prize, \$50 and sweepstakes.

Major Trick's Monaco, 13h. 2in., 150lbs. (Takahashi) 1
Mr. R. Field's Terror, 13h. 2in., 150lbs. (Mr. Motu) 2
Mr. Wood's Samurai, 13h. 2in., 147lbs. (Riki) 3
Messrs. Bent and Owen's Express, 13h. 2in., 147lbs. (Mr. Owen) 0
Mr. Hyogo's Himeji, 13h. 2in., 153lbs. (Yasu) 0
Mr. Partner's Tantis, 13h. 3in., 144lbs. (Hayaashi) 0
Mr. States' Utah, 13h. 2in., 150lbs. (Sugiura) 0
Mr. Tippecanoe's Rienzi, 13h. 2in., 147lbs. (Miyagawa) 0

A good start. Samurai and Terror immediately taking the lead made the running all the way till the Straight was reached, where they were pretty well together. On entering the Straight, Monaco came through his horses, and taking first place won by about a length; Terror second, and Samurai third about three lengths behind. Time, 1m. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

3.—A race for subscription country-bred mares of Spring, 1897, that have started and not won a race at the meeting. Winner of race No. 1 excluded. Weight 130lbs. Three-quarters-of-a-mile. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize \$100, presented by Mr. Durand; and Pony, entrance fees.

Only one pony weighing in, this race was declared off.

MATCH— $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE.

Mr. Durand's Frondeur, 142lbs. (Kobayashi) 1
Mr. Four-in-hand's Rigi, 140lbs. (Katsu) 2

The pair got off together, Rigi having the inside of the track. On reaching the Shakespeare, Frondeur had a lead of about ten lengths, which he held to the winning post. Time, 1m. 30secs.

4.—Handicap for all China Ponies, non-winners at the Meeting. Winner of race No. 2 excluded. One mile. Entrance fee \$5. Prize, \$50 and sweepstakes.

Mr. Four-in-Hand's The Rogue, 13h., 135lbs. (Ichi) 1
Mr. States' Utah, 13h., 2in., 134lbs. (Sugiura) 2
Mr. Worthington's Himeji, 13h., 2in., 136lbs. (Yasu) 3
Mr. Wood's Samurai, 13h., 144lbs. (Riki) 0
Mr. News' Eclipse, 13h., 1in., 137lbs. (Mayeda) 0
Messrs. Bent & Owen's Express, 13h., 137lbs. (Mr. Kingdon) 0
Mr. Partner's Tantis, 13h., 3in., 133lbs. (Kobayashi) 0

A good start. Eclipse made the running. At the Shakespeare they were all together and kept so into the Straight, where Utah came through and, taking the lead, led down, looking for all the world as if she would pull it off. A short distance from the winning post, however, the Rogue came up, and passing Utah, won by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths; Himeji third. Time, 2m. 24secs.

NEW COINAGE REGULATIONS.

We hereby sanction the alterations in the Coinage Regulations and cause the same to be promulgated:—

(Sign Manual and Great Seal.)

April 30th of the 30th year of Meiji.
(Counter-) Count MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI,
signed.) Minister of State for Finance,

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 138.

COINAGE REGULATIONS.

Art. I.—Any person desiring to have gold coins minted must send gold bullion to the Mint Bureau.

Art. II.—Bullion for coinage purposes must be more than 990 parts of pure gold per 1,000 parts, and any alloy must be of such a nature as to preclude injury in the process of coinage. When copper alone is in the alloy the pure gold must be above 900 parts fine.

Art. III.—Bullion for coinage purposes must be above 100 momme in weight. This provision, however, does not apply to the minting of coins applied for in accordance with the rules concerning the refining of gold and silver bullion and the attestation of quality.

Art. IV.—Bullion sent in shall be weighed in the presence of the sender or his agent, and a note of acceptance shall be delivered to him.

Art. V.—The quality and nature of the bullion shall be determined by examination.

Art. VI.—When the examination of bullion is completed, the sender shall be furnished with an account as well as with the tables of examination.

Art. VII.—If, on the receipt of these documents, the sender has no objections, he may present the note of acceptance, and demand a certificate for repayment in coin. If he has any objection, he must give notice of such within three days.

Failure to give notice within that period shall be taken as an acceptance of the examination.

Art. VIII.—In case the sender of bullion gives notice of objection in conformity with the preceding article, the bullion shall be returned to him.

In such cases a fee of three yen shall be collected for every 4,000 momme of bullion examined.

Art. IX.—Any decrease in the volume of bullion caused by melting shall be borne by the sender.

Art. X.—The reception of bullion will be suspended between the 16th and 31st of March, besides the ordinary holidays. In case any special suspension is needed, notice to that effect will be issued by the Minister of Finance.

APPENDIX.

The above Ordinance shall be enforced from the date of its promulgation.

We hereby give sanction to the Rules concerning the refinement of gold and silver bullion as well as the attestation of quality.

(Sign Manual and Great Seal.)

April 30th of the 30th year of Meiji.

(Count.) Count MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI
Minister of State for Finance.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 139.

Rules with regard to the refinement of gold and silver bullion and the attestation of quality.

Art. I.—If any person desires to have gold or silver bullion refined or its quality attested at the Mint, the process of refinement or attestation will be made in accordance with these Rules.

Art. II.—Bullion sent for refinement or attestation must be above 100 momme in weight and must contain more than 750 parts of pure gold or silver to every 1,000 parts. If the bullion is of gold and silver alloy, the two metals taken together must be above 750 parts fine.

Art. III.—Bullion sent in shall be weighed in the presence of the sender or his agent, and a note of acceptance will be issued.

Art. IV.—Bullion sent in for attestation of quality shall be classed with bullion for coinage and delivered to the sender with its quality certified.

If any person applies for attestation of the quality of bullion of gold and silver alloy, or other bullion which cannot be classified as coinage bullion unless it is refined, the quality of the same shall be ascertained by refinement.

Art. V.—Coinage bullion to be prepared at the mint shall be above 100 momme in weight in the case of gold or silver.

Art. VI.—If any person desires to have the quality of bullion attested which he has presented for refinement, or to have the gold portion of such bullion struck into coins, he must give notice of the fact at the time of presentation.

Art. VII.—If any bullion is required to be returned without being refined or attested after examination, a fee of two yen shall be collected on such bullion.

Art. VIII.—Any decrease in weight caused by melting shall be borne by the sender.

Art. IX.—When the quality of the bullion is certified, a fee of three yen shall be collected for every 4,500 momme and any fraction thereof in the case of gold, and 8,000 momme and fractions thereof in the case of silver.

Art. X.—When bullion sent in is refined, fees shall be imposed at the following rates:—

76 sen	for every 110 momme of pure gold	over 950
20 sen	" " " "	silver fine.
80 sen	" " " "	gold over 900
23 sen	" " " "	silver fine.
91 sen	" " " "	gold over 860
27 sen	" " " "	silver fine.
1 yen	" " " "	gold over 800
32 sen	" " " "	silver fine.
1 yen	" " " "	gold over 750
10 sen	" " " "	silver fine.
38 sen	" " " "	silver fine.

The above Ordinance will be enforced from the date of its promulgation.

FOREST LAW.

LAW No. 46.

SECTION I.—GENERAL RULES.

Art. I.—The term "forests" in this Law means forests belonging to the Crown, State forests, detached forests, public forests, forests attached to Buddhist and Shinto temples, and private forests.

Art. II.—Fields, mountains, hills, and other lands which fall within the category of clause (1) or clause (5) of Article VII I., shall be dealt with as forests, and this Law shall be applied thereto.

SECTION II.—CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE OF FORESTS.

Art. III.—If, in regard to public forests or those belonging to temples and shrines, apprehension is felt that the resources for their maintenance are likely to be impaired or will be allowed to run to waste, the responsible Minister shall specify the method of their preservation.

Similar steps may be taken by the Minister with regard to private forests for which apprehension is entertained that there is danger of their being spoiled.

Art. IV.—In the case of trees being cut down in contravention of the method specified according to the preceding Article, the responsible Minister may suspend the cutting, and issue orders to plant trees in the place of those cut down.

Art. V.—In case any person fails to replant trees as specified in the foregoing Article, the Government may take up the work itself and collect the expenses incurred therefor, or classify it as a "detached forest."

Art. VI.—If any person desires to reclaim a forest, he must obtain the sanction of the Governor of a City or Prefecture.

Art. VII.—If any danger or injury is apprehended to State lands, the responsible Minister may suspend the reclamation, provided that he previously defines the area to be dealt with.

SECTION III.—LAND-PRESERVATION FORESTS.

Art. VIII.—Forests standing in places set forth below may be included in the schedule of Land Preservation Forests:—

1. Where trees are necessary for protection against land slips and sand slips which may block a river.
2. Where trees are indispensable for defence against sand drifted by wind.
3. Where trees are necessary for protection against inundations, hurricanes, and tidal calamities.
4. Where trees are necessary to prevent dangers of avalanches and stone slips.
5. Where trees are indispensable for the maintenance of fountain springs.
6. Where trees are necessary for fishing purposes.
7. Where trees serve as marks for navigation.
8. Where trees are indispensable for the public health.
9. Where trees are essential to the maintenance of the scenery of temples and shrines, noted places, and historical ruins.

Art. IX.—If any of these causes cease to exist, or special reasons arise in view of public benefit, with regard to Land Preservation Forests, the forests in question may be withdrawn from this classification.

Art. X.—As regards the scheduling or withdrawal of Land Preservation Forests, application may be presented for that purpose to the Governor of a City or Prefecture, by *Fu, Ken, Gun, Shi, Cho, or Son*, or any other place or person whose interests are directly affected.

Art. XI.—In case the Governor of a City or Prefecture deems it necessary to schedule or withdraw

Land Preservation Forests, or in case he has received a demand for such action, he shall submit the matter to the deliberation of the Local Council for Forests.

The rules concerning the Local Council in question shall be drawn up and published by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. XII.—In case the question of the scheduling or withdrawal of a Land Preservation Forest is submitted to the discussion of the Local Dendrological Council, the fact shall be publicly notified by a City or Prefecture thirty days prior to the session of the Council. Similar notice must also be given to the proprietors of forests, the Public Work Control Office, and the chief Dendrological Office, and notice shall be posted in the local office of a City, Town, or District where the forest stands.

Art. XIII.—In case any forest affairs are submitted to the deliberation of the Local Dendrological Council for the scheduling of Land Preservation Forests, the cutting of trees or the reclamation shall be prohibited from the day of notice as prescribed in the foregoing Article till the day of final decision.

Art. XIV.—If any person whose interests are directly connected with the registration or removal of Land Preservation Forests, objects to such steps being taken, he may present his views in writing to the Local Dendrological Council through the Governor of a City or Prefecture, within twenty-five days from the date of the notice being given as prescribed in Article XII.

Art. XV.—The Governor of a city or prefecture shall then append his opinions to the reply from the Local Dendrological Council, and present the same to the Responsible Minister, together with all documents bearing on the subject.

Art. XVI.—The question of the scheduling or dissolution of a Land Preservation Forest shall be decided by the responsible Minister of State after deliberating with the Local Dendrological Council.

Art. XVII.—The scheduling or withdrawal of Land Preservation Forests shall be notified in the *Official Gazette* and by public notices in cities and prefectures. Notice shall also be given to the proprietors of forests.

Art. XVIII.—In case any person who has a direct personal interest in the scheduling or withdrawal of a Land Preservation Forest, finds that the steps taken to that effect are unsatisfactory, he may institute a suit in the Administrative Court, within ninety days from the date of receipt of information or of public notice issued as prescribed in the foregoing article.

Art. XIX.—No wholesale cutting down of trees or reclamation is allowed in Land Preservation Forests.

Art. XX.—No person shall dig stone or earth, gather sticks, roots of trees, or feed cattle or horses in Land Preservation Forests, unless he has obtained permission from the Governor of a city or Prefecture.

Art. XXI.—The responsible Minister of State may, if he deems it necessary, prohibit or restrict the cutting of trees in Land Preservation Forests.

Art. XXII.—The responsible Minister of State may, with respect to Land Preservation Forests, instruct the proprietors thereof to resort to methods determined by him for the management as well as protection of the same, or restrict their use or amount of profit arising therefrom.

Art. XXIII.—The Responsible Minister of State may order any person who has reclaimed a Land Preservation Forest or any other forest the reclamation of which was prohibited, to restore the same to its former condition by planting a new forest.

Art. XXIV.—If the forest is not planted as prescribed in the foregoing article, or in accordance with the direction provided in Article XXII., the Government may execute the work and collect the expenses incurred therefor.

Art. XXV.—No objection can be raised to the Government's proposal at any time to purchase Land Preservation Forests.

Art. XXVI.—The proprietors of forests who sustain losses in consequence of the same being registered as Land Preservation Forests, may claim compensation at the time when such losses are directly incurred in cases where the cutting of trees has been prohibited.

No compensation, however, shall be made with regard to Crown or State forests.

The losses mentioned in the foregoing Article shall be paid by the applicant in case of demand having been made for the scheduling of a Land Preservation Forest, and by the Government in the case of orders having been issued for a similar purpose.

In regard to compensation to be made in the former case, the Government may defray in aid a sum not exceeding one-third of the amount of compensation.

The method of calculating losses shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. XXVII.—In case no understanding is arrived at as to the value, as prescribed in Article XXV., or the amount of compensation mentioned in the foregoing Article, the Local Dendrological Council shall be required to decide the case. If the decision of the Council is considered unsatisfactory, a suit may be instituted in a Court of Law within ninety days from the receipt of the notice of decision.

Art. XXVIII.—The woods scheduled as Land Preservation Forests shall be exempted from land tax and other public imposition.

Art. XXIX.—Woods that stand on Government land but have trees belonging to a private individual, shall be exempted from rent when the same have been registered as Land Preservation Forests.

Art. XXX.—Forests where the cutting of trees was formerly prohibited or suspended, or those which have been maintained for scenery, shall be classed with Land Preservation Forests from the date of the enforcement of this Law, and the restrictions formerly imposed upon such woods shall still remain in force.

SECTION IV.—FOREST POLICE.

Art. XXXI.—Any person who is engaged in the occupation of cutting trees or organising a forest, or selling or buying timber, shall previously present a report to a police-station having jurisdiction, as to the marks and stamps used.

The police-station may forbid the use of marks and stamps resembling those of another person.

Art. XXXII.—Any person pursuing the business of cutting trees or organising a forest is not allowed to object to steps that may be taken by a Forest Inspector or any police officer desiring to inspect notice boards, account books, and implements in his possession.

Art. XXXIII.—No person is allowed to undertake "burning" known as *hiire* in the forest, without receiving permission from the Forest Inspectors or a police officer.

Art. XXXIV.—When the "burning" is undertaken in a field adjacent to a forest, preparations must previously be made for protection against fire.

Art. XXXV.—Burning wood or carrying torches in the forest without substantial cause is strictly forbidden.

Art. XXXVI.—If any person has discovered an outbreak of fire or the presence of injurious insects in the forest or its vicinity, or discovered any person who has committed or attempted to commit offences concerning the forest, he must immediately report the fact to the Forest Inspector or police officer, or a public functionary of *Gun, Shi, Cho*, and *Son*.

SECTION V.—PUNISHMENT.

Art. XXXVII.—Any person who steals the principal or secondary productions of a forest shall be dealt with under the category of Forest Thefts, and be condemned to a fine of not less than two *yen* and not more than double the value of the goods he has stolen, or to major imprisonment for a term of not less than eleven days and not more than two years. The same punishment also applies to cases where artificial labour has been applied to the productions in question. The amount of fines, however, shall in no case fall below the value of the goods stolen.

Art. XXXVIII.—Any forest theft accompanied by the following actions shall be punishable by a fine of not less than two *yen* and not more than double the cost of the goods stolen, or to major imprisonment for a term of not less than two months and not more than two years, provided that the penalty shall not fall below the value of the goods stolen:—

1. When the stumps of trees have been destroyed or concealed so as to hide traces of offence.
2. When charcoal, camphor, dried septoria mushrooms, pine-root oil, or other articles are manufactured out of materials consisting of stolen goods.
3. When mineral ores are taken or refined, or lime, brick, tiles, or other articles are manufactured by the use of the stolen timber as fuel.
4. When ships are used to facilitate the theft.
5. When trees are cut down for purposes of theft.
6. When offences are committed in exercising the right of gathering the products of forests.
7. When offences are perpetrated by more than three persons in collusion or by the engagement of more than five persons.
8. When offences are committed by persons who by contract are under obligation to protect the forests.
9. When goods under distraint are concealed or consumed.

Art. XXXIX.—Any person, who knowingly accepts goods stolen from the forests, or takes in

charge or buys them or acts as broker for the same, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two *yen* and not more than double the cost of the goods stolen, and also by major imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than three years.

Art. XL.—Any person injuring or destroying the trees of a forest belonging to another person shall be punished by a fine of not less than two *yen* and not more than fifty *yen*.

Art. XLI.—Any person setting fire to forests of another shall be sentenced to minor imprisonment, and in case he burns down principal products, he shall be punished with major imprisonment. If the forest belongs to himself, he shall be sentenced to major imprisonment for a term of not less than two months and not more than two years.

Art. XLII.—Any person pasturing cattle or horses in the forests of another without due cause shall be fined not less than two *yen* and not more than fifty *yen*.

Art. XLIII.—Any person removing or destroying marks erected in a forest shall be condemned to a fine of not less than two *yen* and not more than thirty *yen*. If the marks in question refer to articles indicating the boundary, Article CDXX. of the Criminal Code shall be applied.

Art. XLIV.—Any alteration or disfigurement of marks or designs fixed on standing trees, timber, or stumps shall be punished by a fine of not less than two *yen* and not more than twenty *yen*.

Art. XLV.—The reclamation of a forest without the permission specified in Article XI. shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than two *yen* and not more than two hundred *yen*. If the offence refers to a Land Preservation Forest or to woods the cultivation of which has been prohibited, it shall be punished, in addition to the fine, by major imprisonment for a term of not less than eleven days and not more than six months.

Art. XLVI.—Any person cutting down all the trees in a Land Preservation Forest or cutting any trees in contravention of the orders of prohibition or restriction shall be fined an amount corresponding to the value of timber so obtained.

Art. XLVII.—Any violation of Articles XIII. or XX. shall be punished by a fine of not less than three *yen* and not more than thirty *yen*.

Art. XLVIII.—Any violation of Article XXXII. shall be punished by a fine of not less than two *yen* and not more than twenty *yen*.

Art. XLIX.—Violations of Articles XXXIII., XXXIV. and XXXV. shall be punished by a fine of not less than two *yen* and not more than fifty *yen*. In case the offence is accompanied with the burning of another's forest, a fine of not less than two hundred *yen* shall be inflicted.

Art. L.—Violation of Article XXXI. shall subject the offender to a police fine of not more than fifty *sen*.

Art. LI.—Offences against this Law shall not be dealt with according to the provisions of the Criminal Code which refer to the Concurrence of Offences.

SECTION VI.—MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

Art. LII.—The term "reclamation" in this Law refers to burnt fields, fields exchanged for others, and to those the classification of which has been changed.

Art. LIII.—Camphor, camphor oil, bird-lime, resin, or charcoal, prepared or manufactured from materials stolen from the forests, shall be regarded as stolen goods.

Art. LIV.—Expenses to be levied as specified by this Law may be collected in accordance with the Law providing for non-payment of national tax.

Art. LV.—In regard to woods which were laid waste or had no trees planted from a time prior to the promulgation of this Law, the responsible Minister of State may, by fixing a certain period, issue orders to re-organise the forest. In case the organization of the forest in question is neglected, the provisions of Article V. shall be applied.

Art. LVI.—Forests for which orders are issued for reorganization may be exempted from land tax and other public impositions, exclusively, during a period of twenty-five years from the time immediately following the reorganisation.

This provision applies also to fields, mountains, hills, and waste lands where woods are reorganised.

Art. LVII.—In regard to forests in Hokkaido, Okinawa prefecture, and other islands, specified by Imperial Ordinance, the provisions of this Law that refer to Land Preservation Forests shall alone apply.

The process of scheduling or withdrawing Land Preservation Forests shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. LVIII.—This Law shall be enforced from January 1st of the 31st year of *Meiji*.

CORRESPONDENCE. FOREIGNERS' AND LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In regard to the matter of foreigners holding land in Japan under lease or superficies, and the supposed delinquencies of the English negotiators in the matter, I have no inside information or knowledge of what was actually done; but from the outside the case seems to have been as follows:—Superficies is a kind of right in land unknown to the English law but found in the German and French laws, which got it from the Roman law. Nearly, though not exactly, the same place which is taken in the civil law by superficies is taken in the English law by long lease, whereas in the civil law leases are treated in a very different manner. Apparently the English negotiators used the legal terms with which they were familiar, while the German treaty-makers used their familiar terminology. The actual result was that, the Japanese law agreeing in the main with the German, the Germans did obtain by their treaty, for themselves and all foreigners, important concessions which the English no doubt intended to obtain and supposed they had obtained. In a treaty between England and the United States the language of the English treaty would have been quite sufficient. It seems to me that the English negotiators,—and the same may be said of the American—can not be entirely acquitted of some slight negligence in not having consulted some competent lawyer familiar with the civil law—unless indeed they did so, and did not get the advice that they should have got;—but to charge them with indifference to the interests of their nationals or any very culpable negligence because they, apparently, fell into an error into which nineteen out of twenty American or English lawyers would have fallen, is going a great deal too far.

LAWYER.

April 30th, 1897.

[We do not follow this reasoning. The plain fact is that the English negotiators obtained for British subjects whatever privileges of land tenure—ownership excepted—were embodied in the civil Code of Japan. Among those privileges was that of leasing land for any mutually fixed term of years, the lessor becoming a superficiesary. We venture to affirm that the English negotiators knew exactly what they were about, and that they had the best legal advice procurable. The Law officers of the Crown are pretty good in England, and, moreover, intimately connected with the negotiators were men thoroughly familiar with the new Japanese Code, and with all such matters as "superficies," "emphyteusis," and what not. Though there were no such thing as a German Treaty, Her Majesty's subjects would be able, we believe, to lease land in Japan after the revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty goes into force, on any terms recognised by Japanese law. It may be claimed, indeed, that the advantage of explicitness is on the side of the German Treaty, but the practical result would have been the same with or without the German Treaty. Above all, "Lawyer" appears to forget that had the German Treaty been concluded at the same time as the English, it could not have contained any textual allusion to "superficies," or "emphyteusis," for such allusion would have anticipated the Japanese Code, which had not yet become law.—ED. J. M.]

ENGLISH V. AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A good deal has lately been said about the number of locomotives ordered from America, and the preference shown for them, by Japanese engineers, over those of English make.

Now I do not know what has decided the orders given by private lines for American locomotives, but I do think the reason the Government Railway Department has given its orders to America, is the one factor—time.

Of course it is quite right and proper for the Japanese Government to give its orders just how and where it wishes to do so, but I think the mode of drawing up the specifications for English engines handicaps the British builder when placed in comparison with our consins.

In the specifications issued to British makers every little detail is mentioned, and he is bound down to work in very narrow lines. Many of the requirements are out of date, and the specification generally is old-fashioned. Where out-of-date material is specified, it means delay in getting obsolete stuff made specially, and loss of time, as only the smaller works may still continue to make it. Then again, the English locomotive builder is bound down to a few makers of material, from whom he can buy. In some cases only one maker of material is specified. This handicaps him severely, as if the maker is busy he can ask and get any price from the locomotive builder he may choose.

This is quite different where the American builder comes in. He has an absolute free hand.

A short time ago 18 locomotives were tendered for by American makers, and not even the size of the cylinders was mentioned. The whole specification was but a few lines. In the matter of material he could buy from whom he pleased, and, provided it stood certain tests, use what he liked. Why this liberty to the American, and not to the Britisher; are not both to be equally trusted?

Many people seem to think that the orders going from Japan are so large they have swamped the English builder. How far from true this is, is proved by the fact that the Japanese orders were so small they were not taken any note of in a recently published list of orders received for engines by the large British builders.

The Japanese Government has recently ordered 36 locomotives from England, and 18 from America, and is asking for tenders for 18 more American engines. But orders of over 100 locomotives at a time are very common with English makers. As a matter of fact, England exports very many more locomotives than America does.

I remain, dear Sir,

BRITISHER.

Tokyo, May 1st, 1897.

THE BOUNTY ON DIRECT EXPORT OF JAPANESE SILK.

The following letter has been addressed by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce to the *Doyen* of the Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo:—

Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce,
8th April, 1897.

To His Excellency EDWIN DUN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Tokyo.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Committee of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce desire to ask the attention of your Excellency to the Bill proposed by the Imperial Japanese Government, and at the last session of Japanese Diet (but which has not received Imperial sanction), providing for the payment to direct Japanese exporters of raw silk of a bounty or subsidy upon their shipments from Japan to foreign countries.

This Bill, as originally presented, allowed a bounty of:

Yen 50 per picul on silk of best colour and quality, 2 deniers variation.

Yen 30 per picul on silk of good colour and quality, 3 deniers variation.

Yen 20 per picul on silk of fair colour and quality, 4 deniers variation.

which would amount roughly to about 6 per cent. on the value of the best, 4 per cent. on the value of the good, 3 per cent. on the value of the fair filature of re-reeled silks produced in this country.

The details were, however, altered in Committee by the Diet, so that the amount of the subsidy and the classification of the silk have been left to be determined by the Government Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

According to Article 1, the proposed bounty is restricted to Japanese subjects engaged in the direct export of silk to foreign countries.

It is not payable to the growers and reeler of silk, who might thereby be stimulated to improve their production (in which case no possible objection could have been taken to the measure), but gives to specially-favoured Japanese exporters a benefit not available to others. The grant of this bounty will, indeed, be injurious to the producer of silk, as the bounty-favoured exporter will, by means of the subsidy which he receives, be enabled to sell his silk at lower prices than his competitors, without incurring loss, thereby inducing a decline in value on the markets abroad, which must cause a fall also in Japan, to the detriment of the growers and dealers in silk here.

The Imperial Government of Japan for many years past expressed the desire to revise its Treaties with Western Powers on a footing of equality and upon principles of equity and mutual benefit; and in the new Treaty signed in 1894 between Japan and Great Britain—Art. I.—it is expressly stated that the subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same privileges and rights as native subjects; while Art. VII. states "The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other a perfect equality of treatment in all that relates to bounties, and drawbacks."

It is true that the provisions of the new Treaty do not come into force until July, 1899, but it is surprising to see that, while the Imperial Japanese Government is with one hand signing Treaties

according equality of treatment to Japanese and foreigners, it is with the other offering bounties to some of its own subjects that will directly injure the silk trade of the foreign residents in this country, a trade which their enterprise has fostered and trebled in importance during the last thirty years.

It is evident that the provisions of this bounty, proposed to be given for seven years, will be in direct conflict with the new Treaties; and the Committee of this Chamber consider that they are also contrary to the spirit of the previous Treaties between Japan and Foreign powers.

The preamble to the Japanese Austro-Hungarian Treaty of 1896 expresses the desire of Their Majesties, the Sovereigns of these countries, to facilitate the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, and Art. VIII. states that at each of the open ports Austro-Hungarian citizens shall be at full liberty to purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandise, not contraband, paying the duties thereon as laid down in the Tariff, and no other charges whatsoever.

In the form in which the Bill has passed the Diet it will be obvious to your Excellency that it is open to the Japanese Government to determine the amount of subsidy and the standard of quality in such a manner as might effectually render competition impossible on the part of foreign firms engaged in the silk export trade, and that the full liberty provided for in the Treaty will no longer exist, and commercial intercourse will be impeded instead of being facilitated as called for.

The Committee of this Chamber venture to hope that your Excellency will bring this question, which greatly affects a trade valued at some four million pounds sterling per annum, before your colleagues, in the hope that concerted action on the part of the Foreign Representatives in Tokyo may result in the Imperial sanction being withheld from a measure which would be unfair and injurious to the merchants so long established in Japan, while being of no real benefit to the trade in other directions.

I have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

W. B. WALTER, Chairman.

AN EVENING AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

Yokohama is favoured with some queer forms of entertainment at times. What stories the walls of the Public Hall could tell, were they gifted with articulate speech: tales of theatrical and operatic derelicts that have drifted here, froited a brief hour upon its boards, and then vanished, goodness knows how, on "outside" steamers. Only last week a comical show was given by a band of Japanese dancers that made the scorners laugh and the judicious grieve, but we venture to think that a greater fiasco than the dancers from Java was the cinematograph exhibition given on Thursday on the Bluff. The show had been pleasantly puffed in hand-bills and advertisements, and on Thursday afternoon a great display of lanterns and flags was made outside the building, stretching from the entrance to the Public Hall to the American and English Hospitals. Despite this, however, the public were wary and only a handful of spectators were in attendance when proceedings commenced. It opened quite promisingly, but soon one very serious-minded gentleman objected to a giddy scene from gay Marseilles. This caused the operators behind to hesitate about other effects that they had in store—result, a demoralization that grew more acute as the exhibition proceeded and entailed longer and longer waits between the scenes. We ought to remark, before going further, that the views were mostly disfigured by an unusual amount of flickering; many were rendered almost indistinct owing to the bad focussing of the light; and all bore the marks of hard service in numerous rents and tears. About half past nine o'clock the band put in a tardy appearance: they were hailed with noisy manifestations of approval and for a time things were livelier. Soon after, an usually long delay induced the majority of the audience to seek liquid refreshments and after the adjournment, the show recommenced with yet longer intervals between the scenes and consequently louder noises from a now fairly jubilant house. About ten o'clock most of the spectators had risen—the males collected in the vestibule around the band, while all the ladies vanished. Then a deputation was formed to ask the management if a little more fun could not be provided for the money? The embassy was successful to the extent of three views: again a stoppage and the band struck up "God Save the Queen," as a hint that all was over. But the patient remnant of a house good humouredly wait-

ed till this musical interlude drew to a close, and then asked for more—photographs. They obtained one—the last. Yet everybody was good-humoured, treating the whole thing as a capital joke; even the band fell into the spirit of the situation towards the close and gave forth some lively tunes after the light had finally gone out in the Hall itself. What other community would have stood such behaviour, we wonder; or have treated it in such fashion?

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN GREECE.

London, May 2.

M. Delyannis, the Greek Prime Minister, refusing to resign, has been dismissed, and M. Ralli has formed a Cabinet.

THE TURKS ADVANCING.

The Turks have occupied Trikkala without resistance (Trikkala is a province of Thessaly, 28 miles W. of Larissa).

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in his Budget, statement, said he had found it necessary, in framing the estimates, to keep carefully in view the present war-cloud in the East, whereof nobody can at present foresee the duration and extent. It had been decided that the expenditures for the current year should be £101,791,000 and the revenue £103,360,000, setting down £500,000 for the Navy Estimates and the increase of the Garrison at the Cape, for the purpose of maintaining a paramount position in Africa.

[In 1894-5 the revenue was £94,683,762 and the Expenditure £94,171,487. In 1895-6 the revenue was £101,973,829, and the Expenditure £97,764,357. The Naval Estimates were about 17 and 19 millions in the two years, excluding special expenditure under the Naval Works Act. This half-million must be solely for South Africa, and should probably read "£500,000 for increase of Cape Naval Establishment and Garrison," &c.]

REDUCTION OF POSTAL RATES.

The foreign colonial postage has now been reduced to two-pence.

[This probably should read "foreign and colonial," meaning that the British Post Office reduced its rate for half-ounce letters to foreign countries and British Colonies to two-pence; instead of meaning, as it says, postage in foreign colonies. It does not imply that the Postal Union rate as a whole is altered, but only the rate for letters from England.]

THE BRITISH PREMIER.

Lord Salisbury has returned from Cannes to London.

COLLAPSE OF THE GREEKS.

London, May 3.

The Greek forces in Epirus have been defeated at Pigadia and have retreated to Arta (withdrawing entirely from Turkish soil). At Velesinos (where the Greeks successfully resisted the first attack) they have also met with defeat, and have retreated to Volo.

CURS AS WELL AS COWARDS.

The Duchess of Sparta, whilst returning from one of the Hospitals, was jeered at by the mob and compelled to seek refuge in the place she had just left. A carriage was brought round and she was driven away at a gallop to the Palace.

CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

Lord Salisbury has proposed that a conference be held at Paris concerning the war.

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL STAMPEDE OF GREEKS.

London, May 4.

The retreat of the Greeks from Pigadia to Arta (previously reported) turns out to

have been, according to later details, very similar to their flight from Larissa; the leadership was deplorably incompetent, an unreasoning panic came over the troops, and their courage, *morale*, and discipline vanished completely.

PLAYING AT WAR.

It appears that throughout the war, the losses on both sides have been remarkably small, in spite of the reports of "desperate and prolonged conflicts."

ABANDONMENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Lord Salisbury's proposal to hold a Conference at Paris concerning the war has been abandoned.

THE CRETANS OCDURATE.

The Cretans have refused the offer of autonomy [under Turkish suzerainty] and demand annexation by Greece.

THE GREEK STAMPEDE.

London, May 5.

Further details in reference to the Greek flight from Pigadia to Arta show that, out of a total force of 11,000 Greeks who were in the scramble, only 1,000 remained long enough to come under fire at all!

It has transpired that the Greeks are wholly lacking in stores and munitions of war.

MEDIATION BY THE POWERS.

There is a growing impression that the Powers will mediate between Greece and Turkey.

French soldiers (? marines) to the number of 200 have been landed at Volo and are patrolling the streets.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

President Kruger, in his address at the opening of the Transvaal Volksraad, proposed the closing of all public offices on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

The South African horizon is still somewhat clouded, but a light is discerned behind, which, it is hoped, by using conciliatory methods, will dispel the clouds.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN PARIS.

OVER 100 PEOPLE BURNT TO DEATH.

London, May 6.

At a Charity Bazaar in Paris, largely attended by ladies and gentlemen of high position, fire broke out suddenly, and the building was entirely consumed within twelve minutes.

The number of people who had no time to escape is not yet known, but over a hundred charred corpses have been recovered, and several persons of prominence are still missing. Among these are the Duchesse d'Alençon, Countess Mun, Marquise de Gallifet, and General Ternier.

The remains of the unfortunate victims filled fourteen waggons.

THE "TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS."

The following is the result of the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, run at Newmarket yesterday:—

Mr. Gubbins' Galtee More 1
Lord Rosebery's Velasquez 2
General Owen Williams' Minstrel 3

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Greece has decided to continue the war.

THE MANILA REBELLION.

(Special Telegram from the Governor-General to the Spanish Minister in Tokyo.)

Manila, May 5, 8.15 p.m.

The villages of Amadeo, Naic, and Indan (all of them in Cavite Province) have been captured. The rebels have suffered great losses.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor

The Yokohama Chess Club is closed for the season: and reopens on Monday 4th October.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 307.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1—K to Kt 2	1—B takes R
2—Q to B 4 ch.	2—K takes Kt
3—B to B 4 mate	1—B takes B
2—K to B 3	2—R to B 2
3—Q to Q 2 mate	if 2—Kt to Q 4
3—R takes Kt mate	1—Kt takes Kt
2—B to Kt sq. ch.	2—K to B 5
3—Q to B 4 mate	

Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., and Omega.

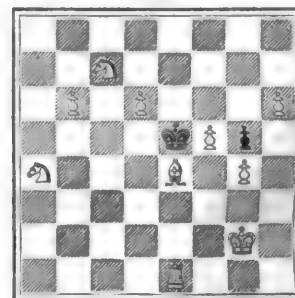
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 308.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1—R to Q Kt 4	1—Q takes Q
2—R to Q 2 mate	1—Q takes R
2—B takes Kt dis mate	1—Kt to K 6
2—Q to B 3 mate	1—Kt to K 4
2—R to Q 4 mate	1—Kt to Q B 5
2—R to Kt 5 mate	1—B to K 3
2—B to K 4 mate	1—Kt to R 5
2—P to B 4 mate	

Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., I dout, W.D.C., and Omicron.

PROBLEM No. 311. By W. FINLAYSON.

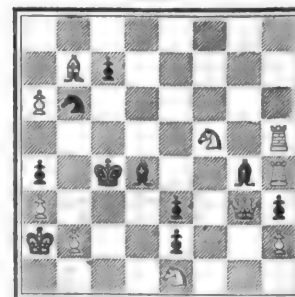
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 312. By the Rev. J. JESPERSEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

It is the habit of practical players, says the *Kentish Mercury*, to regard the problem enthusiast with scant favour. They are prone to think of him as engaged in unravelling a stupid puzzle, when, as a matter of fact he is enjoying a poetical fancy of the higher branch of chess. Properly speaking a problem is not a puzzle. It is a work of art, the composer's aim being to display chess in its perfect and most attractive form. "True, the finding of a key of a problem generally presents considerable difficulty; but when the key has been discovered, the next thing should be to admire the charming after-play, the variations, the mating positions, and how they are brought about. It is a poor business to regard a problem as a mere child's puzzle, and to dismiss it as soon as the key has unlocked the treasure-house."

SHOWALTER AND PILLSBURY.

GAME No. 703.

FOURTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

White—Showalter.		Black—Pillsbury.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	21 Kt Q2	QR K sq.
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	22 R x R	Kt x R
3 B Kt5	Kt B3	23 Q Kt3	P OKt3
4 Castles	Kt x P	24 P KR3	P KB4
5 P Q4	Kt Q3 (a)	25 Q B2	P Kt3
6 R K sq.	(b)	26 P OKt3	B B2
7 Kt x P	Kt x B	27 R K sq.	Q Q2
8 B Kt5 (d)	Kt (Kt4) x P	28 Q Kt sq.	P Q6
9 B x B	Kt x B	29 P B4 (h)	Q Q5 ch.
10 Q x Kt	Castles	30 K R2	Q x KBP
11 Kt QB3	P Q3	31 Q Q sq.	P KR4
12 Kt B4 (e)	B K3	32 R B sq.	Q R5
13 Kt K3	P QB4	33 Kt R sq.	(i) Kt Kt5 ch.
14 Q KB4	P Q4	34 K Kt sq.	Kt K6
15 Q R Q4	P Q5 (f)	35 Kt B3	(k) Q Q sq.
16 Kt K4	Kt Kt3	36 Q Q2	Kt x R
17 Q B3	Q B2	37 K x Kt	R K7
18 Rt B sq.	RR Q sq.	38 Q Q sq.	Q Q3 (l)
19 Kt (B sq.)	R Q4	39 Kt B2	Q Kt6 (m)
20 P QB4	(g) R K4	40 Resigns.	

NOTES.

(a) B to K2 is the usual play. The text move, however, is satisfactory, and was adopted quite successfully by Lasker. The proper continuation is: 6—B takes Kt; Q P takes B. 7—P takes P; Kt to B4. 8—Q takes Q ch; K takes Q. Another variation results if White proceeds with 6—P takes P; Kt takes B. 7—P to Q R4.

(b) B takes Kt or P takes P, as pointed out in note a, was the proper play. The text move gives White some brilliant winning chances, but by correct defence proves inferior.

(c) Of course he could not play Kt takes P, for Kt to B6 disc. ch would win the queen. Nor was Kt takes Kt good play. White would have answered R takes Kt. The move selected is the best and wins a pawn, as the progress of the game shows.

(d) Brilliant play, which, however, does not prove satisfactory. Had Black answered Kt takes Kt, then White would win with B takes B, followed by R takes Kt. Nor could Black play P to B3. White then would win speedily, with Q to R5 ch, followed by Kt takes Kt P. Black, however, has a safe reply, the one adopted in the game, Kt (Kt4) takes P, which wins a pawn.

(e) Kt to K B3 was probably better. The text move causes loss of time.

(f) Black played admirably well, when he advanced the Q B P and Q P. He secured at once the preferable position.

(g) Of questionable value, for it gives Black a passed P.

(h) A premature play, which precipitates White's defeat. He probably overlooked the threatened Q to Q5 ch, winning the K B P. White, of course, desired to prevent the P to K B5 play which would have badly compromised his game. Q to Kt2 or R to K B sq. was probably better, though White's game was pretty nearly beyond repair.

(i) Evidently he could not play Kt to B3, attacking the queen, for Black would have answered Kt to Kt5 ch, followed by Q to Kt sq.

(k) Q to K sq. was hardly any better. Black continues Q to Q sq. followed by Kt takes R or Kt takes P, with winning attack.

(l) A powerful move, which prevents White to move either Kt, for if Kt (B3) moves, Black wins with Q to R7, and if Kt (R sq.) moves, then Q to Kt6 would follow.

(m) Causes White to surrender. He cannot move the Kt from B2, for Q takes Kt P mate would follow. There is no way of stopping the Q takes Kt mate, except by sacrificing the queen.

GAME No. 704.

SEVENTH GAME OF THE MATCH, PILLSBURY v. SHOWALTER, PLAYED MARCH 5TH, 1897, AT HAMILTON CLUB, NEW YORK.

White—Pillsbury.		Black—Showalter.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	18 P OKt3	P QR4 (e)
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	19 P Kt3	B K3
3 B Kt5	Kt B3	20 Q Q2	QR Kt
4 Castles	Kt x P	21 B Kt2 (f)	Q B4 ch.
5 P Q4	B K2 (a)	22 K R1	B Kt2 (g)
6 Q R2	Kt Q3	23 R K5	Q Q3
7 B x Kt	Kt x B	24 QR Kt	P Q5
8 P x P	Kt Kt2	25 Kt K4	P B4
9 Kt B3 (b)	Castles	26 K Kt1	B x Kt
10 R Kt (c)	Kt B4	27 QR x B (h)	Kt Kt4
11 Kt Q4	Kt K3	28 R x Kt (i)	R x R
12 Kt B5	P B3 (d)	29 Q x RP	QR x P (f)
13 Kt x B ch.	Q x Kt	30 Q x P (B4)	R B8 ch.
14 P B4	P x P	31 K Kt2	KR B7 ch.
15 Q x P	P Q3	32 K R3	Q K3 ch.
16 Q K4	P Q4	33 R Kt4	K R8
17 Q Q3	Q Q3		White resigns.

NOTES.

(a) In a previous game Pillsbury, instead of this ordinary move, played Kt to Q3, which however, may lead to a difficult game.

(b) We prefer the old-fashioned way of continuing the attack by R to Q1, otherwise we should play P to Q Kt3, and develop one Q Kt via Q2.

(c) Here again we should prefer B to B4.

(d) This is always a saving clause for Black in this opening if he can do it safely.

(e) If Kt takes P, 19—B takes Kt, R takes B; 20—R to K8 ch, R to B1; 21—R takes R ch, Q takes R; 22—Kt takes P, &c.

(f) Not much virtue in this; P to Q R4 would have been useful.

(g) Taking a very long shot.

(h) K R takes B would have prevented Black's very pretty after-play.

(i) What else could he do?

(j) Very pretty. If 30—P takes R, Q takes P; 31—R takes P ch, K takes R; 32—Q to K2, with no future prospects.

WILLIAM STEINITZ.

Great master mind, while yet unknown to fame, In mimic battle o'er the chess field hurled His challenge. And when victory surely came, Was justly named the champion of the world.

In years to come, while looking o'er the roll, Of those bright names, so well deserving fame, None will be found, high up upon the scroll, More worthy still than he is of that name.

As Victory crowned him king of Caisars' realm, And fell disease came creeping o'er his brain, 'Twas hard to see Dame Reason leave the helm, And sad defeat came surely in its train.

Chess was his dream, his love, his life, his all, Its honours sought him; and increase of fame, So, should that temple crumble to its fall, If he cared not to live, we must not blame.

But let us hope that Time may yet prove kind, And, health restored, he may regain his will, For we are loath to think that master mind Will not achieve yet greater honours still.

MARSHALL.

GAME No. 705.

The following interesting game was played in a match between the City of London and the North London Chess Clubs. It is a good example of the best style of club play.

White—F. J. Willis. (North London).		Black—H. Wagner. (City of London).	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	19 Kt x B ch (d)	Q x Kt
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	20 Q Q2	Q R5
3 B Kt5	Kt B3	21 R KBt	Kt Kt4
4 P Q4	Kt x P	22 B B1	Kt x P ch (e)
5 Q R2	Kt Q3	23 P x Kt	R Kt3 ch
6 B x Kt	Kt x B (a)	24 K R1	Q x RP
7 P x P	Kt Kt2	25 P B3 (f)	B Kt2
8 Castles	B K2	26 R B2	R Kt
9 P OKt3	Castles	27 Q Q3	R x P
10 B Kt2	P Q4	28 B Q2	R B4
11 P KR3 (b)	Kt B4	29 R Kt1	R (Kt3) K
12 Q Kt Q2	B R2		B3
13 P B4	Kt K3	30 Q K2	P KR3
14 KR Q1	P QB4	31 R (Kt1) KR R4	
15 Kt R2	P Q5		B1
16 Kt K4	Q Kt	32 R Kt2 (g)	R x P
17 Kt Kt3	R Kt1	33 K Kt1	R Kt6 (h)
18 Kt B5	R Kt3 (c)	34 Resigns.	

NOTES.

(a) When White follows this line of play before castling, then it is safe for Black to play Q P takes B; for after 7—P takes P, Kt to B4, Black

may play Kt to Q5, which he could not do if White could play R to Q1, as in the game Showalter v. Loeck of the Cable Match.

(b) An inactive move; 11—Q Kt to Q2 was better.

(c) A move prompted by a rather fine conception of the possibilities of attack which the position affords by Kt to Kt4 and R to K Kt3.

(d) The bishop was not doing any good on Q Kt2; he was also hampering the movements of the White queen, owing to Black's threat of playing B takes P. If, for instance 19—Q to Kt4, why not then play 19—B to B1, directing the effective range of the bishop against Black's king's side, instead of relieving Black's game by this necessary exchange?

(e) Black has utilised in a masterly manner the time and opportunity which White has frittered away in the last few moves.

(f) If 25—R to K Kt1, B to Kt2 ch. wins.

(g) 32—K to Kt1 at once was better.

(h) A pretty finishing touch.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, May 15th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, May 15th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Monday, May 17th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, May 14th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, May 14th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Victoria, B.C.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, May 8th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, May 9th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, May 13th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, May 14th.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, May 16th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, May 14th.
For Portland	per O. R. & N. Co.	Tuesday, May 15th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,060, Higo, 3rd May.—Kobe, 2nd May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Konoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, K. Ito, 4th May.—Otaru via ports, 30th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,064, E. G. Olsen, 4th May.—Kobe, 3rd May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 4th May.—Nagasaki, 1st May, Coal.—Mitani Bishi Sha.

Eva, Norwegian steamer, 1,926, Hansen, 5th May.—Vancouver, B.C., 10th April, Lumber.—Ahrens & Co.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 120, J. T. Harrison, 5th May.—Cobra, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okamura, 5th May.—Yokkaichi, 4th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Carmarthenshire, British steamer, 1,775, D. Sincock, Shanghai, 30th April.—New York via ports, 5th May, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 6th May.—Yokkaichi, 5th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 6th May.—Hongkong via ports, 28th April, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kinai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,299, M. Sakata, 6th May.—Honolulu, 19th April, Ballast.—M. Masuda.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,064, E. G. Olsen, 6th May.—Otaru via ports, 2nd May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma, British steamer, 1,662, Whistler, 6th May.—Tacoma Wash and Victoria, B.C., 16th April, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carllil & Co.

Antenor, British steamer, 1,560, Jackson, 7th May.—Liverpool via ports, May 6th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Eshdale, British steamer, 1,575, Houston, 3rd May.—Algiers, Phosphorus.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, Henry Pybus, 3rd May.—Vancouver B.C., 20th April, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 7th May.—San Francisco, 21st April, Mail and General.—O. & O.S.S. Co.
Gerda, German steamer, 2,052, J. Ehlers, 7th May.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 1st May, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Kaisow, British steamer, 1,934, E. Warrall, 7th May.—Liverpool via ports and Kobe, 6th May, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Jacob Christensen, Norwegian steamer, 650, Hansen, 7th May.—Iloilo, Sugar.—Browne & Co.
Yorktown, (6), U.S. gunboat, Com. C. H. Stockton, 7th May.—Shanghai.
Vulcan, Norwegian steamer, 945, Anderson, 7th May.—Hongkong, General.—H. Grauert.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,109, W. Giese, 7th May.—Nagata, 3rd May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ihai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, T. Sakai, 7th May.—Kobe, 6th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, J. Nirei, 7th May.—Shanghai via ports, 1st May, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Collier, 3rd May.—Ota via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, Henry Pybus, 3rd May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Bobbe, (5) Russian gunboat, Com. M. Molas, 3rd May.—Nagasaki.
Mogul, British steamer, 1,827, Wright, 4th May.—Kobe, General.—Dudwell, Carill & Co.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, G. W. Conner, 4th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,662, Morei, 4th May.—Shimonoseki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Belgie, British steamer, 1,827, J. H. Rinder, 4th May.—San Francisco and Honolulu, Mails and General.—O & O.S.S. Co.
Mutsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 564, Nakajima, 4th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,827, W. Brady, 5th May.—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Elisabeth Rickmers, German steamer, 2,096, Reibelmund, 5th May.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—M. Raspe & Co.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 6th May.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Co.
Konoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, K. Ito, 6th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Omi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,533, C. Young, 6th May.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 6th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ellen Rickmers, German steamer, 2,096, Strunck, 6th May.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—M. Raspe & Co.
Pamiat Azova (14), Russian flagship, Captain A. Winiens, 6th May.—Vladivostok.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 7th May.—Vancouver, B.C.; Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Nanyang, German steamer, 1,050, Schananes, 7th May.—Miji, Ballast.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Tacoma, British steamer, 1,662, Whistler, 7th May.—Hongkong via Moji and Kobe, Mails and General.—Dudwell, Carill & Co.
Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Lande, 7th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Guardian, American barque, 1,038, T. M. Maiden, 8th May.—Port Townsend, Ballast.—Capt. Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,910, A. E. Moses, 8th May.—Shimonoseki, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver:—Mr. A. M. Archibald, Dr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. J. B. Bradshaw, Mr. J. Blaydon, Mr. Dr. J. N. Boyd, Mr. A. E. Cooper, Mr. A. J. De Souza, Miss Y. Enouye, Mr. W. M. Grieg, Mr. R. N. Harter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hunt, Mr. I. Ishimaru, Mr. Nicholas Krukoff, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Morse and two children, Mr. Geo. Munro, Miss M. E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Moss, Mr. K. Noro, Mr. Powell, Miss Angela Reyner, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. H. Shugio, Miss Mary Takayanagi, Miss Helen Takayanagi, Mr. A. E. Tiew, Miss Williams, Miss Wetmore,

and Mrs. Yokokawa in cabin; 3 in 2nd class; 67 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. Clover, Mr. W. C. Eaton, Lieut. R. Sterling, R.N., Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Bell Irving, Mr. F. J. O. Minchen, Col. and Mrs. Eden, Mr. Macauliffe, Miss L. Patterson, Mr. G. B. Whitney, Mr. E. C. Rich, Mr. J. P. Rodger, Mr. H. S. Cross, Mr. F. Saeinger, Mr. Wegner, Mr. R. N. Ohey, Lieut. J. H. Dathan, R.N., Mr. W. D. Oelhermann, Mrs. Morgan, and child, Mrs. W. D. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. M. Adler, Rev. and Mrs. Davis, child and infant, Mr. A. Fullerton, Dr. E. H. Horsey, Mr. D. M. Clerkson, Lieut. J. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. N. J. Scroth, Mr. Fleet, Capt. and Mrs. Dugdale, Mr. S. Nicholson, and Mr. J. H. Riley in cabin; 6 intermediate in second class, and 489 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma Wash and Victoria:—Mr. R. E. Gill, and Mrs. E. D. Bailie, 3 children, and amah in cabin; Mr. John Johnson, and Mr. C. E. Roach in second class.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco:—Mrs. A. N. Carter, Mr. W. G. Carter, Mr. Lay H. Everhart, Mr. John Reynolds, Mr. Yeend Duer, Mr. Max Diethy, and Mrs. E. E. Wood and 2 children in cabin. For Shanghai:—Dr. John Fyler, Col. J. Courtney Hixson, and Rev. F. H. James in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. F. B. Marshall, and Mrs. F. B. Marshall in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. K. Shima and infant, Mr. Gaybuvitch, Capt. K. Tada, Dr. and Mrs. Miyagawa, Mr. Fong, Mr. Sho Mo Yei, and Mr. Allen in cabin; 20 Japanese and 8 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. F. Grey Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. W. Bolles, Mr. L. H. Clayton, Mr. W. W. Wimmill, Mrs. Ivanoff and infant, Mrs. Rybakoff, Miss Tokmakoff, Lieut. Stepanoff, Dr. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Bickerton, Mrs. F. P. Ball and infant, Messrs. Ball, E. J. Hughes, Jas. Flood, J. J. Johnston, Jno. C. Bancroft, E. H. Sharp, Geo. Murakami, Mrs. G. W. Middleton and amah, Messrs. Snell, Henderson, Robins, Andrews, Johnson, Fox, Cheng Heu Cho, and J. S. Happer in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. F. S. Goodison, Mr. Alberico Brocca, Major General Y. Kurose, Major Yeto, Mr. F. Kogetsu, Mr. R. Inouye, Madam Frigue, Miss J. Joubert, Miss L. Joubert, Mr. Francis Steenackers, Miss F. Nomura, Miss R. Nomura, Mrs. Markeloff and child, Captain Y. Kawahara, Captain J. E. Poole, Mr. H. Bruhn, Mr. J. Logan, Mr. K. Nishimatsu, Mr. N. Takatsu, Commander John F. Merry in cabin; Captain S. Ohno, Mr. and Miss Taki, Mr. J. Furuya, Mr. K. Sekiguchi, Mr. T. Shibata, Mr. Lars Berner, and Mr. A. Young in 2nd class; 4 Chinese and 54 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco and Honolulu:—Mr. U. Ammann, Dr. and Mrs. S. Asano, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Atterbury and two children, Baron Bradsky, C. Broderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barrie and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bertram, Mrs. C. E. Colahan and child, Mr. H. Goghlan, Mr. Morgan Davis, Rev. and Mrs. F. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Reynet, Mr. Emile Gille, Mr. Grun, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. M. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Guynemer, Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Hamilton and child, Mrs. Horikawa, Mr. W. R. Kip, Mr. H. S. Kip, Miss Layton, Mr. J. Layton, Mr. Chas. Legrand, Mr. John Louvatscheff, Master Leach, Rev. J. B. Lewis, Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Lawson and child, Captain J. W. Lee, Mr. W. B. Meikle, Lieut. D. P. Menefee, U.S.N., Mr. A. Medrose, Mr. Granville Sharp, Mr. Frank Shaw, Mr. J. Clinton Spencer, Mrs. A. P. Spencer, Lieut. B. Strolman, Mr. Todo, Mrs. C. F. McWilliams, child and amah, Mr. M. M. Wyckoff, Mr. R. Yezoye, and Mr. K. Yokikawa in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Omi Maru*, for Melbourne via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wynd, Miss D. D. Barlow, Mr. S. Nakajima, Mr. H. Ogura, Capt. R. J. McIvor, Mr. R. Ford, and Mr. A. S. Aldrich in cabin; Mr. S. Tanaki in second class, and 20 Japanese and 6 European in steerage.

The British steamer *Tacoma*, Captain T. A. Whistler, R.N.R., reports:—Left Tacoma Wash the 16th December at 8.30 p.m.; experienced a continuation of strong westerly winds which increased to a gale on 21st and 22nd; crossed the 180° of long. on 27th in lat. 51° north. Arrived at Yokohama, 6th May.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. M. Adler, Mrs. M. Adler,

Mrs. Bell-Irving and maid, Mrs. C. H. Blackman, Mr. P. J. Boland, Mr. N. E. Borden, Miss N. J. Borden, Miss C. S. Brayton, Mr. H. S. B. Brindley, Lieut. C. K. Burnett, Marquis of Camden, Miss V. Campbell, Mr. Carter, Major-General Cherry, Mr. J. Crossley, Mrs. J. Crossley, Miss Crossley and maid, Mr. R. J. M. Danson, Mrs. R. J. M. Danson, Mr. E. Schmidt Dargitz, Mr. Lieut. R. N. Dathan, Mrs. Davey, Captain Davey, Rev. Mr. Davies, Mrs. Davies, child and infant, Mrs. David, Dr. Dowdov, Lord Dormer, Mrs. Eckstein, Miss Eckstein, Miss Eckstein, Mr. David Edward, Mrs. David Edward, Miss Edward, Miss Falkner, Mr. F. Fanahawe, Mrs. J. E. Farnum, Miss Farnum, Mr. Frank Rick, Mr. Jas. Gaunt, Mr. Allen Goodwyn, Mr. R. S. Gray, Rev. D. C. Greene, Mrs. D. C. Greene, Miss Greene, Mr. R. S. Greene, Mr. E. B. Greene, Mr. H. Powys Greenwood, Mrs. H. Powys Greenwood, Mr. P. F. Hadow, Mr. Hankey, Mrs. Hankey, Dr. Harrison, Lieut. J. Harvey, R.N., Mr. Algernon Hay, Mr. R. Heap, Mr. R. Tichborne, Mr. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Hotchkiss, Dr. E. H. Horsey, Marquis Ito, Mr. J. Johnstone, Marquis Kido, Rev. J. W. Kidston, Mr. G. E. Kirk, Mrs. G. E. Kirk, Miss Lurman, Mr. Lyell, Mrs. Lyell, Rev. J. K. McArthur, Mrs. J. K. McArthur, child and infant, Mr. Macauliffe, Mr. Geo. Main, Mr. Mander, Mrs. Mander, Miss Martin, Mr. H. Martin, Mr. K. Matsumoto, Miss Mattheissen, Miss Sophie Mattheissen, Mr. E. A. Mattheissen, Mr. W. E. Miller, Mr. K. Mochizuki, Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, Mr. A. Nattalie, Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. W. D. Oelhermann, Mr. E. Oetti, Mr. G. Oliver, Mr. H. W. Peabody, Mr. Geo. H. W. Peabody, Miss L. Patterson, Miss L. Pearson, Mr. E. C. Riche, Rev. C. A. Ridgeway, Mr. J. H. Riley, Mr. J. W. Russell, Mr. K. Saionji, Mrs. J. R. Sanger, Sir Ernest Satow and valet, Mrs. P. A. Scott, Mr. E. P. Serecold, Mr. H. Shimamura, Mr. W. Sim, Mr. Phillip A. Small, Mrs. Phillip A. Small, Lieut. Sterling, Mrs. Todd, Miss Todd, Mrs. Todd, Mr. J. A. Tustin, Mrs. B. W. Valentine, Mr. H. Valentine, Col. Wallace, Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, Miss Wilson, Mr. Thomas Whitely, Mrs. Whitely, Miss Whitely, Mr. Woods, Mrs. Woods, and Mr. W. Yamaguchi in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.		AND EAST.	PACIFIC COAST.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL PACKAGES.
	CANADA AND WEST.	NEW YORK.				
Hongkong	—	—	—	32	—	32
Calcutta	—	—	—	32	—	32
Colombo	—	—	100	—	—	100
Yokohama	878	315	1,036	—	—	3,129
Total	878	315	1,036	154	—	3,283

	SILK.		NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL BALS.
	HONGKONG AND CANTON.	SHANGHAI.			
Hongkong and Canton	90	—	—	—	90
Shanghai	376	—	—	—	376
Chefoo	28	—	—	—	28
Yokohama	753	—	—	—	753
Total	1,211	—	—	—	1,211

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, Captain William Finch, R.N.R., reports:—Left San Francisco the 21st April, and arrived in 15 days, 5 hours, and 39 minutes.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Dull and drooping generally. Yarn.—Not a bale sold for the last three weeks, with the exception of some damaged ex *Yamaguchi Maru*, which went to auction and fetched reasonable prices. Shittings.—About 300 pieces only are reported sold but the price has not yet transpired. Fancies.—Nothing done beyond a rumoured sale of Prints, which requires confirmation. Woollens.—Stagnant.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.	PER PIECE.
Grey Shittings—8 1/2 yds, 39 inches	\$2.40	to 2.75
Grey Shittings—9 yds, 39 inches	2.75	to 3.25
Light Shittings—7 1/2 yds, 39 inches	1.50	to 1.90
Indigo Shittings—12 yds, 41 inches	1.95	to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	2.00	to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16	to 0.22
PER YARD.		
Volvels—Black, 35 yds, 32 inches	7.75	to 9.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42 3/4 inches	0.75	to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24 1/2 yds, 30 inches	1.50	to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24 1/2 yds, 30 inches	1.75	to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24 1/2 yds, 30 inches	2.40	to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24 1/2 yds, 30 inches	3.00	to 3.50

WOOLLEN.

	PER TARD.
Flannel.....	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches last	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.34
Medium.....	0.25 to 0.37
Common.....	0.15 to 0.22
Mousseline de laine—Cape, 24 yards,	0.15 to 0.22
31 inches, 51 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloth—Presidents, 51 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloth—Union, 51 @ 56 inches	0.50 to 0.85
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb.	0.50 to 0.60

LOTION VARIOUS.

	PER PICH.
Nos. 16/24, Singles.....	\$39.00 to 41.50
Nos. 18/24, Singles.....	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles.....	45.00 to 47.00
Nos. 32, Doubles.....	44.00 to 46.00
Nos. 42, Doubles.....	49.00 to 51.00
Nos. 1/60, Plain.....	61.00 to 62.00
Nos. 1/80, Plain.....	75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 1/100, Plain.....	99.00 to 100.00
Nos. 1/60, Gassed.....	72.00 to 80.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed.....	86.00 to 95.00
Nos. 1/100, Gassed.....	116.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICH.
American Middling.....	\$23.00 to 23.50
Indian Broach.....	22.00 to 22.25
Chinese.....	21.00 to 21.50

METALS.

Holders have long "talked" prices "up" and at last their aspirations are partially realised. A fair amount of trade has been done in iron, dealers realising the fact that, with higher first cost, higher freights and depressed exchange, they must pay more money.

	PER PICH.
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	\$3.90 to 4.00
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	4.10 to 4.20
Round and square up to 1 inch.....	3.90 to 4.20
Sheet Iron.....	4.00 to 4.40
Galvanized iron sheets.....	5.00 to 5.10
Wire Nails, assorted.....	10.00 to 10.50
Fin Plates, per box.....	6.60 to 6.90
Pig Iron, No. 1.....	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 2.....	1.90 to 1.95

KEROSENE.

Some sales at last. Prices unchanged, which is rather unsatisfactory to sellers who want a little something to compensate them for the depressed exchange.

	PER PICH.
American.....	\$2.05 to 2.07
Russian.....	2.00 to 2.05
Langkat.....	—

SUGAR.

Brown, good business, but with heavy importations prices are not strong. White, Java, easier. Refined: steady.

	PER PICH.
Brown Takan.....	\$3.60 to 3.65
Brown Manila.....	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daitong.....	3.15 to 3.20
Brown Canton.....	3.10 to 4.20
White Java and Penang.....	6.60 to 6.70
White Refined.....	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

But a small and spasmodic trade. The season draws to a close and quotations are mostly nominal. Stock, 4,500 piculs. The Italian crop is reported to be doing well so far, and there will probably be a slow market here until New Silk appears at the end of June.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICH.
Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.....	\$850 to 860
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.....	840 to 850
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers.....	830 to 840
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	820 to 830
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers.....	810 to 820
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/17 den.....	800 to 810
Filatures—No. 2, 10/13 deniers.....	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 2, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.....	750 to 760
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	720 to 730
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/16 deniers.....	700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 3, 13/16 deniers.....	680 to 690
Kakadas—Extra.....	760 to 770
Kakadas—No. 1.....	740 to 750
Kakadas—No. 1.....	730 to 735
Kakadas—No. 2.....	710 to 720
Kakadas—No. 2.....	690 to 700

WASTE SILK.

Next to no business. Stock small (4,000 piculs) and of very poor quality.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICH.
Noshi—Filature, Best.....	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good.....	95 to 105
Noshi—Oshu, Best.....	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good.....	100 to 120
Noshi—Oshu, Medium.....	95 to 97
Noshi—Shinshu, Best.....	65 to 70
Noshi—Shinshu, Good.....	55 to 60
Noshi—Boshu, Best.....	120 to 125
Noshi—Boshu, Good.....	100 to 110
Noshi—Boshu, Medium.....	90 to 95
Noshi—Joshu, Good.....	70 to 75
Noshi—Joshu, Fair.....	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best.....	95 to 100
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds.....	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshu, Good.....	35 to 40
Kibiso—Joshu, Fair.....	30 to 32

TEA.

Market opened on the 1st. Tasters speak well of the cup quality but grumble at the make of leaf. The Belgic had about 700 packages and the Empress of India 3,000 packages; and so commences a new season in the fragrant leaf.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest.....	\$36 up
Choice.....	33 to 34
Finest.....	31 to 32
Fine.....	29 to 30
Good Medium.....	—
Medium.....	—
Good Common.....	—
Common.....	—

EXCHANGE.

After falling several points exchange improved at the close, but is still weak.

Sterling—Bank T.T.....	1/11 1/2
— — Bills on demand.....	3/0
— — 4 months' sight.....	2/0 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight.....	2/0 1/4
— — 6 months' sight.....	2/0 1/8
On Paris—Bank sight.....	2.51 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight.....	2.55 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	1 1/2 d.
— — Private 10 days' sight.....	1 1/4 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	73
— — Private 10 days' sight.....	74
On India—Bank sight.....	16 1/2
— — Private 30 days' sight.....	16 1/4
On America—Bank Bills on demand.....	48 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight.....	50
On Germany—Bank sight.....	3.04
— — Private 4 months' sight.....	3.08
Bar Silver (London).....	28 to 27 1/2

TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS invite communication from Professional Gentlemen willing to act as Representatives of its Members in the matter of applications for PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS in JAPAN, stating full Particulars as to procedure and costs, to
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17.

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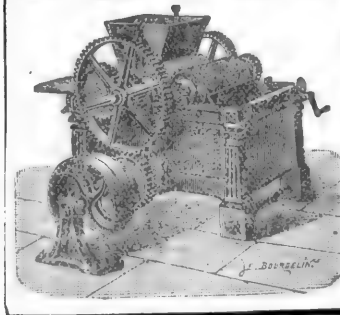
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November 21st, 1896.

37.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 20.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 15TH, 1897.

月三年五十二陰曆 Vol., XXVII.
西曆五月十三日

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 15TH, 1897.

MARRIAGE.

At Trinity Cathedral, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on May 6th, by the Right Rev. Bishop McKim, and before the United States Consul-General, N. W. McIvor, Esq., Mr. HAROLD JAMES METZ, of Yokohama, to Miss SUSAN ELIZABETH SUMMERS, third daughter of the late Prof. Summers, formerly of the Imperial University, Tokyo.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) will shortly open a branch at Osaka.

UP to the 11th instant 400,000 catties of new tea had been received in Yokohama.

JAPANESE trade is losing ground in Korea and Chinese increasing month by month.

THE Yokohama Rice, Salt and Grain Exchange received its charter on the 11th instant.

A FIRE in Higashi, Okayama Prefecture, on the night of the 6th instant, destroyed fifty houses.

OVER 21,800 yen have been subscribed in aid of the sufferers by the recent disastrous fire at Hachioji.

A MAN EATING tiger has been killed by some Hongkong sportsman on the West River above Canton.

THE excitement among the farmers of the districts in Tochigi Ken, devastated by the Ashio copper mine poisoning, still continues, and fear-

ing further trouble a large force of gendarmes was despatched from Tokyo to Tochigi on the 10th inst.

THE Osaka Mint in April last issued 6,717 five yen gold coins, 41,066 silver yen, and 399,000 twenty sen silver pieces.

Mrs. J. H. Longford, wife of H.B.M.'s Consul at Nagasaki, was assaulted by a jinrikisha coolie at Kobe on the 11th instant.

THE office of the proposed Government Iron Foundry is to be opened at Yahata-mura, Fukuoka Prefecture, on the 1st June.

THEIR MAJESTIES the Emperor and Empress are still in Kyoto, and it is reported will remain there till the end of the current month.

THE laying of the section of the Formosa cable between the Island and Yayeyama, 188 miles, was completed on the 3rd instant.

THE British volunteers with the Greek forces appear to have upheld the credit of their nationality, though fighting for a lost cause.

By an explosion of the powder magazine of the 16th Infantry Regiment at Shibata, Niigata Prefecture, on the 5th inst. six soldiers were badly hurt.

ON the 3rd instant, in a storm off the coast of Takachi-mura, Niigata Prefecture, a number of fishing boats, with over thirty fishermen, were lost.

EARTHQUAKES occurred at Tokyo, Kumamoto, Mitto and Nagano on the 9th, and at the last named place on the 10th instant. No serious damage was done.

ALL the Foreign Ministers and Secretaries were entertained by Count Okuma, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at his private residence at Waseda on the 10th instant.

A LARGE area of rice fields at Yokotomura in Niigata Prefecture are in the market for sale, on account of the constant inundations to which they are subject.

M. BIDONALIC, a Bangkok barrister, has entered action against the *Times of Ceylon* and the *China Mail* of Hongkong, for £1000 damages for alleged libel.

MESSERS. Samuel Samuel & Co. of Yokohama, as agents for the Rothschilds, have purchased 40 million yen's worth of Japanese War Bonds for four million pounds sterling.

THE Chinese Government is reported to have ordered three large iron-clads and four torpedo-boats from England, while other torpedo-boats are to be constructed at Port Arthur.

THE new Yokohama Docks were formally opened on the 15th instant. One of the Docks, the second in size, has been finished some weeks and three steamers have been docked already.

A CONFERENCE of the Chiefs of the Post and Telegraph Offices throughout the country will be held in Tokyo for a week from the 18th inst., to discuss the departmental Budget for next fiscal year.

At a meeting of the Yokohama City Council held on the 8th instant a scheme for the reclamation of a considerable extent of foreshore from Otamachi to Minato-cho was discussed and decided on.

THE Japan Trading Association, at a meeting recently held, decided to petition the Government to enter into negotiations with the United States Government with a view to a revision

of the new Tariff Law, the provisions of which were regarded by the Association as ruinous to the Japanese export trade to the United States.

THE new Japanese battle-ships *Fuji* and *Yashima* are still lying in the Thames, their armaments not being yet complete. It is reported that they may stay to take part in the Queen's jubilee celebration.

Mr. Matsumoto, President of the Government Railway Bureau, accompanied by several experts, has been despatched on a mission to the United States and Europe to investigate and report upon railway systems and organization in those countries.

ON the 6th instant the steamer *Matsumoto Maru*, while on a voyage from Shikabe-mura, Oshima Province, to Hakodate, struck a sunken rock and had to be beached. Passengers, crew, and part of the cargo were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

It is reported that the Russian Government has vetoed the engagement of Russian military instructors for the Korean army, a question which has seriously exercised the Japanese Government and press, as it was regarded as contrary to the spirit of the Moscow convention between Russia and Japan regarding their action in Korea.

A TEA-FIRING coolie who recently made an unprovoked and serious assault on Mr. A. J. Wilkin, an old resident of Yokohama, when the latter was riding a bicycle, has been sentenced by the Yokohama District Court to six days' detention, extenuating circumstances being found. The Public Procurator has appealed against the "extenuating circumstances."

ON the 8th instant some 600 insurgents, apparently with a view to plunder, attacked Twatutia, the foreign suburb of Taipei, Formosa. In the fight which ensued between the insurgents and the Japanese troops and police, one Japanese soldier and one police constable were killed and eight wounded, while the insurgents' loss is said to have been 100 killed, 50 wounded and 17 made prisoners. Twenty-seven houses in the settlement were more or less damaged and three burned down.

IMPORTERS generally have done a very indifferent week's business, though the slight rise in exchange has had a cheering influence and imparted a little life into some branches of imports. In cotton piece goods very little has been done, and in yarns, though there have been enquiries and offers these have been for the most part unacceptable to holders. In fancy cloths and woollens nothing has been done. In metals business has been rather brisker at former quotations. The kerosene market is still very dull but it is expected that a move will be made should exchange continue to rise. In sugar little has been doing though the arrivals of brown have been considerable; in other brands a fair business has been done. In exports the business in raw silk has been stagnant, as buyers are all waiting for the new crop, the prospects for which are bright; a few transactions have taken place in waste, but nothing of consequence. In the tea trade firing is now in full swing. A good business has been done, and several shipments made; the heaviest by the *Peru*. The prospect of a steep duty on Japanese tea imported into the United States after July 1st, which the tea men say will amount to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, will doubtless have the effect of rushing the market, so as to get the tea landed in America before the date mentioned, and a busy time may therefore be expected for the next two months. With a little more substantial rise in exchange a considerable improvement in business all round may be looked for.

SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The period of comparative quiet that Japan enjoyed in the sphere of her foreign relations until March last, has been somewhat rudely disturbed by troubles about immigrants in Hawaii and the employment of a Russian *mission militaire* in Korea. Two or three weeks ago, the Tokyo newspapers were much occupied with the former topic; during the past week, their columns have been equally devoted to the latter. All are agreed that in lending a large number of military men to train the Korean army, Russia violates the spirit of the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention. But there is a disposition on the part of some to lay the whole blame of the complication on the shoulders of the Ito Cabinet, and with that object they do not hesitate to argue that the Moscow Convention can not be interpreted in the sense of directly prohibiting the course now attributed to Russia. These organs apparently set party interests above the dictates of patriotism. It is at all events evident that the affair has suggested strong distrust of Russia's designs in the peninsula, and that, from a diplomatic point of view, it was anything but a prudent move on Russia's part; or, perhaps we should be more correct in saying, on the part of the Russian who prompted it. Another subject that continues to provoke much discussion is the new American tariff. The Japanese are convinced that the exceptionally high rates about to be imposed on their silk fabrics, fancy matting, straw braid, and porcelain have nothing to do with either revenue or protection, but are frankly prohibitive, and it comes to them as a sharp shock that their special friends, the people of the United States, should discriminate so invidiously against them. They recognize that America has always bought from them more than she sold to them, but they naturally fail to see in that fact any ground for legitimate complaint. England, they say, might set up precisely the same case with regard to her dealings with the United States. Altogether, the behaviour of the Washington tariff-makers perplexes and perturbs them greatly, especially since it threatens to fatally arrest the development of several promising branches of manufacture.

When Count Okuma, writes the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, undertook to inform the Diet about the understanding that existed between Japan and Russia, his statement was received with great interest by the nation, but people felt that it was not exhaustive. The vital question of the training of Korea's military forces did not appear at all in the convention concluded by Marquis Yamagata and Prince Lobanoff, and it was incredible that such an omission should have been made by a statesman of Marquis Yamagata's experience and a soldier of his reputation. Count Okuma, however, explained that, in the interests of the State, it did not seem expedient to publish details more minute than those already submitted by him to the Diet. There was, then, something that could not be told, and the general impression is that inasmuch as some pledge had already been given by Russia to assist Korea in the training of the latter's forces, it was not possible to embody anything on that subject in the Yamagata-Lobanoff convention. Be that as it may, the purpose of the convention was to safeguard the peace of the Orient by preserving the balance of power, and there can be no question that such a purpose is defeated when Russia pours officers and non-commissioned officers into Korea under the pretext of training the Korean Army. Once admit the propriety of such a pretext and there ceases to be any possibility of limiting its application. Russia may send not a hundred, or a hundred and sixty, military instructors, but a thousand, or sixteen hundred. Under no circumstances could such procedure be reconciled with the plain intention of the Moscow Convention. The former Japanese Cabinet certainly intended to insist on the conscientious observance of the Convention, and it must be pre-

sumed that the present Cabinet is animated by a similar resolve. But unfortunately Count Okuma can not be acquitted of negligence in that he failed to enter a strong protest against the first employment of Russian drill instructors by Korea. His tacit acquiescence in the engagement of a Colonel and several officers could not fail to diminish the force of any objection urged against the enlargement of the practice thus inaugurated. Still, it is not to be supposed that Japan can tamely suffer the conjuncture by which she is now menaced. The Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention provides for the opening of further negotiations in the event of any occasion demanding a mutual agreement. The present is undoubtedly such an occasion. What instructions Count Okuma may have sent to the Japanese Representative in Seoul we can not know, but it has been reported, on authority seemingly trustworthy, that Russia repels the imputation of having influenced the Korean Government in this matter, and attributes her own action solely to Korea's request. Nevertheless, every one knows that Korea is simply doing what she has been told to do. There has further been talk of reducing the proposed number of drill instructors, or of postponing the date of their employment. But neither their number nor the time of their engagement is the question. The gist of the matter is whether, in rendering Korea such assistance, Russia is not deliberately violating the spirit of a Convention concluded for the manifest purpose of preventing the preponderance of either of the High Contracting Parties' influence in the peninsular Kingdom. We are told, also, that Russia has avowed her willingness to submit the matter entirely to the decision of the Korean Government. Nothing of that kind is endurable. The Cabinet in Seoul is not to be the interpreter of a Convention between Japan and Russia. This empire can not submit to any such humiliation. It is a grave matter, calling for prudent but resolute handling. The *Nichi Nichi* is not of those that talk of strong foreign policy and measure the competence of a Foreign Minister by the degree of his self-assertion. Its sole desire is to secure the foundations of lasting tranquillity, and it considers that they are seriously threatened by this contingency.

The *Nippon* writes vigorously but not intemperately on the same subject. It recalls the sacrifices that Japan has made to secure Korea's independence and to lead her into the path of progress, and notes that the efforts of this country in the cause of the little Kingdom were largely defeated by Russia's action in the matter of Liaotung; action that threw doubts upon the sincerity of Japan's intentions, discredited her in Korea, and involved friction between her and Russia in the peninsula. Thus it finally became necessary to conclude the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention, which, in effect, constituted a new obstacle to the achievement of Korea's independence, since it provided that Japan and Russia alike should stand aside and abandon to its own devices a Kingdom not yet competent to walk alone. Still, nothing now remains but for both parties to the agreement to observe it faithfully, nor is it to be denied that if they are sincerely animated by a desire to secure Korea's independence and promote her civilization, means to do so can be found without transgressing the limits fixed by the Convention. In point of fact, the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention is cognate with the Tientsin Convention. China's deliberate violation of the latter drove Japan to war, and it is not to be reasonably anticipated that the Moscow agreement will be found to possess more binding force. Thus the question of the engagement of Russian military men by Korea has now arisen. Whether the Russian Government is a consenting party, can not yet be known, but we prefer to believe that it is not. For the obvious intention of the Lobanoff-Yamagata Convention is to provide for the complete abstinence of the two contracting Powers from interference in Korea's affairs, and for her independent working out of her own progress. Even in the event of the unavoidable employment of either Russian or Japanese troops in

the capacity of guards, it is provided that their numbers shall not pass a fixed limit, and in view of such an agreement, the entry of a considerable body of Russian military men into the peninsula in the capacity of tactical instructors, is a plain violation of the Convention. Should Russia agree to take such a step, upon her shoulders will rest the responsibility of having impaired her relations with a neighbouring Power, and disturbed the tranquillity of the Orient. We do not believe that Russia seriously contemplates anything of the kind. Yet it is a fact that the employment of a large number of Russian military men has entered the realm of practical projects, and it further appears to be a fact that several of the Seoul statesmen are opposed to it. We are driven to the conclusion that it is a device conceived by the Russophile party in the peninsula, on the one hand, and, on the other, an endeavour on the part of Mr. Waeber, the Russian Representative, to carry away with him some agreeable gift for presentation to his Government when he returns to St. Petersburg. But the gift is a little too heavy to be quietly transported. There certainly have been events that furnished reasonable materials for Russia to doubt Japan and Japan to doubt Russia; events subsequent to the retrocession of Liaotung—for example, the affair of October, 1895, and the affair of February, 1896. But the two empires seemed to be on the verge of understanding each other better when this military-instructor incident came upon the tapis. If the Russian Government be party to it, then the discussion must assume a different complexion. If the Russian Government be not a party to it, then some one else is responsible. Finally, if Mr. Waeber has exceeded his instructions, why is he not ordered to point out to the Korean Government that its project of employing Russian military men is opposed to the spirit of the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention? A word from him in that sense would settle the matter. Why does he not speak the word?

Once more the *Yhi Shimpō* discusses the subject of the new American tariff, in so far as concerns its bearings upon Japanese manufactures. The general proposition that every independent State is competent to raise or lower at will the duties levied by it upon goods coming from abroad, can not be questioned for a moment. But in exercising that power impartiality must be observed: all foreign nations must be treated alike. To impose prohibitive duties on imports from one particular country, differentiating from all the rest, is an intolerable violation of the first principles of comity. Yet that is what American legislators seem inclined to do. The rates that they have fixed for Japanese silks, fancy matting, and cotton carpets are such as to kill the commerce in those articles. Nor can there be any doubt that prohibition is the object contemplated. Japanese silks are to be excluded in the interests of American weavers; Japanese matting and carpets, because their import promises to assume large dimensions. It comes to this, that for the sake of promoting the interests of a small body of manufacturers, the framers of the new tariff are willing to subject the whole mass of consumers to grave inconvenience, and to impair their country's relations with a friendly nation. Japan can not forget, and has no desire to forget, all that America has done for her. She has sought to furnish some slight evidence of her gratitude by ordering men-of-war in the States, and by opening steamship services between her shores and the Pacific coast; services that will contribute as much to the latter's development as to her own commercial convenience. It would be a pity that all this should be marred by unwise subserviency on America's part to the selfish interests of the few. The result would be that Japan's trade would be diverted into other channels, and that her people would conceive a dislike for American goods.

There appears to be no longer any room to doubt, writes the *Kokumin Shimbun*, that the employment of a Russian *mission militaire* has

been agreed upon. Despite the opposition of the American party in Korea, despite the opposition of the British Representative, this victory rests with Russia. In point of fact, the origin of this matter must be sought in the distant past. The fault lies with the Yamagata-Lobanoff convention. From the time of the conclusion of that document, Russia had a free hand. Hitherto, Korea had regarded Japan as her natural protector, but the Moscow agreement openly placed Russia on an equal footing. It was, in fact, an instrument for extending Russian influence in the peninsula. That it interdicts the employment of Russian military men to train Korea's forces, is an untenable contention. The much-quoted second article provides that "the Japanese and Russian Governments shall leave to Korea, in so far as the financial and economic conditions of that country permit, the creation and maintenance of indigenous armed forces and police in sufficient proportions to maintain internal order without foreign aid." There is not a word in the article that can be construed as forbidding the employment of a Russian military mission to train Korea's forces. On the contrary, the condition "in so far as the financial and economic conditions of that country will permit," creates a discretion of which Russia can always avail herself. It is inconceivable that the Ito Cabinet should have given its consent to such an agreement. One of three courses now offers. The best is to contrive a combination with America and England for the purpose of defeating this project of a Russian mission. The second, and less desirable plan, is to arrange that if the services of foreign military instructors are necessary, they should be either English or American. The third policy is to urge Great Britain and the United States to take part with Japan, so that some future opportunity may be seized to correct the present incident, Russia being left meanwhile to pursue her own route. Under any circumstances, the Ito Cabinet must be pronounced guilty of having concluded an agreement that renders Russia virtually paramount in Korea, and creates among the Koreans an entirely false impression of Japan's intentions. The question now is whether Count Okuma by the exercise of diplomatic ability, can restore the confidence of the Korean Court and the Korean people in Japan's sincerity of purpose, and whether he can secure the co-operation of England and America. It is an opportunity to recover lost ground and to wipe out the disgrace of the Liaotung affair.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* takes a view somewhat similar to that of the *Kokumin*, though not by any means so far-reaching. It expresses strong regret that Marquis Yamagata failed to insert in the Moscow Convention a clause definitely settling the question of the employment of Russian or Japanese troops by Korea, and it seems to suggest the inference that, in the absence of such a clause, Russia is free to do as she pleases. Moreover, it goes so far as to allege that Marquis Yamagata desired to provide against the contingency, but was unable to obtain the consent of the Russian plenipotentiary, who explained that the matter would be independently arranged between Russia and Korea. The *Mainichi's* apparent purpose is to lay the bulk of the blame on the shoulders of the Ito Cabinet, but, at the same time, it does not attempt to deny that a Russian *mission militaire* of the kind contemplated would be contrary to the spirit of the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* also discusses the American tariff question. Its remarks are interesting chiefly as illustrating the fact that it possesses a very clear knowledge of the economical fallacy of a protective tariff, which robs the nation at large for the sake of putting money into the pockets of a favoured few, and which, while professing to foster the growth of industry, really hampers it by supplying it with artificial nourishment and depriving it of ability to compete in the open markets of the world. The *Yomiuri* dwells on all this at great length.

It further notes that whereas the present duty upon Japanese *habutaye* and silk goods entering America is 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, the new tariff raises it to 96 per cent.; similarly, the duty on silk handkerchiefs is raised from 50 per cent. to a maximum of 110; that on cotton carpets, from 20 to a figure varying between 35 and 80; that on fancy matting, from nothing to 25; that on strawbraid, from 15 to 30, and that on porcelain from 30 to 60. Such rates are simply prohibitive, and that they are intended to discriminate against Japan is proved by the fact that the duty upon French silks is to be only 70 per cent. America was chiefly instrumental in opening Japan to foreign commerce. Apparently she is now about to close her own ports to Japanese commerce. She is, in short, adopting a policy diametrically opposed to the principles hitherto believed to govern her national conduct. Some pretence is advanced that these new rates are for purposes of revenue. The plea is untenable. A tariff framed for revenue purposes differs radically from a protective tariff—the difference is lucidly expounded by our contemporary—and, under any circumstances, the idea of raising revenue by destroying its source is plainly absurd. The *Yomiuri* concludes a long and ably written article by urging Japanese manufacturers to combine at this crisis of their enterprise, and to spare no effort likely to avert the threatened catastrophe.

Two long articles are devoted by the *Shogyo Shimpō* to discussing the action of the United States with regard to the tariff and the legislation proposed in France for levying increased duties on Japanese raw silk. The chief purpose of the article is to induce Japanese manufacturers and chambers of commerce to take up the matter vigorously in order that their protests may strengthen the hands of the Government. There appears to be an idea that representations are hopeless, and that nothing remains except resignation, but the *Shogyo* strongly condemns such a spiritless policy.

The operation of the Trades Tax, one of the imposts resorted to by the Government to obtain funds for carrying out the *post bellum* measures, is creating great discontent throughout the country. The levying of the impost presents much difficulty. For example, $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the proceeds of wholesale transactions and $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the proceeds of retail sales, have to be paid. The Government estimates that the wholesale transactions taxable under this law aggregate 588,177,000 *yen*, and the retail transactions, 1,011,476,000 *yen*. But evidently there must be immense difficulty in determining what falls under the category of wholesale and what of retail, and since the tax in one case is three times the tax in the other, strong inducement is offered for deception. Again, 1 *yen* per *employé* is to be paid. Here, too, there is room for much embarrassment and prevarication. If every person engaged on the premises of a tradesman, not excluding apprentices or learners, is to pay 1 *yen*, much hardship will be experienced; and if distinctions are made, endless complications will arise. Then again, $\frac{1}{100}$ of the rent of premises is to be levied, and the taxable total in this category is supposed to be 47,766,000 *yen*. But when people leasing premises have to pay 4 per cent. of the rent to the State, it is evident that innumerable attempts to evade the law will be made, and it is further evident that such a tax does not touch the wealthy classes who live in houses of their own. It hits the lower middle, and lower, classes only, and the impost will ultimately fall upon the unhappy tenant. The *Fiji Shimpō*, from which we are quoting, analyses the operation of the Trades Tax at considerable length, not omitting the clauses that relate to banking, insurance, money-lending, printing, manufactures, photography, and so on. Our contemporary concludes that the tax is, in its nature, vexatious, and that the cost and trouble of collecting it are incommensurate with the revenue obtained. At the same time, as the Government looks to get $7\frac{1}{2}$ million *yen* from

the impost, it can scarcely be abolished unless some substitute is devised.

Diamonds and champagne for ladies that lead society in the cities; camlets and watches for country dames—these are symptoms of extravagance that inspire the Osaka *Asahi* with much alarm, and suggest three articles full of bitter truths. Like all reformers, the Osaka journal is a lauder of the past. It recalls the fact that the utmost simplicity of life and economy of habits were characteristic of the men that overthrew the luxurious, effeminate Bakufu Regency—characteristic of Sanjo, of Iwakura, of Saigo, of Kido, of Okubo. But things have changed for the worse. Once more the country is tending towards the self-indulgence that history proves to be the inevitable precursor of decay and disaster. The victories won by Japan in the war have turned the heads of the people. The indemnity wrung from China has seemed to every man to have swelled his own pocket. People hitherto content to live in humble style, have begun to buy silks and drink *sake*. Men that never dreamed of riding in any carriage save a third-class, have begun to look with envious eyes on the soft cushions of the first-class. Folks that hesitated to spend a few *sen* on presents when they returned from distant journeys, have begun to think nothing of squandering handfuls of *yen* on Kyoto crapes and *nishijin* girdles. Workmen have demanded a rise of 30, 40, 50 per cent. in their wages. The Government has launched out upon a gulf of national extravagance. Thus the Osaka journal proceeds through a long indictment. It is keenly alarmed, and thinks that the national horizon is ominously clouded, but we must leave our readers to fill in for themselves the details of a diatribe which applies with greater truths probably to any Occidental country than to Japan.

JAPANESE VISCOUNTS ON ELECTORAL PURITY.

Certain Viscounts belonging to the Japanese peerage have issued the following circular to the Nobles with regard to the re-election of members of the Upper House:—A moment's consideration will show that the Imperial Diet is instituted to represent popular sentiments and to approve the wishes of the Emperor, and therefore its members incur no small responsibilities, and are required to discharge their functions with the utmost discretion. Any bungling in the election of members is certain to impair the promotion of the national welfare. A proper election depends simply upon the conscientious decision of the electors who are called upon to exercise their great function with judgment. It is on this point that serious anxiety is entertained by us. If any of the electors are induced to act from private interests or sympathies in disregard of justice and equity, their proceedings will be contrary to the wishes of the Emperor as well as popular sentiment, and they will be unable to face the State without shame. It is a subject of universal talk that abuses have frequently occurred in elections for supplying vacancies in the House. Remarks of this nature cannot fail to be a source of regret and grief. The second general election is at hand, and it is to be hoped that not only will the former abuses be avoided, but also that efforts will be made to select men of ability, justice, and impartiality, so that the permanent interests of the country may always be kept in view and all private sympathies or party feeling be rejected. The ultimate object to be accomplished is to prove ourselves loyal to the State in justice and candour. We trust all will join with us in working for the country's good.

The French warship *Eclairer* arrived at Hongkong from Saigon, on May 3rd. She is a third-class cruiser of 1658 tons, and has an indicated horsepower of 2408. Her armament consists of eight 5.5in. B.L. guns and six 1-pr. revolving cannon.

JAPAN'S GOLD STANDARD.

Not until the receipt and publication in London of a telegram from Her Majesty's Representative in Tokyo did Englishmen understand clearly that what Japan had done was, not to adopt bimetalism, linking the precious metals together by a ratio slightly different from that ruling in the open market, but to return to gold monometal sm, relegating silver to the rank of subsidiary coin. Mr. Walter S. Sandeman, writing in the *Morning Post*, with remarkable perspicacity put his finger on the brightest point of the Japanese scheme, namely, the hypothesis that the Tokyo financiers, believing in the remonetization of silver and the consequent depreciation of gold, had resolved to turn to the latter metal in order to secure for their manufacturers and producers the continued advantages of cheap money. In other words, being fully alive to the benefit that Japanese trade had derived from the sale of its staples in countries whose currency constantly appreciated in terms of Japanese money, and being apprehensive that the tables were now about to be turned owing to the appreciation of Japanese money in terms of European and American currency, the statesmen of Japan had discarded silver and adopted gold. Mr. Sandeman, interpreting Japan's new monetary legislation by the light of that reasoning, gives her credit for great foresight. We ourselves believed at first that some such theory had exercised considerable influence on her financiers. Certainly it was advanced very emphatically in the columns of more than one leading Japanese journal. But we are bound to note that no trace of any prescience of the kind can be detected in the speech delivered by Count Matsukata when the Monetary Bill was submitted to the Diet. On the contrary, the Minister of Finance based his whole argument on the fact that silver had become a discredited metal, and that its continued use in Japan must have the effect of augmenting the already-too-high prices of commodities. It was impossible to reconcile His Excellency's apprehension with the fact that no appreciable fall in the gold price of silver had taken place during the period indicated by him as that of an extraordinary rise in the prices of commodities in Japan. But without diverging into arguments of that kind, we limit ourselves here to recording that, although a probable reversal of the monetary conditions which have been so favourable to Japan, that is to say, a probable depreciation of gold in terms of silver, doubtless reconciled many Japanese thinkers to the adoption of gold monometallism, no evidence of reasoning in that sense is to be found in the official programme.

It has been contended that Count Matsukata was probably right in ascribing a great part of the recent rise of prices in Japan to the depreciation of silver in terms of gold. People taking that view urge that for a long time the mutual divergence of the precious metals did not make itself felt in Japan, but that when it began to be felt, the effect was rapid and marked. They support their argument by reference to the case of China, where a rise in the price of commodities synchronised with that in Japan. With regard to China, however, a special explanation presents itself; namely, that the currency of popular use, namely, copper cash, having appreciated largely in silver price owing

to scarcity, the silver price of commodities underwent corresponding appreciation. In China the real unit of value is the cash, and when the supply of cash became inadequate for purposes of circulation, so that 800 cash exchanged for a dollar which had previously been worth a thousand, it followed inevitably that the purchasing power of silver declined. The same phenomenon may be said to have taken place in all the gold-using countries of the Occident, if for cash we substitute gold. Thus the fact that prices rose in China simultaneously with their rise in Japan, does not by any means show that the same cause was operative in both countries. Before we assume anything of that kind, it is necessary to be sure that no other factors of disturbance worked independently in either country. But in truth such factors are very apparent: the scarcity of cash in China's case, and the effects of a victorious war in Japan's. It has been the unvarying experience of all nations that a marked inflation of prices takes place after a successful foreign war. Why should we expect that experience to be falsified in Japan's case? Why should we assign remote and hypothetical reasons for an occurrence attributable to causes not only patently active but also of well established potentiality? If we compare the changes that took place in the media of exchange between 1870 and 1881, with the changes that took place between 1881 and 1897, it becomes difficult to attribute the recent rise of prices in Japan to the fall in the gold price of silver. In 1870, the dollar was worth four shillings and six pence, and the paper yen exchanged for a silver yen at par. In 1881, the dollar had fallen to three shillings and eight pence, and the paper yen exchanged for only fifty-six cents. In other words, the silver price of the unit of value, the paper yen, had depreciated in the course of eleven years from 54 pence to 24-94 pence, or more than 54 per cent. Yet, during the whole of that time, the price of commodities, measured in paper yen, did not appreciate more than ten per cent. on the average. Now between 1881 and 1897, a period of 16 years, the sterling price of the yen fell from 44 pence to 25 pence, a drop of 43 per cent. Moreover only 5 per cent. of the fluctuation occurred during the last two years of that period. Yet we are asked to believe that an appreciation of 40 per cent. in the prices of commodities, which took place during precisely those two years, is attributable to the fall in the gold price of silver. It is difficult to accept such an explanation. We believe that the divergence between silver and gold had very little to do with the recent inflation of prices in Japan, and that the explanation is to be sought in the operation of causes which would certainly have sufficed to produce the phenomenon without any aid whatever from the appreciation of gold.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF AND JAPANESE GOODS.

A lengthy telegram, said to have been sent from Washington by Mr. Hoshi Toru to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, is published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. It runs thus:—"Finance Committee of the Senate has examined the new Tariff Law, and has reported it to the Senate with various amendments. A comparison of the original text and the amendments, so far

as important Japanese staples are concerned, stands thus:—The 380th Article of the Tariff provides that Japanese Silk-Piece-Goods, of from 6 to 7 *momme*, shall be taxed at the rate of 4 dollars per pound. The amended article reads that Silk Piece-goods, of from 5 to 10 *momme*, shall be taxed at the rate of 3 dollars a pound. The duty on Silk Handkerchiefs is to be the same as that on Silk Piece-goods, but an additional duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is to be imposed, according to the quality of the goods. This additional duty stands as in the original Tariff. With regard to Fancy Matting, the original Tariff provides that a duty of 8 cents per square yard shall be levied on Matting valued at 10 cents per square yard or under, but the amended article reduces the duty to 4 cents. Again, the duty on Matting valued at over 10 cents per square yard is fixed by the original Tariff at 8 cents a square yard together with an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent., but the amended Article excises the 25 per cent.

In the case of Cotton Carpets, the duty fixed by the original Tariff is 6 cents per square yard, together with an *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent., for Carpets valued at 30 cents a square yard and under; and 12 cents a square yard together with an *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent. for Carpets valued at more than 30 cents. The amendment in the former case is 5 cents per square yard together with an *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent. for Carpets valued at 15 cents and under; and in the latter case, 10 cents a square yard together with 35 per cent. *ad valorem* for Carpets valued at over 15 cents per yard. With regard to Tea, a duty of 10 cents a pound is to be levied until January 1st 1,900, but after that date there will be no duty. The Tariff is to go into force from July 1st. The above amendments are to be discussed by the Senate from the 18th instant."

Mr. Hoshi Toru has been very successful in this matter. The amended duties are still very heavy, but they show a marked improvement as compared with the originally proposed rates. There is, of course, no assurance that the Senate will accept the amendments, but at all events, legislative attention has been directed to the matter, and we may fairly hope that the situation will be more or less improved.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

Sir Ernest Satow left Tokyo by the 10.25 train on May 7th to catch the *Empress of India*, which sailed for Vancouver at noon. A great number of notables assembled at Shimbashi to bid him farewell, conspicuous among them being Their Excellencies Count Kuroda, Acting Minister President of State; Count Okuma, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Count Kabayama, Minister of State for Home Affairs; Marquis Hachisuka, Minister of State for Education; Lieut.-General Viscount Kawakami, Vice-Chief of the Staff; Mr. Edwin Duu, United States Representative; Count Orfini, Italian Representative; Mr. Yü, Chinese Representative; Mr. de Testa, Netherlands Representative; Mr. de la Barrera, Spanish Representative; Baron de Cartier, Belgian Chargé d'Affaires; Captain Comte de Pimodan, Military Attaché of the French Legation; Major Cologan, Military Attaché of the Spanish Legation; Mr. Inigo, Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation; Mr.

Miller of the United States Legation; Mr. Paul May, Secretary of the Belgian Legation; Dr. Weipart, Secretary and Interpreter of the German Legation; Mr. Watanabe Koki, formerly President of the Imperial University; Mr. Mitsuhashi, Secretary of the Foreign Department; Mr. Watanabe Kyoshi, Member of the House of Peers; and many others, Japanese and foreigners. Sir Ernest was accompanied to Yokohama by Mr. G. Lowther, Secretary of Legation; Mr. J. H. Gubbins, Japanese Secretary; Mr. R. Paget, Second Secretary, and Mr. A. H. Lay, Acting Vice-Consul in Tokyo. In Yokohama the British Consular staff and many residents awaited Sir Ernest at the *hatoba*, and then accompanied him in a steam-launch flying his Excellency's flag, to the mail packet. We believe that the Minister does not propose to be absent from Japan for more than six months. He returned on Thursday evening from Kyoto, whither he had proceeded by the night train on Tuesday in order to have farewell audience of the Emperor.

A JAPANESE MARCO POLO.

The *Sekai-no-Nippon* introduces us to a gentleman concerning whose doings and their recital by himself we have no opinion to offer.

A valiant youth, named Suzuki Kakutaro, left his native village (Oji, Toshima gun) at the age of sixteen in November of the 23rd year of *Meiji* (1890). His sole purpose was to explore the islands lying at the extreme south of the globe. Immediately after his arrival in Ogasawara, he took ship for the Carolines, and thence proceeded southward until he landed on New Britain, one of the Bismarck Isles, where no Japanese had ever before been. The Archipelago belongs to Germany, and consists of five extensive territories with more than a hundred islets lying at different distances from each other, in the 10th degree of south latitude. These islands have long been notorious for the man-eating propensities of the natives, and are shrouded in noxious mists all the year round. Suzuki, despite the earnest warning of his fellow passengers, effected a landing on one of the isles and stayed there six years, completely studying the topographical features of the place as well as the manners and customs of the natives. The inhabitants go completely naked: they do not cover even their loins. Their nostrils are perforated, and sticks of about a foot in length are passed through as an ornament. Their arms consist of spears and axes, and their most esteemed food is human flesh. Their countenance betrays the devilish wickedness and cruelty of their natures. Perpetual fighting is their business, and upon capturing a foe they form themselves into a circle to eat the limbs of the captive, carving them and roasting them over a fire while the blood is still dripping and the victim shrieking in agony. That is their supreme delight. They celebrate the feast with cries of joy and loud smacking of the lips. But the island being extensive and fertile with numerous productions, some valiant aliens have gone there and amassed wealth. An American woman, though not twenty years have elapsed since her immigration, had acquired property to the value of 4½ million *yen*. She started with nothing, but her shops are now open in sixty different places.

Three more Japanese arrived at the islands after Suzuki, but were slaughtered by the savages. Suzuki was frequently seized with fever and attacked by the natives, but passing luckily through hardships and dangers of all descriptions, he escaped the cruelty of the inhabitants and returned to Japan. More than once he looked death in the face. Whether these savages were to be classed as cannibals had not yet been determined by the learned men of Europe, but is now settled. Suzuki having completed his practical exploration of the mysterious island, will soon embody the results in a book.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL TOPICS.

The United Japanese Chambers of Commerce, awakening to the gravity of the issues involved in the new American Tariff, have held a meeting at Hiroshima, and passed a resolution declaring that as the increase of duties contemplated by the new Tariff is evidently prohibitive, and intended to be prohibitive, no remedy is open to Japan except to rescind the most-favoured-nation clause in the Treaty with the United States, and to engage in a war of tariffs. The resolution says that America has always been most friendly to Japan and that she is regarded with the utmost good-will by the Japanese, but that self-defence dictates recourse to retaliative measures at the present crisis. This action on the part of the Chambers is natural enough, and will doubtless have the effect of strengthening Count Okuma's hands. But it comes somewhat late in the day, and considering that America's sales to Japan are greatly less than her purchases from Japan, the weapon that the Chambers propose to wield is not altogether trustworthy. Fortunately, however, Count Okuma, whose solicitude for the interests of commerce is well known, lost not a moment in dealing with the question, and the Legation in Washington, acting under his instructions, has succeeded in persuading the Finance Committee of the Senate to recommend very substantial reductions in the Tariff. Whether the Senate will adopt the amendments remains to be seen, but certainly had not the Foreign Office in Tokyo and the Japanese Legation in Washington taken vigorous steps, the Tariff would have become law without any further regard to Japan's claims.

While it is true that the United States buys from Japan more than it sells to her, it is also true that a very marked increase has taken place of late years in Japan's purchases from the Great Republic. Here are figures taken from the Custom's Returns:—

	1891. Yen.	1893. Yen.	1894. Yen.
Japan's Sales to America	38,674,971	27,739,458	43,323,557
Japan's Purchases from America	5,988,053	6,090,408	10,982,558
Japan's Sales to America ...	54,028,950	31,532,341	
Japan's Purchases from America	9,276,360	16,373,479	

It was a forgone conclusion that the delay in revising the Treaty with Austria-Hungary would furnish Count Okuma's enemies with a weapon to attack him. Hence we are not surprised to find the *Sekai-no-Nippon* contemptuously recommending the Count to concede the Austro-

Hungarian demands incontinently, since he has not the ability to resist them. The Government of the dual monarchy is understood to have stipulated originally for a special conventional tariff of its own, but rumour says that it has abandoned that claim, as indeed it might without much sacrifice, seeing that its total sales to Japan in 1896 were valued at 40,400 *yen*, a magnificent figure, which nevertheless shows a development of nearly 300 per cent. in five years! We should think that Japan could very well afford to make every concession desired by Austria-Hungary in connection with such a trade, and that Austria-Hungary would not be at all likely to insist on a special conventional tariff for the sake of an international commerce of four thousand pounds sterling.

People that find difficulty in discovering any reasonable relation between Austria-Hungary's extreme caution in this matter and the pettiness of the interests she has at stake, are disposed to suspect her of creating intentional delays at the suggestion of some other State. No suspicion of that nature can be entertained for a moment. A great State like Austria-Hungary would not consent to be the cat's paw of any Power. In our opinion the explanation of Austria-Hungary's tardiness is to be sought in the fact that every question has to be debated independently at Vienna and Buda-Pest. If there is a consensus at both capitals, things move rapidly enough. But if there is a difference of opinion, then an interchange of views becomes necessary, and the time that can be wasted over that kind of business, unless very great zeal be brought to the task, is easily conceived. Add to that mechanical cause of tardiness the fact that European complications have occupied the exclusive attention of the Dual Monarchy for some months, and a sufficient explanation is furnished. Still this long procrastination is beginning to reflect upon the capacity of Austro-Hungarian statesmen, and since there are no really considerable interests at stake, a settlement ought to be devised as speedily as possible.

JAPANESE TOPICS.

It is stated by the vernacular press that Mr. Doi Michio, business adviser of the Konoike Family, has done a very pretty stroke of business. He has sold his house and land in Osaka to the Bank of Japan for a price representing 500 *yen* per *tsubo*. The place is situated in Naka-no-shima, between the Oe and Yodo-ya bridges. It belonged to the Godai Family, by a representative of which once wealthy house its garden was laid out and planted. Mr. Doi bought it for 150 *yen* per *tsubo*, and as it measures 1,500 *tsubo*, he now clears five hundred and twenty-five thousand *yen*. 'Tis a remarkable record. But of what nature can the garden be? Fifteen hundred *tsubo*—an acre and a quarter—is a petty plot of land after all. Were it crowded with the most valuable trees, shrubs and rockery stones in Japan, a hundred thousand *yen* would surely cover the whole. The celebrated Fukagawa park, which Baron Iwasaki Yanosuke converted from an unsightly waste into its present beautiful form, out of romantic respect for the wishes of his dead brother, Yataro, contains about as great a profusion of rockeries as any canon of

Japanese taste permits. There are thousands of stones, each presenting some feature dear to the fancy of the landscape gardener. Yet the value of the whole is not supposed to exceed half a million *yen*, and the Fukagawa park covers an area of a hundred and twenty thousand *tsubo*, if we remember aright. What manner of place, then, can the Doi *yashiki* be? Or does land in Osaka command such immense prices—sixty thousand pounds sterling an acre? Osaka now boasts some fifteen hundred factory chimnies. Gardens are out of place there. It occurs to us, further, that the Bank of Japan is a most lordly institution. It pays three quarters of a million of dollars for a site to locate a branch.

The *Chuo* calculates that, at the present rate of exchange, the third installment of the Indemnity—namely 16,666,666½ *Tls.*—to be paid in London by China, on the 8th instant, is the equivalent of £2,741,748 7s. 3.; that the interest on that amount for half a year, is equivalent to £68,543 14s. 2d., and that the contribution of 500,000 *Tls.* on account of the occupation of Wei-hai-wei, represents £82,252 9s. Thus China's total payment is £2,892,544 11s. 5d. We do not know how these figures are arrived at. They make the tael worth more than 3s. 3d., whereas it is quoted at 2s. 8½d.

The expectations as to the dates of completion of the new ships already ordered for the Japanese Navy are said to be these:—

The *Chitose* (line-of-battle ship; ordered in England); to be finished in November, 1898.

The *Kasagi* (line-of-battle ship; ordered in England); to be finished in November, 1898.

The *Shikishima*, (line-of-battle ship; ordered in England); to be finished in May, 1900.

A first-class cruiser, ordered in Germany; to be finished in July, 1899.

A first-class cruiser, ordered in France; to be finished in January, 1900.

The tax on *Saké* constitutes the most prolific source of State Revenue in Japan, after the Land Tax—the latter yielding 38½ million *yen* annually, the former 29½ millions. In the Government's scheme of *post-bellum* finance the rates levied upon the various kinds of *Saké* were increased. This change was made by a law passed in the 9th Session of the Diet, namely, the 1895-6 session, but it was, at the same time, enacted that the fiscal year in the case of *Saké* should commence on October 1st, and that the tax should be paid in four installments; the first between the 1st and the 15th of July; the second, between the 1st and 15th of September; the third, between the 1st and 15th of December, and the fourth, between the 1st and the 15th of March. The new system did not go into operation until the 1st of October last. Consequently, no payments have yet been levied under it. The first will fall due in July next, and naturally the prospects of the tax have been anticipated with considerable curiosity by the country's financiers. The Government's estimate put the addition to the Revenue at 11,415,985 *yen*, the total yield being entered in the Budget at 29,823,852 *yen*. But an unexpected factor has influenced the result. Formerly, people that brewed *Saké* for domestic use only received special consideration, be-

ing permitted to manufacture a maximum quantity of 1 *hoku* on payment of a license fee of 80 *sen*. The latter impost was raised to 2 *yen* under the new system, and it was moreover laid down that domestic brewing would be interdicted in the case of any person paying direct national taxes to the extent of 5 *yen* or upwards. That change, combined with an alteration in the rates levied upon Mixed *Saké*, seems to have had the effect of greatly reducing domestic brewing and correspondingly increasing the activity of the regular brewers. It is estimated that the latter have made arrangements for an increased output of some 500,000 *hoku*, which means an addition of 3½ million *yen* to the revenue from the tax. The money is badly wanted by the Treasury, so it is to be hoped that these forecasts will prove correct.

Japanese capitalists evidently expect that the shares of the Industrial Bank (*Kangyo Ginko*) will appreciate largely in value, as has been the case with the shares of all other banks enjoying official protection. Up to the 5th instant, the applications for shares opened at the Department of Finance aggregated about seven times the required amount, and fully three thousand applications remained to be opened. Moreover, the applications from the provinces were not to be opened until the 11th. Thus, on the whole, each share will probably be found to have been subscribed for fifteen or sixteen times over. Under the circumstances, applicants for less than ten shares will be in the position of getting no return whatever on the money lodged by them as security. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the small shareholders will probably combine to make a *pro-rata* distribution of stock to all the minor applicants.

In the action for libel brought by Mr. Oishi Masami, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, against the *Yorodzu Choho*, which had accused him of immoral conduct, counsel for the defendant pleaded that the writer and publisher had not been influenced by malice, and had not intended to attack Mr. Oishi personally. Their sole aim was to promote the cause of good morals in the interests of society. Counsel, therefore, applied for permission to produce evidence in support of the truth of the charges preferred. But the Judges of the Tokyo Local Court, where the case came up for hearing on the 5th instant, rejected the application, thus declaring their opinion that the series of slanderous articles in the *Yorodzu* were purely of a personal and malicious character. On Monday the Court delivered judgment. Defendants were found guilty and fined 15 *yen*, with two months' major confinement. They at once appealed.

Japan may still be a long way from serious danger of big strikes or socialistic upheavals, but that her people have a strong tendency to combine for the purpose of enforcing their opinions, is beyond question. The recent history of the Ashio-mine agitation illustrates the fact. Several times the people of the devastated districts have combined to make demonstrations, even travelling all the way to Tokyo, and invading the premises of more than one Department of State. Another attempt to compel official attention is now reported from the north. It appears that the farmers made arrangements to assemble in large numbers during the night of the 3rd instant, their intention being that one

party should proceed by river to Tokyo, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Emperor on his way back from Kyoto, while another was to march to Tochigi, in order to rescue their comrades from jail and to attack the prefectural offices. The deluge of rain that fell that night interfered with the programme, for the leader of the demonstration, who happened to be in Kiryu, sent a telegram advising postponement, in view of the weather. The following morning, however, some seventy of the agitators came together, and betook themselves to the summit of Taihei-san, a mountain historically famous as the place chosen by the Tengu section of the Mito party to build a beacon fire in the closing days of the Shogunate. The number of these temporary hermits increased rapidly, but the police finally discovered their whereabouts in the recesses of the mountain, and dispersed them. It is said, however, that about 30 have made their way to Tochigi, and some anxiety is felt lest an attack should be made upon the Kencho there.

There seems to be so much doubt about the number of Japanese subjects now in Hawaii that the following figures, being the census return of last September, will be interesting:—

Hawaiians (pure)	31,019
Hawaiians (mixed)	8,486
Americans	3,086
British	2,259
German	1,432
French	101
Portuguese	15,191
Norwegians	378
Japanese	24,407
Chinese	21,606
South-sea Islanders	455
Others	600

Total 109,020

The *Fiji Shimpō*, from which we take the above figures, asserts that with the exception of the 3,086 Americans, all the other elements of population are opposed to annexation by the United States.

The torrents of rain that fell on the 3rd instant, especially during the night, seem to have been productive of considerable injury. In Kanagawa prefecture all the rivers rose to a great height. The bridge over the Sukumo river at Yumoto collapsed, and two landslips occurred between Yumoto and Tonosawa, one of them burying a cottage, but not, apparently, causing any casualty to life or limb. The tramway between Odawara and Atami suffered, as did the railway near Nebukawa; and the Tama river having risen about 7 feet, broke embankments that were in process of construction, and carried away material collected for building them.

The following Regulations with reference to the sale or letting of real estate to foreigners in Formosa have been issued by the Governor-General.

Art. I.—The sale, granting, transferring, mortgaging or pledging land to foreigners is not permitted.

Art. II.—Beyond the limits of the space allotted for purposes of mixed residence at the open ports, it shall not be lawful to rent houses or lands to foreigners, or to sell, grant, transfer, mortgage or pledge houses to them. Provided that foreigners in the employ of the Government or of the people may rent houses outside the settlements by permission of the Governor-General.

Art. III.—Persons desiring to lease houses or lands to foreigners within the limits of the foreign settlements, or to sell, grant, transfer, mortgage or pledge houses to them, or,

as provided in the last clause of Art. II., to rent houses to them outside the limits of the said settlements, must first report the matter to the local Governor of the district and obtain his permission. The same provision shall apply to ceding to foreigners the power of sub-letting.

Art. III.—Any violation of Art. III. shall involve a fine of from 2 to 25 yen.

With regard to the production of silk last year in Japan, we stated in a previous issue that returns compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce showed an increase of 50,000 families engaged in sericulture as compared with 1895—the total number of families being 1,306,253, but a diminution of 42,151 *koku*, or 15 per cent., in the quantity of cocoons. The figures for the past seven years are given thus:—

1890.....	1,172,272	<i>Koku</i>
1891.....	1,580,240	do
1892.....	1,480,075	do
1893.....	1,686,894	do
1894.....	1,797,842	do
1895.....	2,258,173	do
1896.....	1,836,672	do

Official returns corrected up to the end of March show the following figures for the whole empire:—

Number of Commercial Joint Stock Companies.....	882
Aggregate amount of their capital.....	126,660,985 yen.

Compared with the preceding month, there is here an increase of 22 in the number of companies and 1,829,700 yen in the amount of capital.

Number of Industrial Joint Stock Companies.....	889
Aggregate amount of their capital.....	153,324,006 yen.

Compared with the preceding month, there is an increase of 76 companies and 1,877,000 yen of capital.

Number of Agricultural Joint Stock Companies.....	82
Aggregate amount of their capital.....	1,982,755 yen.

Compared with the preceding month, there is an increase of 2 companies and 26,000 yen.

The total number of companies under the above three headings is 1,852; and their total capital, 281,667,741 yen.

It is certainly suggestive that on the very heels of a telegram from the Governor-General of Formosa, at Taipeh, announcing that the people seemed tranquil, and that no commotion or confusion appeared likely to attend the advent of the time when all the Chinese inhabitants of Formosa must either consider themselves Japanese subjects or leave the island—it is suggestive that on the very heels of such a telegram should come another message giving intelligence of fresh insurrection and an attack upon Twatutia. Obviously the Governor-General's means of obtaining an insight into the state of public feeling are not very accurate. Indeed, we suspect that one of the chief difficulties experienced by the Japanese in pacifying and administering Formosa, is the lack of a good police force conversant with the language of the country.

In Tokyo it is believed that the six hundred men who assaulted Twatutia do not belong to the ordinary bandit type, but are genuine rebels against alien rule. The belief is founded on the time chosen by them for their enterprise—the morning of the 8th of May; the morning of the anniversary of the island's cession to Japan. It is more easily conceivable, we think, that the desperadoes consisted

partly of brigands and partly of Chinamen who, fearing to make open act of allegiance to Japan, and seeing that their days of grace had expired, felt that nothing remained but recourse to insurrection. Formosa is proving a hard nut to the Japanese. All accounts agree in attributing efficient and conciliating methods to the present Governor-General. Since his arrival in the island seven months ago, there has been no whisper of ill-treatment of the natives, and we are without any reason to attribute this last outbreak to official abuses or private excesses on the part of the Japanese. It appears necessary to infer that deep-seated hostility to Japanese rule exists in some quarters, and that the hopelessness of armed protests has not yet been fully brought home to the minds of the people.

Twatutia is a suburb of Taipeh. It is the site of the foreign settlement. The attack began at 3.30 a.m. on the 8th instant, and the insurgents must have taken the guards by surprise at first, since they succeeded in carrying away 44,860 yen in coin. We are without any information whether the money belonged to Japanese, foreigners or Chinese. But it was probably Chinese property, for no official funds would be likely to be stored in Twatutia, and had a foreign bank or hong been broken into, the telegram would scarcely have failed to note the fact. Looking at the list of casualties, the hypothesis is suggested that the whole affair was merely a plundering raid. On the side of the rebels, 100 are said to have been killed, 40 or 50 wounded, and 17 taken prisoners. On the side of the Japanese, 2 were killed—a policeman and a coolie—and 4 were wounded, a soldier, a policeman, and two gendarmes. It was a veritable slaughter. If the so-called "insurgents" were really animated by any deadly intentions against the Japanese, or if they possessed any lethal weapons, they showed singular inability to give effect to the former or to employ the latter. We are told, too, that 17 houses were raided—"houses belonging to the citizens," which, of course, means belonging to Chinese—and that three were burned. On the other hand, militating against the supposition that the disturbance was caused by mere marauders, we have the intelligence that the attack was apparently renewed at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. The telegram sent from Taipeh at 5 p.m. on the 8th says:—"The assault is now going on." If after losing 157 of their numbers by death, wounds or seizure, and putting only 6 of their enemies *hors de combat*, the remnant of the six hundred advanced again to the attack thirteen hours later, they must have been remarkable desperadoes.

Confirmation of the statement that the employment of a Russian *mission militaire* in Korea had been abandoned, is furnished by the *Yomuri Shimbun*, which contains the following editorial paragraph:—"The opponents of the proposal to engage a hundred and sixty Russian military men in Korea having gained the day, the Cabinet in Söul decided, after consultation, that the project must be abandoned. But when that decision was made known to the king, His Majesty again directed the War Department to arrange the matter, and the Minister of the Department, after frequent meetings with the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*, Mr.

Waeber, finally entered into a secret agreement to engage 24 Russian officers and non-commissioned officers. But the Japanese Government having, from the outset, regarded the employment of Russian military men in Korea as a violation of the Moscow Convention, Count Okuma sent instructions to Mr. Motono, the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in St. Petersburg, to approach the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and ascertain his views, whereupon the Minister stated that his Government knew nothing about any project for employing Russian officers and soldiers in Korea, and that no report on the subject had been received from Mr. Waeber. His Excellency further added that whatever course might be adopted by Korea, the Russian Government would do nothing to disturb the friendly relations between Japan and Russia, and had therefore no intention of lending military men to Korea. Count Okuma took another step also. There being evidence that the United States Minister in Söul had worked with Mr. Waeber and endeavoured to promote the latter's plans, Count Okuma approached the United States Government on the subject, and the latter telegraphed to its Representative in Korea that he must abstain from all interference with the Far-Eastern Question, such interference being contrary to the policy of the United States. The British Representative, on the other hand, was from the first opposed to the idea of a Russian *mission militaire* in Korea, and it thus became evident that the programme, if pushed, would offend several Powers. Its abandonment had become virtually assured when a telegram from Söul, dated 4 p.m. on the 9th, conveyed information that the Russian Government had instructed Mr. Waeber by telegraph to decline to entertain any proposal made by the King of Korea for employing Russian drill instructors."

Without accepting the above account in all its details, we may be assured that this cloud upon the horizon has been dispersed. It is very much to be doubted, in our opinion, whether the Russian Government was at any time in agreement with the proposal. The whole conception was so clumsy as to be quite inconsistent with the usual methods of St. Petersburg diplomacy. If Russia wanted to have the Korean army trained by her officers, she could easily have managed the matter, without recourse to a procedure that was bound to attract attention and provoke resistance.

From the accounts given by the emigrants who went to Hawaii in the *Kinai Maru*, it appears that a serious disturbance was barely avoided. We described in a recent issue how small-pox had been found among the passengers in the ship after their landing at the quarantine station, and how the Customs authorities had decided that only 120 out of 682 were duly qualified for admission. The vernacular press now gives slightly different numbers. It says that the *Kinai* reached Honolulu on the 9th of April, and that, after examination on the following day, 133 of the immigrants were permitted to land, the remaining 540 being detained at the station. On the 17th, however, permission was extended to the latter also, and they were about to avail themselves of it when two boats arrived with intelligence that permission had been with-

drawn. Great excitement ensued, the labourers objecting strongly to be turned back. At this juncture a number of Hawaiian soldiers and police appeared upon the scene, and used their clubs freely, some also brandishing drawn swords, and blank cartridges were fired from the battery to intimidate the Japanese. The latter became so much exasperated that it seemed as though a riot was inevitable. But the efforts of Mr. Shimamura, the Japanese Consul-General, and the exhortation of other responsible Japanese at last prevailed, and violence was prevented. It is alleged that the men who failed to obtain permission to land were duly provided with 50 dollars each.

Some points in the above account lend it an apocryphal air. In the first place, the *Kinai* reached Honolulu on the 10th of April, not the 9th. In the second, small-pox was discovered among the immigrants on the morning of the 12th, and it is therefore quite incredible that any of them should have been granted access to the island on the 17th, fourteen days being the maximum period of incubation in the case of small-pox, eighteen days being the period of quarantine in Hawaii. Assuming that the sufferers from small-pox were segregated on the 12th, and that no fresh cases occurred, it is nevertheless certain that the remaining immigrants would not have been released from quarantine before the 30th of April, at soonest. If any attempted to obtain their freedom on the 17th, they must have been breaking quarantine.

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

It is now certain that the long talked-of purchase of Japanese public securities by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company has taken place, but as to the nature of the bonds selected, some doubt still exists. One authority speaks of War Bonds, another of Consols, and yet another of Public Undertakings Bonds. We are inclined to think that the last have been selected, for the purchasers would naturally prefer whatever securities had the longest period to run before redemption. Now the last issue of War Bonds was made in 1896, and the bonds then issued become liable to redemption from 1901, whereas the Public Undertakings Bonds to be issued during the present year, will not become liable to redemption before 1902. Besides, the total amount purchased by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. is forty million *yen* worth—face value—and since the whole issue of War Bonds in 1896 was only 35,000,000 *yen*, it would be necessary to fall back on the bonds of 1895 to make up the aggregate. The 1895 bonds, however, become redeemable in 1900, and are consequently a less advantageous investment than the Public Undertakings Bonds. We are inclined to believe, therefore, that the securities purchased are Industrial Loan Bonds.

The issues of War Bonds up to the present aggregate 125 million *yen*, namely:—

	<i>yen</i> .
August, 1894...	30,000,000
November, 1894...	50,000,000
October, 1895...	10,000,000
March, 1896...	10,000,000
Do, do...	25,000,000

It is understood that no more of these bonds will be issued. If forty million *yen* worth of them have been purchased from

the Government by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. the inference is that of the 1895 and 1896 issues, nearly the whole was taken up by the Bank of Japan, and that the latter has now transferred them to the British firm.

Whatever be the nature of the securities sold by the Government, the result is that a sum of 40 million *yen* flows into the Treasury. The only difficulty in Japan's financial position is that, in order to balance her income and expenditure during the current year, she has to raise a sum of 61 million *yen* in the form of a Public Undertakings Loan, and there seems at present to be very little prospect of floating such a loan successfully in Japan. Foreign capital is essentially necessary, and there can be little doubt that one of the motives underlying the adoption of gold monometallism was to attract foreign capital, not by recourse to a direct loan, but by the sale of Japanese public securities abroad. A successful transaction of that nature would be the only speedy vindication of the gold-monometallic policy, and, on the other hand, if no such transaction could be effected, Count Matsukata's policy would be proportionately discredited. It is for that reason that the section of the vernacular press hostile to the Cabinet has been urging the advisability, and even the necessity, of a direct foreign loan, for, inasmuch as a direct foreign loan on a gold basis was always possible, recourse to it now would be virtually an admission that the adoption of gold monometallism had not worked any tangible improvement in the financial situation. The Cabinet may, therefore, congratulate itself on the sale of 40 millions' worth of bonds. Nothing of the kind could have been hoped for prior to the demonetization of silver. That much, at any rate, may be said in favour of the monetary change for which Count Matsukata and his advisers are responsible. There will now be no occasion to offer the Industrial Bonds at once in the home market. A favourable opportunity can be quietly awaited.

By way of contrast to the difficulty of placing any ordinary five per cent. loan in the home market at present, we have the fact that the applications for shares in the Industrial Bank aggregate 143½ million *yen*. The Bank's capital is 10 million *yen*, and it has been subscribed more than fourteen times over. We may note, for the information of those not conversant with Japanese finance, that the establishment of two banks for the encouragement of industries and agriculture was among the measures included by the Government in the *post-bellum* programme, and approved by the Diet in the 1895-6 session. The first of these banks is the Industrial Bank—*Kwangyo Ginko*, literally, the "industry-encouragement bank"—the capital of which has just been so readily subscribed. It is to be a joint-stock concern, having its head office in Tokyo, with a capital of ten million *yen*, subject to increase if approved by the Government. Its charter is to run for 100 years, and its chief business is to make advances on the security of real estate, the money to be repayable by installments spread over a period of not more than 50 years. The Bank receives State aid to the extent of 62,500 *yen* annually. Of course the avidity shown by the public to obtain shares is of a purely speculative character. The shares of the only two banks now connected with the Govern-

ment, namely, the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank, are selling at more than 100 per cent. premium, and the not unreasonable expectation is that the shares of the new Bank will quickly command a high price. The face value of the shares being 200 *yen* each, the total number is only fifty thousand, whereas the number applied for is seven hundred and ten thousand. It is stated that no applicant for less than 14 shares will receive any at all.

Since writing the above we find a most positive assertion in the *Yomiuri Shimbun* to the effect that an agreement was signed on the 12th instant between Baron Iwasaki, President of the Bank of Japan, and Mr. W. F. Mitchell, representing Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., in the sense that the former sells to the latter Japanese War Bonds, to the extent of 40 million *yen* (face value), at the rate of £102 for 10 Bonds (1,000 *yen*); that is to say, a premium of over 2 per cent., approximately, if we consider the present rates of exchange only. But since the sterling value of the *yen*, according to the new monetary system of Japan, is 2s. 0½d., or, more correctly, the sterling value of the 10-*yen* gold coin is 20s. 5½d., it follows that the sterling value of 1,000 *yen* is £102 8s., very nearly, so that the price paid is really a fraction below par, from the point of view of the buyers. Baron Rothschild is said to be the capitalist involved.

FORMOSA.

Telegrams from Formosa state that very few of the inhabitants of the island seem likely to return to China in consequence of the expiration of the period of undefined nationality. The exodus will probably be confined to Chinese from Amoy and its vicinity, who have been carrying on trade in Formosa. Whether any departures have actually taken place, is not stated.

CHINESE TOPICS.

Nothing ever done by Li Hung-chang becomes him better, in our opinion, than the following letter, addressed by him to the Rev. Gilbert Reid, on the eve of the latter's departure from Peking for America:—

Peking, China, 12th April, 1897.

To Rev. GILBERT REID,

Founder of the Mission to the Upper Classes of China, Peking.

DEAR SIR,—Having on various occasions gladly shown my interest in the good work recently organised by you among the educated and official classes of China, through whom the masses may be readily enlightened by means of Western knowledge; and knowing also of the many years of self-denying labour you have devoted to the welfare of the people in various parts of China,—it is with much pleasure that I offer you this testimony on the eve of your departure for the United States.

I have admired the bold and tireless energy with which you have faced the difficulties of your present task. It is unfortunately true that suspicion, prejudice, and self-sufficiency are peculiar traits of educated Chinese, especially noticeable in their estimation of other countries—perhaps because of the isolation of China from Western influence for so many centuries; but whatever may be the case, the lamentable effect is seen in the present backward state of China among the nations of the world.

The social, educational, and official systems of China have tended to give to the educated classes control of the destinies of the nation. Whether such a monopoly of power be good or bad need not now be considered: it exists; and the practical question is how to turn it into beneficial and useful channels.

You have set about solving this problem in a way that should commend itself to every friend of

humanity. Unquestionably, if you can give to the blind leaders of our people light and learning enjoyed in the West, they, in turn, will lead our people out of their darkness. I think I may claim to have many friends in the United States, where you now go. The cordial reception I met with wherever I went there made a deep impression upon my heart and has greatly endeared your people to me. If it would interest them to know that I regard you highly and will give you a helping hand in your future efforts to bring more light into the world and encourage higher aims and aspirations, you may use for that purposes this letter from

Your friend,
[Signed] LI HUNG-CHANG,
Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent;
Classical Reader to His Majesty the Emperor;
Senior Grand Secretary of State;
Minister of the Foreign Office; and Earl of the First Rank.

The people of Shanghai have been afforded an opportunity of witnessing tactical manoeuvres by the German-drilled Chinese troops at Woosung. The men seem to have acquitted themselves fairly, and doubtless foreign confidence in China's belligerent potentialities will gradually be restored as battalion after battalion passes through the hands of Count von Nayhauss and his comrades. But we can not forget what a magnificent body of men were the Tientsin regiments in the days of the great Viceroy—perfect, to all appearances, in the technique of their craft, and physically imposing. But when the day of test came, where were they?

As if to point the moral of this reflection we are confronted with an account of a review of six thousand men at Tsingkiang-pu, by the Governor of Kiangsu. The review lasted two days, and the *N.-C. Daily News* says that the soldiers were "put through the curious system of evolutions known as foreign drill." Is it not to be strongly suspected that the tactics inculcated by the German officers will become "a curious system of evolutions" so soon as the Teutonic eye is no longer within range?

The Grand Canal has probably performed its final function as an avenue for the transport of tribute rice to Peking. The boats engaged in the work last year found it a year's task, the voyage up and down. They are unlikely to repeat the experiment, especially as the Viceroy of Chihli has memorialized the Emperor, urging the abandonment of the route. The ditch will doubtless be suffered to silt up.

The missionaries in Tsing Kiang-pu have scored a signal victory. Last December a proclamation was issued over the name and seal of the Local Magistrate. It re-ventilated the stock scandals so often circulated against Christian propagandists in China. Four months later, the Taotai and the Magistrate officially presented two tablets to the Dispensary of the American Presbyterian Mission. They were magnificent affairs, and their erection was signalized by music and fireworks. The Taotai's tablet bore the inscription "Relieving the world with a pitying heart"; the Magistrate's, "Rejoicing in good works without weariness." Consular interference has exacted that reparation for the obnoxious proclamation. It was a well rounded-off episode.

Mr. Wolf, whose fate recently caused some anxiety, since, after his intrepid insistence on admission to Changsha, he was known to have been deserted by his servants and to be without any means of communicating with the people, has returned in safety to Wuchang. He appears to have been "taken into the city and

escorted back to his boat so secretly that few people were aware of the fact." Moreover, one result of his visit is said to be an increase of anti-foreign sentiment in Hunan. To be sure, forcing one's way into a society unwilling to receive one, is not the best way to awake its hospitable instincts.

Mr. Griffith John has contributed to the *N.-C. Daily News* an interesting account of a trip just made by him to Hunan. It was his third visit to the conservative province. Last year, he and his companion barely escaped with their lives. This year, they barely escaped with their lives. There is a hopeless monotony about the record. Nevertheless, the veteran missionary had the pleasure of baptizing 13 Hunanese. They had been waiting for some months to have the ceremony performed, and though fully warned of the danger they ran, as well as of the missionaries' inability to protect them, they insisted on being received into the Church.

We were delighted with Hunan as a province. Hunan is a little kingdom in itself, and self-dependent for all the necessities of life. Its area is about 83,000 square miles, and its population is not less than 20,000,000. It is one of the richest of the eighteen provinces—richest in mineral wealth, richest in navigable waters, and richest in cultivated land of exhaustless fertility. The mineral resources of the province are very great. The area of its coal-fields is estimated at 21,000 square miles, and the area of the coal-fields of Great Britain is estimated at 12,000 square miles, and the aggregate area of all the coal-fields of the principal coal producing countries in Europe is given at 20,720 square miles. Thus the area of the coal-fields of Hunan is a little larger than that of the whole of Europe, and very much larger than that of Great Britain. And the coal is of every kind and quality—lignite, anthracite, and bituminous. But this is not all, side by side with these coalbeds, you have iron ore and iron stone in richest abundance, and of the best quality. The province is rich also in timber and stone. All the timber and all the granite stone used in this valley come from Hunan. It is a well-watered province. Its four main rivers, together with their numberless branches, give ready access to nearly all its principal cities and towns. The Siang is a fine stream. At Changsha, and a long way beyond, we found it quite half a mile in width. The country through which we passed is simply charming for the beauty of its scenery. To gaze on the everlasting hills, on both sides of the river, as we passed through the Siang valley, was a daily feast. At Hengshan you have the famous Nanyon, one of the five sacred mountains of China, with its 72 peaks, 10 caves, 38 springs, and 25 streams. We had many a delightful view of this grand mountain range both in going and coming. The missionaries of Hunan, in the days to come, will not need go to Kuling for health and recreation. They will find in their own province, if I am not greatly mistaken, sanatoriums in abundance, equally attractive and not less salubrious.

Here is a report that conveys an idea of the quantity of silk used by the Imperial Household and the Boards in Peking:—

Shu Chen, Superintendent of the Hangchow Government Silk Looms, sends his annual report of the quantity of silks, satin, etc., and fine cotton cloths manufactured during 1896 for the use of His Majesty and the Imperial Household and for the Boards at Peking. During the year under review memorialist having previously arranged with the Likin Bureau of Hangchow for the requisite funds to work his looms for the purpose of sending the usual annual supplies to Peking, got a monthly grant from the said Bureau of 10,000 strings of copper cash (one "string" of cash equals 1,000). This cash memorialist turned into silver sycee at market rates. In August 1896 memorialist was able to send under charge of trustworthy deputies to Peking 300 pieces of silks, satins and gauzes, for the special use of Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress and Empress Dowager; 100 pieces of the same stuff for use of Court officials; 764 pieces of silks, pongees and raw silk for the use of the inmates of the Palace; 200 catties weight of silk thread and floss for stitching the clothes of the same; 1,000

pieces of fine cotton cloth for the Imperial Households of their Imperial Majesties and 1,000 pieces of satins, satinets, pongees and raw silks for storage in the godowns of the Board of Revenue, for government gifts, etc. The above have already been delivered at their destinations and the fact has also been recorded. After employing the necessary artisans and weavers at the looms, memorialist was able to send a similar quantity of silks, satinets, pongees, etc., like those mentioned above to Peking, the bearers of the stuffs having started overland from Hangchow in the month of December last with instructions to deliver the goods as usual to the officers of the Imperial Household department and the Board of Revenue. The total sent by the Hangchow looms, including both times, aggregated 4,550 pieces of silks, satins, etc., 400 catties weight of silk thread and floss and 2,000 pieces of cotton cloths. A detailed account of expenditures in regard to the same will be sent in another memorial.

The Emperor of China is evidently uneasy about his army. In a recent Decree His Majesty says:—

We annually expend immense quantities of treasure on our troops because by their means we have to prepare to prevent aggression and encroachments from without. Of late years our Viceroy and Governors have been in the habit of looking upon this duty of inspection as so much writing on paper. Hence the army has fallen day by day into worse plight, neglect, and inefficiency. This is in truth failing in their duty to us and the confidence we have reposed in them. We would therefore, once more, exhort the Viceroy and Governors to be more alive to their duties and use every care in examining the troops under them, and to denounce truthfully to us the officers of regiments which have proved themselves to be incapable, weak, old or ill disciplined. No leniency must be allowed.

MARQUIS ITO ON JAPAN'S LOANS.

Marquis Ito in a recent speech, remarked:— It is hardly necessary for me to observe that the finances of Japan before the Restoration were not properly adjusted. Turning to the beginning of the *Meiji* era, I find many interesting things to dilate upon in respect to the financial condition of that time. When, in the 3rd year of *Meiji*, Count Okuma replaced Mr. Yuri Kosei in the Finance Department, the foreign representatives, finding that the currency of the day was burdened with a good deal of debased coin, asked the Government to take some remedial measures. Neither I nor Count Okuma knew the quantity of gold or silver contained in the debased coins, or how they were to be classified. The treaty provided that one hundred dollars of foreign coin should be exchanged for three hundred and eleven pieces of silver *bu*. Strong representations were constantly made to me that the quality of the white metal in pieces of that denomination had depreciated to a serious extent. I could make no reply, and endeavoured to get the silver analysed by officers of the mint, but without success. I eventually resolved upon undertaking decisive negotiations on the subject with the foreign representatives. Count Okuma and I repaired to the Takanawa Legation, where we met Sir Harry Parkes, who, producing two gold *bu* from his pocket, requested me to determine which was genuine and which counterfeit. Neither of us could answer. Then Sir Harry said:—"If you officials of the Japanese Government cannot determine the quality of the coins, we foreigners of course are unable to tell anything about it. You have therefore either to exchange them for legitimate coins on your own responsibility or allow them to circulate as legal currency." These remarks necessitated the speedy adoption of measures for perfecting the exchange of the debased for genuine coins. Inconvertible paper, having already been issued to the amount of five million *ryo*, further recourse to it was not possible, and I was obliged to adopt the plan of making compulsory loans to feudal lords, in new paper, so that they might take it to their respective fiefs, giving cash in exchange. To my great surprise the feudal chiefs exchanged the paper loans so issued in Tokyo and Osaka. Volumes of paper poured into those two cities, while specie was taken into the pro-

vinces. The financial embarrassment became most serious and we could see no remedy for it. Yet it was impossible to leave the matter to adjust itself. I therefore gave instructions to the officials of Tokyo *Fu* to borrow the sum of fifty million *ryos* from a merchant for three months. This amount was distributed among the *Daimios*. The foreign Ministers were still continually making representations about the matter, and I was frequently questioned as to whether I would be able to exchange such an enormous amount of debased coin for genuine tokens. Knowing that any delay on the part of the Government might lead to even greater difficulties in adjusting the State finances, I replied to Sir Harry Parkes, von Brandt, and other foreign Ministers then in Japan, that I would exchange the coins within two days. On the day appointed I called more than one hundred clerks of the Exchange Office, and despatched them to Yokohama to take practical steps to effect the exchange. The amount thus exchanged, however, during three days did not exceed three hundred and sixty thousand *ryos*, and the coins presented for exchange in Hakodate, Niigata, Kobe, and Nagasaki amounted altogether to no more than sixty thousand *ryos*. In regard to the money obtained from the *Daimios*, counterfeit coins were rejected, and satisfactory results being obtained, we evaded the difficulty. So far as the actual condition of affairs was concerned, the financial administration was based, not on national resources, but upon taxation necessitated by the requirements of the State. No national loans could be tolerated at that time. The idea of public loans was first realized when the abolition of the clan system came about, the *Daimios* being then obliged to run into debt owing to the change of administration. Still we knew nothing of foreign loans. In the 3rd year of *Meiji*, (1870), on the persuasion of Sir Harry Parkes, a foreign loan was raised to the amount of one million pounds, viz., five million *yen*, with a view to appropriate the same to the construction of a railway. The railway question evoked much criticism, but was eventually put into practice. In the 5th year of *Meiji*, a sum of two million pounds was borrowed from Europe. This is known as the second foreign loan. Steps were then taken to collect taxes in gold, and the pensions of the *Shiaku* were designated *kin-rokukosai* (gold pension bonds). Thus the problem of public loans first began to ring in the ears of the people at large. The grand principle adopted by Japan in olden times was that of seclusion, and the progress attained by her is not therefore attributable to the introduction of foreign capital. The foreign trade of Japan in imports and exports, in the 4th or 5th year of *Meiji*, did not, as Count Okuma recently said, exceed thirty million *yen* in value, but it is wonderful that the amount increased to sixty-five or sixty-six million in the 18th year, and finally to two hundred and thirty millions in the 27th year (1894). While popular enterprises have attained such an extraordinary development, no foreign capital had ever been introduced—a fact which has no parallel in the history of nations. The events of the 27th and 28th years of *Meiji* necessitated the adoption by Government of drastic measures for various undertakings in co-operation with the people; who were no less zealous in schemes of general improvement. The present prosperity of the country is virtually the result of the zealous co-operation of both Government and people. Not only is the expansion of the Government's estimates a source of surprise, but the extension noticeable in the enterprises of the people is a phenomenon that strikes one very forcibly. Yet it seems necessary for economic circles to be very cautious at this juncture, lest they be assailed by panic hereafter. Panic must indeed be expected and it behoves us to prepare defensive schemes against it. Any relaxation of precautionary measures will certainly bring about disaster, just as huge embankments are easily destroyed by ants making little holes in them. If this should happen, hundreds of Count Okumas or Count Inouyes would be of no avail to prevent the inevitable catastrophe. From a financial point of view I may be allowed

to assert that, what is most needed at present by the economic societies of the country are statistics. Nothing is more indispensable than to ascertain the progress, by statistics, of the nation in general. It is with regret that I find no statistical reports existing at present to show the general features of various organizations of the State. Investigations by economic communities in this respect are absolutely essential. In support of my views I may quote a few remarks with regard to Italy and Spain. The former possesses a revenue of sixty-eight million pounds. It is estimated that each Italian holds property valued at seventy pounds and possesses fifteen pounds invested in the national debt. As for the latter country, it may be seen that despite its population of seventeen millions and a revenue of thirty-four or thirty-five million pounds, it has a national debt amounting to three hundred million pounds. Half the revenue therefore has to be paid out in interest on loans. The financial embarrassment of those two countries can easily be imagined. Of course it is undeniable that if the people of any country are rich, the revenue of the Government can easily be collected. But defective as our statistics are, it is possible to say with certainty that our country is not even worthy to be compared with the two countries above mentioned. That is the most important point to which we must direct our attention in view of the expansion of everything. The question of introducing foreign capital requires investigation by Japanese economists. As for me, I do not insist that to obtain a loan from a foreign country is unprofitable to the State. But the State must make due provision to meet the responsibility thus incurred. Further work of investigation thus devolves upon the economists. If, on the enforcement of the revised treaties, transactions in the nature of individual enterprises are entered into with foreigners, the relations involving both parties may be purely private and not national, and there is nothing to be feared in the matter, as no obligation rests with the State. But so far as the national debt is concerned, it is not only necessary to scrutinize statistics, but also to claim the attention of the public at large. Last of all, I may add, especial discretion must be exercised in regard to a foreign loan. That is all the more true with regard to a country whose organization is unique in the world,—a country that has effected extraordinary progress without the introduction, so far, of foreign capital.

JAPANESE MATCHES.

Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin have been the chief markets for the export of matches from Osaka and Kobe. Despite the depression of trade last year, the matches exported from the latter port amounted to 464,700 boxes. The economic activity of those markets having revived this year, there has been a constant tendency towards an increase in the export of the commodity. The export in January was 16,497 boxes; in February 21,600 boxes; in March 31,770 boxes; and in April 34,616 boxes, thus showing an increase of 1,220 boxes in January, 1,446 boxes in February, 2,032 boxes in March, and 1,845 boxes in April, as compared with the corresponding periods of last year. The value of matches, however, has not risen in proportion, in spite of the increase of wages and in prices of materials. Safety matches of all kinds are now quoted at only one *yen* higher than the former rate. A box of best quality matches containing 600 dozen, costs 16 *yen* 50 *sen*, and a box of sulphur matches, 14 *yen* 50 *sen*. Sulphur matches with shorter sticks, comprising 1,200 dozen, are sold for 22 *yen* 30 *sen*, while *kobos* fetch 24 *yen* 30 *sen*. No great disparity is noticeable in the prices as compared with the quotations of last year. This is simply owing to the fact that along with the mania for new enterprises, competition was resorted to in the match industry, without regard to future demands, and manufacturers are reported to have sustained heavy losses. The above remarks are taken from the *Osaka Asahi Shimbun*.

COUNT ITAGAKI ON THE CABINET.

At a meeting of the Liberal Party held in Kyoto on the 5th instant, Count Itagaki delivered the following speech:—As I am not now President of the Liberal Party, I make no pretence to represent the views advocated by head-quarters. But I may take the liberty of expressing my opinions upon the spirit and principles that should animate the Party. As regards our feeling towards the Matsukata Cabinet, I intend to speak more in detail at Osaka, but it may be worth while to make a few general remarks on the point at the present moment. Observation shows us that the proceedings of the present Cabinet are unconstitutional, and thus furnish us with materials for an attack. It is generally said that great personages or men of extreme loyalty, are produced exclusively in Satsuma. Nothing can be more fallacious than such an assumption. Ideas calculated to promote national prosperity or the welfare of the Crown do not emanate solely from the brains of Satsuma people. The chief aim of Satsuma statesmen is to secure immediate profit. This fact can be substantiated by reference to their action at the time of the expedition against Choshu, prior to the Restoration, when Choshu alone stood firm in support of the Imperial cause. About the 6th year of *Meiji*, I happened to hold council with the late Marquis Kido at my former lord's mansion, in regard to the presentation to the Authorities of a memorial for the organization of a representative system of government. I fully agreed with the Marquis's ideas on the subject, but the memorial having prematurely appeared in a newspaper, the feelings of that great statesman were wounded. Yet that conference must be regarded as the germ of Constitutional Government in our country. Coming to more recent years, I may state that, owing to Count Inouye's influence, I was admitted to the Cabinet in the 8th year of *Meiji*. Marquis Ito, who bears the relation of a disciple to Marquis Kido, took steps to draft a Constitution in his official capacity, while I, as a private individual, directed my efforts towards establishing a constitutional form of Government. Such was the nature of our co-operation, and it can be traced from a very early date. Statesmen must select for their political friends, whether in Government or among the people, those who will always direct their attention to fundamental schemes for the benefit of the State. The Liberal Party, in accordance with the principles of justice, has propagated ideas of equality and love, and it is necessary that its advocates should always be furnished with well-tryed instruments with which to repel its enemies. The so-called instruments of civilization are eloquence in speech and writing. I have to admit with great regret that persons endowed with these essentials have recently decreased considerably in our Party. It is further a most deplorable fact that our Party is not altogether free from treacherous members. Nor is it improbable that we have grown infirm with age, and it is absolutely necessary for us to encourage the younger men in the provinces, so as to introduce new elements into the *Yifu-to*. The present Cabinet had already exhausted its schemes of administration, and was compelled to resort to the last and meanest policy of "purchasing members of parliament," although the electors themselves can by no means escape the charge of having singled out representatives capable of being purchased by the Government. A fact that has presented itself painfully to my mind since arriving in Kyoto is the corruption of eminent personages who were full of spirit at the time of the Restoration, but now appear to love nothing but money. Bribery prevails in public now-a-days. Loans were exacted from Yamashiroya Wasuke and Mitani Sankuro. The former in consequence killed himself by disembowelment; the latter became bankrupt. These shameful stories taint the praiseworthy record of the abolition of clans and the establishment of prefectures. The foreign tour of the late Prince Iwakura was a source of disappointment to me, and before he returned clamours were raised for

the Korean expedition and for the expansion of popular rights. Then the South-western insurrection sprang up, and gave an impetus to the people to labour towards their present prosperity. Even some of the persons who approved of my resignation of the post of Home Minister have deviated from the principles of morality, a fact which illustrates the frailty of human nature. The discomfiture our Party suffered in the last session of the Diet is in no way to be regarded with shame, inasmuch as we were not defeated politically by the Government, but by its pecuniary machinations.

THE "MAINICHI" ON CURRENCY.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* publishes the following article under the heading "Depreciation of Silver and enforcement of the Coinage Law":—Article XVI. of the Coinage Law provides that the *yen* silver shall be circulated as legal tender without limit of time and at the rate of one *yen* gold, until the old coins are exchanged for new. Thus the successful enforcement of the new Coinage system will depend largely on the relative values of gold and silver. If the ratio between the two metals remains at 1 to 32, as determined by the Coinage Law, the Government may not only be saved from any loss in the process of exchange, but may expect to obtain brilliant results by the enforcement of the Law. The depreciation of silver, however, has suddenly recommended, and the relative values of the two metals are now 1 to 34. The old gold coins of our country are quoted at 204 *yen*, and we cannot predict the value which the yellow metal will stand at on the enforcement of the Coinage Law in October this year. If the present conditions continue, the matter will constitute a problem to which we ought to direct our utmost attention. Should the relative values of gold and silver be 1 to 34, and the market price of gold 204 *yen*, it is obvious that the public will be inclined to exchange their silver for gold—for instance, two hundred *yen* in silver for an equal amount of new gold coins (one hundred *yen* of the old gold coins being valued at 204 *yen*). Although it is impossible to know the exact amount of silver likely to be presented for exchange, yet investigations completed on the 1st instant show that the currency in the interior available for exchange is as follows:—

(1) One <i>yen</i> silver and trade dollars...	31,602,359
(2) Convertible notes	180,626,193
(3) Government paper	9,045,082
(4) Bank notes	13,610,995
Total	234,884,629

From the point of view of financial convenience, it can scarcely be supposed that such an enormous amount of currency should be presented for exchange, and it will be seen that the maximum to which the people may claim against the Government for conversion of the currency into gold coin cannot be more than two hundred and thirty-five million *yen*. Will the Government sustain any loss in the exchange? Supposing there may be some loss, what will be the approximate amount? It must be remarked that as the Government has to give for every 200 silver *yen* 200 *yen* in new gold which has a silver value of 204 *yen*, the loss on every hundred *yen* of silver being two *yen*, the total loss on 235,000,000 *yen*, the estimated amount for exchange, will be 4,700,000 *yen*. Moreover, it is necessary for the Government to provide a gold reserve of two hundred millions prior to the enforcement of the Coinage Law. We believe that the authorities have made provision against all these contingencies.

During the month of April, the Kanagawa Kencho issued 265 passports to 319 foreigners who were desirous of travelling in the interior. Classified according to nationality they were 143 British, 55 Americans, 43 Germans, 20 Dutchmen, 18 French, 12 Russians, 10 Swiss, etc.—*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

"JAPANESE SELF-TAUGHT."

"*Japanese Self-taught*, being a collection of colloquial phrases and extensive vocabularies in English-Japanese intended as a *Vade-Mecum* for commercial and General Use, by the Author of 'Kelly and Walsh's Hand-book of the Japanese Language.'—Kelly and Walsh, Limited, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore. Price, 4s. 6d.

We owe this book to the enterprise of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. The author is anonymous. He was commissioned to compile "a practical and helpful book on the Japanese language," and he has executed the commission so well that it seems a pity he should have denied himself credit by hiding his name. The plan of the work is simple. In the first place, we have rules for pronunciation; in the second, a large number of phrases chosen with practical skill; in the third, various vocabularies; in the fourth, tables of weights and measures; and in the fifth, paradigms of verbs, adverbs, pronouns and other parts of speech.

The rules of pronunciation are not always in accord with our preconceived ideas. It is true that ears differ almost as radically as tastes. We recall a case of three sinologues disputing about the sound of a Japanese word. Unable to agree, they wrote down the ideographs representing it and summoned a Japanese savant to read them. The result was that all three found equal confirmation of their several contentions in the savant's rendering of the sound. But we doubt whether the personal equation's admissible limits can be stretched far enough to reach the rules now before us. The learner is told, for example, to pronounce *gi* like "ghee," or like the "gi" in "gimlet." Are such directions consistent? Does "ghee" represent the sound of "gi" in "gimlet." Again, the sound of *gyū* is rendered by "be-yew-oo;" that of *gyū* by "ghee-yew-oo;" that of *guwa* by "goo-wah;" and that of *nas* by "nah-aye." It would be an interesting experiment to try whether the original words in these cases would be identified by a Japanese from an accurate rendering of the transliterated sounds. We do not think that they would.

There are 58 pages of phrases—503 phrases. Among the whole number it may safely be said, we think, that not a single useless phrase occurs. That is a conspicuous merit of the work; the wise care exercised in the selection of examples. Having acquired these 503 sentences, a learner would have travelled far towards the bourne of speaking Japanese. Of course there is room for criticism. No two compilers of examples for purposes of instruction would be likely to fully endorse each other's selections. But, on the whole, we think that the author has done excellently well. If there be any warrantable objection, it is that his polite renderings are not always sufficiently polite. He gives two forms of each phrase; the vulgar colloquial and the polished social—an order which might, perhaps, have been advantageously reversed—and he adds a literal translation for the purpose of indicating the spirit of the language's construction. His vulgar colloquial forms are admirably idiomatic and accurate, but his refined renderings do not reach the same standard. Omission of the honorific *go* is a marked defect. A Japanese does not say *anata no iken wo ukagaito gosaimasu*; in such a case *go-iken* is essential. Nor is it really polite to say "*dotchi ni shite mo onaji wake de gosaimasu*" in society the expression would be *idsure ni itashite mo*. Here, again, is a so-called "polite" form of address which in reality borders on the rude:—*sonnani hayaku itte wa ikemasenu*. There are many instances of this insufficient polish:—e.g. *Anata wa toshi hodo ni wa miyemasen*; *Olema wa torasemasenu*; *Isso ni itadakimasho*, etc. In a few, very few, instances we find what seem to be misconceptions. *Are wa roku-jiu datta'ke* is translated "he may be sixty years old." Surely that is not the English equivalent of the Japanese idiom? *Roku-jiu datta'ke* means "sixty he was said to be, I think;" or "it was sixty I heard he was, I think." Then again, does a Japanese ever say, *Itte to wo akete kudasai*? It is one of the essential peculiarities of the Japanese language that the order of the verbs is always reversed in such expressions as "go and take," and "go

and look," etc. A Japanese would say, *to wo akete kite kudasai*, just as he says *mite kite kure*, and *molte itte kurenaike*. While these criticisms suggest themselves, however, and can not justly be omitted, we are frankly persuaded that the vast majority of the phrases deserve all commendation, and that they will prove a most serviceable equipment for any student in daily intercourse with the Japanese.

The most praiseworthy part of the volume, in our opinion, is that containing the vocabularies. There the student will find a host of words needed constantly for the every-day purposes of business or conversation, yet not easily discoverable in the pages of any English-Japanese dictionary hitherto published. This section of the work stands on a very high level. The only regrettable feature is that the words are divided into groups instead of being collected into one alphabetical index. The former method has, indeed, some academical advantages, but the latter is incomparably superior from the point of view of convenience. It is not practical that before proceeding to look up a word one should have to reflect whether it belongs to the category of "principal maladies," or "properties of the human body," or "commerce," or what not. On the other hand, if a student desires to study the terms appertaining to any special subject, this book will be invaluable. On the whole, therefore, we welcome it as a most substantial aid to the acquisition of one of the most difficult languages in the world.

MODERN HISTORY.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* of a recent date contains the following paragraph:—

Captain James, better known in Japan as Admiral James, sails for his home in the realm of the Mikado this morning. He has been on an extended visit to England for the purpose of negotiating for the construction of warships for Japan, and also to make arrangements for transferring so much of the trade of the Land of the Sun-flower as possible to Great Britain.

Captain James once held a commission in the British navy, and years ago went out to Japan to teach her sailors seamanship, gunnery and other arts of modern warfare. For years he has taught Japan's infant navy the science of gunnery, he holding the rank and pay of Admiral. He also took out from England to Japan a number of war vessels, including the cruiser *Naniwa*, sister-ship of the *Charleston*.

After the Japanese navy had secured an educated staff of officers for itself the foreign officers or instructors were dismissed, the Japanese Government being desirous of showing the world that it could run its own navy. Admiral James was retired on a pension, which he still enjoys. Becoming weary of idleness, he applied for the agency of some large shipbuilding firms in England, and was instrumental in selling several vessels, war, ships both old and new, to the Japanese Government, to his own financial advantage.

Admiral James is averse to being interviewed, and particularly as to the object of his secret mission to England.

"I do not mind saying, however," he explained, "that my trip has something to do with naval affairs—shipbuilding, in fact—but as nothing has been settled yet, it would be very premature to discuss it. You people here seem to want a monopoly of the Japanese trade. You can't have it; that is all."

Admiral James was given a farewell dinner last evening by Dr. H. G. Richards, whose guest he has been while in this city.

Amid a deal of pure romance—especially with regard to Captain James' connection with the British Navy—this paragraph contains one admirably faithful touch. "You people here seem to want a monopoly of the Japanese trade. You can't have it: that is all." There is a genuine Shinagawa stridency about that statement. We recognise it.

The Japanese wine bearing the trade mark of a bee, and generally known as *Kozanbudo-shu*, for which Mr. Kondo Rihei, Honcho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, is the agent, has received gold medals at the International Sanitary Exhibition in London and the International Sanitary Competitive Exhibition in Paris.—*Hochi Shimbun*.

THE UNITED STATES BI-METALLIC COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has lost no time in meeting the obligation imposed by the bi-metallic "plank" of the platform upon which he was nominated. The resolution adopted by the Republican convention, and endorsed by the party and its candidate, was in the following words:—"We are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote." In fulfilment of this promise, the President has appointed a monetary commission, which will start for Europe this month, to investigate the prospects of bi-metallism, and to take such action as may, if possible, lead to a final settlement of the silver question by the Powers of Europe and America. The chief of the commission is Senator WOLCOTT, of Colorado, who will be assisted by ex-Vice-President STEVENSON, and General PAINE of Massachusetts. Mr. WOLCOTT is a native of Massachusetts, in which State he resided until 1871. Then, at the age of twenty-three, he removed to Colorado, where he acquired great wealth and political distinction. He has always been a Republican, and adhered to that party in the recent campaign, notwithstanding his faith in the silver theory of the Democrats. The State which he represented in the Senate was strongly in favour of free silver, but he believed that the main purpose in view might be carried out more surely, if slowly, by the universal adoption of bimetallism. A doubt as to his ability to serve in the commission has been raised in consequence of a constitutional provision forbidding any Senator to occupy a civil office created during his congressional term. If this rule is strictly enforced, Mr. WOLCOTT may be disqualified; but he does not himself appear to apprehend any difficulty, and speaks with confidence of his speedy departure. To the inquiry of a newspaper correspondent respecting the plans of the commission he has answered thus:—

"Our errand is entirely of a diplomatic character, and our object will be to endeavour by diplomatic means to induce the countries of Europe to enter with the United States into an agreement in support of international bimetallism. The date of our departure is not yet determined. We will not start, however, until after the United States Ambassadors to the three interested countries—England, France, and Germany—have reached their posts and are ready to lend us their assistance."

The second member of the commission, Mr. STEVENSON, of Illinois, was Vice-President of the United States in Mr. CLEVELAND's last administration. He was one of the most vehement supporters of Mr. BRYAN, in the late contest, and

in several public speeches followed the Democratic candidate's lead in denouncing the idea of consulting foreign countries on the subject of American finance. His objections usually took this interrogative form:—"Why even the suggestion of an international agreement? Why humble ourselves at the feet of England, that she may consent to something that will not redound to our benefit?" Mr. STEVENSON's consent to act in conjunction with Senator WOLCOTT indicates either that his expressions of disbelief were for campaign purposes only, or that his views have been modified by reflection. What his present expectations are, may be judged from the following statement made by him to an Illinois journalist, after receiving the news of his appointment:—

"I am a bimetallist. I regard the restoration of silver to its proper money function as the supreme question in our country and throughout the world. In this country the increase in the volume of business is beyond computation. In the light of this fact the rehabilitation of silver is a prime necessity. Should its demonetization become the settled policy, the evil days upon which we have fallen but dimly foreshadow consequences yet to come. Whatever our views may be as to the ability of our Government to maintain the unlimited coinage of silver without the co-operation of the leading countries of Europe, it may be safely assumed that every friend of silver in our country will welcome international bimetallism. As to the impossibility of success of this commission, it is known that the trend of public sentiment in European countries as well as our own is undoubtedly favourable to bimetallism."

General PAINE is a lawyer and millionaire of Boston, better known to the public as an ardent amateur sailor and as the builder of the *Puritan*, the *Mayflower* and the *Volunteer* than as a politician or financier. He won great popularity by thrice successfully opposing the endeavours of British yachtsmen to regain the *America* Cup. Until the recent national election he was connected with the Democratic Party, but finding it impossible to adopt Mr. BRYAN's extreme principles, he joined the Republicans on this occasion, and voted for Mr. MCKINLEY. He has long been an advocate of universal bimetallism, and has declared his conviction that "the day is not far distant when the necessities of commerce will compel an international use of silver as well as of gold in the currencies throughout the world."

It cannot be said that the appointment of the commission awakens much enthusiasm. The prevailing impression, on the contrary, appears to be that it is doomed to failure. The gentlemen selected by the President are cordially commended on all sides, but no practical result is expected from their labours, except by a few, who welcome the creation of a "nucleus around

which the bi-metallic sentiment of the world can unite and grow." The silver doctrinaires of the United States are of opinion that the newly-formed body is powerless to take a single effective step. MR. BLAND, the father of the silver movement, thus delivers himself:—"It will amount to absolutely nothing. It is merely a device to amuse the people. The *personnel* of the commission is admirable. In fact, it is entirely too good for this exhibition of impotency." MR. BAILEY, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, says:—"There can be no fair criticism against the *personnel* of the commission. But I have no expectation that it can accomplish anything." In England, the tone of comment is even more skeptical. *The Times*, as might, indeed, have been anticipated, admits no possibility of immediate solution of the difficult problem. Its estimate of the commission and its prospects was thus pronounced in an article published on April 13th:—

We believe that all the indications in Europe and the Far East point to the failure of such an undertaking. It is improbable that all the enthusiasm of Senator Wolcott, conjoined with the business abilities of Mr. Paine, and the Democratic silver sympathies of ex-Vice-President Stevenson, will bring about the conference desired by President McKinley. It is still more improbable that the commission will effect anything without a conference. Separate agreements with the United States are out of the question when the nations of Europe do not wish to agree among themselves in favour of bimetallism. The commission will have a good time and will be received everywhere with courtesy. President McKinley will be able to point to its labours as redeeming his election promises, and to their failure as showing that if America wants free silver she must procure it for herself at her own risk. The sooner these points are made clear the sooner may we expect American business to assume a more healthy appearance. It may, therefore, be hoped that this roving commission will not unduly protract its interesting but futile experiments upon the stability of the financial convictions now governing European policy.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE telegram from Paris, published in this issue, indicates a strong probability of the speedy restoration of peace in Europe. Greece has been thoroughly beaten, as was inevitable unless some other Power came to her assistance, and since the Great States have been postponing intervention only until she made act of submission by soliciting their services, they will doubtless now step into the breach with alacrity. Germany alone appears to be holding back. Her policy, or rather her EMPEROR's policy, seems to have been consistently actuated by a desire to avert all disaster from Turkey; which is only another way of saying that her unique aim has been to prevent a general war. There is not a particle of silly sentiment about Germany. Her charity begins at home, and ends there, for the matter of that. The sound bones of a Pomeranian grenadier are worth more in her eyes than a hecatomb of Greeks, for all the shades of *Ida* or the songs of *SAPPHO*. She has had from the first a clear perception of the fact that the one really

serious peril of the situation was disaster to Turkey. It is over the revisionary interest in the Sick Man's estate that Europe will inevitably fall out, and Germany has shown an iron resolve to postpone the catastrophe. For that reason she would have taken Greece by the throat to hold the truculent little blusterer from flying at Turkey; for that reason she desired, when the fight had irrevocably commenced, to check any interference in Greece's favour; and for that reason she is now reluctant to save the aggressor from the bitterness of drinking the cup of defeat to the dregs. The KAISER does not want to be again confronted by these terrible risks. He appreciates the enormous sacrifices that Europe has made since 1871 to preserve peace by warlike preparations so stupendous as to render the thought of war intolerable, and it must seem in his eyes wretchedly farcical that a fragment of an effete nation like Greece should be suffered for an instant to hold the match near the European magazine. It is impossible for sober-minded folks not to sympathise with such a policy. Those that know the modern Greek know him to have no more claim to civilized consideration than the Turk has. In truth, they hold the Turk the higher of the two. If the Asiatic element is to be eliminated from Europe, the last nation worthy to be entrusted with the task is the Grecian nation. It may give us a pleasant warmth up the small of our backs, such as Captain CUTTLE'S way of putting things gave Mr. TOOTS, to see old England still brimful of the sentimental impulses that have always made her back the little man, and to note that the fresh romance of perennial youth is still with her. Sitting securely behind the silver streak, she can afford to indulge these delightful feelings. But Germany is painfully near the magazine. The effects of its explosion would reach her first. If she has been unrelenting, it is because her circumstances lend terrible vividness to the perils of the situation. Unfortunately that aspect of the case is not likely to strike the average Britisher. For him the resultant of the diplomatic and international forces that have been at work for the past two months will be a vague consciousness that Germany and England are driven still farther apart; that in a European crisis they have been found with different sympathies. Yet Germany's action has been prudent and logical. People say that she and Russia encouraged Turkey to declare war. What if they did? If Greece declined to be content with fair concessions, and declined to listen to the counsels of Europe, what remained but to beat her into a reasonable frame of mind, and with what instrument other than Turkey was the beating to be administered?

The Emperor WILLIAM presents himself to us just now in the light of a wise, strong man, who has not suffered his duty

to his country—and to the world, for the matter of that—to be weakened by any intrinsically valueless sentiment. Greece has sinned egregiously against Europe, and the interests of Europe demand that she should receive such a punishment as shall deter her from repeating the offence. If Russia had not succeeded in keeping the Balkan States quiet, the Occident might now be ringing with the din of war, and that success would scarcely have been possible for Russia had not Germany's cold, unflinching resolve created a situation from which neither the Balkan States nor any coadjutor of Greece could hope to derive advantage. That will be history's verdict, we are persuaded, and it is much to be desired that, in our own generation, we should endeavour to emulate the calm impartiality of the historian.

THE WELCOME SOCIETY OF JAPAN (KIHIN-KAI).

WE doubt whether it ever before happened that a society organized for such useful and unselfish purposes as the *Kihin-kai*, attracted so little public attention and obtained so little support. Just four years ago, the idea of forming a society of the kind received practical application. Already it had been pretty generally recognised that Japan was destined to be a permanent attraction to tourists, and that the tide of travellers setting annually eastward would prove a veritable river of Pictolus. Somebody calculated that, on the average, every visitor from the West spent a thousand *yen* in Japan, and from that point of view four or five thousand arrivals meant four or five million *yen* brought within reach of Japanese bread-earners. Probably the estimate was considerably below the mark, but it seemed good enough, as it stood. Analysing the inducements that the country offers to tourists, it is easy to see two principal reasons, scenery—in which are included climate and general novelty—and art products. The former is always there. By and by, indeed, when the factory chimney obtrudes its ugly presence with greater insistence among the cherry blooms and pine billows that constitute as conspicuous a feature in Japanese towns as does the church spire or the cathedral dome in European, and when the exquisite opalescence of atmosphere that we have all loved so dearly and appreciated so little, is degraded into a canopy of smuts and murky fog, the searcher for scenery will turn his feet elsewhere. But even then there will remain the things of beauty that the Japanese art artisan produced in the past and is producing in the present with greater industry and success than ever. To preserve that particular realm against vitiating influences, while, at the same time, bringing all possible facilities within the tourists' reach, were the main pur-

poses contemplated by the Welcome Society. Its founders had no axe of any sort to grind. They simply wanted to widen and deepen the channel of the golden stream flowing to the shores of Japan, and they put their hands pretty liberally into their pockets for that end, knowing that no mechanism can be contrived and worked without "the eternal agent." But all that, we can imagine the reader saying, is vague. What could a society of amateurs hope to effect in the way of preserving the realm of art in Japan against vitiating influences? Simply this, it could save the tourist from being ruthlessly deceived and exploited to the extent of making him eschew Japanese works of art altogether. The promoters of the Society saw that dealers and guides had established a connexion against which strangers were powerless. Each played into the other's hands; the dealer paying the guide handsomely to bring the victim to the slaughter; the guide taking care that custom should be turned from the portals of any dealer not a party to the arrangement. Of course something of that is inevitable in all countries. The mouth of the ox is not muzzled anywhere. But in Japan the abuse is flagrant because the opportunity is greater. Columns might be written descriptive of the wiles employed in this sunny land to send the buyer on his way foolishly rejoicing, and perhaps, after all, no great harm is done, for, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, the buyer continues to rejoice: his eyes are never opened to the chicanery practised against him. But the founders of the *Kihin-Kai* wanted to do something by way of clearing the air, and transforming the guide into a genuine guardian of the tourist's interests. They have encountered immense difficulties, and we can not honestly say that any large measure of success has yet attended their efforts. But they have not been deterred, and since their industry is untiring and their aim excellent, we have faith that they will achieve their purpose, and we gladly afford them some little aid by giving publicity to their latest departure, which is the compilation of a very beautiful tourists' map of Japan. Recourse has been had to every trustworthy source of information in preparing this map, and heavy expense has been incurred, some part of which will doubtless be recouped by the sale of advertising space, for the map—which measures 35 inches by 23—is folded into a handy little volume, and its back thus becomes divided into 27 pages available for advertisements. The lithographers have not yet finished their work, but from the portion already completed we are able to infer that the map will be the best thing of its kind hitherto published in Japan. It shows not only all the places of interest and the routes for reaching them, but also the steamship services, whether in home waters or abroad, and the railways in course of construction. On the margin at

the bottom of the sheet the following is to be published:—

It has been recognised by Japanese and foreigners alike that difficulties of a very exceptional kind stand in the way of the mutual understanding essential to sincere friendship between the Far East and the West. With the hope of removing, or, at any rate, diminishing these difficulties, a Society was formed in 1893 by the initiative of a number of Japanese noblemen and gentlemen, assisted by several influential foreign residents. It was called the *Kihin Kai*, and its objects were to extend a welcome to foreign tourists and to render them every assistance during their stay in Japan. Maintained altogether by the voluntary contributions of its members and well-wishers, the *Kihin Kai* has no selfish end of its own to serve. It aims uniquely at bringing within the tourists' reach means of accurately observing the features of the country and the characteristics of the people; visiting public buildings and places famous for scenic beauties; seeing objects of art, both ancient and modern; entering into social or commercial relations with the people; in short, affording them all facility and convenience toward the accomplishment of their several aims, thus indirectly promoting, in however small a degree, the cause of international intercourse and trade.

2. Supervision of Guides.—Arrangements have been made with the guilds of licensed Guides, and the Society has them under its control. If a tourist applies to the Society, it will gladly secure for him the services of a trustworthy guide at a fixed rate of remuneration.

2 Facilities and Convenience of Travel.—If a tourist places himself in communication with the Society, the latter will spare no pains to supply full information with regard to any route that he contemplates taking; furnishing details as to distances, the character of hotels and restaurants, (to which letters will be given, if desired), and other matters of interest or convenience; and will adopt every available means of adding to the security and comfort of his journey. Guide-books, volumes containing information about the country, catalogues of works on Japan, lists of Japanese productions, advertisements relating to facilities of travel et cetera, are kept in the Society's library, to which the tourist can have access at all times.

3. Sight-seeing.—In addition to places and buildings open to the general public, there are others to which the tourist can obtain admittance if introduced by the Society, special privileges being accorded to the Society in that respect. Among such places are: The Imperial Botanical Gardens at Shinjuku; the *Koraku-en*, a spacious landscape-garden formerly belonging to the Prince of Mito, within the precincts of the Tokyo Military Arsenal; the Imperial Diet; the Court of Cassation; the Court of Appeal; the Prisons; the Hospitals; the Governmental and other Schools and Universities; the principal Factories; the Castle of Osaka; the Imperial Mint; the Fencing Saloons, &c., &c.

4. Introductions to Manufacturers and Merchants.—If a tourist, desiring to buy, or make contracts for, Japanese articles modern or antique, wishes to know the best places to procure them, the Society will direct him to manufacturers and dealers whom it judges trustworthy, and, if requested, will furnish written introductions.

5. Introductions to Japanese Nobles and Gentlemen.—According to the rank or personal record of a tourist, the Society will introduce him, at his request, to any Japanese nobleman or gentleman, if the circumstances seem to warrant such introduction.

6. In the case of a distinguished tourist, the Society may make arrangements, at its own cost, to entertain him, so that its members and friends may make his acquaintance.

Japan abounds in scenic beauties; its climate is temperate, and each season of the year has special charms. But the best time to visit the country is spring or autumn.

Here and there in almost every province are mineral springs, hot or cold, all having hygienic or medical efficacy of some kind; and in their vicinity are to be found hotels providing every convenience for bathing. The tourist can select any spring that suits his case, and stay there for health purposes.

In all the large cities hotels have been built and are kept in European style, with foreign beds, furniture, meals, drinks, etc. Even in places without hotels in foreign style, there are Japanese inns, clean and comfortable. The tourist need not anticipate any difficulty in the matters of lodging.

While staying in various parts of the country, the tourist may ask the proprietor of the hotel at which he is lodging to give information about, or to show him the way to, temples, shrines, noted places, etc., or to get him permission to see antiquities, etc. kept in temples or shrines. His request will be

complied with and promptly attended to, for most of the hotel proprietors in the country are either members or friends of the Society; but, if any proprietor happen not to stand in that relation, the Society, if requested, will send him letters to smooth the tourist's way.

The hotels and restaurants, shops and stores, interpreters and others, whose names appear on the back of this map, are regarded as honest and trustworthy by the Society. But if anyone of them fail to justify this recommendation, the tourist is requested to inform the Society of the fact by letter.

The Society, as previously stated, is maintained by subscriptions from sympathizers and by contributions from its own members. Tourists are therefore charged only fifty *sen* each, as a fee to cover a part of the expenses involved in the services rendered them. But the Society will be pleased to receive contributions from any tourist desirous of expressing his satisfaction with the treatment extended to him, or wishing to aid the objects of the Society.

A tourist paying the fee of fifty *sen* is entitled to one copy of this map, the possession of which, made evident by its presentation at the Office of the Society, will secure to him at any time the services of the Society.

This map can be obtained at the Society's office or from its agents. It bears the name of its holder and the Society's seal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Kobe oarsmen have decided that Shepherd shall stroke the Interport Four, on the 22nd, and the selection of a crew will be decided by himself and Hutton.

The Yokohama Custom House has sanctioned the establishment of the Central Bonded Warehouse Company at Takashimacho. Iron materials, cotton, grain, cement, etc., may be landed direct by the Company and stored in its bonded warehouses.

Mrs. J. H. Longford, wife of H.B.M.'s Consul at Nagasaki, had a very unpleasant experience with some *jinrikisha* men at Kobe on Tuesday, one of whom seized her by the arm and shook her. The British Consul at Kobe has made a complaint to the Governor about the affair.

On Monday the Tokyo Local Court delivered judgment in the suit for libel brought by Mr. Oishi Masami, Vice-Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, against the editor and publisher of the *Yoroku Choho*. Defendants were found guilty and fined 15 *yen*, with two months' major confinement. They at once appealed.

A telegram from Nemuro of the 9th instant reports that the engines of the *Kwantu Maru*, a steamer of 240 tons, broke down when off Shikotan. Some of the crew reached Nemuro in a boat and the *Matsumaye Maru* had been sent from Hakodate to the assistance of the disabled steamer.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has sent invitations to over 100 bishops to meet at Glastonbury on Aug. 3, with the object of drawing attention to the existence of the British Church before the arrival of St. Augustine and his companions, and to the connection of the Church of England with that church, and through it, with some of the earliest efforts to spread the gospel in the West.

At the annual general meeting of the Kobe St. Andrew's Society, Mr. J. C. Abell was re-elected president, and Mr. R. Home Cook was elected vice-president. Messrs. J. Marshall, J. M. Maitland, J. Ralston, A. Cameron, J. Hall and R. Paton were elected as a committee. It was decided unanimously by the meeting that St. Andrew's Day should be celebrated by a ball, as in former years.

The brewers are well to the fore just now in church-building, remarks the *Kobe Chronicle*. Lord Burton has already built at Barton-on-Trent what is described as one of the most beautiful of modern churches. His lordship is about to erect another in a suburb at a cost of

£20,000, provided an endowment of £300 is forthcoming, of which his firm give half; Mr. Hamar Bass, M.P., is building a new church for All Saints' parish on the same conditions; and Mr. Gretton, another brewer, is erecting a church at Skelton at the cost of £20,000.

On Wednesday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, a *belto*, named Yamamoto, employed at No. 83, Settlement, Yokohama, while driving an empty carriage, collided with an electric light post at the corner of the Yato-bashi. The carriage was considerably damaged and the horse received injuries which are likely to prove fatal. A policeman belonging to the Kagacho Police who was near the spot at the time rendered what assistance was possible.

Maneyama Kotaro, the tea-firing coolie who was arrested by the Bluff Police on the charge of having assaulted Mr. A. J. Wilkin at Honmoku the other day while that gentleman was riding a bicycle, has been tried in the Yokohama District Court, and sentenced, under extenuating circumstances, to six days' detention. The Public Prosecutor in charge of the case, however, thought the extenuation unreasonable and has appealed to a superior tribunal for re-trial.

Dr. Lawson, of Hongkong, tells us in the *Lancet*, that the plague is well-known in Equatorial Africa. It has flourished in Uganda, which is practically on the equator, and 4,000 feet above sea-level with the usual afternoon temperature in the shade of 96 deg. in the dry season. This supports what has been pointed out by some that plague will rage anywhere, irrespective of temperature, and that therefore the advent of the hot weather does not necessarily involve the dwindling of the pestilence, as many appear to imagine.

According to the vernacular press, it appears that the Department of Communications has entered into a contract with the Great Northern Telegraph Company for decreasing the fees for press telegrams as distinguished from private telegrams. Each word now costs 76 *sen*. This is to be reduced to 22 *sen* a *rin* from July 1st to September 30th and to 24 *sen* from after October 1st. Telegrams for Hongkong and London via Shanghai are also to be dealt with at the same rate during the same period, whereas private telegrams are to be charged 55 *sen* 5 *rin* per word until the 30th September, and 60 *sen* after October 1st. Similar reductions will likewise be made for telegraphic communications beyond Shanghai.

When the Hon. Ho Kai returned to Hongkong bad health was assigned as the cause of his not remaining in Shanghai. The *N.C. Daily News*, however, put the matter as follows:—"Mr. Ho Kai, of Hongkong, who came up here recently to assist H.E. Sheng, has thrown up his appointment in despair of any good being done while the schemes for progress in China are in the hands of the mandarins. Mr. Ho Kai has returned to Hongkong, and will probably join H.E. Wu Ting-fang as Secretary of Legation at Washington, as originally intended." Dr. Ho Kai denies this statement, and says bad health caused him to abandon the post. He does not intend to go to America.

Practically all the missing money from the Rangoon branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been recovered. Two Chittagonians recognised the missing servant in the vicinity of Rangoon, seized him and brought him to the Police Station, where he was searched and found to be in possession of notes valued at R73,540 and a small sum of silver. The captors of the thief are entitled to a thousand rupees reward and to five per cent. of the amount stolen.

In prosecuting his researches under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund with a view to determining the exact line of the old wall of Jerusalem, Dr. Bliss has come upon "the stairs" mentioned by Nehemiah "that go down from the city of David." The stair consists of thirty-four large broad steps leading down to the "Pool of Siloam," precisely as

Nehemiah says, indicating a way of communication with the Ophel ridge and Temple-hill, which most authorities believe to be the site of the royal palace and "king's garden." It is not unlikely, says a Boston paper, that these steps, laid bare after the lapse of centuries, may turn out to be a portion of the "ascent" which so astonished the queen of Sheba.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, it is doubtful if Sir Halliday Macartney will be retained at the Chinese Embassy in London. The new Minister to Russia, Yang Yui, will not arrive there till May, when he will be introduced by Iau Shing Chang, who has acted as Minister at Berlin and St. Petersburg. The Chinese Legations in Austria-Hungary and Holland will be merged in that of St. Petersburg, and the Italian and Belgian Legations in that of London, though it is under consideration whether *Chargés d'Affaires* will not be appointed for Vienna, Rome, Brussels, and the Hague.

A weird story of the plague, remarks an exchange, comes from Bombay. A party of searchers, making its rounds, came upon a party of natives in a house, intent upon a game of cards. Something in the stolid appearance of one of the players attracted attention, and an officer placed his hand on the man's shoulder. The figure swayed and fell over prone on the floor—stone dead! It was only another attempt at concealment. On the approach of the search party the friends of the dead man had hastily propped him up and stuck some cards in his hand. The dodge was as bold as it was gruesome, and its detection was purely accidental. What a subject for a Holbein or a Doré—that grim group in the plague-stricken house, with a dead man holding trumps! Nothing more ghostly or more cynically horrible than this Bombay tableau is to be found in "The Dance of Death." And yet the hiding of the dead and dying is an everyday incident. The awful labours of the Poona searchers have, so far, been rewarded by the discovery of thirty hidden cases and eleven corpses.

Gun construction in England is keeping pace with ship building, a fact which accounts for much recent rapid work in completing ships. In the 22-inch wire-wound gun British ordnance experts claim to have the best of any similar ordnance. It weighs 46 tons and has thrown shells of 850 pounds with a charge of 640 pounds. In February last, three shots were fired at a mark 5,000 yards distant, and the shots fell within a rectangle of four yards by two yards. United States naval guns of 12-inch calibre weigh 45.2 tons, and throw a shell of 850 pounds, but the charge being only 325 pounds the muzzle velocity reaches only 2,100 foot seconds, while the British gun attains 2,367 foot seconds. The French 12-inch gun weighs 45.9 tons, but the shell weighs only 644 pounds, and is therefore not so effective as the projectile of the other guns referred to, notwithstanding the high muzzle velocity of 2,625 foot seconds.

Writing under the heading, "The peregrinations of a storeship," the Nagasaki paper says:—One of Her Majesty's storeships—we do not like to mention names—came into harbour on Saturday morning and made all the sailor men in the place sit up with amazed curiosity. She had apparently some object in view, but the same was indefinite; as she simply prowled round about and in out of the harbour like a thing possessed. This singular behaviour was soon observed by Admiral Oxley on the *Grafton*, and worried him immensely; then he got nervous or something, and a few minutes after the storeship had dropped her anchor, he signalled to her to pick it up again and get out of the harbour and come in like a decent respectable British man-of-war. Well, the Admiral's orders carry weight on British storeships, and the prowler quietly stole out of the harbour again. An hour later she returned and started on another private tour of inspection, apparently with the object in view of occupying the entire harbour. Ultimately she again dropped anchor, and came to rest near the

Boston; but she first had the privilege of picking up her moorings twice by order of the Admiral. Whether it was that the Admiral was too fastidious in the matter, or the storeship was too eccentric, it is not within our province to say.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* in announcing the arrival of Mrs. Carew in the Colony, said:—Mrs. Carew had a first class cabin to herself on the main deck of the *Ancona*, and second class fare, which was privately served to her, and during the whole of the voyage she seemed to be in robust health. For the first two or three days Mrs. Carew remained for the most of the time in her cabin and was seen on deck only for about half an hour in the morning. On the first day everyone on board made a point of catching a glimpse of the murderess, but this curiosity soon wore off and afterwards no one took much notice of her. During the last three days of the voyage she spent most of her time on deck, when she either read books or conversed with the warder or the Chinese amah. She appeared to be quite indifferent and there was no trace of a careworn look in her face. The *Ancona* arrived in port at five o'clock on May 3rd, and a pinnace at once went alongside, but Mrs. Carew asked to be allowed to have her breakfast before landing and this request was granted, the meal being served, as on previous occasions, in her room. About 9.30 she was taken ashore and quietly removed to Victoria Gaol.

The extraordinary tightness noticeable in the money market at present is chiefly owing, remarks the *Mainichi Shimbun*, to the universal mania for subscription to the bonds of the Industrial and Commercial Bank. It would be quite unreasonable to suppose, however, that the present state of affairs will continue for any length of time. The report of the general transactions of the Bank of Japan for the week ending the 24th ultimo, showed that the deposits received by the Bank had increased by 2,830,000 yen, while the report for the week ending the 1st instant indicates a further augmentation, making a total of 20,720,000 yen. The deposits in the Bank never before reached such an enormous amount. On the 17th of last month, the Bank had deposits of 4,700,000 yen only in its vaults, yet in two weeks' time it became possessed of twenty millions yen. There can be no doubt that this sudden increase in the amount of deposits is to be attributed to the fact that payments for subscription to the new enterprise were entrusted to the Bank by the Commissioners of the Industrial Bank. If, at the end of this month, steps are taken by the Commissioners to return the money to shareholders who have received only a proportion of the shares applied for, a very large sum must be expected to be drawn from the vaults of the Bank for distribution.

Various applications, remarks the *Nippon*, have been made to the Government by influential merchants in Tokyo, Osaka, and Yokohama, for permission to establish Bourses in those places. Amongst others, Mr. Nakano's party in Tokyo has applied to have monetary transactions placed on the same footing as trade in particular commodities, while Mr. Hishiya's party are preparing petitions for the organization of similar institutions. The responsible officers of the Agricultural and Commercial Department are at variance with the Department of Finance and the Bank of Japan in their views on the subject, but as no substantial grounds can be found for forbidding the establishment of Bourses, it is supposed that permission will ultimately be granted for their institution. Gold and silver can, however, by no means be recognised as mercantile commodities, and special provisions are accordingly to be devised for their control. The Government seems disposed to give permission for transactions in silver only, to the exclusion of gold, for the time being. Whatever may be the case, the policy of the Agricultural and Commercial Department in regard to the question of bourses will shortly be determined.

GERMAN NOTES.

Freitag's library, comprising over seven thousand volumes on the history of civilization in Germany, has been secured for the Frankfurt Public Library.

The North German Canal is lighted along its entire length of sixty-two miles by electricity. This is said to be the longest distance in the world lighted continuously in that way. There are 5,000 poles in use.

The Authorities of the Prussian State railway recently showed their appreciation of the long and faithful service of certain employés by distributing the sum of 90,000 marks among 2,520 men. Of this large number, 39 had been in the service 50 years, 375 at least 35 years, and 1,206 for 25 years.

During the debate in the Reichstag over the Naval estimates, the Conservatives declared that the Naval authorities should dismiss all the notorious Socialist employees in the department. The Minister of State for the Navy, in reply, said that the Naval authorities knew their duty and that any workman taking part in Socialist agitation would be dismissed.

According to the new *Preussischen Jahrbücher*, persons who are credited with being in possession of such a moderate fortune as a million marks and over, totalled in Germany last year five thousand two hundred and twelve. The wealthiest Prussian lives in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and bears the name of Rothschild. The next is Krupp, and the third is the Prince of Pless.

The business of manufacturing floor-paper in Einsiedeln, Germany, is said to be flourishing. In the form of a pasty mass the paper is spread upon the surface to be covered and is then submitted to pressure. The material behaves like plaster-of-paris, and is noiseless under the foot, and particularly effective in preserving a uniform temperature. Having no joints, the flooring presents a perfectly smooth surface.

Notwithstanding the fact that the "women's movement" is not as far advanced in Germany as in some other countries, women are steadily gaining ground and are achieving distinction in several universities. The last is that of Miss Ellen C. Hinsdale, of Michigan. She passed a successful examination in the University of Göttingen in German and Anglo-Saxon studies in philosophy, and has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from that noted institution.

There is an active movement on foot in Germany, under the direction of Professor Nikolaus, of the University of Berlin, to celebrate the four-hundredth year since the birth of Melanchthon by the erection of a memorial at his birth-place, Bretten, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. It is proposed that the memorial should take the form of a museum containing Melanchthon's works and writings, with letters, relics, and personal memorials relating to him. The undertaking is "graciously encouraged" by the Grand Duke of Baden, who has already assumed the patronage of the scheme.

The sentiments among Germans with regard to the Greeks are obviously very mixed. There are some that sympathize with them, but the majority seems to be of the opinion set forth by Rear Admiral Werner in the *Gegenwart*, Berlin. He says:—"Those that know the Greeks are aware that they are a very depraved race, and that morality and justice fare scarcely better in Greece than in Turkey. Among the French, a person of very low character is called a Greek. It is very doubtful if peace would reign in Crete if Greece had possession of the island. It also is a question whether the Greek Government deserves a better title than the individual Greek. We need only remember its attempt to repudiate the foreign debt, by which many Germans have suffered. The very army, such as it is, and the fleet were built with loans on which Greece refuses to pay even the interest. It is possible that the Powers will ultimately be forced to appoint a receiver for Greece."

MIXED RESIDENCE IN FORMOSA.

NOTICE NO. 22 OF THE FORMOSA OFFICE.

The limits of mixed residence in the open ports of Formosa are hereby determined as follows:—
April 21st of the 30th year of *Meiji*,
(Signed).
Baron NOGI KITEN,
Governor-General of Formosa.

The limits of mixed residence in Keelung include the entire district of Minor Keelung along the summit of the hill from a point about 300 metres leading up to the Gijū bridge, and a tract of land marked out towards the shore from the point where a mountain stream impinges, at a distance of about 100 metres from the battery.

The limits of the district for mixed residence in Tamsui include all those portions of land extending straight to the eastern end of Hohotogai from the right of the small hill of Bishito, and then across the southern end of Genkutsugai straight through, leading to the back of the foreign cemeteries along the stream on the left side of the English Consulate.

Limits of mixed residence Twatutia:—Twatutia is recognised as a portion of the port of Tamsui, and the northern extremity of Mokōgai, viz. Kohingai, being taken as the starting point, the district extends to Kakōgai, and then passing over the ditches on the side of Rokkevanga, emerges on the new road leading straight to Yenggan; then again extends to the southern end of Daiyōōdōō from a point about two-thirds along that road, terminating at the river Tamsui.

The limits of mixed residence in Takow comprise the district eastward of the foreign settlement, on the slope of Saracen Head, and westward of the public cemeteries for natives, on the right side of the Bay. As for the left side, the concession includes the mouth of the Bay as well as the town of Takow, and then extends to Kiusho Church along a distance of about 300 metres to the sea shore, and covering Reigaiyo.

The limits of mixed residence in Anping include the entire town of that name.

The limits of mixed residence in Tainan comprise the district marked by the Shonannon and a stream running through the middle between the Daitomon and the Shōtōmon, and also the town in its present form outside the Taisai-mon.

THE BAPTIST CONFERENCES.

The annual conference of missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union was held this year in the Theological Seminary, Yokohama, and opened its session on Saturday, May 1st, at 10 a.m. The Rev. H. H. Rhees, D.D., of Kobe, President of the former Conference, occupied the chair. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Wynd, of Osaka, from Matthew 28: 19, 20, on the subject, "The Great Commission," and was very helpful.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—
President, Rev. S. W. Hamblen, Sendai.
Vice-President, Prof. E. W. Clement, Tokyo.
Secretary, Rev. R. S. Thomson, Kobe.
Executive Committee—Rev. C. H. D. Fisher, Tokyo; Rev. A. A. Bennett, Yokohama; Rev. R. A. Thomson, Kobe.
Statistician, Rev. J. H. Scott, Osaka.
Preacher (next year), Rev. E. H. James, Sendai.
Alternate, Rev. H. H. Rhees, D.D., Kobe.

The reports of committees followed: Bible Women's Work, by Miss Mead, of Sendai; Sunday-schools, by Mrs. Fisher, of Tokyo; Publication, by Rev. H. H. Rhees, D.D., of Kobe. The report of the last committee aroused a long and lively discussion on the subjects of publications and translation. Finally, a committee was appointed to revise the rules for publication, and they later in the session presented a full report, which was adopted. In accordance with this report, a committee of one from each station was chosen to take charge of all matters relating to publication. This committee consists of Rev. H. H. Rhees, D.D., of Kobe; Rev. E. H. Jones, Sendai; Rev. C. H. D. Fisher, Tokyo; Rev. C. K. Harrington, Yokohama; Rev. W. Wynd, Osaka; and Rev. G. W. Hill, Chofu. This committee has since met, outlined its work, and selected a literary committee, consisting of Dr. Rhees, Rev. C. K. Harrington and Rev. A. A. Bennett. It has also requested the mission's translator, Rev. F. G. Harrington, of Yokohama, to begin at once a careful revision of the New Testament (Dr. Brown's version) for a new edition.

The committee on the Kobe Boys' School reported no progress, and asked to be discharged. This request was granted.

The report of the Hymn-book Committee was adopted; and a hearty vote of thanks was given to the committee for their arduous and faithful labours, which had resulted in giving the mission an excellent hymn-book.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Theological Seminary was read by the President, Rev. J. L. Dearing, of Yokohama; and that of the Examining Committee was presented by Rev. J. H. Scott, of Osaka. Both reports showed clearly that thorough and consecrated work had been accomplished during the past year, and that the Seminary was steadily growing in favour and influence. Four excellent men were graduated on the 30th of April.

The report of the Tokyo Baptist Academy was presented by the principal, Mr. E. W. Clement, and set forth the encouraging condition of that young school, which is slowly outgrowing its present quarters in Tsukiji.

The reports of the various girls' schools, as presented by Miss Mead, of Sendai; Miss Kidder, of Tokyo; Miss Hawley, of Yokohama; and Miss Church, of Himeji, were also, on the whole, encouraging. They made it very evident that these schools are quietly doing a noble work among girls and women, and thus reaching right into many homes which would otherwise be inaccessible.

A committee of one from each station (Rev. E. E. Jones, Sendai; Mrs. J. C. Brand, Tokyo; Rev. A. H. Bennett, Yokohama; Rev. J. H. Scott, Osaka; Rev. H. H. Rhees, D.D., Kobe; and Rev. G. W. Hill, Chofu) was appointed to prepare special reports on evangelistic work for the next conference.

The committee on resolutions, among other things, recommended a vote of thanks to the ladies of the Methodist mission in Hakodate for their great kindness to Miss Minnie Carpenter during her long and severe illness in their house. This resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Rev. D. W. Hamblen, of Sendai, was re-elected corresponding editor of the *Baptist Missionary Review*; and was given a vote of thanks for his several years of painstaking service in the position of Secretary of the conference. It might also be very properly added that he made an excellent presiding officer, and by his skill expedited considerably the business of the conference.

At 11.30 a.m., Tuesday, May 4th, the conference adjourned to meet again Friday, April 22nd, 1898, in Tokyo. The session, as a whole, was very profitable.

Tuesday afternoon the "Union Conference," which includes also missionaries of the Southern Baptist Convention, convened, with Vice-President Jones in the Chair. The following officers were elected:—

President—Rev. N. Maynard, Kokura.
Vice-President—Rev. W. B. Parsley, Yokohama.

Secretary—Rev. R. A. Thomson, Kobe.
Mrs. H. E. Carpenter, of Nemuro and Yokohama, then read an excellent paper on "The Holy Spirit and the Missionary," which was discussed by Revs. F. G. Harrington, Rhees, Jones and Hill.

Rev. F. G. Harrington presented a report on vernacular literature, which was ordered to be printed in the minutes for convenience of reference.

The *Baptist Kyōho*, a monthly vernacular magazine, edited by Rev. R. A. Thomson, of Kobe, was adopted as the organ of the conference.

The report of *Gleanings* was adopted; and Prof. Henry Topping, of Tokyo, was re-elected publisher and editor of the same.

The experiment of an evening session was tried and proved successful. First on the programme was a paper on "Evangelistic Work" by Rev. E. H. Jones, who, in Sendai and vicinity, has shown remarkable skill and tact in carrying on street-preaching without interference by the police or opposition from the crowd. This paper evoked a very interesting and profitable discussion on methods of evangelism. "Our Girls' School" was the title of a very instructive paper by Miss Clara A. Converse, of Yokohama, who, as a most successful worker in that field, could speak with authority. This likewise called forth an interesting discussion, in which ladies also participated. One paper belonging to the programme of the Union Conference was, by common consent, read during the A.B.M.U. Conference during the consideration of the subject of publication. Its theme was "Our Translations—Importance, Style, etc.," and the writer was Rev. J. L. Dearing, of Yokohama. It was an able, impartial, and clear-cut discussion of the subject. All these papers are to be printed in the minutes and thus widely circulated.

It is the general impression that this conference was one of the most successful ever held. It

tended toward greater unity and harmony in the work of the mission; and it culminated, the last day, in deep spiritual feeling.

JAPAN AND NORTH AMERICA.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

The Kurosiwo current, during many thousands of years, has been carrying storm-tost crews, boats, ships, and merchandise from the Philippines to Japan, and from Japan and Manchuria to North America. Full effect ought to be allowed for the arrival by this path of new inhabitants, of languages, customs, and traditions such as have been entering during many ages. The language of the Philippines does not appear to have left much trace in Japan, but some customs of the Philippines have been noticed in Japan. In North America, out of the languages in use with the Indians, I purpose to take the *Dakota*, spoken in Minnesota and Dakota and compare it with Japanese. The Sioux Indians speaking the *Dacotaw* on the high-land which gives origin to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Their country is in about the 45° of latitude and they are somewhere near 60° of longitude East of Vancouver. Such a position in America corresponds to that of Hii and Yabagatai in Chinese Tartary. On the hypothesis of Asiatic origin, the Indian tribes coming from Asia would in this instance probably follow the Fraser and Columbia rivers to the Rocky mountains. From these they would emerge on the vast plateau once spotted by countless herds of buffaloes but now deserted. Across this spacious territory they would move, living on buffalo flesh, still following the upper waters of the Missouri and farther on the Mississippi, to the locality where they now are. Speaking a language allied to the Mongol, the Dakota people may be distant cousins of the Japanese. If so, how distant will that cousinship be and how long ago did the Mongols, Japanese and Dakotas separate from each other?

Now that high education is fast elevating the Japanese people, such questions as those proposed will in a few years come more and more to the front. Let us attempt to anticipate what to our successors will be familiar subjects of inquiry and make some brief comparisons. The Sioux, or Dakota people, are more like the Mongols than the Japanese in race characteristics. We should expect, therefore, that in language they would be more akin to Mongolian than to Japanese, and this I shall be able to show in really the case. If then it can be made plain that there is a relationship between Japanese and the best known of the north American Indian languages, and a still closer connection between that Indian language and the Mongolian, no small aid will be given to the Japanese who study their own language scientifically and desire to see it correctly placed in the paradigm of the world's languages.

The word *dakota* means the connected, or united tribes, as we learn from the Grammar and Dictionary of the Smithsonian Series. The Japanese *tsugu*, *tsugi*, *tsugida*, is an old word identical with the Chinese 結 *so*t, connect, join. The Mongol is *chigla-ho*, to unite. It is our own word *social*, through the Latin *socius*, "ally." The Social War in Roman History was a war of the allies with Rome. We have here a primitive root existing in all languages here mentioned and consequently many thousand years old. My information on the Dakota is derived from Mr. Riggs' philological works. He lived for many years among the Dakota people teaching them the Christian religion. The Smithsonian Institution published his works. There can be no doubt about this root, and for scepticism on the conclusion I draw there is no room. This and many other examples show that the nations using this root for allied tribes were once living in close proximity and it was the tendency to wander that divided them.

The Dakota has a rich alphabet. The vowels indeed are limited to five, *i, e, a, o, u*, like Japanese, but the consonants are twenty-four. They contain the aspirated *k, t, p* of Sanscrit, Chinese and Mongol, the sibilants *sh, s, zh, z*, the nasals *m, n*, and *ng* with the divided consonant *l* and the simple surds *k, t, p* of Sanscrit, English, and Japanese. In the construction of the syllable the Dakota rejects *k, t, p* as final letters and retains *ng, n, m*. In this respect it resembles the Japanese and the Polynesian languages. The roughness of the syllable is a concomitant of a severe climate. A mild climate is a check on the roughness of syllables. That the Japanese syllable has so few final consonants is due to climatic softness. So it is with the oceanic languages of the Pacific. Consequently it is probable that the vocalic softness of Dakota syllabification is due to a milder climate long

ago. There are no reasons to believe that the climate of North Asia and of North America has increased in severity during the last few centuries. Professor J. D. Whitney, in his work on Climatic Changes, says "there are satisfactory reasons for believing that the earth's surface is decidedly cooler than it has formerly been. Refrigeration has been going on through all the geological ages." This, he at the same time points out, has nothing to do with the cold of the glacial period, in the universality of which he has indeed no faith. A change in local conditions effected a change in local climate causing the glacier, and that was all. Professor Whitney may be right in this, as it would appear, and if he is right, then the Japanese current is to us of still more exceptional importance as affecting the distribution of the human family, and the development of language. The various families of human speech were formerly developed rapidly in Asia when the climate was warmer and Siberia a more habitable country than at present.

The possessive pronouns in Dakota are *mitawa*, my; *nitawa*, thy; *tawa*, his; *ungkitawapi*, our; *nitawapi*, your; *tawapi*, their. They precede their nouns, as in *minagi*, my soul, *mi-ishta*, my eye, *wapa*, my head. The Mongol for my soul is *manas sunis*. Your eye is *chi nu nidun*. Their is *terinet*. The possessive pronouns then closely resemble those of the Mongols. The Dakota people are consequently more akin to the Mongols than to the Japanese, and probably they may have arrived in America from the mouth of the Amoor, being carried in boats eastward by the Japanese current till they reached some point near Vancouver. Certainly the identity of these three pronouns in Dakota and in Tartary is a striking fact: which goes a long way towards settling the question of the origin of the North American Indians.

Let the conditions be noticed here carefully. A Mongol for our pronoun "your," says *chi ni* in the singular, or *tani* in the plural. A Chinese says *ni ti* for "your." *N* and *t* are interchangeable. Consequently in the second personal pronoun, the Chinese, Mongols, and Dakotas have the same word. *Ch* also is only a modification of *f*. In the first personal pronoun, the Mongols and Dakotas have *bi*, *ma*, the same with our *my*, mine. The Chinese, like the Japanese, lack this pronoun. This pronoun entered the vocabulary of Asia later and is first met with in Tartary. It wandered to Italy and Greece, to India, and Persia, to Germany and England. It also reached the upper waters of the Mississippi. Wherever it went it was accompanied by emigrants who preferred to keep this old Asiatic word rather than replace it by another. The love of old words, especially of household words, in daily use, is a powerful element in language. The Pantheon in Rome was erected in the time of Augustus and still stands. There is a church in Jersey which was built in the year 1111, and is therefore nearly 800 years old. They have not been attacked by fire, and they have stone roofs. So it is with words. They last as long as men choose to use them. They do not grow old by any tendency to decay. They may be and are thousands of years old. The formative parts of grammar are all transitory and may fall like leaves from trees. It is different with words, the types of things, which, when favoured by circumstances, continue living from primitive ages down to our own day.

The evil resulting from the isolation doctrine in language is very great. When Lyell published his theory of uniformity varied by slow and even changes, a great improvement in geology was the result. As soon as investigators apply this principle to language they begin to make progress. The glacial period was limited to Europe and America and has been shown not to belong to Japan or to China. It is open to us to hold that in these countries there has been a slow and regular diminution of heat for many centuries. The same must have been the lot of Siberia, where not so very long ago the mammoth lived and thrived in green forests and mild air such as are now unknown in that part of Asia.

In claiming for the Dakota tribes a comparatively recent immigration into America, the appeal may be made to their vocabulary and grammar, with due allowance for the climatic conditions to which they must have been unaccustomed in Asia. The nature of the resemblances presented by their vocabulary to Japanese, Mongol, and European speech may be judged by examples such as the following. A lake, *mda*; mouth of a river, *mdots*; powdered, *mdu*; mellow, *mdu mdu*; male, *mdoka*. In Japanese *midzu* is water, *matru* is powder and in Chinese 水 *mat*. In Mongol *murun* is river and *mu* is water in Manchu. In Latin compare *molis*, soft, *mas*, male. In English, *mere* a lake, *meal*, from *mal* to grind, should be compared with these words.

Assuming the truth of the uniformitarian prin-

ciple which is the foundation of Darwin's Origin of Species, we may say that so far as the Dakotas are separated geographically from Mongols, Japanese, Chinese and Europeans in our time, there is nothing unreasonable in holding the identity of the words above mentioned and a thousand more. The grass lands of central Asia invite the shepherd races to unlimited wanderings, and all these nations were probably shepherds at one time. For the sake of fishing in the Amoor any Asiatic people who began to live in boats, would sometimes be carried out to sea as far as the Japanese current, and this current is specially adapted to convey them, when they have lost the control of their boats, to the Western Coast of North America. It was in this way that the Kurile and Aleutian islands became inhabited and that the mound builders in Ohio were pressed upon and extinguished by Indian races coming from the North-west who were less civilized than themselves. As to the notion that we must not compare Latin words, for example, with Manchu and Japanese words, it is philosophically unsafe. It is out of date in these Darwinian days; for it is taking for granted what has never been proved, it is a hindrance to the student. The changes of languages are best understood on uniformitarian principles, and the current system of teaching the grammar of languages ought to be revolutionized. It is time that this were done, for it is only in this way that grammar can be made interesting to the learner. In Dakota *yuta* is eat, Mongol *ida*. For "I eat" a Sioux Indian says *wata*. His word *wa*, I, is Japanese. But the Japanese have lengthened the word to *ware* and *watakushi*. The Sioux says *nid* for "there is not," the Japanese says *nai* and this becomes final *n*, in *arimasen*, there is not, and *dsu* in *kanaradsu*, certainly, and *kawaradsu*, impossible. There is no doubt on the point that *n* becomes *d*, and *d* by sibilization becomes *dsu*; grammar ought to be taught not with the imitation of the parrot but with the operation of the mind. Then the little thinker sees his way, and grammatical technicalities become clear to him.

Of course if, as is most likely, it was by migration across the Pacific that the red man reached North America, we must expect in his language similarities not to Mongol only or to Japanese only. We must expect a newly worked up grammar and an independent selection of roots. *Nita*, thou art dead, *mata*, I am dead, are Dakota expressions. *Ni* is Chinese and is our English thou. *Ta* is the Chinese *he* or *it*, "die," and our word die. *Ma* is our word me and *ta* is our word dead.

For "his food is the buffalo" the Sioux will say *tatangha woyute tawa*. *Tatangha*, or *tat*, is the Japanese *ushi*, Mongol *sir* and *shar*, "ox," Engl. "steer," Lat. *taurus*. *Tawa* is equivalent to the Japanese *ano*, are, Mongol *tere* "he." *Wo yute* is food, Mongol *ideshi*. The Japanese have lost this root and taken *taberu* in preference. But the Dakota also has *tatangha tawote*, buffalo his food, which is in the order found in Mongol and Japanese, as in *are no tabemono*, his food. The postposition of the possessive must then be regarded as a change in syntax made in America by the Indians themselves. Yet in Mongol *gesser minu* is found, meaning my gesser. Gesser in Mongol is a legendary hero originating like the German Kaiser and the Russian Czar, in Caesar. Even in English we may put mine after substantives by poetic license, as "mother mine," the Dakota people say *mininta*, die in water, that is water in die. For "on the ground" they say *makan* or *makata*. But *da* and *ni* are Japanese case suffixes for in. The Dakota has then the same mode of declension as the Japanese and in Mongol *da* and *dor* are used as case suffixes for "in," also in the same way as in Japanese.

The result of this inquiry, briefly stated, is that the origin of the Dakota language can be explained as Asiatic. It contains elements which seem to be Polynesian, but the main stock of the vocabulary, and grammar ally it to the Mongol and Japanese. As to the vocabulary generally, the theory of one common vocabulary for all the languages of Asia is the most suitable and most accordant with facts. For instance, among the Dakota numerals, two is *nung*, the Chinese *liang*; *ung* is use, the Chinese *yung*; arrive at home is *hda*, the Mongol *haireho* and Chinese *kwei*; *hpe*, to cover, is the common root *kap*, to cover, in use throughout Europe and Asia.

[Tartar mother language]

Japanese	Tamul	Mongol	Finnish	Dakota
Korean	Telugu	Turk	Esthonian	with some
Aino	Malayalar	Manchu	Hungarian	other
	Canarese			Indian
				languages

I place Dakota here tentatively, pending the results of further research. It seems to possess Polynesian elements to some extent.

JOSEPH EDKINS.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, April 3, 1897.

A feeling of weariness is coming over public opinion at the slowness of the pacification of the near East. An ironical smile was recently produced by the Sultan's soliciting the United Powers to formally hand him their Collective Note, so that he might commence at once to make Turkey great, glorious and free. Time is money. A positive broad grin, however, has been caused by the Cretans declaring war against the Six Powers, and bombarding their Admirals.

The delay in not coming to the point between the mainland adversaries is not disadvantageous to Greece. It enables her to accumulate sympathies, receive the sinews of war from patriots, and gives time for volunteers to arrive. Then the snow on the hills will be in a melting mood. Two facts steadily make way, that the Powers, whether six, or less, are unable to arrange the imbroglio, and that the plank in their platform—the maintenance of the Ottoman empire—is essentially rotten. The Kaiser is viewed as simply laughing at the other Powers; he gives them his benediction, but will not send a single *piche-khaube* to Crete, where a veritable *corps d'armes* would be required to dig out the insurgents, who want to be married to Greece and will not wait seven years to celebrate the union. The Powers have committed the blunder of leaning on the side of Turkey; that has exasperated the Cretans while alienating outsiders, who never lose sight of the hideous atrocities and organised misgovernment of the Porte. To this must be added the healthy, sceptical belief that each of the Six Powers has its own ends in view; so unity is like friendship—but a name.

In the absence of concrete events in the Levant, the French are deeply occupied with the "re-surrected" Panama Scandals. But the interest on the present occasion is of a peculiar and special character. The period for wailing and gnashing of teeth has gone by; the 1,500 millions of francs that the Company swindled out of the pockets of cooks, cabmen, and costermongers, plus religious people in search of usurious interest and the redemption of their bonds by gambling lotteries, have been swallowed up, save the few millions reserved to pay the Bologna Government, year by year, in order not to foreclose on the big ditch and thus keep the grave clothes above ground. Nor are the French particularly anxious to know the names of the legislators, Ministers included, who accepted bribes, they possess all the delinquents now, not forgetting the "unctuous rectitude" of Burdeau, a burning and shining light among the impures, to whom a grateful, but bamboozled people decreed a national funeral to honour his integrity. They clinched their admiration by erecting a monument to his worth. No; what the French study is the struggle between justice and the opposition of the implicated to once more paralyse her action. In a word, to make a clear exposure of all the iniquities. The latter is not at all hopeful.

A great deal of attention is being given to the Transvaal, or rather to M. Krüger, that is not at all of a flattering character. The correspondents of French journals paint the present condition of the Rand as serious, and its future most gloomy. A letter in the *Débats* from Johannesburg, bearing date 6th March, alludes to the patience of the foreigners as having come to the snapping-point, and they will appeal to England. The writer avows that, within a year, the Boer Government has several times violated the 1884 Convention, which imperils the independence of the Transvaal. It is difficult to comprehend, adds the shrewd Frenchman, why M. Krüger courts such serious difficulties and launches the country into such grave dangers. By his absurd and arbitrary conduct affecting industries and interests, he is losing all European sympathy—Dutchmen and Germans of course excepted. By seeking a conflict with England he drives public opinion to his side.

Up till now, the public not infrequently winked at the whitewashing of historical scoundrels. The Municipality goes farther: it will celebrate them in marble. Marat, whose name is synonymous with massacres, denunciations, provocation to murder and pillage, is to have his statue in the lovely and quiet park of Montsouris, one of the most picturesque spots of the capital. The statue is already prepared. It was made by Boffier. Formerly its erection had been rehearsed as it were, in the park, but it was removed in obedience to popular protestations. However, of late Marat has become the *mode*; a complete edition of the works of that strange *ami* of the people has been purchased at

public auction for 6,000 francs. But the volumes had been the property of Marie Antoniette. She delighted also in the *Carmagnole* jig. In a museum, a statue, even of a monster, remains a work of art, if well executed; but when erected in a public situation it has another signification; it suggests a hero, and worship. Now the gospel of Marat is still too advanced even for the incoming century. Why not place a statue of Charlotte Corday, that "angel of assassination," near by?

Since the recital of the *Medusa* raft, no tale of the seas has evoked such a widespread horror as the story of the survivors of the shipwrecked *Villedesaint-Nazaire*. From 10 o'clock on the 8th of March, till nine on the evening of the 12th, 29 persons in an open boat in the Atlantic Ocean were buffeted, after rowing away from the sinking packet, by waves and storm, here and there, without compass, trusting to a passing sail to rescue them. The occupants of the boat had no water; and a few biscuits formed all their food. One ship approached them within a mile, and then sailed away. Thirst soon set in and hands were held out to catch a few drops of falling rain. Some drank sea water and delirium quickly ensued. The victims in the last stage displayed strange fantasies; one believed he was present at a ballet, kissed hands to the dancers, and then jumped overboard. And when the *Yanariva* rescued them, one of them opened his arms to the ship, laughed, pressed his bosom and leaped into the sea. Of the 29, six died from madness and seven from cold. One brave fellow, though dressed only in drawers and a worsted vest, steered the boat without ever quitting his post, during three days and two nights. The passenger saved, a West Indian, ever since the scare, has his eyes staring in a look-out fashion, speaks but little, and declines to wear other clothes than those he wore when in the boat. How the latter survived the storm and the mountainous waves is not the least wonderful part of the terrible story.

It is to be hoped that the "Memoirs" of Jules Simon, will soon follow those he has given of "Autres." In the latter it is related, that on the very day Jules Simon underwent an operation for cataract, he dictated, one hour before the surgeons arrived, his daily article for a newspaper. The operation over, he quietly remarked, that "iron, like faith, saves." He felt he would recover his sight and did so. But all is possible with resolute old age. It seems as if the late Flourens was right in his philosophy: at ninety we are only commencing to be young men. Jules Simon had a hard fight in his early days. He was assistant professor of Greek to the late Victor Cousin, at 83 francs per month. He lodged in a garret, and the light of its window, visible at the small hours of the morning, was pointed out to students as an example. When his *déjeuner* consisted of only two sous' worth of dry bread and water, and his dinner of cabbage soup, oil and beans, and bread, with unfilleted Seine water *ad libitum*, he was translating *Plato* for Cousin, and he admitted he looked back to those days as the happiest period of his life. Stendhal, whose celebrity was only developed after his death, avowed that all he earned by his life-writings was fifteen sous a day. Zola pays his shoe-black more than that.

There are free offices at every Mayoralty where persons in search of employment can register their names and the work they seek, gratuitously; there are newspapers which insert the "wants" of the working classes out of place, free of charge, yet only the regular agencies appear to be able to secure situations; in return they expect fees. Thus a waiter who secure a place at the ordinary wages of 200 fr. a month, pays 40 fr., and other employments in proportion. The agents are not wrong in claiming to place 94 per cent. of the annual one million of applications for work. Why do employers seek their services? Because they in a sense become responsible for those they recommend.

THE JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to present herewith the Accounts of the Company for the business year ended 31st March, 1897.

The Sales of the past year again show a large increase and there are good indications of a further satisfactory development of the Company's business to be expected during the year into which we have now entered.

Large new stables for the increased number of horses required, with quarters for the bettoes, have been completed on Lot No. 104-E, and the increased business necessitated a further enlarge-

ment of Cellarage and other buildings which have been executed during the year under review.

The Working Account for the year shows a profit of \$94,713.99, which, added to the sum of \$8,879.00 brought forward from last year, makes the Profit and Loss Account amount to \$103,592.99.

From this sum an interim Dividend of 10 per cent. amounting to \$15,000, which was paid in November, 1896, has, to be deducted, together with Directors' Fees and part Bonus to Staff paid, amounting to \$2,250.00.

This leaves a balance of \$86,342.99 for distribution, which the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

To payment of a final dividend for the year of 15 per cent.	\$22,500.00
To Reserve fund	50,000.00
To Bonus to Staff	4,041.00
To be carried forward to next year ...	9,801.99

\$86,342.99

Owing to the departure for Europe of Mr. J. Dodds, the Directors have invited Mr. W. R. Bennett to a seat on the Board.

The Retiring Directors are Messrs. W. Gordon and J. D. Hutchison, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES STEWART, Secretary.
Yokohama; 10th May, 1897.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1897.

DR.—LIABILITIES.

To 1,500 Shares at \$100 each fully paid up	\$150,000.00
To 900 Debentures at \$100 each	90,000.00
To Reserve Fund	25,000.00
To Reserve Fund, Special	12,475.76
To Bills payable: £2,990.16.3 at 2/- ...	29,908.12
To Suspense Account	2,362.50
To Sundry Creditors	7,919.00
To Balance of Profit and Loss Account	86,342.99

\$404,008.37

CR.—ASSETS.

By Landed property and Buildings thereon	\$108,833.36
By Machinery in operation	47,851.82
By Plant, Casks and Vats, and Corking and other Machines	39,393.94
By Working Stores, Malt, Hops, Stock of Beer and Bottles	153,591.48
By Office and other Furniture	551.31
By Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Account	9,482.22
By Petty Cash	56.92
By Coal	165.00
By Fire Insurance Policies Current ...	911.82
By Sundry Debtors	43,170.50

\$404,008.37

WORKING ACCOUNT.

DR.—31st March, 1897.

To Interest	\$ 6,571.46
To Coal	7,914.35
To Ground Rent	411.12
To Fire Insurance	2,594.79
To Salaries and Wages	25,115.01
To Charges, etc.	13,806.62
To Wear and Tear	6,802.07
To Discounts, Commission and Advertising	73,279.60
To Balance to Profit and Loss Account	94,713.99

\$231,209.01

CR.—31st March, 1897.

By Profit on Brewing Account	\$230,317.51
By Waste Grains	891.50

\$231,209.01

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.—31st March, 1897.

To Interim Dividend paid 5th November, 1896	\$ 15,000.00
To Directors' Fees and part Bonus to staff paid	2,250.00
To Balance	86,342.99

\$103,592.99

CR.—31st March, 1897.

By Balance from year 1895/6	\$9,379.00
Less Extra Remuneration Voted to Directors for 1895/6	500.00
By Working Account for year 1896/7 ...	94,713.99

\$103,592.99

JAMES STEWART, Secretary.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the Books, Vouchers and Securities in the possession of the Company, and find them to be correct.

R. S. SCHWAB, Auditor.

HELLAS, HAIL!

WILLIAM WATSON, in the *London Chronicle*

Little land so great of heart,
'Midst a world so abject grown—
Must thou play thy glorious part,
Hellas, gloriously alone?
Shame on Europe's arms, if she
Leave her noblest work to thee!

While she slept her sleep of death,
Thou hast dared and thou hast done;
Faced the Shape whose dragon breath
Fouls the splendour of the sun.
Thine to show the world the way,
Thine the only deed to-day.

Who are these would bind thy hands?—
Knaves and dastards, none beside.
All the just in all the lands
Hail thee blest and sanctified—
Curst, who would thy triumph mar,
Be he Kaiser, be he Czar.

Not since first thy wine-dark wave
Laughed in multitudinous mirth,
Hath a deed more pure and brave
Flushed the wintry cheek of Earth.
There is heard no melody
Like thy footsteps on the sea.

Oh! that she were with thee ranged,
Who, for all her faults, can still,
In her heart of hearts unchanged,
Feel the old heroic thrill;
She, my land, my loved, mine own!—
Yet thou art not left alone.

All the Powers that soon or late
Gain for Man some sacred goal
Are co-partners in thy fate,
Are companions of thy soul.
Unto thee all Earth shall bow;
These are Heaven, and these are thou.

FOR GREECE AND CRETE.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, in the *Nineteenth Century*, London

Storm and shame and fraud and darkness fill the
nations full with night:
Hope and fear whose eyes yearn eastward have
but fire and sword in sight:
One alone, whose name is one with glory, sees and
seeks the light.

Hellas, mother of the spirit, sole supreme in war,
and peace,
Land of light, whose word remembered bids all
fear and sorrow cease,
Lives again, while freedom lightens eastward yet
for sons of Greece.

Greece, where only men whose manhood was as
godhead ever trod,
Bears the blind world witness yet of light where-
with her feet are shod:
Freedom, armed of Greece, was always very man
and very God.

Now the winds of old that filled her sails with
triumph, when the fleet
Bound for death from Asia fled before them strick-
en, wake to greet
Ships full-winged again for freedom toward the
sacred shores of Crete.

There was God born man, the song that spake of
old time said: and there
Man, made even as God by trust that shows him
nought too dire to dare,
Now may light again the beacon lit when those we
worship were.*

* Watson and Swinburne must regret these grand lines now
too.—J.M.]

LONGEVITY OF ANIMALS.

On this subject the *Journal d'Hygiene* (Paris) prints an interesting article. Man lives to all ages, says the writer, but in the animal kingdom, on the contrary, the duration of life is almost exactly equal for all individuals of the same species. But we can know with exactness the real duration of life only for animals in servitude; we do not know whether it is the same in the savage state. Rabbits and guinea-pigs live 7 years; squirrels and hares, 8; cats, 9 or 10; dogs, bears

and wolves, 20; the rhinoceros, 25; the ass and the horse, 25 to 30; the lion, 30 to 40 (a lion in the London Zoological Gardens reached the age of 70 years); the camel, 40. The length of life of the elephant is uncertain; according to Aristotle, Buffon, and Cuvier, it lives two centuries; some authors say even four or five. After his victory over Porus, Alexander consecrated to the sun an elephant that had fought for the Indian monarch, and gave it the name of Ajax; then, having attached an inscription to it, he set it at liberty; the animal was found 350 years later. The ancients attributed to the stag a fabulous length of life, but Aristotle observes that what is reported on this subject has no good foundation. . . . Buffon says that the stag takes 5 or 7 years to attain full growth and should live seven times this period, that is, 35 or 40 years. Though precise observations are wanting, we know that fishes, especially the large species, live a very long time. According to Bacon, eels reach 60 years. Carp have been known to live at least 150 years, and they them seemed to Buffon as lively and agile as ordinary carp. Dolphins, sturgeons, and sharks live more than a century and attain huge size. Pike have been seen weighing 1,000 pounds, which indicates a very long existence. A pike caught at Kaiserslautern in 1497 was 19 feet long and weighed 350 pounds; it bore in its gills a copper ring with an inscription stating that it had been put in the pond of Lautern by order of the Emperor Frederick II., that is, 262 years before. Whale-fishers have exterminated the huge whales of the polar seas; those that were formerly met with were of prodigious dimensions. It is supposed, with some probability, that they live several centuries and that they may even reach an age of 1,000 years. The longevity of fish is attributed to the long duration of the development, to their low temperature, and to their feeble vitality.

On the other hand, we meet another class of animals whose passions are lively, whose vitality is very active, and who still live a long time—we mean birds. But it is not known with any degree of precision how long these live, except that their longevity is great. We see the same swallows returning to their accustomed nest for a considerable number of years. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of 103 years. According to Buffon, the life of the crow is 108 years, and no observation authorises us to attribute to it, with Hesiod, 1,000 years. A parrot, brought to Florence in 1633 by the Princess Provère d'Urbino, when she went there to espouse the Grand Duke Ferdinand, was then at least 20 years old and lived nearly 100 more. A naturalist whose testimony cannot be doubted, Willoughby, had certain proof that a goose lived a century; and Buffon did not hesitate to conclude that the swan's life is longer yet; some authors give it two and even three centuries. Malleton possessed the skeleton of a swan that had lived 307 years. This is quite enough to prove that among the larger animals and also especially among birds, the duration of life, relatively to their bulk and height, is very long; it is, on the contrary, very short with insects; many of these live less than a month, rarely a few years, while the life of the ephemera is but 7 to 12 hours, and in this brief space they accomplish the principal functions that nature requires of organized bodies: they are born, reproduce, and die.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

London, May 7.

The treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain has been brought up for final disposal in the United States Senate and has been rejected.

THE PARIS DISASTER.

There is general mourning in Paris on account of the terrible Charity Bazaar fire (reported last week) and all the theatres are closed.

The Empress of Austria is prostrated with grief for the death of her sister, the Duchesse d'Alençon.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Greeks have abandoned Pharsala, and are now awaiting the Turkish attack

at Domoko. Valesino has also been abandoned.

[Domoko is about ten miles south of Pharsala and 25 miles north of Thermopylae.]

ANOTHER GREEK RETREAT.

London, May 9.

The Greeks have abandoned Volo without attempting to defend it.

In retreating from Pharsala (as previously reported) the Greek troops lost heavily.

THE PARIS DISASTER.

It is now found that the Marquis de Gallifet and the Comtesse Mun did not lose their lives in the Charity Bazaar fire at Paris, as at first feared.

Up to the present 146 bodies have been recovered from the *débris* and identified. The total number of those who perished has not yet been ascertained.

DEATH OF THE DUC D'AUMALE.

The Duc d'Aumale has died from the effects of the shock caused by the death of the Duchesse d'Alençon.

THE TRANSVAAL "UITLANDERS."

The Transvaal Volksraad has repealed the Alien Immigration Law.

THE GREEKS COME TO THEIR SENSES.

London, May 10.

The Greeks, in their headlong flight from Pharsala, left behind them large quantities of munitions of war, provisions, artillery, and the Crown Prince's personal effects, all of which fell into the enemy's hands.

The Turkish army entered Volo peacefully, the town having been evacuated by the Greek troops and deserted by its inhabitants. The Greek fleet had also withdrawn from Volo, this being demanded by the Turkish General, Edhem Pasha, as the condition on which he would spare the town from destruction.

The general feeling at Athens is now very much less warlike than before.

The agitation that has been going on against the Royal Family in Greece has also subsided.

The Greek Government has sent a Note to all the Powers, announcing that it will gradually recall its troops from Crete. Consequently the Powers will offer to mediate between the combatants, but will insist on Greece placing her interests absolutely in their hands.

It is expected that an armistice of 15 days will be arranged.

BETTER FEELING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain has stated that the repeal of the Alien Immigration Law by the Volksraad has greatly relieved the tension that existed between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

CRETE.

London, May 11.

The Greek Government has decided to recall all Greek troops from Crete. This practically amounts to a complete surrender to the Concert of Europe and an appeal for its intervention. Up to the present time there has not been the slightest opposition to this from the Greek people; but the Cretan insurgents are still obdurate and refuse to submit, notwithstanding the recall of Colonel Vassos.

TERMS OF PEACE.

It is believed the Sultan would be satisfied if he could get a reasonable war

indemnity, together with a slight rectification of the frontier giving strategical advantages to Turkey.

SOMEBODY WHO DID FIGHT.

The British volunteers on the Greek side, under Captain Birch, fought heroically at Pharsala, and six of them, including Captain Birch, received wounds.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

London, May 12.

In addition to the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete, Germany has insisted that Greece shall bind herself to acquiesce in the autonomy of Crete, and shall accept without any reservation the measures proposed by the Concert of the Powers. The Powers have presented a note making these the conditions of intervention and Greece has submitted.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Many of the inhabitants of Thessaly fled to the mountains on the approach of the Turkish army and are now undergoing most terrible sufferings. It is said that these refugees number 360,000, and that 100,000 of them are now making their way to Athens.

The Turks [as there has not yet been any armistice declared] are preparing for an immediate advance on Domoko; the Greeks are there encamped in the open and greatly dispirited by heavy rains and cold weather.

Greek troops to the number of 30,000 remain inactive at Arta, where they are suffering from the ravages of typhoid fever and dysentery.

THE BRITISH DUTY ON TEA.

The House of Commons has rejected a motion brought forward to reduce the duty on tea to twopence per pound.

THE CHESTER CUP.

London, May 13.

The race for the Chester Cup was run yesterday, with the following result:—

Count Schomberg	1
Piety.....	2
Shaddock.....	3

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

The Ambassadors of the Allied Powers at Constantinople are urging the Porte to agree to an armistice, Greece having formally notified her unreserved acceptance of the conditions named by Germany and defined in the Note presented to her by the Powers, namely, that she should not only withdraw all her troops from Crete but should also bind herself to acquiesce in the autonomy of the island (under Turkish suzerainty).

The Porte, however, does not readily consent to an armistice, the war spirit having become very strong in Turkey.

The Greek troops at Arta have begun to embark (for home).

[SPECIAL GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.]

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

A telegram received from London states that the third installment of the indemnity, together with the semi-annual interest and the yearly payment on account of the occupation of Weihaiwei, a sum £2,892,544 10s. 5d. in all, was paid over by the Chinese Minister in London on the 8th inst., and at once deposited in the Bank of England.

THE IMPERIAL ENVOY.

Shanghai, May 8.

His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa

arrived here on the 7th instant, and passed the night at the Japanese Consulate, resuming his journey on the following day.

THE PARIS DISASTER.

London, May 8.

The Empress of Austria's sister, the Duchess d'Alençon, was one of the victims of the fire at the Charity Bazaar in Paris on the 4th instant.

THE U.S. TARIFF.

Washington, May 8.

The Financial Committee of the Senate has reported on the Tariff Bill, recommending considerable reductions. The clause relating to the retroactive enforcement of the new Tariff has been altered in the sense that the new rates shall become operative from the 1st of July next. The Committee recommends the imposition of a duty of ten cents per pound on tea until January 1st, 1898.

RUSSIA, THE POWERS AND GREECE.

According to a telegram received in Tokyo on Saturday, it is reported that notwithstanding the recent note of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Great Powers would not be averse to intervention, could they be sure of its acceptance by Greece. Greece, however, seems at present by no means disposed to terminate hostilities, and the latest telegrams from Athens state that the new Greek cabinet is determined to continue the fighting.

GREECE GIVES IN.

Received in Tokyo, May 11.

A telegram from Paris states that Greece has formally requested the mediation of the Great Powers, but that Germany's attitude in the matter appears to be rather reserved. It is further reported that the Sublime Porte is not averse to peace, but will not consent to an armistice. It will, it is added, demand only a trifling war indemnity and a slight rectification of the frontier, and will also grant autonomy to Crete.

MEDIATION OF THE POWERS.

London, May 12.

Greece having met with more reverses and seeing the futility of further resistance to the Turkish advance, the Powers offered to mediate on the 1st instant. They propose an armistice as a preliminary to the discussion of the final settlement. To this offer Greece yielded at once. A similar offer is now to be made to Turkey, which is expected to give a favourable answer thereto. The terms of peace, it is anticipated, will be moderate, including only the payment of a war indemnity and a few other claims.

THE PHILIPPINE REBELS.

(Governor-General of the Philippines to the Spanish Minister.)

Manila, May 13.

Mender-Nuner, Maragondon and Fernate, the last villages where the Cavite rebels were entrenched, were captured yesterday.

(FROM "L'AVENIR DU TONKIN.")

THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Paris, April 26.

M. Mouraviev has taken over the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs in Russia.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Austria and M. Goluchowski have gone to St. Petersburg.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

It is stated that all the Powers are disposed

to take steps to bring about peace, but it is necessary that Greece should first of all declare that she will listen to the advice of the Powers.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

TEA SALES IN KOBE.

Kobe, May 10.

A total amount of 35,100 catties new season's tea was sold here on the 8th and 9th inst. The price ranged from yen 30 to yen 40.

THE KYOTO FINE ART EXHIBITION.

Kyoto, May 10.

The ceremony of prize distribution at the Kyoto Fine Art Exhibition took place to-day. Viscount Hijikata, Minister of the Imperial Household Department, was present.

DEATH SENTENCE ON A MURDERER.

Matsuyama, May 10.

Ohashi Tatsukichi, who murdered his father the other day, was sentenced to death at the Local Court to-day.

MORE RETURNED EMIGRANTS FROM HAWAII.

Kobe, May 10.

The steamer *Kinai Maru* arrived here this morning conveying over 300 returned Hawaiian emigrants.

CHINESE LABOURERS FOR SIBERIA.

Nagasaki, May 10.

500 Chinese labourers from Chefoo called here en route to Vladivostok.

EARTHQUAKES AT NAGANO.

Nagano, May 10.

Earthquakes occurred here last night at 9.20 p.m. and 9.25 p.m.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

Nagasaki, May 10.

A Russian steamer conveying 951 soldiers called at this port and left for Vladivostok this morning.

KOBE TEA MARKET.

Kobe, May 11.

46,900 catties of new season's tea changed hands yesterday. The price ruled from yen 29.50 to yen 52.

THE ASHIO MINE AFFAIR.

Mayebashi, May 11.

The farmers in the devastated districts being still in a turbulent condition a strong force of gendarmes has arrived here from Tokyo.

Sano, May 11.

About 700 farmers in the devastated districts started from Tochigi last night.

JAPANESE RELIEFS FOR KOREA.

Soul, May 11.

The new reliefs for the Japanese garrison arrived here this afternoon.

JYU-TO MEETINGS.

Toyohashi, May 11.

A political lecture meeting of the *Jyu-to* was held at Asakusa Theatre last night. The audience numbered over 2,000. Count Itagaki and suite started for Tokyo this morning.

Naoyedzu, May 11.

A social gathering of the *Jyu-to* was held at the Injo temple here to-day. A political lecture meeting is to be held to-night.

THE GOVERNOR OF VLADIVOSTOCK IN JAPAN.

Nagasaki, May 11.

The Governor of Vladivostok and suite arrived from Chefoo this morning. In the afternoon they left for Kobe by the *Kobe Maru*.

KOBE TEA SALES.

Kobe, May 12.

The second shipment of new season's tea from this port was 17,979 catties.

DISSOLUTION OF A COMPANY.

Osaka, May 12.

The Nihon Seigo Kaisha (Steel Factory of Sakai) at a special general meeting held yesterday decided to dissolve the Company on account of its disorganised condition and the absconding of the President and other principal officials.

THEIR MAJESTIES' STAY AT KYOTO.

Kyoto, May 12.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will stay here during the current month.

INUNDATIONS AT TSUSHIMA.

Tsushima, May 12.

Owing to the excessive rainfall the lands in Kaisai-gun are inundated and some damage has been done to the wheat crops.

POLICE FOR FORMOSA.

Nagasaki, May 12.

213 police constables left here for Formosa to-day.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

San Francisco, May 12.

In regard to the Japanese Emigration question the Hawaiian Authorities have requested the mediation to a certain European Power.

THE QUESTION OF RUSSIAN MILITARY INSTRUCTORS IN KOREA.

Soul, May 12.

Officials documents presented by Mr. Waeber, Russian Minister to Korea, are to the effect that the engagement of Russian drill-instructors will be postponed until the middle of June by order of the Russian Government.

Soul, May 12.

An order given by the Russian Government to Mr. Waeber, Russian Minister at Soul, is to the effect that as the engagement of the Russian drill-instructors affects the peace of the East, the matter shall be postponed until the arrival of the Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg. The Russian Minister to Japan, who is expected to arrive in this country early next month, has been ordered to Korea en route to Japan.

REPAYMENT OF KOREA'S JAPANESE LOAN.

Kobe, May 12.

Yen 600,000 out of 1,000,000 repaid by the Korean Government to Japan was brought to this port by the *Chusetsu Maru* last evening and at once handed over to the Kobe branch of the First Bank.

KOBE TEA SALES.

Kobe, May 13.

Some 51,100 catties of new season's tea changed hands yesterday. The price ranged from yen 31 to yen 52.

CASUALTY TO A STEAMER.

Osaka, May 13.

The steamer *Setsu Maru*, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, struck a sunken rock yesterday morning, early, in a thick fog and gale, and foundered. The passengers and mails were saved. There is a prospect of raising the vessel.

RETURN OF JAPANESE TROOPS FROM WEIHAIWEI.

Bakan, May 13.

The steamers *Toyohashi Maru* and *Asagao Maru*, with time expired soldiers, arrived here from Weihaiwei this morning and at once left for Yokohama.

EXCITEMENT AT MAYEBASHI.

Mayebashi, May 14.

A political lecture meeting is to be held at Kirifu-machi to-day and at Ota to-morrow. The police-superintendent, inspectors and a number of constables have proceeded to the scene to keep order. Much excitement prevails among the farmers.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES AT SENDAI.

Sendai, May 14.

The *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States and the Chinese Minister arrived here from Tokyo last night.

An Austrian noble together with the Austrian Minister also arrived last night from Tokyo. This morning they left for Matsushima.

BURGLARY AT MIYAZAKI.

Miyazaki, May 14.

A burglar broke into the house of Mr. Senda, Governor of this Prefecture, last night and made off with over yen 700, together with a quantity of clothing.

GENDARMES FOR KOKOA.

Osaka, May 14.

Some 32 gendarmes ordered to Korea to protect the telegraphic lines there left here last evening for Ujina, whence they take steamer for Korea.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club is closed for the season: and reopens on Monday 4th October.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 309.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1—R to R sq. | 1—P takes R=Q |
| 2—Q takes Q | 2—Anything |
| 3—P to Q 6 dis mate | |
| | 1—P to Kt 8=Q |
| 2—Q takes Q | 2—P takes Q=Q |
| 3—R to R 8 mate | |
| | 1—P to Kt 6 |
| 2—Q takes B | 2—P to Kt 8=Q |
| 3—Q to K B 8 mate | |
| | 1—P to Kt 5 |
| 2—Q to K Kt sq. | 2—P takes Q |
| 3—R to R 8 mate | |

Correct answers from W.H.S., W.D.C., I dout, J.W.E., and Omega.

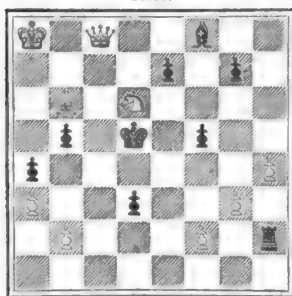
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 310.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1—Q to Q B 7 | 1—Kt takes Q |
| 2—B to Kt 2 mate | |
| | 1—K takes R |
| 2—Kt to B 3 mate | |
| | 1—K to B 6 |
| 2—R to K 4 mate | |
| | 1—Kt to B 6 |
| 2—Q to B 5 mate | |

Correct answers from J.W.E., I dout, W.D.C., W.H.S., and Omicron.

PROBLEM No. 313.

By I. ZIMMERMAN.

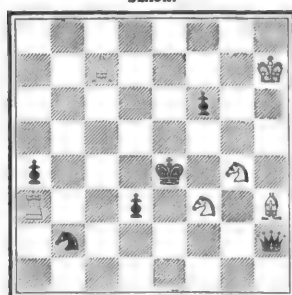


White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 314.

By T. R. SHAW.

(First prize in Weekly Irish Times tourney.)



White to play and mate in two moves.

PILLSBURY WINS THE MATCH.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

Jackson Showalter, after having made as gallant a fight as it was perhaps possible for a man to make, has been compelled to relinquish the championship honours he has won so long. Pillsbury, from the very beginning of the present contest, has been a strong favourite, and critics everywhere predicted for him a speedy victory, and it is, consequently, not a matter for surprise that he should eventually run out a winner. As the matter stands, Showalter is being congratulated on every hand for the excellent showing he made. He is

actually being placed on an even plane with his successful rival, and has plenty of friends willing to wager that a second contest with Pillsbury would have a different termination. Be that as it may, chess players generally throughout the United States are greatly pleased, not that Pillsbury has done less, but because Showalter has done more than was expected of him, and has proved himself to be a player of which the country might justly be proud.

The nineteenth game was played on Saturday, 10th April, and resulted in a victory for Showalter. The twentieth game was played two days later. Pillsbury obtained a strong position and defeated the Kentuckian after a capital game. The twenty-first and decisive game of the match was played on Wednesday, 14th April. At its close the score stood: Pillsbury, 10; Showalter, 8; drawn, 3.

GAME No. 706.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| White—J. W. Showalter. | Black—H. N. Pillsbury. | | |
| 1 P K4 | P K4 | 31 R R7 | P K14 |
| 2 Kt KB3 | Kt QB3 | 32 P P | P P |
| 3 B K15 | Kt B3 | 33 P B3 | P K15 |
| 4 Castles | Kt P | 34 R P P | P P |
| 5 P Q4 | Kt Q3 | 35 P P | R P |
| 6 B R4 (a) | P K5 | 36 Q R K7 | R K15 |
| 7 R K sq. | B K2 | 37 P R3 | R K14 |
| 8 Kt K5 | Castles | 38 K B2 | P R4 |
| 9 Kt QB3 | Kt B4 (b) | 39 R B8 (f) | R Q3 |
| 10 B K3 | Kt Kt (c) | 40 R (K7) | |
| 11 P Kt | P Q3 | | K K13 |
| 12 B B4 | P K6 | 41 R K7 | B B7 |
| 13 P P | P P | 42 R (R8) | |
| 14 B P | Q P | | R K B4 |
| 15 Q R Q | B B4 (d) | 43 P R4 (g) | R K13 |
| 16 B Q4 | Kt B | 44 P K3 | K K15 |
| 17 P Kt | B Q K15 | 45 R (R7) | |
| 18 P Q R3 | B Kt | | R R |
| 19 P B | B K15 | 46 B R ch. | P B4 (h) |
| 20 R Q Kt | | 47 K K12 (i) | B Q6 (j) |
| | P Q Kt3 | 48 B B8 | B B8 ch. |
| 21 B B6 | R Kt sq. | 49 K B | R Q K13 |
| 22 R K7 | K R B sq. | 50 R P ch. | K B6 |
| 23 R K B sq. | P B3 (e) | 51 B P ch. | K K5 |
| 24 B Q5 ch. | K R sq. | 52 R Q7 | P B5 |
| 25 Q R K sq. | P Q B4 | 53 P P | K P |
| 26 B K7 | R Q sq. | 54 K K2 | R K17 ch. |
| 27 P Q5 | P K R3 | 55 K Q3 | R R7 |
| 28 P B4 | B B4 | 56 R K7 | K B4 |
| 29 Q R K2 | K R2 | 57 P Q6 | Black resigns |
| 30 B B6 | P R3 | | after a few more moves. |

NOTES.

- (a) This novelty marks the departure from White's line of play in the fourth game, viz. 6—R to K sq. Kt takes B; 7—Kt takes P; 8—B to K15; 9—Kt takes P; 10—B takes B; 11—Kt takes B; 12—Q takes Kt, and Black is a pawn ahead, with a safe game.
- (b) Giving up the pawn in order to develop his game.
- (c) Better than holding on to the pawn by 10.... Kt takes B, when might follow: 11—Kt takes Kt, P to B4; 12—B to Kt 3, ch.; K to R sq.; 13—Kt to Kt 6 ch., &c.
- (d) 17.... P to B3 seems altogether better.
- (e) If 23.... B to K4 sq.—B to Q7 wins a pawn.
- (f) Well played. Now that Black's rooks are dislocated he cannot accept the proffered exchange, as the Q P could not then be stopped.
- (g) Much better than the temporary gain of a pawn, 43—R takes Kt P. Showalter's play hereabouts resembles the built-up moves of a skilful endgame.
- (h) If Bish-p interposes it is taken off, and the pawn marches on without impediment.
- (i) More Kling and Horwitz.
- (j) The only resource. The rook cannot move, and if 47.... B to Kt 8 (he must cover R to K4, ch.), then 48—B to Kt 5; B to K5, ch.; 49—R takes B, P takes R; 50—B to Q7, ch., &c.

GAME No. 707.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| White—J. W. Showalter. | Black—H. N. Pillsbury. | | |
| 1 P K4 | P K4 | 14 B Q6 | R Kt sq. |
| 2 Kt KB3 | Kt QB3 | 15 B B2 | Q K K15 |
| 3 B K15 | Kt B3 | 16 B R | K B |
| 4 Castles | Kt P | 17 Q Q6 ch. | B K2 |
| 5 P Q4 | Kt Q3 (a) | 18 R K sq. | |
| 6 B R4 | P P | | P K K13 |
| 7 P QB3 | P P (b) | 19 Q Q2 (f) | Q R4 |
| 8 Kt P | B K2 | 20 Kt Q5 | B Q sq. |
| 9 Kt Q5 | Castles (c) | 21 Q B3 | P B3 |
| 10 R K sq. | B B3 | 22 Kt P | B R4 |
| 11 B B4 | Kt K sq. (d) | 23 Kt QP ch. | and mates |
| 12 R Kt (e) | Q R (f) | | in 4 more moves (g) |
| 13 Kt P | Q K5 | | |

NOTES.

- (a) As Showalter, with 6—B to R4, appears to have discovered the correct reply to 5.... Kt to Q3, no doubt Pillsbury will back up: but it may 5.... B to K5.
- (b) Hazardous to the point of recklessness.
- (c) 9.... P to Q Kt 4 seems the best of a bad selection.
- (d) A protecting move (against 12—Kt takes P) that guards nothing, as White immediately shows.
- (e) The B Queen was driven to K Kt 5 in view of the brilliant continuation.
- (f) Far better than 10—R takes B, Kt takes R; 11—Kt to Q5, Q to K3; 12—Q takes R, Q takes Kt, and the attack is over.
- (g) A magnificent game. Though White's play is in strict accordance with the modern school, it everywhere suggests an old master.

STEINITZ AT WORK AGAIN!

Steinitz played twenty-two games simultaneously in Vienna a few days ago, winning seventeen of the number and losing two, the balance being drawn. The veteran leaned heavily on his cane while walking around the tables.

GAME No. 708.

The following is one of the consultation games played by Mr. Lasker during his recent visit to the St. George's Chess Club, Birmingham, Mr. Lasker's opponent in this game being Messrs. Hyde, Bolus, and Bodfish.

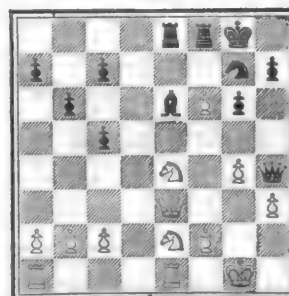
(RUY LOPEZ.)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| White—E. Lasker. | Black—Allies. | | |
| 1 P K4 | P K4 | 24 R x R | B Q2 |
| 2 Kt KB3 | Kt QB3 | 25 Kt x P | Q x P |
| 3 B K15 | P K K13 | 26 Q R K sq. | B B3 |
| 4 P Q4 | P x P | 27 Kt K6 ch. | K Kt sq. |
| 5 B K15 (a) | B K2 | 28 Kt B4 | Q K15 |
| 6 B x B | Q x B | 29 R K6 | P K K14 (h) |
| 7 Castles | Kt B3 | 30 Kt R5 | Q B6 |
| 8 B Kt | Q P x P | 31 Kt B6 ch. | K B2 |
| 9 Q x P | Castles | 32 Kt (B6) K | |
| 10 Kt B3 (b) | B K3 | | B x Kt |
| 11 K R K sq. | P Kt3 | 33 R (K6) x | Q B3 |
| 12 B K13 | Kt R4 | | Q B3 |
| 13 Q K3 | Q B3 | 34 R K5 | Q Q sq. |
| 14 Kt Q4 (c) | P B4 | 35 R B3 ch. | K K12 |
| 15 K Kt K2 | Q R K sq. | 36 R K6 | Q Q8 ch. |
| 16 P K K14 | Kt Kt2 | 37 K K12 | P K R3 |
| 17 P K5 | Q R5 | 38 R K7 ch. | K K13 |
| 18 Kt K4 (d) | P B4 | 39 R (B5) K | |
| 19 P x P | B x Kt P (e) | | P K15 |
| 20 P Kt | R B6 | 40 R (K5) K | |
| 21 Kt B6 ch. | K x P (f) | | 6 ch. K K14 |
| 22 K x R ch. | K B sq. | 41 R K17 ch. | Resigns (i). |
| 23 Kt K13 (g) | R x Q | | |

NOTES.

- (a) We have suggested this continuation, having tried it not unsuccessfully on various occasions, chiefly against Mr. Mortimer at the British Chess Club, the object being to provoke 5.... P to B3, which weakens Black's king's side, and closes the diagonal of the intended B to Kt 3. The text move seems the best reply.
- (b) White has now the superior game, Black having a double pawn and a weakened king's side pawn, owing to P to Kt 3.
- (c) Gaining time, by attacking the Q B 2, to bring this Kt back to K2, and so prevent Kt or Q to B5.
- (d) A pretty manoeuvre, which was initiated with the bold P to K Kt 4.

Position after White's 19th move.



- (e) A clever counter-attack, which might have succeeded against a good many players but Lasker. There are a number of dangerous variations in it; but a correct line of play which renders it unsound. However, the allies had no choice, and selected the variation which offered the best chance.
- (f) 21.... Q takes Kt, then 22—Q takes R, ch., K takes P; 23—Kt to K13, forcing the exchange of queen.
- (g) Simplicity itself. He remains with two rooks and knight for the queen.
- (h) They might have retained the bishop with B to B6; but they would have lost eventually in another way.
- (i) Mate being unavoidable.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, May 15th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, May 14th.
From Europe	via	
Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Thursday, May 14th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, May 11th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, May 10th.
From Europe	via	
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, June 9th.

- 1 Ancon left Kobe on May 12th.
2 City of Peking left San Francisco via Honolulu on May 12th.
3 Natal left Hongkong on May 12th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Shang-	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, May 16th.
hal	per N. P. Co.	Monday, May 17th.
For Victoria, B.C.	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, May 15th.
For America	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, May 14th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, May 11th.
For Portland	per O. R. & N. Co.	Tuesday, May 12th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, May 15th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, June 1st.
For Europe, via Hong-	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, June 12th.
kong		

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Glenavon, British steamer, 1,911, Wm. Pithie, 8th May.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 6th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Dorothea Rickmers, German steamer, 2,460, Pape, May 8th.—Hamburg via ports, General.—M. Raspe & Co.
Petrel (4), American gunboat, Lt. Com. Ed. P. Wood, 9th May.—Nagasaki.
Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,555, J. MacLean, 10th May.—Hongkong via Moji and Kobe, 8th May, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Lande, 10th May.—Yokkaichi, 9th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Hohenzollern, German steamer, 2,376, H. Blecker, 11th May.—Hongkong, 6th May, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Konoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, K. Shiina, 11th May.—Kobe, 10th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okumura, 11th May.—Yokkaichi, 10th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Scotia, British steamer, 3,919, Paine, 11th May.—London via ports and Kobe, 10th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,894, F. J. Brown, 13th May.—Seattle, Wash., 25th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Machew, British steamer, 996, Farrell, 14th May.—Hongkong, Sugar.—Butterfield and Swire.
Fujiyama Maru, Japanese steamer, —, 14th May.—Manchester, 24th March, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Wally, German steamer, 3,000, T. Behrens, 14th May.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong 7th May, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Lande, 14th May.—Yokkaichi 13th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,358, R. Swain, 14th May.—Shanghai via ports, 8th May, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hupsh, British steamer, 1,847, T. Quail, 14th May.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 13th May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
Bentadi, British steamer, 1,481, Faruhat, 15th May.—London via ports, and Kobe 13th May, General.—Cornes & Co.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 15th May.—Kobe, 13th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 9th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 9th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Glenavon, British steamer, 1,911, Wm. Pithie, 9th May.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Arcona (18), German cruiser, Captain Becker, 11th May.—Nagasaki.
Astracana, British ship, 1,572, B. R. Griffiths, 11th May.—Royal Roads, Ballast.—T. M. Laffin.
Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,555, J. MacLean, 11th May.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, J. Nisei, 11th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer 1,556, T. Tibbals, 11th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 14th May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Hohenzollern, German steamer, 2,376, H. Blecker, 14th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Hakusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,193, Kubota, 14th May.—Mororan, Ballast.—M. Baba.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Hutton Potts, Mr. and Mrs. F. Townley, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Biehler, Mr. Fujiyama, Mr. E. Karcher, Mr. C. Menaishaya, Mr. H. M. Simon, Mr. Albert Simon in cabin; Mr. K. Tsuda, Mr. M. Papier, Mr. Ho Det Sing, Mrs. Morce Hortex in second class, and Mr. M. Omachi, Mr. Matrose Frohlich,

Mr. Matrose A. Dohbel, Mr. A. Harsomab, Mr. A. Chubalds, Mrs. Onewah, and Mrs. Okera in third class.

Per Japanese steamer *Tenshin Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. H. F. Sesev in cabin; 3 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Bishop and Mrs. Schereschnosky, Miss Schereschnosky, Mr. S. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Weinberger, Miss M. Weinberger, Miss A. Weinberger, Master N. Weinberger, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Bishop C. M. William, Miss K. Iotta, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Birchenhall, Master Birchenhall, Mr. G. Charlesworth, and Rev. Hykes in cabin; Messrs. A. Araki, S. Osawa, I. Koga, Lo Tompow Ching, Mr. and Mrs. O. Takahashi and 2 children, and Miss I. Harada in 2nd class; 45 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. St. John, Masters St. John (2), Miss Nina Smith, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. G. Beesley, Mr. E. M. Leaf, Mr. W. George, Mr. R. Seattle, Mr. J. Callis, Mr. Miller, Misses McKellar (2), Misses Affleck (2), Mrs. Longford, 4 children and 2 amahs, Mr. A. Hankey, Mrs. Kirby, Mr. Horne, Mr. Watson, Mr. Melrose, Mr. O. Rowe, Archdeacon Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Kleinwort, Miss Kleinwort and amah, Mrs. Grunwald, and Mr. and Mrs. York Shing, infant and amah, in cabin, 1 Chinese, and 1 Indian in steerage.

Per British steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. J. Benedict, Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Miss C. A. Converse, Sir Alfred Crofts, Mr. F. B. Drewry, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Gustav Faulbaum, Mr. J. Forstman, Mr. Fritz, Mr. W. H. Gill, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mr. J. E. Harden, Mr. S. B. Harsant, Mr. Hata, Mr. F. A. Haworth, Mr. Bernhard Howaldt, Mr. Otto Kutz, Mr. C. Machens, Mr. W. D. Massey, His Excellency N. G. Matuini, Mr. S. Matsunoto, Miss Morgan and maid, Miss Morvelli, Mr. W. Marx, Sir Pritchard Morgan M.P. and valet, Mr. Nagai, Mr. Josef Neustadt, Dr. Van Nickels, Mr. M. Oka, Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Parshley, Miss Pears, Rev. E. Platis, Dr. Power, Mr. John Reynolds, Miss Royle, Captain N. A. Sjøring, Dr. Otto Seltz, Col. J. A. Walker, Mr. T. Kikojiro, and Mr. S. Arai.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, for Hongkong and ports:—Dr. and Mrs. Tait and amah, Mr. A. Thielehn, Mr. Papier, Mr. F. Grösser, Mr. James R. Noise, Mrs. J. W. Weaver, two children and amah, Mr. Westeburger, Mr. M. Kaufmann, Mr. Geo. McArthur, Mr. Ching Tai Shand, Mr. K. Kitamura, Mr. M. Diethy, Mr. S. Sato in cabin; 4 Chinese on deck.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 163 bales; Waste silk, 172 bales.

Per British steamer *Mount Lebanon*, for Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash.:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO, NEW YORK	PACIFIC	TOTAL
	CANADA AND WEST.	AND EAST.	COAST.	PACKAGES.
Yokohama	559	901	—	1,460
Total	559	901	—	1,460
	SILK.			
Yokohama	9	—	—	9
Total	9	—	—	9

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, for Hongkong and ports:—Raw Silk 19 bales, and Waste Silk 340 bales.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Carmarthenshire, British steamer, 1,775, Sincock, 5th May.—New York via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Dorothea Rickmers, German steamer, 2,460, Pape, 8th May.—Hamburg via ports, General.—M. Raspe & Co.

Esikdale, British steamer, 1,575, Houston, 3rd May.—Algiers, Phosphorus.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Eoa, Norwegian steamer, 1,926, Hansen, 5th May.—Vancouver, B.C., Lumber.—H. Ahrens & Co.

Scotia, British steamer, 3,919, Paine, 11th May.—London via ports and Kobe, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 28th April.—Takao, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,084, Le Coispeiller, 2nd May.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Very small market all round. Yarn—Buyers nibble at 2-folds both plain and gassed; but without coming to much business. Quotations given below are mostly nominal. Dealers offer less and holders require more, so that practically nothing is done. Exchange has turned upwards once more, to the relief of buyers and sellers alike. Gray cloth, Fancies and Woollens, quite dormant.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds, 39 inches	\$2.50 to 3.00
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.90 to 3.40
T. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 32 inches	1.70 to 2.00
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 45 inches	1.05 to 2.00
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Salteons Black,	PER YARD.
32 inches	0.20 to 0.25
Velvets—Black, 55 yards, 22 inches	PER PIECE.
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24 1/2 yards,	
30 inches	1.80 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2, 24 1/2 yards,	
30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2, 24 1/2 yards,	
32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2, 24 1/2 yards,	
32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.50 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches heel	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	
Medium	0.30 to 0.38 1/2
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	
Common	0.25 to 0.27 1/2
Mousseline de laine—Cape, 21 yards,	
31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilot, 51 1/2 36 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—President, 51 1/2 36 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 51 1/2 36 inches	0.50 to 0.85
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 1/2,	
per lb	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	\$39.00 to 41.50
Nos. 28/32, Singles	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	46.00 to 48.00
Nos. 32, Doubles	46.00 to 48.00
Nos. 42, Doubles	52.00 to 54.00
Nos. 3/60, Plain	62.00 to 64.00
Nos. 2/80, Plain	78.00 to 80.00
Nos. 2/100, Plain	100.00 to 105.00
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	72.00 to 80.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	86.00 to 95.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	116.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER POUND.
American Middling	\$23.00 to 23.50
Indian Broach	22.00 to 22.35
Chinese	21.00 to 21.50

METALS.

Moderate trade at previous rates. Buyers are now hopeful that exchange will improve yet further so as to press less hardly on the market generally.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.90 to 4.00
Flat Bars, 1 inch	4.10 to 4.20
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.90 to 4.20
Iron Plates, assorted	4.00 to 4.40
Sheet Iron	5.00 to 5.10
Galvanized iron sheets	10.00 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	6.60 to 6.90
Fin Plates, per box	5.50 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.90 to 1.95

RHOSHINE.

Nothing fresh in this market. Exchange is rising again; sellers and buyers alike feel more cheerful.

American	\$2.05 to 2.07
Russian	2.00 to 2.05
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Arrivals from the South have made the market more quiet. White Java—Current sales. Refined—Steady.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$3.60 to 3.65
Brown Manila	4.40 to 5.00
Brown Daitong	3.15 to 3.20
Brown Canton	3.30 to 4.20
White Java and Penang	6.60 to 6.70
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

Very little doing. Japanese are trying to push off their remaining stock but buyers are wary. Crop prospects are too good all round to tempt exporters into making shipments of old crop just now. We withdraw quotations, prices being nominal and irregular.

RAW SILK.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	—
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	—

Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den.	—
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 24, 14/18 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	—
Kakadas—No. 11	—
Kakadas—No. 2	—
Kakadas—No. 31	—

WASTE SILK.

Something doing in Kibiso, when buyers can manage to find anything suitable for their requirements; which is not often.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	\$110 to 115
Noshi—Filature, Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Oshu, Best	105 to 110
Noshi—Oshu, Good	100 to 120
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	95 to 97
Noshi—Shinshu, Heat	65 to 70
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	55 to 60
Noshi—Bushi, Heat	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushi, Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	90 to 95
Noshi—Joshi, Good	70 to 75
Noshi—Joshi, Fair	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best	95 to 100
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	85 to 90
Kibiso—Joshi, Good	25 to 30
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	20 to 24

TEA.

Buying has been brisk in the new leaf and the *Persu* had a fair shipment. The projected duty on Tea entering the States after 1st July wakes things up a bit. There are plenty of Shipping opportunities; and tea firing is in full swing.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	\$36 up
Choice	33 to 34
Finest	31 to 32
Fine	29 to 30
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

EXCHANGE.

After falling to a very low figure, exchange recovered towards the close and rates are firm again.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/0 to 2 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2 to 1 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2 to 1 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.5 1/2 to 2 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.55 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	Par.
— Private 10 days' sight	1% d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	163
— Private 30 days' sight	169
On America—Bank Bills on demand	48 1/2 to 1
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.04 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.08
Har Silver (London)	27 1/2

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[Messrs. Bisset & Ure's List]

Yokohama, 14th May.

By wire Hongkong reports H. & S. Banks are 182 per cent. premium to-day.
Grand Hotels have again changed hands at \$205.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd., \$50	\$135 5a.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., \$100	340 ex div. 5a.
Grand Hotel, Ltd., \$100	305 5a.
Club Hotel, Ltd., \$100	70 5a.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., \$100	145 5a.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. (Fds.), \$100	450 5a.
North and Roe, Ltd., \$100	260 5a.
Brett & Co., Ltd., \$100	8 5a.
Langfords & Co., Ltd., \$100	300 5a.
Higo Gas Co., Ltd., \$100	170 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb., \$100	110 5a.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	110 5a.
Yokohama United Club Deb., \$100	100 5a.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	104 5a.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, May 14th

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	97 50
Redemption Loan Bonds	100.05
New Public Loan Bonds	97.00
Old Public Loan Bonds	93 50
Naval Loan Bonds	97.50
War Loan Bonds	100.65
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	108.70
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95.80
Ryomo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	83.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 45	110.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 30	47.50
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 47	64.50

Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 41	65.00
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 15	41.00
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 10	93.50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 10	55.00
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	90.00
Kawagoye Railway Company—paid up yen 50	54.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	49.00
Chikuo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	75.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 30	32.50
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 30	81.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 18	54.00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 35	37.00
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 30	31.50
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50	30.00
Soba Railway Company—paid up yen 50	121.00
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	51.50
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 5	1.00
Isoinoto Railway Company—paid up yen 5	1.00
Chogoku Railway Company—paid up yen 22.50	8.00
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 22.50	15.50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	65.50
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25	25.50
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	27.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	5.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	107.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100	106.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 20	27.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 10	54.50
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spin. Co., new—paid up yen 45	66.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 10	71.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 15	17.50
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	80.00
Tokyo Traversing Company—paid up yen 50	40.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	74.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25	30.00
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 70	27.00
Pull Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 36	70.00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 45	6.50
Hokkaido Hemp Mann. Co.—paid up yen 50	50.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 35	23.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 40	65.00
Shingawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 31	43.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45	64.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	90.00
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	80.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100	70.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	300.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	120.00
Nippon Bank—paid up yen 150	380.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	53.50
Third National Bank—paid up yen 100	185.00

TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE of PATENT AGENTS invite communication from Professional Gentlemen willing to act as Representatives of its Members in the matter of applications for PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS in JAPAN, stating full Particulars as to procedure and costs, to

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April 24th, 1897.

6in.



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17.

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17.

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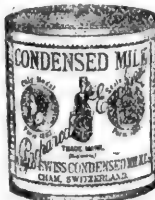
Sir SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. COCHRAN, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1891, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock.'"

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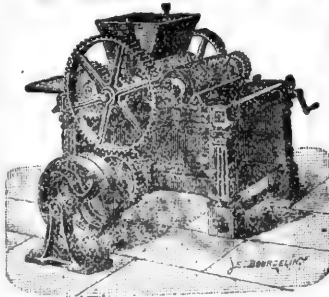
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June, 1896.

37

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, at 51, Main Street, Settlement, by ARTHUR BELLAMY BROWN, of "Nooklands," No. 136, Bluff, Yokohama.—SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 21.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 22ND, 1897.

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寄配者信通日三十

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 22ND, 1897.

DEATH.

At the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. on April 30th, Miss HARRIET G. BRITTON, for many years resident at No. 2, Bluff, Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A TELEPHONE service was opened in Kyoto on 20th inst.

CRICKET has commenced in Yokohama for the season 1897.

MR. YANO FUMIO, the newly appointed Minister to China, has left for his post.

YOKOHAMA Regatta was held on Saturday in anything but propitious weather.

MR. SYDNEY MORSE'S Concert at the Public Hall on Tuesday was a great success.

A CONFERENCE of the prefectural Governors

throughout the country is to meet in Tokyo on the 2nd June.

MARQUIS SAIONJI, former Minister of Education, is now reported to be lying seriously ill at Paris.

A BRILLIANT fancy-dress ball was given at the French Legation, Tokyo, at the beginning of this week.

MR. CHINDA SUTEMI, late Consul-General at Shanghai, was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* to Brazil on the 17th inst.

THE *Formosa Daily News* made its first appearance at Taipeh on the 8th. It was printed in Japanese, Chinese, and English.

MR. MURODA YOSHIBUMI, *Chargé d'Affaires* in Mexico, was appointed Minister to Peru, in addition to his former post, on the 17th inst.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha has stopped running its steamers between Kobe and Yokohama since it took up the services to Korea and Formosa.

It is proposed to open an Exhibition of naval arms, spoils of the late war, ships' machinery, and other marine appliances in Ueno Park in the autumn.

NEARLY all the Chinese in Formosa are quietly remaining as heretofore, as Japanese subjects, except at Tainan, whence several have left for China.

A NUMBER of Infantry belonging to the Second Regiment, Tokyo, arrived at Yokohama this morning by the *Seitoku Maru*, from Weihai-wei.

VISCOUNT TAKASHIMA, Minister of War and Colonization, will, it is said, resign the latter post shortly and Baron Hasuba will most likely succeed him.

JAPAN joined the International Railway Conference in Belgium this year and 200 yen per year is to be contributed towards the expenses of the Conference.

PRINCE WI-WHA OF KOREA, whose sojourn in Japan appears have caused some anxiety to the Korean King and Court, is leaving on a trip to the United States.

THE Emperor and Empress are prolonging their stay at Kyoto, and the Crown Prince has left the capital to join them, owing, it is said, to the prevalence of measles in Tokyo.

WORK on the Uraga dock, which commenced two years ago, has been suspended on account of a breach of contract between the Dock Company and the Town Council.

It is reported that Viscount Aoki, Minister of Germany, has been ordered home, but the Viscount has requested Count Okuma to permit him to postpone his departure for a while.

It is reported that Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the Agricultural and Commercial Department, will resign the latter post and may probably be succeeded by Count Goto.

A BOAT belonging to the Japanese cruiser *Kai-mon*, while conveying a landing party to Twatua Formosa, on the 8th inst, capsized in a squall of wind, and a lieutenant and eight seamen were drowned.

A STRANGE disease has broken out in a district in Fukushima Prefecture among human beings and domestic cats, from which many persons have died, and almost all the cats in the district have succumbed.

MR. SATO SHINJIRO, President of the Yokohama Trading Co., has been sentenced to a fine of

33,000 yen for defrauding the excise by illegally selling 800 casks of Japanese wine. He has appealed against the decision.

A STRIKE of shipping coolies in the employ of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which lasted for several days, caused great inconvenience and loss to the Company and shippers. It came to an end on the 16th instant, by a compromise.

THE Japanese Authorities will shortly carry out the scheme of raising native soldiers in Formosa. The term of their engagement is fixed at four years, at the expiration of which term they are to be placed on the reserve for another four years.

THE Compagnie Nationale's steamer *Canton*, which sank a few months ago at Tourane after striking a rock while leaving the port, has, we learn from Saigon papers, been floated. She is to be taken to Saigon for repair if the dock is at liberty; otherwise she will go to Singapore.

ONE case of black plague was reported at Anpei, Tainan Prefecture, Formosa, on the 5th inst.; 81 cases at Tainan from the 6th inst. to the 15th; one case in Taichu Prefecture on the 13th inst., and three cases on the 14th inst.; the total number from the outbreak up to date is 294.

THE Chinese Government has decided to pay off the balance of the war indemnity to Japan shortly and is said to be negotiating a loan of 100,000,000 taels from an English syndicate for the purpose. By this means they will save a large sum in interest and obtain other advantages.

THE report and accounts of the Club Hotel, Limited, for the year ended 31st March, 1897, have been issued. The gross profits for the year are \$25,240, inclusive of \$2,309 brought forward, of which, after meeting outgoings, \$7,417 is left for distribution. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 4 per cent., in addition to the interim dividend of 3 per cent. already paid, and to carry forward \$1,017.

THE investigation made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce into the Ashio copper mine poisoning affair has concluded, and the decision arrived at, after the sanction of the Cabinet has been obtained, will be communicated to Mr. Furukawa, owner of the mine, and to the farmers and other residents of the districts devastated by the poisoned matters from the mine. It is said that the regulations are such as to remove the grounds of complaint.

IMPORTS are as dull as ever, the trade of the week being very small. Yarns opened with sales of doubles, mostly for arrival, then a fall took place in exchange, and buying ceased. Something has been done in shirrings at low figures, but woollens found no buyers. Fancy-cottons are quiet and nominal. Metals have moved fairly well, the low exchange favouring the trade somewhat, and tending to keep prices firm. Kerosene is dull, deliveries not being large, while quotations are sagging. Business is as brisk as ever in the sugar trade, though prices, in view of large arrivals, have fallen again. A fair daily trade has been done in raw silk for Europe, fine filatures being most in demand at irregular prices. Crop news from all parts of the world are uniformly good. Waste silk is finished for the moment, the season closing without the slightest sign of life. The flurry caused in tea circles by the contemplated new tax in the United States has subsided, and the week closes quiet after a period of great activity. Settlements to date are 50,000 piculs, and export about two million pounds. The bottom has fallen out of exchange again.

SPRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

No less than five of the leading Tokyo journals devote their editorial columns to the discussion of the American Tariff question. They are the *Fiji Shimpō*, the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*, and the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. It seems to astonish the Japanese nation that the legislators of the United States should suddenly reverse the conspicuously friendly policy hitherto pursued by them towards Japan, and should strike a deliberate blow at several of the growing industries of this country. The *Fiji Shimpō* has always lent its powerful voice as leader of the chorus that used to sing the praises of American justice and moderation, and is now proportionately disappointed to find its faith shattered. It publishes a long article recalling chapters of history very familiar to white-headed residents, but probably unknown to, or unthought of by, the young generation. Mr. Townsend Harris' celebrated passage at arms with Sir Rutherford Alcock is probably one of the most prominent features that present themselves in any portrait now drawn by Englishmen of the former's career in Japan, and not unnaturally concluding that the fault was all on the side of the American, they relegate Mr. Harris to a low place among diplomats. Yet he was an extraordinary man; a man who could rise far above the prejudices and passions of his time, and exhibit in all his public and private acts that rare courage so admirably eulogised by a subsequent poet of his own country:—"They are slaves who would not be, in the right with two or three." After Mr. Harris' example had borne fruit, after imperious contempt for everything Oriental had ceased to be a cardinal principle of Occidental conduct, it was comparatively easy for men of liberal instincts to preach the doctrine of sympathy and toleration. But Mr. Harris stood alone in his day, and to the open hostility of his colleagues he added risks of personal peril and the weight of grave responsibilities. When the Mito *Ronin* attacked the British Legation at Tozen-ji; when the British and French Representatives, deciding that the Japanese Government could no longer be trusted to protect their lives and property, pulled down their flags and retired to Yokohama, Mr. Harris kept the stars and stripes floating over Zempuku-ji. His belief in the good faith of Japanese officialdom never wavered, and he alone had the perspicacity to perceive that by visiting upon the heads of the Tokugawa Government the sins of its enemies, the British and French were merely playing into the hands of the anti-foreign section. He has his reward, but it did not come in his life-time. Japan now remembers him as the man who first understood her; the man who gave her uniformly friendly and wise counsel; the man who helped her to make treaties which, though not perfect from the point of view of a quarter of a century afterwards, were yet incomparably better than anything she could have hoped to obtain without his aid; the man who showed her plainly the routes leading to her best interests and therefore, also, to the best interests of her treaty friends. Before Mr. Harris left Japan, the people of this country had learned to differentiate Americans from all other nationals, and to trust them as one trusts the members of one's own family. A striking proof of that confidence was furnished in the transactions with Mr. Pruyn, the successor of Mr. Harris. The Japanese Government handed to him, at various times sums of money aggregating eight hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of purchasing war-ships in America, and never thought of obtaining any security except his simple receipt. The *Fujiyama Kan* and the *Asuma Kan* (originally the *Stonewall*) were the results of that transaction, and though the arrival of the second vessel was long delayed owing to internecine troubles in America, no one in Japan ever entertained any doubt of the issue. Above all the American nation differentiated itself from other Occidental peoples by the restoration of its share of the Shimonoseki in-

demnity, an act never to be forgotten. The upshot of America's long and consistent policy of genuine friendship towards Japan was to beget a corresponding sentiment of amity on the Japanese side. To be an American was to possess a passport to Japanese good-will. In the remotest parts of the country, if a traveller said that he was American, he could confidently count on a hearty welcome. The American language commanded the attention of ninety-nine students out of every hundred; not the English language but the American language. The commerce between the two countries did not, indeed, satisfy either side. The balance was largely in Japan's favour, and that fact constituted a source of perpetual regret to the Japanese. Of late years, however, the rapid rise of manufacturing industry has afforded an opportunity to redress the balance in some slight degree by purchasing American machinery, and the Japanese have gladly availed themselves of the occasion. It was a sentiment of friendship, too, that dictated the ordering of two cruisers in America. Economically and technically speaking, Japan seemed likely to do better by placing her orders elsewhere, but gratitude must have some potency, and, besides, she believed that unless American ship-builders could count on giving satisfaction, they would not have taken the orders. At no time, in short, did the friendship of the two people appear heartier than at the moment when the new American Cabinet sprung the mine of a Tariff virtually prohibitive of Japanese imports. Were it a Tariff merely for revenue purposes or for protection, there would be little to say. But it is a prohibitive Tariff. The effect will be to completely alienate Japanese friendship. Very probably the obnoxious measure is nothing more than a political manoeuvre, due to the machinations of a group of office-lovers, but its results will be none the less fatal unless the American people take steps to avert them. The *Fiji*'s article is but imperfectly summarized here. For many years the apostle and propagandist of philo-Americanism in Japan, the leading vernacular journal naturally finds this conjuncture as astonishing as it is unwelcome.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* imports less sentiment into its review of the situation. It has little hope that the modifications of the Tariff by the Finance Committee will be accepted by the Senate, and it concludes that, even if they are accepted, the rates will remain practically prohibitive. As to its effects upon the growing industries of Japan, which find their best market in the United States, the *Nichi Nichi*'s comments may easily be imagined. What seems most interesting in its essay is the plea it advances on America's behalf; a plea cognate with that put up for the mockers at the Crucifixion—"they know not what they do." The horizon of an American business man does not extend beyond the range of this individual interests. He has no real conception of national economy; no sound idea of national finance. The profits of a small section of the community are set by him above the profits of the whole. This narrowness of vision is proverbial. If will be corrected sooner or later, but in the meanwhile, the American people themselves and all those having trade relations with them, must look to suffer heavy losses. The latest action of the Washington Cabinet can not fail to come as a rude surprise to the Japanese, who suddenly find an attitude of most unfriendly exclusiveness adopted towards them by the people that they regarded as their best friends. But the question has probably not presented itself to America in a national aspect, any more than other economical and commercial questions do. She is pursuing her usual short-sighted, shallow policy, and the suffering will not fail to fall upon her own shoulders as much as upon those of her friends. What Japanese statesmen must do is to spare no efforts to make the true bearings of the question apparent to the officials and people of America.

The *Hochi Shimbun* takes the striking view that Japan finds herself now occupying to-

wards America a situation parallel to that occupied by America towards Japan forty years ago. Just as the United States then expounded to Japan the unwisdom of excluding foreign goods, and the violation of natural laws involved in a policy of isolation, so Japan has to expound the same truths to America to-day. That is the gist of the *Hochi*'s writing. It does not fail to remark that the new fiscal programme of the United States is inconsistent with any pretence of friendship towards Japan, and that its economical unwisdom has been already demonstrated by experience, but its main point is that America is now following the very route from which she so resolutely and successfully turned Japan forty years ago.

That the proposed Tariff rates are intended to strangle the trade in Japanese imports, and that the result must be to impair the friendly relations between Japan and America, is a conviction shared by the *Tokyo Asahi* and the *Yomiuri*. The former does not endorse the suggestion that Japan, by way of retaliation, should impose upon American kerosene such a tax as to effect its displacement by Russian oil, but, like the *Yomiuri*, it hints that self protective measures may become unavoidable. The serious character of the blow that will be dealt to the infant industries of Japan if the increased imposts are levied, and the marked want of consideration betrayed by such a policy, are dwelt upon at some length. It is pointed out that one consequence of destroying the commerce between the two countries will be the closing of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's newly opened steamship service to Seattle, and the abandonment of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's project to place two large steamers on the San Francisco route. With regard to the duty of ten cents per lb. upon tea, the *Yomiuri* is unable to understand it, and falls back upon the report that the tax has been instituted in deference to the wishes of a number of New York tea merchants, who, finding themselves loaded with a quantity of last year's leaf, have devised this scheme for getting rid of it. The imposition of the tax was preceded by a great deal of talk about the necessity of preventing the import of inferior grades of tea, but it is difficult to see how any such result can be secured by a method of the kind. We need not follow our contemporaries' arguments at greater length. The upshot of their contention is that America aims at the destruction of Japan's industrial development, and is indifferent to the sacrifice of her friendship.

The Diet voted a sum of over nine hundred thousand *yen* to cover expenses connected with the Paris international exhibition of 1900, the money to be paid out as a continuing outlay from 1897 to 1901. It is evident that such a sum can not suffice to make advances to exporters; it will barely be enough to cover costs of freight and insurance, and travelling expenses of officials and others. There is much reason to apprehend, therefore, that the articles sent to the Exhibition will be of a cheap and inferior character. Japanese manufacturers have incurred considerable loss, from time to time, in connection with foreign exhibitions, and they naturally hesitate to launch out upon any costly schemes. Besides, they are deficient in capital. They can not afford to invest large sums with the risk of having their exhibits returned upon their hands. It would seem, therefore, that unless capitalists come to the rescue, the country's manufactures will be poorly represented. On that subject the *Fiji Shimpō* writes. It points out that an international exhibition in such a capital as Paris is always a unique opportunity, and that, what is more important, the approaching exhibition will be Japan's first chance of presenting herself industrially to the world since her war with China. A strong appeal is made to men of means to assist the country's struggling artisans, and enable them to do justice to themselves and their art. A suggestion has been made that a good plan would be to buy up any choice objects shown at the various

domestic exhibitions during the next three years, and to send them to Paris in 1900; but the *Fiji* traverses that idea on the ground that such articles, being intended for the home market, would not be suitable for sending abroad. The best plan is to place funds at the disposal of manufacturers, so that they may have a free hand to carry out their ideas.

The Government having sold 40 million *yen* worth of loan bonds to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company, there arises the question, what effect will that transaction produce upon the money market in Japan. These bonds were deposited by the Treasury with the Bank of Japan and the interest on them formed an item of revenue. It will, therefore, be the Government's object to lose no time in converting the money obtained for them into some interest-paying form. The price is to be paid in London, and will be lodged in the Bank of England, just as the installments of the Chinese Indemnity have hitherto been lodged. It must, therefore, be carried to Japan, and that may be effected by means of bills of exchange, or by transporting it as bullion. In the former case, the Government would receive convertible notes at this side in return for the gold in London, and by re-issuing those notes through the Bank of Japan, interest would accrue, and no appreciable change would take place in the volume of the currency. But if the second plan be pursued, namely, the transport of the gold in the form of bullion and its subsequent coining in Japan, then convertible notes must be issued against the new stock of coin, and the volume of the currency would be swelled to that extent. Hence the ultimate economical effect of the transaction depends upon the Government's method of procedure. These are the views of the *Shogyo Shimpō*. Our contemporary also takes the opportunity to point out that it is a mistake to suppose that the Treasury's finances are eased by the sale of these bonds. An increase of revenue or a decrease of expenditure could alone confer financial convenience, and the conversion of securities into specie does not add anything to the State's income or subtract anything from its outlay.

JAPANESE SILK IN AMERICA.

Some reports from a branch in New York of the *Doshin Kwaisha* (Foreign Trade Company) of Yokohama are very timely. "Last year the silk trade in America reached its climax of depression, showing a considerable decrease in the amount exported. So far as the actual state of business in America is concerned, the silk trade of Japan will continue prosperous for three or four years to come, for the following reasons:—

- 1.—Silk has been excluded from articles of luxury and has become of daily necessity.
- 2.—Last year's depression having decreased production, no considerable stock remains on the American market.
- 3.—The new Cabinet having adopted a protective tariff, not only will the import of inferior silk be prevented, but the credit and safety of the merchants engaged will be increased.

"The present Government's enactment for preventing the import of silk goods is framed for the purpose of stimulating the silk industry throughout America. Silk formerly exported from Japan in the shape of woven goods will now be imported into America as raw silk. The enforcement of a protective taxation will certainly increase the export of raw silk."

The Report of the Silk Dealers' Association in New York shows that silk goods imported into America during the year ending June last amounted to \$23,529,700 in value, against 8,003,450 cattie of raw silk.

The following table shows the export from different countries:—

	Sale.	Value.
Japanese silk.....	29,521	\$14,517,351
European silk.....	6,919	6,092,265
Hongkong and Shanghai silk..	19,772	6,140,843
Oriental silk through Europe...	315	117,875
Totals.....	56,527	\$26,868,334

From the above it appears that Japan occupies a prominent position. One-half the silk used in the United States comes from Japan.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The sixth meeting of the United Chambers of Commerce throughout the empire has been held in Hiroshima since the 7th instant. Among the most important questions introduced for discussion were the following:—

1. Amendment of the Regulations for the union of the various Chambers of Commerce.
2. Representation to be made to the proper authorities urging the necessity of imposing responsibility upon the Minister of Communications for any loss of, or injury to, registered mails, by the Postal Department.
3. Representation to the Minister of Finance with regard to the postponement of the period of exchanging the notes issued by banks which have been closed.

The first of the above questions was passed with slight alterations; the second, after much discussion was reserved for further investigation, while the third was withdrawn for presentation next session.

Another important question introduced was to effect alterations in the provisions of the Commercial Code with respect to joint stock companies; the alterations proposed were:—

1. To rescind the provisions regarding the required sanction for the initiatory and actual organization of companies.
2. That every company shall, after the general initiatory meeting, effect registration within fourteen days.
3. That no issue of share certificates shall be permitted until after the payment of one tenth of the capital proposed.
4. That any transfer of stock effected before one tenth of the total value of the shares has been paid up shall be invalid.
5. That a petition shall be forwarded to Government for organising provisions with regard to the amalgamation of commercial companies as prescribed by the Commercial Associations Law.

"FIRST STEPS IN COMPOSITION."

First Steps in Composition, by J. N. SEYMOUR, B.A., M.B., Tokyo, Z O P. Maruya & Co.

Some years ago it was our pleasant task to notice a capital little work by Dr. J. N. Seymour compiled for the purpose of engrafting the rules of English syntax upon the minds of Japanese students. We have now before us another brochure by the same author, entitled "First Steps in Composition." Concerning the purpose of the work the author gives this statement in his preface:—

It is much to be regretted that composition should be so studiously neglected. In many schools the only methods of studying English are translations from that language into Japanese, and a scamp through some book of grammar which has been compiled only for pupils whose mother tongue is English. Small wonder then that, even amongst such students as enter the Higher School, few can compose a simple sentence without making some egregious grammatical blunder. Repeated drill in grammar with practical exercises is necessary. This little book might probably be enlarged with advantage, but as I cannot reckon on having time for such work in future, I publish it in its confessedly imperfect form.

There are 40 lessons, each intended to illustrate the use of some particular part of English speech, as the interrogative conjunction, the indicative mood, verbs like take, bite, be, and blow, the three perfect tenses, adverbs of manner, and so on. There is also a vocabulary, containing all the words used in compiling the lessons, together with their English equivalents. The book is printed in Roman letters and in the *Kana* syllabary, a separate volume being given to each form. Simple and carefully chosen, the sentences are excellently suited to illustrate the grammatical subjects to which they refer. Indeed, it appears to us that, though primarily intended for the use of Japanese students of English, these "First Steps" would be most serviceable to English students of Japanese also, for while conveying much necessary information, they are happily free from the two common errors of such works, namely, a tendency to carry the learner into deep water before he has acquired ability to keep his head above shallow.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

The discreditable methods of administration adopted by the Matsukata Cabinet, remarks the *Seikai-no-Nippon*, are now beginning to entail serious consequences in various directions. The so-called Government merchants in Tokyo have, after a secret conference among themselves, resolved to forward a memorial to the Government advocating the raising of a foreign loan, so as to promote their own interests on the one hand and to back up the policy of the Government on the other.

Many practical business men in Osaka also have, it seems, resolved upon a similar scheme, under the belief that financial circles in Japan would be thrown into disorganisation if a fresh internal loan were raised to the amount of sixty or seventy million *yen*, and that a financial panic would be the inevitable result. Some critics are inclined to attribute these proceedings to the artifices of the present Cabinet, which will soon, our contemporary predicts, take steps for raising a foreign loan.

The *Seikai-no-Nippon's* reasoning leaves a great deal to be desired in point of clearness. So far as we understand the situation, the desire of the present Cabinet is to avoid recourse to a direct foreign loan. One of the objects of adopting gold monometallism was to avoid any such necessity by opening the European markets to Japanese public securities. If consols, war bonds and so forth could be sold freely in London, Paris and Berlin, foreign capital would flow into the country, and the financial tension would be relieved. A foreign loan on a gold basis could have been obtained at any time within the past ten years on excellent terms. But the Japanese Government naturally shrank from the risk of contracting a debt in a currency to the appreciation of which no limit could be assigned. If, however, the adoption of gold monometallism did not obviate the necessity of direct recourse to European capitalists, then one purpose of the change would have been defeated, and the financial policy of the Matsukata Cabinet correspondingly discredited. Ever since the gold Bill was passed it has, consequently, been the endeavour of the Opposition journals to prove that a direct foreign loan was unavoidable, yet now we have the *Seikai-no-Nippon* accusing the Cabinet of manufacturing a measure which may justify it in contracting such a loan. The thing is manifestly absurd.

THE STRIKE OF THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA COOLIES.

The strike of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's coolies has terminated and the men are at work again. It is stated that they yielded unconditionally, the Company making no concessions. But that seems very unlikely. Compromise is the almost inevitable end of all disputes in Japan, and it is difficult to believe that the coolies would have abandoned their position so quickly unless they had obtained some of their demands, or at any rate some promise. In view of the various difficulties that have occurred of late between employers and employed, the often-repeated statement that Japan is still far from serious labour troubles will have to be modified. Almost on the threshold of her industrial career, the labourer is beginning to assert himself pretty strenuously.

U.S. DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, is to be U.S. Minister to Belgium; Huntington Wilson, of Illinois, is to be Second Secretary of the U.S. Legation in Tokyo; and Judge William R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, an old personal friend of President McKinley, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Sewall, the new U.S. Minister to Hawaii, is a son of Arthur Sewall, the recent Democratic candidate for Vice-President, but is himself a strong Republican and opposed his father in the election.

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

From the 1st of July next, every pound of Japanese tea entering the United States will have to pay a duty of 10 cents, or more than 20 *sen*. The significance of the tax becomes very striking when we examine the Customs Returns. The value of Japan's total export of tea, (excluding dust tea) was 6 million *yen* in 1896, of which aggregate the United States' share was 5 millions, in round numbers. The exact figures were, total export, 6,059,167 *yen*; America's share, 4,957,065 *yen*. Further, the quantity sent to the United States was 29,430,266 lbs., so that the average price was less than 17 *sen* per lb. Hence the proposed duty is 120 per cent. *ad valorem*, approximately, and upon a trade the total value of which is 2,478,534 dollars (gold), the American Government will levy duties aggregating 2,943,026 dollars. It is upon the consumer that the tax ultimately falls, but where such an immense duty is charged, the fate of the trade becomes problematical. Will American drinkers of Japanese tea consent to pay more than twice the price at which it has hitherto been procurable?

Japan's Ordinary Revenue for the year 1897-8 is 121,428,569 *yen*, and the Ordinary Expenditure, 122,983,561 *yen*. The latter figure includes 3 millions added to the Reserve. Consequently the actual Expenditure is 119,983,561 *yen*, and the balance in favour of Revenue is 1,445,008 *yen*. Her Extraordinary Expenditures total 142,179,733 *yen*, out of which 98,421,413 *yen* represents naval and military outlays under the scheme of national armaments' expansion, and the remainder—with the exception of 1,895,791 *yen*, which is due to exceptional and temporary causes—represents productive outlays on account of enterprises for developing the resources of the country. All these Extraordinary Expenditures are specially provided for, in part by the Chinese Indemnity, in part by a Railway Loan and a Public Undertakings Loan. Whatever portion of them is not covered by the Indemnity, must be regarded in the light, not of regular outlays for which annual provision has to be made, but of an investment undertaken by the nation; an investment the capital for which is provided by the nation in the form of loans, and which has nothing whatever to do with the regular incomings or outgoings of the State, except that the returns from the investment will by and by go to swell the Treasury's receipts, and the interest and sinking fund of the loans will appear in the ordinary expenditures under the heading "Service of the Public Debt." When we speak of a nation's annual expenditures, we do not refer to exceptional and temporary disbursements, made on account of some special project, and provided for by special financial measures, any more than we include in the yearly expenditures of a private individual the capital he raises to put into his business, or the money he spends on building his warehouses.

We adduce the above figures by way of illustrating a statement that we find in the columns of a local contemporary speaking of the purchase of 40 million *yen* worth of Japanese bonds by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company. The *Japan Gazette* says:—

This 40,000,000 is only a portion of the 150,000,000 *yen* loan long ago issued but very meagrely sub-

scribed for. Her expenditure is now about double her revenue, so that ere long the expedient will again have to be adopted. Good-bye then to her independence, for no master is more exacting than a European creditor. It was, however, inevitable.

Our readers can now judge for themselves how accurate it is to allege that Japan's expenditure is now about double her revenue. Nothing could be more misleading. As for the "150,000,000 loan long ago issued but very meagrely subscribed for," we are perplexed to understand what is meant. Japan has never issued a 150 million *yen* loan. She issued a thirty million *yen* loan in August, 1894, which was subscribed several times over; she issued a fifty million *yen* loan in November, 1894, which was subscribed more than twice over; she issued a ten million *yen* loan in October 1895, which was floated without any difficulty, and she issued a thirty-five million *yen* loan in March, 1896, of which a large portion had to be taken by the Bank of Japan. These four loans aggregate 125 million *yen*. The three first were quite successful; the last alone did not find takers, capitalists being engrossed by more lucrative industrial and commercial enterprises. What is "the 150 million *yen* loan long ago issued but very meagrely subscribed for"? It has never been heard of outside the office of the *Japan Gazette*.

SALE OF JAPANESE BONDS.

Various histories are published by the vernacular press with regard to the course of the transactions that have culminated in the sale of a large quantity of Japanese bonds to a foreign firm, Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company. It is not clear that any very marked interest attaches to the circumstances preceding the event, but certainly one point needs correction, namely the singular position assigned to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and to the Japanese that negotiated with it. Our contemporaries state that Messrs. Amemiyama and Yokoyama were the media through whom the negotiations were conducted, and ask the public to believe that the Bank was treated with the scantest ceremony, being, in fact, used simply as an instrument for putting the screw on Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company. The latter, according to Tokyo journals, hesitated to close with the terms fixed by the Treasury as the lowest acceptable. Thereupon the Bank was approached, and just as it began to show signs of acceding to the Treasury's proposals, Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company raised their offer to the required point. Immediately the firm received the preference, and the Bank was incontinently thrown overboard. The flagrant discourtesy—to use no stronger term—of such procedure does not appear to strike them sufficiently to elicit any comment. The fact is, however, that the Bank was not victimized, nor was any attempt made to victimize it. Not Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company, but a syndicate composed of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank of India, China and Japan, are the buyers of the bonds. That statement suffices to dispose effectually of the notion that a game of fast and loose was played with the Bank in the interests of the Treasury.

It is further stated that the syndicate—

we shall no longer speak of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company alone—have acquired a monopoly of the purchase of Japanese Government bonds during the space of a year. That, too, according to our information, is incorrect. It does not appear that any contract has yet been signed, and we are consequently not in a position to speak of exact conditions, but nothing can be less likely than that the Treasury should pledge itself to deal with one purchaser, and one purchaser only, for the space of a year. Very probably the syndicate will acquire a preferential right of purchase during that period: in other words, they will be entitled to the first refusal of all bonds offered by the Treasury for sale, provided that other would-be buyers do not outbid them. There is not the smallest probability, we imagine, that the syndicate will ask, or the Treasury consent to grant, more than that. Of course, when we speak of bonds offered for sale by the Treasury, we refer to bonds already issued. It is not within the competence of the Treasury to make a private sale of the stock of any new loan. For example, if the Public Undertakings Loan is floated this year, the bonds must be put up for public tender. They can not be previously disposed of to any firm or syndicate. The bonds that form the object of negotiation between the Yokohama syndicate and the Treasury—or, to speak more accurately, between the Yokohama syndicate and the Bank of Japan—are War Bonds issued in 1896 and 1897. Ten million *yen* worth of these securities are issued in the latter year; thirty-five millions in the former, and doubtless a very considerable portion of both issues, as well as some fraction of the eighty millions issued in 1894, were taken by the Bank of Japan. With these, of course, the Bank is free to deal. Thirty-five millions are to be handed over for certain, with the option of other five millions. We do not know whether all the bonds in the keeping of the Bank will be exhausted by the transaction, but it is not likely that many millions will remain.

We have already explained that by paying £102 for bonds of an aggregate face value of £1,000 *yen*, the syndicate acquire securities redeemable in gold coin of the intrinsic value of £102 8s. There is another point to be considered. As we understand the terms, the period for taking delivery is to be three months. Now the interest on Japanese State securities is paid semi-annually, in June and December. If, then, the three-months period commences in June, and if delivery be taken at the end of August, the bonds will carry 3½ per cent. interest, and will cost the syndicate only 98½. The transaction looks very promising for the buyers. We should say that they will net from 3 to 4 million *yen*. It is not surprising to hear that a disposition to effect another large purchase is manifesting itself. If an investment well secured and paying good interest is judiciously placed on the London market, tens of millions of pounds are readily subscribed, whereas the Yokohama syndicate's operation amounts, thus far, to some four millions only. It is true that no margin of appreciation offers in the case of these bonds. Securities of which the certainly outstanding term is so short, can not hope to command a high price in the market. Still, a premium of even 3 or 4 per cent. means a fine transaction where the pur-

chase cost is only 98½, and where millions are dealt in. At the same time, the Japanese Treasury finds its account. War Bonds are now selling in Tokyo at an insignificant premium of ½ per cent., and if ten or twenty millions were thrown upon the market, depreciation would set in at once. It is very doubtful whether forty million yen worth of bonds, with coupons attached, could be sold to-day for 37 million yen in Japan, whereas the Treasury is to receive 42 millions from the Yokohama syndicate.

A question raised by the vernacular press with regard to the above transaction is this:—"How will the Treasury deal with the money handed over by the syndicate in London? How will it contrive to make it pay interest, as do the bonds for which it is obtained?" The question appears to us to be quite insignificant. The Government itself disburses with one hand the interest that it collects on these bonds with the other. Except as a matter of account, the item might be omitted altogether from the Budget. For example, the Extraordinary Revenue for 1897-8 contains an item of 1,724,185 yen, under the heading of "interest on deposits." That signifies that the Treasury has deposited with the Bank of Japan 5-per-cent bonds of the aggregate face value of 34,483,700 yen. On the other hand, the Expenditures include an item of 29,710,378 yen, under the heading of "Service of the National Debt," and that total is made up thus:—

Sinking Fund, Interest and Cost of Management	27,280,881
Interest on Deposits	1,724,185
Redemption of Subsidiary Notes	705,312
Total	29,710,378

Thus we have the item "Interest on Deposits, 1,724,185 yen," appearing on both sides of the account, and to strike it out altogether would affect the totals but not the balance. The Treasury has no occasion to trouble itself about converting into an interest-bearing fund the 4,200,000 sovereigns that it will receive from the syndicate. Its procedure, we presume, will be to transport the gold to Japan and deposit it in the Nippon Ginko's vaults, where it will represent an additional buttress of the new gold monometallic system. As a matter of fact, convertible notes have doubtless been already issued on the security of these bonds. When the Treasury floats loans to meet the national liabilities, it can not itself subscribe the loan and quietly store the scrip away in a strong room. If the whole of a loan is not taken up by the public, the Treasury's only recourse is to deposit the unsubscribed part with the Bank of Japan, and receive from the latter notes wherewith to meet the expenditures on account of which the loan was floated. There is nothing obscure about these transactions, though they become enshrouded in mystery when some writers undertake to discuss them.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

It is alleged that the Japanese Government appreciates the unwisdom of attempting to forcibly open routes for emigration to countries where the influx of Asiatics has come to be regarded with strong disfavour. The United States of America, the Australian colonies, and Hawaii are examples of nations that have grown more or less hostile to the advent

of Japanese labourers. After all, nations have just as much right as families to choose their own associates. If the head of a household is entitled to determine who shall live under his roof, the inhabitants of a country are entitled to determine what races shall have access to their shores. It is true that Occidental peoples have never recognised any such principle in their intercourse with Oriental. They have always insisted that a nation has no natural right to choose between isolation and comity, and if Japan or China were to attempt to impose upon the coming of Australians and Americans the same restrictions that Australia and the United States impose upon the immigration of Asiatics, the Western World would be profoundly shocked and thoroughly angry. "One law for me, another for thee" is still the rule. But there is a strain of sound common sense in the minds of Japanese statesmen. They do not propose to waste their strength upon the hopeless task of unriddling that "something amiss" so often conspicuous in the world's affairs. The wiser plan is to take things as they are, not to chafe and fume because they are not as they ought to be. Mexico and Brazil are just as anxious to receive Japanese labourers as Hawaii, America, and Australia are to reject them. Let them go to Mexico and Brazil. To force their company upon unwilling nations might injure interests far more important than the fortunes of a few scores of adventurers—the interests of commerce and comity.

Hawaii's real sentiments have been made clearer than ever by the experience of the *Kinai's* emigrants. Not that the stories told in the columns of the vernacular press about the rough treatment extended to the *Kinai's* folks are true. We pointed out, when reproducing the stories, that the dates given threw doubt upon the incidents described, for the *Kinai* was unquestionably quarantined on April 10th, and as the period of quarantine in Hawaii is 18 days, it was impossible that permission to land could have been given to any of her people on the 17th of that month. The point is, however, that some five hundred Japanese labourers who reached Honolulu in the *Kinai* appear to have been turned back on the same pretext as that alleged in the case of the immigrants previously rejected, namely that, although they possessed the \$50 prescribed by law, they could not be regarded as "free labourers," since they were under contract to an emigration agency, and being contract labourers, they should have obtained the previous sanction of the Hawaiian Authorities, a preliminary not observed by them. It is a pretext almost deserving the epithet farcical. Originally, indeed, it may have been advanced in good faith, but that the Hawaiian Government repeated it after its utter untenability had been officially demonstrated, indicates a determination to keep out the Japanese at all hazards. None of the rejected immigrants were contract labourers in the sense of the Hawaiian laws. A contract labourer, according to the law's definition, is a man having a hard and fast agreement with a Hawaiian estate-holder to work on the latter's plantation for a term of at least two years. If an immigrant has no such agreement, but is a mere seeker for chance labour, in order to gain admission to Hawaii he must possess a sum of \$50 by way of

guarantee against the contingency of his being thrown destitute on the public's hands. The intention of the law is plain—security against destitution, the security to take one of two forms, employment furnished by specific and tangible contract, or possession of a round sum of money. Now the agreement that existed between the recent Japanese emigrants and the emigration company was simply an additional guarantee against helpless destitution. Each emigrant had paid a sum of 12 yen to the company on condition that a passage back to Japan should be provided for him in the event of his failing to find work. It was for all the world as though he had taken a return ticket, in order to safeguard himself against the risk of being left, high and dry in Hawaii, without the means of finding his way home. To regard such a transaction in the light of a labour contract as contemplated by the law, was a subterfuge so shallow as to be undeserving of serious notice. One can conceive the bare possibility of the Hawaiian Authorities' advancing that pretence once, under a misapprehension as to the real nature of the agreement between the emigrants and the company, but that they should have advanced it again after the true facts of the agreement had been made clear, indicates a blind resolve to exclude the Japanese by any means, fair or foul. Probably the policy of exclusion will prevail, if its representatives can carry the Administration with them. The Japanese are too sensible to attempt to force their company on hosts so markedly reluctant. But from a legal point of view the Hawaiians are hopelessly in the wrong, and they will have to pay for their blundering.

FANCY DRESS BALL IN TOKYO.

On Monday evening the completion of the additions to the French Legation in Tokyo was celebrated by a fancy dress ball. The changes, made in the building are cleverly designed and very effective. The former somewhat narrow and inconvenient hall has been converted into a spacious and handsome salon; two prettily decorated rooms *en suite* have been rendered available for dancing, and a third room with wide folding doors affords an excellent place for sitting out. His Excellency the French Minister and Madame Harmand received their guests in this last room. About three hundred people were present, and dancing commenced shortly after ten o'clock on a floor in admirable condition. It would be a hopeless task to attempt to describe the costumes. Many of them were veritable works of art, and a more picturesque scene could scarcely be conceived than the ball-rooms presented, especially during some of the figures of the cotillon, when the general effect was heightened by the favours which were really charming. Medieval costumes predominated, on the whole, and it must be confessed that they bore eloquent witness to the good taste of our ancestors, and awoke regrets for the days when men were not condemned to the dull uniformity of the ugly swallow-tail. There can be no second opinion about the ball: it was one of the most successful entertainments ever given in Tokyo, all the arrangements as perfect as the hospitality was graceful and cordial.

THE JAPAN TRADING ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

The *Tokyo Shimbun* states that the Japan Trading Association lately presented a memorial to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Agriculture and Commerce, with regard to the alterations proposed to be made in the United States Customs tariff. The memorial runs as follows:—

We, the members of the Japan Trading Association, recognise that the foreign commerce of our country is yet in a state of infancy, and that despite our efforts to remove all the obstacles in the way and to devise schemes for progress, our aim for a perfect development of business may fail to be accomplished. On this point our Association entertains serious anxiety, and we consider that both Government and people ought to co-operate and direct their attention to the matter. The trade between Japan and America occupies a most prominent position in our foreign commerce, and of late years it has shown signs of satisfactory progress. Moreover, as we have opened a direct line of communication with America, we have every hope of the growth of our trade with that country. For that reason we have to congratulate ourselves. But it is absolutely indispensable that steps be taken by the two countries to remove all the impediments in the way of commerce, to promote mutual facilities, and to develop business generally. Of late, however, the proceedings of the American Congress have been in opposition to those aims, and on the basis of a protective policy prohibitive duties have been levied on our manufactures, especially silk fabrics, carpets and fancy matting. If the Bill for imposing such heavy duties is passed by the Senate and put into operation, it will have the effect of bringing our American trade to a standstill, and every hope of progress which manifests itself at present will meet with a premature end. We therefore beg, in the interests of commerce as well as of the State, that your Excellencies will, prior to the enforcement of the Bill above mentioned, suggest to the United States Government the necessity of reconsidering the matter and of restoring the commercial relations between the two countries to a more satisfactory basis, in order that the merchants engaged in the American trade may be saved from serious loss and disappointment. We also beg that similar measures may be taken with France in connection with her hostile attitude towards our silk trade.

SENTIMENT.

"For years past Europe has given Japan all the secrets of its complicated mechanism, and has spent no end of money in order to gracefully receive the envoys of the Far East, and Japan has largely profited by it." That is a sentence from a resolution adopted by the Haiphong Chamber of Commerce. It is necessary to be explicit about the provenance of the phrase. Otherwise nobody could possibly suspect that a body of grave merchants had been guilty of endorsing such fatuity. That Japan has helped herself freely from the stores of European material civilization, and that she has benefited largely by the process, is beyond question. We have never observed the slightest disposition on the part of her publicists to ignore the fact. They admit it in the frankest way. But what then? Why should Japan's progressive readiness to take what is good, even though alien, be cast in her teeth? And what sentimental folly it is to build upon that foundation an edifice of European altruism! In selling machines, ships, appliances, books, expert labour and scientific instruction to Japan, Europe has not been actuated by a particle of philanthropy. She insisted on the opening of Japan precisely because a new market would thus be afforded for those various commodities. She would sell the same things to Fijians and Kanakas if they could put up cash to buy them. Hypocritical babble like that

of the Haiphong Chamber simply tends to make Europeans ridiculous in the eyes of discerning Japanese. And what shall be said of the assertion that "Europe has spent no end of money in order to gracefully receive the envoys of the Far East?" Why not speak of the far larger sums, by comparison, that Japan has spent to gracefully receive the envoys of the Far West? Does any person of mature years pretend to imagine that all these graceful receptions, by whichever side organized, owed their origin to anything beyond a clear perception, or a shrewd hope, that profit would result to the organizer? Li Hung-chang was hospitably entertained in Germany, and hospitably entertained in France, but our recollection is vivid of the chagrin expressed when the ungrateful ex-Viceroy failed to make due recognition of his hosts' kindness by ordering armaments at Stettin and iron-clads at Cherbourg. Japan has been uniformly hospitable, lavishly hospitable. But no one supposes that her hospitality has been disinterested. She had her own axe to grind.

It never seems to strike the people who talk about Japan's borrowing from and copying Europe that there is another side to the picture. They forget how Europe has borrowed from and copied Japan. Since Europe seated itself at the feet of artistic Greece and resigned itself, during eighteen centuries, to the creed that higher canons than those of the Grecian artist were beyond the range of human intellect, nothing has occurred to seriously disturb that faith except contact with Japanese art. In every field of decoration Europe now shows the effect of Japanese influence. She has copied Japan frankly, and has "largely profited by it." Do we find the Japanese claiming that they have laid Europe under any sentimental obligation to them, or charging Europeans with being "imitative but not initiative?" There should be no hesitation in facing the facts. Folks that follow the romantic and impractical example of the French merchants in Haiphong, will find themselves objects of ridicule.

CHINA AND THE INDEMNITY.

It is very confidently asserted by more than one Tokyo journal that Sir Robert Hart has lost his influence with the Chinese, the basis of that belief being that nothing is heard of the Inspector General of Customs in connexion with China's new loan, the name of Dr. Dudgeon only being mentioned. History does not seem to be very fresh in the memory of writers propounding such a theory on such grounds. After the failure of the Detring-Fournier Convention in 1884, the Tonquin War was brought to a conclusion by Mr. Campbell in Paris. Sir Robert Hart did not figure in the transaction, yet it was all managed under his direction. If Dr. John Dudgeon is the apparent agent in this business of the loan, we may be very sure that Sir Robert Hart is the power behind the Throne.

We showed in a previous issue that by raising 93½ million taels in England and paying off the remainder of the indemnity on the 8th instant, instead of following the procedure of payment by installments, spread over a period of 6 years, China's saving would be at least 15½ million taels. But, of course, her most profitable plan now is to defer complete liquidation

until May of next year. She has handed over the installment of 17½ millions due on the 8th of this month. Of that amount 16½ millions represent principal now finally disposed of, and ½ of a million represent interest for which she will get credit as principal if she decides to discharge the whole debt on the 8th of May, 1898. On the 8th of November, she will have to make a further payment of 4½ millions on account of interest, and that sum also will be credited as principal if she pays off by next May. Thus, by the end of this year, her payments of principal and interest will aggregate 127½ millions, and a final payment of 72½ millions will conclude the transaction. At present, she has paid a total of only 123½ millions, and to close the transaction at once, she would have to borrow 76½ millions, the interest on which between the present time and May, 1898 would be 3½ millions. Hence the account stands thus:—

	Tls. Millions.
Interest for one year on 76½ million taels borrowed now for purposes of final liquidation, which interest would be lost by immediate discharge of debt	3½
Interest for six months on 4½ millions, due on November 8th, 1897, which interest would be saved by discharging the debt at once instead of waiting until May 8th, 1898	½
One year's contribution on account of Weihaiwei, which would be saved by paying off at once	½
Total saved by deferring final payment until 8th May, 1898, instead of making it now	3½

We conclude, therefore, that China will not discharge the debt in full until the last day of her three years' grace, namely, May 8th, 1898, and that, consequently, the money will not become available for Japan's purposes during the present fiscal year. Hence the floating of the Public Undertakings Loan, in part at any rate, will be necessary.

Since writing the above we learn that a telegram has been received in Tokyo announcing the conclusion of a loan by China in England and the probable payment of the remainder of the indemnity in July. If that be so, China's object must be to get the Japanese troops out of Weihaiwei. She is not guided solely by economical considerations.

THE FORMOSAN AFFAIR.

The raid made by the Hakkas on the 8th instant, though it was repulsed without much difficulty, indicates a very unquiet state of affairs in Formosa. All accounts agree that for several days previously to the event rumours of its probability had been rife, and had received credence from the Japanese Authorities. That being so, it is plain that if sufficient means of preserving law and order were available, the raiders ought never to have reached within striking distance of Twatutia. Measures should have been organized to crush the insurrection before it attained dimensions sufficient to seriously endanger life and property. We do not under-rate the difficulties of the task that the Japanese have to perform in Formosa, or the profoundly discontented spirit that seems to animate many of the natives. Insurrections in the interior at places difficult of access, where a force of military or police can not be easily massed, are, perhaps, temporarily inevitable. But the march of 600 raiders upon a suburb of the capital, and the fact that they were left unmolested long enough to loot

and burn on a considerable scale, indicate either faulty administration or deficient resources on the Japanese side. Doubtless the language presents a serious difficulty. The Japanese must be content to rely upon information collected by natives who may themselves be in collusion or sympathy with the insurgents. Still, in this recent case information seems to have been forthcoming, and the point is that instead of adopting precautions to keep Tawatutia and Taipei far beyond the range of disturbance, the Japanese were obliged to prepare for receiving the raiders in the vicinity of those places, or, at any rate, were not able to establish a complete cordon of protection. More vigorous and thorough measures are evidently needed. The task ought not to be more arduous than was that awaiting the British in Burmah, yet the pacification of that vast territory—extending over an area larger than the main island of Japan, may be said to have been fully completed within a twelve-month. Japan is very deeply interested in the world's verdict about her administration of Formosa, and though her people seem to recognise the fact, and to be aware that they are on public trial in the matter, their practical efforts can scarcely be said to rise to the level of the occasion.

KOREAN NOTE.

The editor of the *Sōul Independent* is a Korean. We can not tell how largely his character has been modified by American education. But it were well for his country if many of its people shared his enthusiasm for liberty and courage. He writes thus about Greece:—

It seems the whole nation has sprung to arms as by a spontaneous impulse; the spirit of revenge and the sense of righting deeply wounded wrongs are flaming from every peak and foot-hill upon the Thessalian border. Every mountain pass along the Southern edge of Epirus and Larissa, bristled with bayonets; every road that leads to the Ottoman frontier is thronged with brave warriors in whose veins flows the blood that made Thermopylæ and Salamis the wonder of all lovers of gallantry, valor and devotion.

She knows too well that she cannot cope with the combined navies of Europe, but she would not submit to their dictation. She courts catclysm and invites defeat rather than turn deaf ears to the cry of humanity, faith, honour and nobility.

If the Christian Powers of Europe are willing to exterminate the Greeks in order to sustain a tottering pagan throne at Constantinople, Greece says, so be it. There is not a Greek in Crete who would purchase his life and safety at the cost of dishonour and humiliation. There is not a Greek in Greece who would forgive the infamy of the Sultan.

It seems to us the old gaudium certaminis has blazed anew in the children of Macedon, Athens and Sparta; and we are gazing upon a tragedy worthy to take place with the noblest and the highest heroism in the whole history of the world. We are witnessing an apotheosis of chivalry, more magnificent than any we have known or heard of since the days of the Templars and the Paladins—since the days of Richard and Godfrey de Bouillon. The scene thrills this generation and makes us believe that there are yet left some people in every land to whom the dollar is not the emblem of desert; who can love and die for righteousness; who hold liberty and honour above life; who consider no odds, no peril, no slavish calculations where duty, faith and manhood are involved.

Alas! Alas! Or to adopt, as more apposite, the French form of the interjection, "Helas! Helas!" Look on this picture, then on that!

The students of the Government schools in Korea have decided to cut their hair and abolish the top-knot. Probably that is a fresh example of some villainous Japanese machination. Will there be

another insurrection! Shall we have another diatribe from Bishop Corfe.

Domestic broils are unfortunately frequent in Korea. Officials treat each other very unkindly, and no rod reaches them from head-quarters. The magistrate of Kumku has requested the Royal Inspector of Chulla Province to aid him in driving out the Government Inspectors of gold mines in his district. It appears that the Secret Inspector arrested the Mine Inspector and "treated him very cruelly." The Mine Inspector reported his reasons to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. That Department referred the matter to the Law Department. The Law Department said it was very wrong. Then the former Department asked the latter Department to investigate. But the Kumku magistrate seems to be the only practical person in the party.

A drunken lieutenant of the Pyengyang regiment had a fight with a drunken sergeant of the same corps. The lieutenant got two lovely black eyes and a maimed arm in the encounter; the sergeant emerged scathless. The War Office sentenced the sergeant to imprisonment for life and the lieutenant to lose a week's pay. Military law in Korea is finely discriminating.

Military officers in Korea appear to be truculent and bibulous. The case of the pugilistic lieutenant related above is capped by that of two drunken officers who, while passing in front of the Palace in Sōul, observed a policeman and immediately proceeded to knock him down and beat him with their swords.

The students of the Japanese Language School do not seem to be popular with the War Office in Sōul. The latter reported them to the Educational Department for breaking the gymnastic apparatus and windows of the Military School. But the Educational Department, after due investigation, found that the charge was baseless. It is to be hoped that the Schools in Sōul are not about to join the political mêlée.

The Royal Commission, recently appointed to revise the Korean laws, is incapacitated by an epidemic of resignations. There were originally 11 members. Four of them never attended. Then one resigned. A successor was appointed. He resigned. The Commission recommended 7 experts. They were nominated. Four of them resigned. Then Commissioner Yun resigned. There now remain only two Korŕan and four foreign members, who, of course, can not go on with the work.

The latest agitation in Sōul has for its object to compel the King to call himself "Great Emperor of Great Chosen." The King is diffident, but apparently he is not to be allowed any discretion.

A correspondent of the *Sōul Independent* asks why the magistrate of Samsu, who was killed six weeks ago by the "Righteous Army," has now been gazetted as having voluntarily resigned his post. The editor surmises that "it is one of the inexplicable actions which emanate from the art of inconsistency which prevails in Korea."

FRANCE AND THE REVISED TREATY.

We observe that the French Senate is still credited with having assumed an attitude of opposition to the Revised Treaty with Japan, on the ground that the privilege of owning land in this country is withheld from French citizens. Where the idea had its origin we can not discover. "There is no smoke without fire," and possibly some talk of the kind has been heard in Paris. But we are in a position to say that not the faintest official echo of it has reached Japan. Our readers may remember the assertion advanced at the outset by a Yokohama local journal, namely, that the Senate had refused to endorse the Treaty in its present form, and that Count Okuma, with his usual liberality, had agreed to concede the privilege of land-ownership. That was pretty explicit, but scarcely tenable in view of the fact that no communication whatever on the subject had reached Count Okuma. Still the same journal clings to its belief that the Senate has taken that line. We hope that events may warrant our contemporary's random shot, but we recommend our fellow-residents not to build any expectations on such a foundation. In our opinion the Japanese Government might have safely granted the privilege in question, but the Japanese nation does not think so, and the Government must abide by the nation's verdict. On the other hand, the practical significance of the question does not amount to a row of pins. Foreigners will be able to acquire all the land they want on terms perfectly suited to business or residential purposes of any kind. What more need be sought for? This fictitious agitation about a matter that has no tangible meaning is simply mischievous.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The conduct of the Sultan of Turkey, as represented by the latest telegrams, presents a strange contrast to the attitude assumed by him when the chances of the fight were still more or less uncertain. Then, he was all conciliation and moderation; now, he is defiant and exacting. It looks as though he thought that he had the ball at his feet, and could kick it without any risk of hurting himself. At all events his present procedure is contemptuously indifferent to the mandate of the European Powers. The one maxim that they all agreed to lay down at the commencement of the trouble was that no territorial acquisition should be permitted to either Greece or Turkey. Yet the Sultan now declares that unless Thessaly be included in the Turkish dominions, his troops will be ordered to advance on Athens. Perhaps His Sublime Majesty thinks that he has taken the exact measure of Europe's foot, and that events are still a long way from culminating in the march of a quarter of a million of men to the defence of Thessaly. It is hard, indeed, to imagine the setting in motion of such a force by concerted Europe; harder still to conceive the Powers agreeing to give a mandate to any one of their number, and hardest of all to suppose that any one of them would accept it unless the conditions were such as the rest could not endorse. A Russian army crossing the Danube and a British fleet steaming up

the Dardanelles, appear to be the most probably factors in the sequel of the complication, yet it would certainly be a most striking reversal of historical traditions and indications if England and Russia joined forces against Turkey. We can not suppose, however, that the Sultan is quite so obdurate or reckless as his utterances indicate. The probability is that he is waiting to be coerced—that is to say, coerced with sufficient earnestness to justify abandonment of the legitimate fruits of victory. He has to consider his own subjects, whose natural view of the situation is that Greece having been the aggressor and Turkey the victor, full compensation to the one and punishment of the other are only right and proper. The Sultan must be helped to avoid national obloquy. If that be the difficulty, things may have to be pushed very close to the verge of a serious war before Europe recovers control of the situation. On the other hand, there is just a bare possibility that the Sultan really means what he says, and that he counts on the permanent paralysis of the Great Powers for active purposes. If so, that most desirable consummation, the expulsion of Turkey from Europe, may be the crowning triumph of the nineteenth century. We should like to think it, but we can not. Turkey will yield, if events do not move too fast for her, a contingency that European diplomacy, however cumbersome its motions, should be able to avoid.

CHINESE NOTES.

The German officers engaged in drilling Chinese troops at Woosung have had an experience that does not fall within the category of ordinary duties. After the recent inspection by the Governor of the province, it was decided to discharge about one half of the native-drilled troops, who were in four camps of 500 each, replacing them by a corresponding number of foreign-drilled men from the forts. The discharged soldiers were given 3 months' extra pay, but they clamoured for seven months', and, on May 7th, broke into open mutiny, looting the officers' quarters, pulling down the houses, and threatening to shoot the General in command. An appeal for aid was made by telephone to the forts, and seven companies of infantry under Major von Reitzenstein, with a battery of artillery under Major Lieut. Maaschke and a squadron of cavalry under Count Nayhauss, marched to the rescue. The distance from the forts to Setzelin, the scene of the mutiny, is 8 miles, and the guns had to be dragged the whole way by hand, a task which was accomplished in 3 hours. At 2 p.m. the camp was reached and a cordon formed round it. The mutineers, who were outside, greeted the troops with shouts of "foreign devil" (*Yang Kueitse*), but when the order to load was given, they fled inside. They were then required to give up their arms, but they refused to do so, whereupon the German officers proceeded to enforce the mandate, taking away the rifles and ammunition and breaking the heads of the lances, halberds and tridents. The principal ringleader was seized, tried by drum-head court-martial and summarily decapitated. It is stated that not a single Chinese official was present at the execution, all having fled. Throughout the night of the 8th the camp and magazine were guarded, and on the morning of the 9th three more of the ring-

leaders were executed. The other three camps were disarmed without difficulty. The German officers say that the troops under their command behaved splendidly.

Mr. Joseph Welch sends the following interesting letter to the *North China Daily News*—

SIR,—The *Poochi* to-day (May 8th) brought musters of new season's Black Teas from Wenchow, and amongst them were the first teas made by machine-rolling in the north of China. To have made a tea which is superior to that found in nine out of ten drawing-rooms in Shanghai out of the despised Wenchow leaf, would in itself have been a triumph, even if the maker had been an expert from Ceylon; but to find that an ordinary native tea-man, with the help of a Jackson's tea-roller, and after an hour's explanation of its uses, a tea-boy interpreting, is able to convert tea leaf from an article which both American and English importers detest, and warn buyers against, into an article fragrant, palatable, and of double the ordinary strength, reveals to one the possibilities which lie hidden in China leaf, and the bright promise in store for China tea if it is properly treated.

This successful experiment goes even farther: it shows that, with a little improvement in the means of storing the leaf during preparation, the only vitally necessary machinery required is a good roller, and that money spent in siroccos, etc., would be money thrown away.

The cost of rollers, which can be worked either by hand or by water power, is within the means of any tea-man, so we should no longer hear that the cost of machinery will be prohibitory to the introduction of the new process.

The machine used in the present case is one which I imported for the Hankow Tea Guild eleven years ago, but which lay in a godown rusting and unused until I bought it back from them a few months ago. Some improvements in rollers have doubtless been made of late years, but this one is so simple that it was taken to pieces in Shanghai by a fitter, and it was put together again in the country near Wenchow by local men without the assistance of a fitter or any engineer to put it in working order.

The folly of the Indian Government's financial policy in raising artificially the value of the rupee, and thus imposing a crushing tax on the industries of India and Ceylon, is China's opportunity for regaining her decadent tea trade, and once regained by using improved methods of curing, it will stand by its own merits. A Ningchow, Oanfa, or Keemén tea cured by the new process would be "a thing of beauty."

The Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D., L.L.D., read a paper entitled "The Signs of the Times," at the recent meeting of the North-China Tract Society in Tientsin. The essay is epitomized in the following terms by a correspondent of the leading Shanghai journal:—

It was an interesting paper, showing the changed attitude of the official class in Peking towards the teachings of the West along educational and scientific lines. They were willing to meet foreigners as never before—listen to them, and learn from them. Even the most conservative of them are in favour of the establishment of schools for teaching Western science in every province of the Empire. He gave facts and incidents illustrating these statements. We were led to infer that this change was largely if not entirely the result of the late war with Japan—forced upon them by the facts brought to the surface by that affair, and not from any inherent desire to change from, or improve upon, the old methods. No intimation was given of there being a desire on the part of any of these great men for any improvement along the lines of moral reform by the introduction of honest and truthful methods in all matters, without which science and learning only add to the power of the higher classes to oppress and increase the misery of the lower.

An object lesson in the truth of Dr. Martin's remarks has been furnished by the posting of an official notice at the examination hall in Weihsien (Shantung province) to the effect that the new subjects for examination shall include foreign arithmetic, chemistry and geography. The *litterati* are said to be much perplexed about means of acquiring these branches of knowledge.

The contingency of Ching-tao's becom-

ing a Russian naval station is invested with new interest by the intelligence that the place, if opened to foreign trade, would deprive Chefoo of all its commerce. The principal road to Chefoo is so bad that prohibitive expense is incurred in transporting merchandise thither, and it is said that the products of Shantung—straw braid, mats, beancake, pongee silk, pottery, glass-ware, marble, coal, iron, lead, copper, mica and building stone—can be carried to Ching-tao (at the entrance to Kiao-chau Bay), at one half of the expense involved in taking them to Chefoo. Of course the same consideration applies to imports.

The Viceroy of Chihli has become sufficiently solicitous about the condition of the Peiho to issue a proclamation, ordering Wu Taotai to confer with the two Tientsin Taotais, and devise measures for improving the river. This council of Taotais has decided upon the outlines of a programme, namely, to close by sluices several of the canals that drain off water from the Peiho, and to make a number of cut-offs below Tientsin, so as to straighten the bed of the stream. It does not promise well for the success of this scheme that it involves the sacrifice of interests vested in the canals to be sluiced.

The Special Russian Embassy to China, which is headed by Prince Uchtomsky, was entertained at luncheon by Taotai Liu of Shanghai, on the 11th instant, among the guests being the Consuls, the commanders of the war-ships in port, and a number of the Chinese and foreign residents. The Embassy carries 48 large cases full of presents. They are said to have been selected by the Czar himself, and to have cost 300,000 roubles. His Majesty has sent the grand cordon of the Order of St. Catherine to the Empress of China.

A most gloomy forecast of the tea trade for this season is furnished by "A.K.C." in a letter to the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

The export of Congou from Hankow and Shanghai to England and America last season amounted to 18,500,000 lbs. with the result that fine teas are unsaleable at over 6d. per lb.

This season the first crop alone is estimated at 900,000 half-cheats or 55,000,000 lbs.

Russia is overweighted with a heavy stock and is not expected to take more than half the above quantity, leaving 27,500,000 lbs. to be shipped to England and America, or, say, 10,000,000 lbs. more than last season, even if no later crops come forward. With tea practically unsaleable with a moderate export, it is easy to predict the condition of the markets under present conditions. It is doubtful whether England and America can take the increased supplies at any price.

Happily buyers seem to be fully alive to the gravity of the situation, indeed it is rapidly producing consternation among the natives.

The famine in the north and east of Szechuan seems to have been cruelly severe. A traveller who has just returned thence reports having seen numbers of dead bodies, and heard that about one-half of the population of one town had perished of starvation, or the fever that follows in its wake. The Government has sent a hundred and twenty thousand piculs of rice by way of relief, but there is difficulty in carrying the grain beyond Ichang.

Serious anti-Christian riots are reported from Linching in Shantung. Two thousand rioters are said to be in league for the purpose of destroying all Roman Catholic property in the district. There has been one fierce fight, in which three Christians

were killed, seven or eight wounded, and three or four captured.

Yokohama does not stand alone in the paucity of its subscriptions for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. The Shanghai Committee announce that they find themselves compelled to considerably curtail the programme for the festivities during the day "in consequence of the subscriptions not amounting to half the estimated requirements."

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

The *Naniwa* arrived at Honolulu on the morning of May 5th. Her crew were placed in quarantine, but the officers and civilians on board were allowed to land and go where they pleased—a most peculiar method of quarantine.

Here is the latest skit in Hawaii; it purports to be an intercepted telegram:—

Mikado to McKinley—Sandwich-Hawaii, your ward, throwing stones into my backyard, hurting my chickens. What shall I do?

McKinley to Mikado—Thrash the naughty fellow. Take it out of his hide (and Treasury) but send war back to me.

Hawaii to McKinley—Help! Help! The Mikado is going to hit me (in my pocket).

McKinley to Hawaii—Serve you right. When you are licked within an inch of your life, let me know it, you d—bl— little conceited fool.

The *Hawaiian Independent*, writing of the Japanese complication, says:—

We firmly believe that the Government has sought for all these entanglements in order to compel the United States to interfere on their behalf. This is a policy so puerile in conception that even a tyro in statesmanship can see through it and much more readily the trained minds of the Great Republic.

The census of Hawaii in 1890 and 1896 stood thus:—

	1890.	1896.
Hawaiians	34,436	31,019
Part Hawaiians	6,186	8,485
Americans	1,926	3,086
British	1,344	2,250
Germans	1,034	1,432
French	70	101
Norwegians	227	378
Portuguese	8,602	15,191
Japanese	12,360	24,407
Chinese	15,301	21,616
Polynesians	588	455
Other Nationalities	419	600
Haw. Br'n Foreigners	7,495	.....
	89,990	109,020

It appears from these figures that whereas the total growth of the population in five years was 19,030, the growth of the Japanese element was 12,047, and the growth of Japanese and Chinese together, 18,362. In fact, the population would remain virtually stationary—its total increase in five years being only 668—but for Japanese and Chinese immigration. We can not be surprised that the American residents feel uneasy.

THE EMEUTE IN FORMOSA.

Information received from a special correspondent of the *Fiji Shimp* in Formosa contains the following:—

At 3 a.m. on the 8th instant, rebels numbering about two thousand, made a furious attack on Tōmon, Hokumon, and Twatutia, setting fire to the last mentioned town and plundering it. The troops of the garrison were despatched thither, and succeeded in repulsing them by 6 o'clock. Very few Japanese were wounded or killed. Of the native insurgents some thirty were captured and sixteen were killed. But on the side of the Japanese one Tax Inspection Office, and three commercial houses were burnt to the ground, and money was carried away by the rebels from thirty houses to the amount of over forty thousand yen. One of the sufferers is said to have been robbed of several thousands of yen. The *Fiji* notes with regret that the loss of influence and credit on the part of the gendarmes is beyond description.

TEA.

The period between the first and 12th of May, says a vernacular paper, constitutes the most important portion of the new tea season. Sales this year, however, show a decrease of 374,500 catties, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This decrease of almost twenty per cent. is chiefly due to the late development of the tea plants in various parts of the empire. Yet no anxiety need be felt on that account. Despite the diminution in quantity the amount realized by sales totals 621,430 yen, against 595,357 yen last year, showing an increase of 26,100 yen, or three per cent. The competition among foreign merchants in Yokohama has driven up the price of the article to a very considerable extent, present quotations being unapproached since the 19th year of *Meiji* (1886). While the average price last year was \$29.66, it has risen to \$39.07 this, an increase of about 33 per cent. Again, the average daily price last year between the 1st and 12th May, was \$31.08 maximum and \$26.66 minimum; this year the quotations have been \$40.26 and \$35 respectively for the two extremes.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* states that the Tea Dealers Guild of Yokohama is discussing a proposal to forward a telegram to President McKinley to the following purport:—"The Customs Tariff Amendment Bill, now under consideration by the Senate of the United States, will not only seriously affect the tea trade of Japan, but will also impair, to a considerable extent, the friendly feelings existing between the two countries. It is to be hoped that, as the insignificant gains to be secured by the proposed tariff are certain to prove of serious disadvantage in the future, full consideration will be given to the question."

JAPANESE TRADE AT INCHEON.

A report from the Japanese Consul in In-chon, Korea, as published in the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*, shows that foreign trade in that town during January last amounted to 669,576 yen in value, excluding gold and silver coins and bullion, a decrease of 180,923 yen as compared with the previous month. The following table shows the comparative amount of exports and imports for the two months:—

	DECEMBER, 1896.		Imports from	Exports to	Re-exports
	Yen.		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Japan	189,687	506,491	.....	9,254	
China	136,810	6,290	.....	1,967	
Total	326,497	512,781	.....	11,221	
	JANUARY, 1897.		Imports from	Exports to	Re-exports
	Yen.		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Japan	206,289	387,349	.....	3,096	
China	70,840	1,469	.....	533	
Total	277,122	388,818	.....	3,629	

In the above table an increase of over 16,000 yen is noticeable in the imports only from Japan, all other figures indicating a marked decrease. These inequalities of trade are due to the sudden decrease in the import of shirtings and in the export of rice and beans. Yet on the whole the market presents a prosperous condition. Demand for muslin, calico, etc. is increasing day by day in view of the forthcoming new year of the Korean calendar. Stocks which glutted the market found sale, and imports are likely to be increased at no distant date. The trade at In-chon has increased on the side of Japan, and decreased on the side of China, until the figures for Japan represent nine-tenths of the transactions, those for China only one-tenth. The exports and imports last month were as follow:—

IMPORTS FROM			
	Japan Yen.	China Yen.	Total Yen.
Shirtings.....	67,359.....	29,752.....	97,111
Cotton yarn.....	41,285.....	910.....	42,195
Silk textiles.....	6,162.....	10,883.....	17,045
Straw bags.....	12,856.....	—.....	12,856
Cotton fabrics.....	12,178.....	243.....	12,421
Kerosene oil.....	9,855.....	2,300.....	21,155
EXPORTS.			
Rice.....	351,504.....	44.....	351,552
Beans.....	29,022.....	—.....	29,022

JAPANESE IN SAIPAN.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* contains the following:—

On the 1st of January some Japanese residents in Saipan, an island of the Mariana Archipelago, belonging to Spain, hoisted their national flag crossed by that of Spain, in front of their shops, with the intention of celebrating the New Year. The Japanese national flag was of calico, but owing to the impossibility of obtaining Spanish flags of similar stuff, the Japanese made a flag of paper, with the Spanish arms painted upon it. The Spanish authorities, as well as the Catholic priests, rebuked them for this, alleging that their action with regard to the Spanish colours amounted to contempt.

The Japanese managed to pacify their objectors by pointing out that the paper flag was inevitable owing to inability to purchase proper Spanish flags. On the 12th of April similar reproaches were made owing to a similar action on the part of the Japanese. But this time Mr. Miyazaki, Manager of the Branch of Messrs. Nonaka & Co., of Osaka, was called to the Administrative Office and eventually sent to prison. This affair has a serious relation to Oriental commerce as well as to the personal rights of Japanese living under the protection of the Spanish throne. Mr. Nonaka, it is said, has resolved to petition the Minister of Foreign Affairs that steps be taken to make a strong representation to be Spanish Government upon the matter; and the Foreign Department seems to have arrived at the conclusion that this illegal imprisonment of a Japanese by the Spanish authorities is too serious to be overlooked.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

Commenting upon the revised draft of the French treaty, the *Shōgyo Shimpō* intimates that the treaty is now under discussion in the French Senate, and seems likely to be rejected on account of the provisions relating to the ownership of landed property. Should this be the case, the French Government will be compelled to ask that the old treaty be renewed for a time. But such a demand must be decidedly opposed even if Japan runs the risk of abrogating the French treaty altogether. Moreover, the revision of the Austrian treaty has made no progress whatever. We cannot help thinking that this procrastination on the part of Austria-Hungary is due to the influence of some other Great Power, though we are told by foreign journalists that such an idea is born of the imagination and is not creditable to those who conceive it. If the delay in the revision of this particular treaty blocks the way much longer serious consequences must be apprehended.

DEATH OF MISS BRITTAN.

Many people in Japan and elsewhere will read with regret the following note, taken from the *San Francisco Chronicle* of May 1st:—

Miss H. Brittan, an elderly maiden lady who had been engaged in missionary work in the Orient for a number of years past, died at the Occidental Hotel last evening. She arrived here on the steamer *Doric* on Thursday, and was so prostrated from the long sea voyage that she was compelled to take to her bed as soon as she reached the hotel. She failed rapidly, and passed away at 6 o'clock last evening. General debility, due to old age, is assigned as the cause of death. She was 74 years of age.

Miss Brittan was engaged in missionary work in India for many years, but later removed to Japan, to continue her labours. She returned from the Orient with Mrs. J. M. McCauley and Mrs. Alexander and the latter's family, who had been engaged in missionary work in Tokyo. These friends ministered to Miss Brittan's wants during her last hours, but after her death they attempted to shroud the affair in mystery by declining to give any information upon the subject. The deceased had friends in the East, and it is probable that the remains will be shipped to them for interment.

COUNT ITAGAKI AT OSAKA.

Count Itagaki was present at a social gathering given recently by the promoters of the Osaka harbour. During the course of the proceedings the Count spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen:—I have for years seen the necessity that exists for constructing a harbour at Osaka and there is no doubt that the people of Osaka fully recognise it too. Osaka is the centre of commerce and industry in Japan, and it is not improbable that its development has been largely due to the facilities of marine communication that it enjoys. Its future progress therefore, can only be secured by the reconstruction of the harbour. I have felt that this should be one of the *post bellum* measures. The most prominent undertaking after the late war has been the expansion of the army into twelve Divisions. That alteration in the military organization necessitates the provision of a port where eight Divisions of the army can be embarked in time of need. No harbour is better suited for the purpose than Osaka. Comparing this city with Hiroshima, we find that in point of accommodation the former is by far the more convenient, for it can lodge the whole twelve divisions while Hiroshima can find room for but one-sixth. Moreover, it would take but fifteen days to muster eight Divisions in Osaka, but thirty-three days are required to take them to Hiroshima. As to embarkation too, Osaka has greater conveniences. It can transfer the troops of eight Divisions to ships in five days and a half. In the late war with China, seven-tenths of the goods and materials needed were procured in Osaka, and it is one of the chief principles of military economy that troops should go on board ship along with their provisions. Yet during the Japan-China war, the troops were shipped at Hiroshima and their provisions at Osaka. It is scarcely necessary to point out that during war-time every day is valuable, but owing to the above cause much precious time was lost. From an industrial point of view I may assert that, despite the necessity for promoting agriculture and by that means expanding the national resources, especial attention must be directed to the development of commerce and industry. Now Osaka is the centre of these two sources of productive wealth. In speaking thus I do not in the least mean to flatter the residents of this city; I want only to show you that my zeal for the interests of the country is still unimpaired. The Osaka harbour scheme now in contemplation is not the result of my efforts; it sprang out of an opportunity which naturally matured. The plan was contemplated in the days of Mr. Watanabe, but failed of execution owing to the citizens devoting all their efforts to business with the feudal chiefs of Kwansei. The fortune of Osaka were at a low ebb in those days. Yet those misfortunes were but a prelude to its present prosperity. Had the scheme been carried out at the time, it would have been most imperfect, but I am confident that the present plans are well adapted to the requirements of the times. The public, I gather, advocate the engagement of European engineers to carry out the work, yet I do not think that foreigners are altogether faultless. Many of the engineers of our own country have attained considerable experience in harbour-building, and the work, I confidently believe, could be carried on under their management, provided that the responsibility for any bungling is borne by them. Apart from these matters, I may be allowed to make a few remarks with regard to some other enterprises of the city. Electric railways are now the vogue, and one has already been laid in Kyoto. While I held the post of Home Minister in Tokyo, applications were sent to me for permission to construct such railways in the capital, but I rejected them on the ground that enterprises so profitable as electric railways ought to be undertaken by the city itself instead of by private individuals. I was also of opinion that the poorer inhabitants, if unable to live in the heart of the city, ought to be carried out to their homes by the electric trains free of charge. I was subsequently informed that the City Assembly of Tokyo have decided not to undertake the construction of electric rail-

ways as a municipal enterprise, presumably since many of its members are among the shareholders of the company now about to be organized. I openly declared at the time that the citizens of Tokyo who had elected such members must have been mentally blind, and that street railways would never be permitted to be laid until they had roused themselves from their torpor. According to latest information it seems that permission is to be granted by the present Cabinet. If that is true, nothing can be more unfortunate. Any bungling in enterprises of this kind is a source of permanent embarrassment to the people, and I cannot but regret it. In Kyoto permission was given to private individuals, and Osaka capitalists have lately been making application, but I hope that if the scheme is ever carried out it will be undertaken as a municipal enterprise.

VARIOUS TOPICS.

A Tokyo correspondent writes:—"Three days ago, while visiting the wistaria blooms at Kameido, I lost my watch. Not having discovered the loss until my return home, I could not be certain about the locale of the accident, nor even know whether I had dropped the watch or been robbed of it. The chain remained, and with that I felt disposed to be content. But a friend said, "report the matter to the police, they are pretty smart." I did so, with little hope, however, for my report was necessarily vague. Within forty-eight hours, I received news that the watch was forthcoming. It had been picked up by a citizen, who had at once conveyed information to the police. I beg you to publish the fact, not merely for the sake of the credit it does to the finder of the watch and to the police system of Tokyo, but also because it will encourage others to avail themselves more readily of police aid than they do now."

We supplement the above by saying that to fail in reporting any loss of property to the police is a great mistake. There exists an excellent system in Tokyo. Finders of lost property who duly give information to the police, are entitled to receive from the owner a reward of from five to twenty per cent. of the value of the property, the owner being free, of course, to fix the remuneration within those limits. On the other hand, any one that refrains from giving information of property found by him, is liable to be treated as a receiver of stolen goods. Probably from eighty to ninety per cent. of all the property dropped in the streets are carried at once to the police, whose habit is to write out an accurate description, take the name and address of the finder, and then restore the article to him for safe keeping until the owner puts in a claim. The only defect of the system appears to be that these details are not fully advertised. But is that a defect? The theory of the police is that a loser of property should at least take the trouble of making his loss known to them. If he does so, no occasion exists for public advertising. If he does not, then probably he would not take the trouble to read advertisements, and any how he does not deserve to recover his property. We agree with the police.

A Hawaiian, says the Tokyo *Asahi*, has the distinction of being the pioneer of mixed residence in Japan. Since the abandonment of the extra-territorial system by Hawaii in 1894, it has been lawful for Hawaiian citizens to settle where they please in Japan, and to enjoy all the privileges granted by law to Japanese subjects. A Hawaiian whose transliterated name reads G. N. Blude (or Brude?), has registered himself as a resident in the house of Mr. Nihakawa Toramatsu, No. 15 Yoshiwara-cho, Yokohama. That is the first example.

There is much perturbation in Japan about the imposition of an import duty of 10 cents per lb. upon tea entering the United States. Representatives of persons interested in the tea trade from Tokyo, Kyoto, Shizuoka and Miye waited recently on the Vice-Minister of Agricul-

ture and Commerce, and explained to him that the proposed duty meant a tax of 20 yen per picul upon tea costing the same price in Japan. The duty, in short, would be equivalent to a tax of 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. They further said that if the costs of transportation, insurance, etc., were added, the tea would have to be sold at 65 yen a picul in the States in order to cover outlay; from which calculation the effect that such a duty must produce on the trade might be inferred. It seems that their object in visiting the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was to bespeak official assistance, and to explain that they were about to organize a strong agitation against the impost. There is little hope that agitation at this end will effect much. We give figures elsewhere.

The designs for the gold and silver coins of the new currency have been published in the *Official Gazette*. All the coins, gold and silver alike, have the same decoration on the face, a wreath of *Kiri* leaves broken by a sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum. The reverse, in the case of the silver token, remains as at present, but the gold have a multiple rayed sun in a scalloped octagonal medallion in the centre, and a cord beading round the edge, the space between the beading and the medallion bearing the ideographs *Dai Nippon Meiji San-junen*, and the denomination of the coin. The five-yen gold coin is about the size of a four-penny bit, the ten-yen and twenty-yen pieces, somewhat larger than a six-pence and a shilling respectively.

The question of permanent buildings for the Imperial Diet is again on the *tapis*. We read in the *Yomiuri* that a committee of nine, including Messrs. Furuichi, Chief of the Engineering Bureau in the Home Department, Tatsuno, a Civil Engineer, Nakane, Chief Secretary of the House of Peers, Okuda, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, and Mr. J. Conder, Government Architect, planned a wooden building to last for fifty years and to cost eight hundred thousand yen. But it having been decided that a more durable structure was desirable, plans are now to be made, on the basis of an outlay of four million yen. Our contemporary adds the singular statement that three years will be required to draw the plans, and that the work itself will take 18 years, and it accounts for that wonderful estimate by advancing the still more wonderful theory that architectural science does not permit the construction of more than 250,000 yen worth of building in a year. The site, we are told, will be Nagatacho.

Statistics are published showing the development of mulberry and tea plantations during the past three years:—

MULBERRY PLANTATIONS.

1894.....	253,889 cho (634,722 acres)
1895.....	266,104 cho (665,410 acres)
1896.....	288,937 cho (723,342 acres)

TEA PLANTATIONS.

1894.....	59,000 cho (147,500 acres)
1895.....	57,728 cho (144,320 acres)
1896.....	59,479 cho (148,697 acres)

The four Prefectures where the chief increase of mulberry planting took place were Yamanashi, Yamagata, Gumma and Nagano. The cultivation of tea, it will be seen, remained almost stationary, the only increase being in Shizuoka Prefecture.

JUNK SUNK WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

A large Japanese junk, named the *Shirakawa Maru*, which left Marugame, Kagawa Ken, about 1 a.m. on the 9th inst., for Shimomura, Bizen Province, collided, when off Kakagun about 3 a.m. the same day, with the steamer *Seiko Maru*, of the Matsuyama Steamship Company, which was going to Tadotsu from Kobe. The par (at once foundered). The passengers and crew were nearly all saved by the *Seiko Maru*, but four passengers out of 32 are still missing and are believed to be drowned.

JAPAN AND THE TARIFF QUESTION.

MANY Japanese publicists appear to be persuaded that the prime purpose of the greatly increased rates proposed by the Dingley Tariff is to put an end to Japanese imports in the United States; that the Tariff is, in short, neither a protective measure, not yet a revenue measure, but a prohibitive measure. That view is not consistent with facts, and it would certainly be regrettable that a wrong and mischievous impression should be created on the subject. Any one reading the comments of the vernacular press is forced to conclude—we ourselves, until we had made an independent examination of the Tariff, were forced to conclude—that Japan is specially discriminated against, and that, in fixing the new schedule of duties, the legislators of the United States set before themselves the object of excluding Japanese manufactures altogether. The Tariff offers no justification of such a doctrine. In so far as its protective clauses are concerned, it certainly aims at preventing the import of all manufactures likely to compete injuriously with domestic products, and to that extent Japanese manufactured goods falling within the competitive category are severely handicapped. Take the case of cotton carpets (*Sakai dantsu*) and fancy matting (*hana-gosa*). These two articles being virtually a Japanese specialty—for China's export of fancy matting is insignificant—the duties imposed on them may appear discriminatory. But they are in truth protective. The case is summed up in a statement made by Mr. CROW, Sheriff of Philadelphia:—"The product of our ingrain carpet looms has decreased from fifty thousand yards to twenty thousand yards annually, and in the meanwhile the importation of Chinese and Japanese mattings has gone up from twelve thousand yards in 1892 to thirty-six thousand yards in 1896." Thus the plain purpose of the Tariff is to prevent the displacement of domestic ingrain carpets by the cheaper substitutes that China and Japan provide. From an economical point of view we do not for an instant defend such legislation. It is outrageous. But the real sufferers by the outrage are the people of the United States, who will be obliged either to leave their floors uncovered, or purchase coverings at a price factitiously enhanced in the interests of a few industrials to whom artificial profits are thus secured by robbery of the nation at large. But apart from that wider aspect of the question, what we have to note is that Japan is not a special sufferer. European countries stand in the same limbo. British manufactures, French manufactures, German manufactures, are all taxed in a correspondingly huge proportion, some for purposes of revenue

pure and simple, some with a protective aim. From the beginning to the end of the Dingley Bill we find only one specific reference to Japanese goods and even then Japan does not stand alone. Fancy matting (*hana-gosa*) is taxed under the clause:—"Floor mattings, plain, fancy or figured, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances not provided for, including what are commonly known as Chinese, Japanese and India straw mattings, valued at not exceeding ten cents per square yard, eight cents per square yard and twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*." Here, it will be seen, Indian and Chinese goods are penalized precisely in the same manner as Japanese. *Sakai dantsu* falls under the provision, "carpets, carpeting, mats and rugs made of flax, hemp, jute or other vegetable fibre, valued at not exceeding thirty cents per square yard, six cents per square yard and thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*; valued above thirty cents per square yard, twelve cents per square yard and forty per centum *ad valorem*." It may, indeed, be contended that owing to the low prices of Japanese matting and carpets, specific duties of 8 cents and 6 cents per square yard, respectively, become excessive imposts. That is true, but against it we must set the fact that the *ad valorem* tax levied on the more expensive products of other countries represents an enormous charge. Japanese silk fabrics, as *habutae* and handkerchiefs, have to pay, owing to their exceptional lightness, duties proportionately higher than similar goods of French manufacture, but there is no reason whatever to suppose that the framers of the Tariff entertained any idea of discriminating against Japan in this matter. All manufactures of silk fall under a general classification, and it is fair to note that silk articles, being essentially luxuries, are legitimate objects of taxation for revenue purposes. Finally as to tea, the proposed duty of 10 cents a pound doubtless seems an immense impost from the point of view of Japanese tea growers. The quantity of tea sent to the United States by Japan in 1896 was 34,977,876 lbs., and its total value at the place of shipment being 5,163,518 *yen*, the price per pound was a little less than 15 *sen*, or about 17 *sen* in the United States. A duty of 10 cents (gold) consequently represents a tax of 118 per cent., which may well appear prohibitory, and which will not bear at all so heavily upon the higher priced teas of China, India and Ceylon. Still, it is very doubtful whether the consumption of Japanese tea in the States will be appreciably affected. The retail price there is from 30 to 50 cents a pound, whereas the teas of China and India cost at least twice as much. The difference in price will remain just as great as ever, and though some members of the poorer classes may

reduce their consumption from 2 lbs. to 1½ lbs. a month, or from 3 lbs. to 2 lbs., there will probably be little change in the total demand. At all events, Japanese tea-growers should not run away with the notion that unfriendly discrimination is exercised against them. In all countries tea is counted a luxury, and regarded as a legitimate object of taxation. The Americans, indeed, are conspicuously liberal in their attitude towards tea, and there is a strong probability that the Senate, influenced by a feeling of tenderness for "the poor man's breakfast table," will reject the Financial Committee's proposal of a ten-cents tax. But in any case we see no legitimate grounds for alarm, nor any warrant for accusing America of unfriendly action towards Japan. The Tariff, as we have already said, is a disgrace to the intelligence of American legislators and an outrage on the American public at large. Japan, however, is an altogether paltry sufferer when compared with Great Britain, for example, and still more paltry when compared with the sixty millions of American consumers. There ought not to be such an outcry. The Japanese themselves have just been engaged on the task of raising their Tariff to an extent that causes much concern to foreign importers, and with the exception of one local journalist, proverbial for giddy utterances, no one has accused them of anti-foreign motives. While for the sake of the country's growing industries we sincerely hope that the rates of the Dingley Tariff may be reduced, we deem it not altogether amiss, perhaps, that the Japanese should acquire some practical experience of the feelings that their own fiscal policy has engendered among foreign communities.

THE HAIPHONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & THE FRANCO-JAPANESE TREATY.

WE read the following in the Hong-kong Daily Press:—

At a meeting of the Haiphong Chamber of Commerce held on the 12th April last, the Franco-Japanese treaty was considered by the members. On the 2nd March last, Messrs. Dousdebès, Malon, and Gage were appointed as a Committee to examine the treaty and they now presented the following report on the subject which was drawn up by M. Malon:—

"Gentlemen, the members of the Committee you appointed at a sitting of the Chamber on the 2nd March, 1897, to present a report on the application to Tonkin of the Franco-Japanese treaty, believe that it will be interesting to state in the first place that all three are acquainted with Japan, having either visited or lived in the country.

They consider it necessary, in order that the situation shall be clearly understood, to point out to you that one of the principal characteristics of the Japanese people is their hatred of foreigners. This feeling is disclosed in thousands of ways to the Europeans who visit Japan or negotiate business matters with them. It was this feeling that engendered the outrages committed by the Japanese against the Czarévitch when he travelled simply as a tourist in the Far East, and against Li Hung-chang when he ought to have been doubly protected as an old man and a plenipotentiary of a conquered nation. This hatred of foreigners is directed to all, French and others, and it is only the arm-chair colonials (unfortunately so

numerous in Paris) who designate the Japanese as "the French of the Far East."

Having made this explanation we will not examine in this report the treaty of the 4th August, 1896, article by article; we have attentively read the treaty from beginning to end; we will merely point out some of the most dangerous defects.

In the first place, we find in various articles the following form, evidently borrowed from the treaties made between European nations:—"The French in Japan and the Japanese in France shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as those which are or may be granted to nationals."

The European nations or the issue of European races, eager for liberty and having in the main the same political and moral aspirations can, without inconvenience to the contracting parties, employ the above form, but we consider that this interpretation is dangerous for France in the present case, as the other contracting party is of the yellow race. In effect, the rights and privileges which are or may be granted to an Asiatic people by its own Government may be suitable for that people without being suitable for the French people. Notice that the rights and privileges of the Japanese, by which it is said we shall profit, are not known to us. They may be susceptible of such modifications as to become to us Europeans veritable vexations and even a danger. What will be the Japanese code in a few years? It will perhaps follow the Asiatic spirit by punishing with death some offences which would be met with a few months' imprisonment according to the French code. People who know the Japanese only by hearsay assimilate them too quickly with our old European races. Without doubt they have a perfect armament, swift vessels, and a flourishing trade, but what trouble have they had to organise all that? For years past Europe has given Japan all the secrets of its complicated mechanism and has spent no end of money in order to gracefully receive the envoys of the Far East, and Japan has largely profited by it. Imitators by temperament, the Japanese have quickly copied European procedure and they are, to-day, in a measure, ready to produce and export the majority of the objects required in Europe and America. The last named country is considering the matter very seriously. Such is the situation that we affirm that French imports into Indo-China will gradually fall off if the treaty of the 4th Aug., 1896, is promulgated in the colony.

We have often protested against the application in this country of the general customs tariff, but since France is actually protectionist, let us point out the danger as good patriots. Hand labour in Japan is at a low price; the charges for transport between that country and Indo-China, especially by the Japanese steamers, will be so much lower than freight rates between Marseilles and Haiphong, that French products will not be able to compete with those of Japan. Already, at this moment, certain Japanese products, such as matches, clocks, beer, &c., challenge our protectionist tariffs. What will it be when Japan enjoys for its products entering Indo-China the minimum tariff? (Article 7 of the treaty.)

Therefore, not only in the interest of local commerce, but above all in the interest of the placing of metropolitan products in our colony, we suggest that you should strongly oppose the application of the treaty of the 4th August, 1896, to Indo-China. Article 22 provides that the provisions of the treaty shall be applicable to the French colonies for which the French Government may claim that benefit. As far as Indo-China is concerned that benefit will be negative.

Concerning the mother country, we wish to point out to the French Chambers of Commerce that the day when the Japanese manufacturers go with their workmen to establish mills or workshops in France in accordance with article 3 of the treaty, it will be impossible for our countrymen to resist them. As to reciprocity, it is not true. Europeans will never be able to create in Japan prosperous establishments with a European personnel. The reason is simple. The Japanese workman has, as a rule, a salary of only fifteen or twenty francs a month; female hands have only half that. And these Asiatics are already manufacturing all our products, such as clocks, lamps, furniture, carriages, jewellery, hats, watches, boilers, colours, shoes, beer, umbrellas, crystals, chemical products, electric apparatus, printing presses, machines of various kinds, coloured paper, printed cloths, pumps, &c.

In conclusion we must add that we have learnt, in Japan itself, that the Government has advanced funds without interest to various growing industries, similar to those of Europe. How then can we compete against these people who pay such a low price for hand labour and get their capital for nothing.

To sum up, we consider that the treaty herein

reported on is all to the advantage of the Japanese. "The future will prove it."

In consequence of this report, all the conclusions of which it approved, the Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed a resolution pointing out the danger which the application of the treaty would present to Indo-China and asking that the treaty should not take effect in the colony.

Had the compilers of the above report limited themselves to the hallucination of explaining that, apprehensive of the competition of cheap Japanese manufactures, they considered it unwise to abrogate the right of imposing protective duties on Japanese goods entering Indo-China, there would have been no legitimate cause of complaint against their views. It is true that such views represent the *ne plus ultra* of unpractical romance.

A protective tariff finds its sole excuse—not justification but only excuse—in the contingency that it fosters nascent domestic industries. From the consumer's point of view, it is a monstrous fallacy and injustice. Now for the purposes of this particular argument all the French colonists in Tonkin are consumers. It is not to promote the growth of their own local industries that they protest against the extension of the Franco-Japanese Treaty to Tonkin. Their presentment of the case is this:—"At present we pay high prices for French manufactures sent to us from the mother country ten thousand miles overseas. We fear that we may be tempted to buy in preference Japanese manufactures, which, being produced under more economical conditions and in our vicinity, will be procurable at much lower prices. Therefore we desire to impose upon Japanese manufactures such duties as shall render it impossible for us to buy them cheaply." It is probable, on the whole, that no body of thinking men, above all a body of practical merchants, ever committed themselves to such a foolish proposition. If a Japanese Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution of the kind, we can imagine what exquisite ridicule would be poured upon it from the vials of French wit. Still, if the members of the Haiphong Chamber wish to guarantee themselves against the unpatriotic economy of supplying their every-day wants at a minimum of cost; if they desire to condemn themselves to pay needlessly high prices, that is their look out. It is within their competence to be as childish as they please, and nothing is permissible to us except to regret that doctrines so extremely unenlightened should emanate from any community of Occidentals. It must be noted, however, that the whole of the Haiphong Chamber's contention in this respect is a pure phantasy. The Tariff appended to the Revised Franco-Japanese Treaty carries with it no obligation of reciprocity. It limits the amount of duties that may be imposed by Japan upon French goods entering her territory, but it sets no limit whatever to the duties that France may levy on Japanese goods entering

French territory. Even though Indo-China were brought within the purview of the Treaty, the French colonists in Tonquin would retain just as full a measure of competence as ever to guard themselves against the danger of supplying their every day wants cheaply. There would be nothing, so far as the Treaty is concerned, to prevent them from taxing Japanese products and manufactures out of the Indo-Chinese markets. What are we to say of a Chamber of Commerce which, in passing public and deliberate judgment upon an international agreement, begins by committing itself to one of the silliest economical fallacies ever conceived, and goes on to denounce the agreement on the strength of a misconstruction that the slightest attention would have obviated?

The resolution contains other pronouncements even more disgraceful to the intelligence and liberality of its framers. The suspicion that Japan's Code may be so altered in a few years as to "follow the Asiatic spirit by punishing with death some offences which would be met with a few months' imprisonment according to the French Code"—that suspicion, if it has any value at all, means that Japan is never to be admitted to equal intercourse with Occidental peoples. The Japanese Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure have been in satisfactory operation for more than 15 years. They are Codes modelled on those of France herself, and during the whole time of their enforcement there has not been the slightest indication of a tendency to increase the penalties prescribed by them. On the contrary, a committee of legal experts is now engaged in the task of revising them on the basis of affording fuller protection to accused persons. If 15 years of successful practice constitute no guarantee in the eyes of the Haiphong Chamber of Commerce, obviously no length of time would be conclusive. So profoundly are the members' judgments warped by racial prejudice that they are quite incapable of estimating the value of solid facts. "The other contracting party is the yellow race." There lies the whole pith and marrow of the trouble. These French gentlemen, units of the most highly civilized and perhaps the most liberal nation in the world, disgrace themselves by the wretched admission that the principles of justice and magnanimity must be banished from a transaction where one of the parties is Asiatic. And in the same breath they "consider it necessary to point out that one of the principal characteristics of the Japanese people is their hatred of foreigners." What shall we call the principal characteristic of the three men who drew up this report and of the Chamber that adopted it? Is it reasonable to expect that the patience and good-will of any people, however long-suffering and friendly, could survive such displays of racial dislike as that made by the Hai-

phong Chamber of Commerce? It was Japanese hatred of foreigners, we are told, that "engendered the outrages committed against the CZAREWITCH and against LI HUNG-CHANG." If any events were calculated to demonstrate the non-existence of such hatred, the outrages in question were precisely those events. Had there been the slightest attempt on the part of the Japanese press to condone the acts of TSUDA SANZO and KOYAMA TOYOTARO, or the slightest indication that any section of the Japanese public approved their acts, the Haiphong Chamber's libel might be defended. But each of those lamentable outrages evoked universal and unequivocal execration. The assassin of Viscount MORI, the would-be assassin of Count OKUMA, found admirers, but not a solitary whisper of extenuation was heard in the case of the attack upon the CZAREWITCH and the Viceroy. It was left for the Haiphong Chamber of Commerce to deduce the sentiment of a nation from the acts of two solitary fanatics, such as every crisis begets in every country, and to ignore altogether the acts of the nation itself. On which side is the hatred? Frankly and honestly, can any one, after perusing this resolution of the Haiphong Chamber of Commerce, hesitate to say on which side the hatred and prejudice are really operative?

THE STREETS OF TOKYO.

IT is satisfactory to find that the condition of the Tokyo streets is at length beginning to evoke strong protests from the vernacular press, or, at any rate, from the leading Tokyo journal, the *Fiji Shimpō*. We have often alluded to the subject, but of course it scarcely falls within the province of a foreign newspaper to write strongly on such topics. The Japanese must know pretty well by this time what outsiders think of the streets of Tokyo, and, besides, they are themselves well able to contrast the manner of road repairing and road making pursued in their capital with the methods followed in Europe. We do not pretend to assert that streets in a worse condition may not be found in many Occidental cities, but we do say that for dust, mud and ruts, Tokyo is about as bad as any capital we have ever visited, Peking always excepted, and that the unscientific devices resorted to for making and mending the thoroughfares are surprising in a country so progressive as Japan. There has always been a great difficulty to contend with, the water works that exist and the water works that do not exist. Owing to the want of water distributed according to modern rules, no supply is available for sprinkling the streets; and owing to the presence of water distributed in defiance of modern rules, the streets are perpetually in process of being torn up. It is a feather in the cap of Japanese engineers that they

were able, two and a half centuries ago, to construct an aqueduct by which Tokyo receives, from a river 20 miles distant, more water than the supply required in London. But it redounds little to the credit of the citizens of to-day that the wooden pipes for distributing the water have not yet been replaced by iron, and that never a month passes without some streets being turned temporarily into a morass owing to the necessity of replacing a decayed pipe by a sound one. However, that source of road destruction will soon disappear, and there will remain only the flagrant defects of the present system of road making and road repairing. It is alleged that broken stone is unprocurable in Tokyo, and that genuine macadamizing and sound mending are consequently impossible. The statement should be modified to read that broken stone is not procurable except at considerable expense. It is procurable in abundance if the municipality would only organise means of procuring it, and recognise that money spent in the improvement of the thoroughfares in a great city is the most profitable kind of investment. We are obliged to confess, however, that the *Fiji's* manner of estimating that profit does not commend itself to our intelligence. Our contemporary assumes that there are about a hundred thousand carriages, *jinrikisha* and waggons in Tokyo, that the daily cost of up-keep averages fifty *sen*, and that five *sen* would be saved were the roads kept in good order. That represents a total economy of five thousand *yen* daily, or 1,825,000 *yen* annually. But on such a basis of calculation the saving on account of a *jinrikisha* would be eighteen *yen* a year, which is obviously a greatly exaggerated estimate. Another of the *Fiji's* conceptions is that a third of the population of Tokyo go out of doors every day, and that, in consequence of the state of the roads, each of these wayfarers suffers a loss of half a *sen* through wear and soiling of garments and foot-gear. From that source three thousand *yen* daily result—the population being put at 1½ millions—or 1,095,000 *yen* annually. But such aspects of the question seem to us insignificant. It is not wear-and-tear suffered by vehicles, or by clothes and boots, that has to be primarily considered, but the incalculably greater injury to health, the immense access of discomfort, the vast loss of time and the serious waste of human power. The dust clouds that sweep through the streets with every puff of wind render Tokyo one of the most unsalubrious cities in Japan, and cost the lives of hundreds of children every year. The mud, the boulders used to fill up ruts, the coats of river-bed gravel thrown down loosely and never rolled in, constitute so many obstacles, adding a large per-centage to the toil of progression and transport, and appreciably reducing the efficiency of human labour. These are factors of real importance.

The condition of the main streets in the city proper may not seem so flagrantly bad, though it is evil enough. But the roads in the suburbs are terrible. The capital of Japan is like a town with lines of circumvallation to protect it from intercourse with the adjacent districts. The immense quantity of supplies that a million and a half of people draw from the neighbouring country for daily use have to be dragged citywards over roads so faulty that the labour of carriage is nearly doubled. The contemplation of such waste is appalling. Tokyo can not begin to call itself civilized until it renovates its arteries of communication. Did the citizens groan under a heavy burden of taxation, there might be some excuse for the parsimony shown by them in this vital matter. But we read in the *Fiji* that their local taxation amounts to only 1.89 *yen per capita* against 3.43 *yen* paid by the people of Kobe, and 1.92 *yen* by the people of Nagasaki. Nothing is said of Osaka, but Osaka thoroughfares are Elysian compared with those of Tokyo. In truth Tokyo is a sleepy city. Not inaptly was the term "dream" applied to the vast scheme of improvement mapped out by some of its sanguine progressionists half a dozen years ago. Season after season its people toil uncomplainingly through streets converted into quagmires by tram-cars. The sound of the electric carriage rolling smoothly and cleanly through ancient Kyoto, has not yet reached the dull ear of the metropolis. Its citizens, choking in the dust-simooms of mid-summer, are scarcely yet sensible of the plashing of fountains in their chief suburb, Yokohama, and when their familiar demon sweeps down on them in winter nights with roar of flame and storm of sparks, they still tickle him with antiquated toy-squirts, ignorant that he has been effectually exorcised by their hydrant-using fellow-countrymen in places still classed as "rural." Seated on the sea-shore, visions of the advantages of a maritime city are wafted to them across half a dozen miles of mud-flats from a forlorn group of inaccessible steamers, and with railways touching their outskirts on four sides, they have not so much as a solitary line connecting their wards. They are placid and patient folk. Cartloads of coarse gravel shot down at their doors do not disturb their equanimity by a hair's breadth; they look calmly and admiringly at acres of water-works' pipes lying unused for months in their thoroughfares; they wait for conflagrations to widen their streets, and after they have been condemned for a quarter of a century to the purgatory of roads that would make a European "see scarlet," they begin to count the cost of washing their socks or tinkering the tires of their waggon wheels. It would pay the city to import a small colony of wide-awake, go-ahead citizens from Osaka or Kyoto. A little of their enterprise would eventually leaven the great metropolitan lump of somnolent inertia.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Several Christian organs note with satisfaction the growth of Reformatory Work in Japan. Mr. Miyoshi Taizō, formerly President of the Court of Cassation, has taken the greatest interest in this work, having devoted all his earnings to the establishment of a Reformatory (感化院) in Tokyo. In connection with this project a table of statistics has been published, which gives the number of criminals under the age of 20 from 1882 to 1894:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
A.D. 1882	8,216	800	9,016
1883	11,212	1,237	12,449
1884	10,614	1,447	12,062
1885	12,678	1,870	14,548
1886	12,332	1,687	14,019
1887	11,341	1,574	12,965
1888	10,045	1,393	11,438
1889	11,470	1,431	12,901
1890	17,742	2,221	19,966
1891	20,446	2,486	22,932
1892	22,309	2,947	25,246
1893	23,407	3,043	26,450
1894	24,442	3,228	27,670

Total ... 196,304 25,354 221,658

It will be perceived that with the increase of population has come a larger increase of juvenile criminals and, as Mr. Miyoshi contends, it is high time that Japan adopted the methods pursued in Western countries for the reclamation of this class of offenders after they have left prison.

Attention is called by the *Kirisutokyo Shim-bun*, in a leading article, to the rapid growth of Christian benevolence. Some years ago, says this organ, it was with great difficulty that money was raised for benevolent objects, but now liberal support is given to a number of charitable institutions. When the Meiji Jogakkō was burnt to the ground a short time ago, subscriptions to a fund for a new building came pouring in from Government officials and others. The same may be said of Mr. Naruse Nizō's Female University scheme. It has met with the support of the highest Ministers of State. Mr. Hara Taneaki's Reformatory, and the Taki-no-gawa Orphanage, patronized by Princess Iwakura, are other instances. These efforts all originated directly or indirectly from Christianity. It is important to note that when Christians combine with non-Christians in benevolent works, there is a danger of Christianity losing some of its distinctive qualities, of its compromising in order to meet the views of outsiders. In its constant contact with society Christianity must either change society or be changed by it. It is the duty of its professors to see that the former is the rôle played by their sacred religion.

In the pages of the magazine from which we have just quoted, appears a statement of the views of Mr. Ozaki Hiromichi, the head of the Dōshisha, on a variety of Christian subjects, of which we give an epitome. (1) The importance of aiming from the very first at rendering churches entirely independent of foreign aid cannot be over-estimated. Upon this, not infrequently, the future existence of a body of Christians depends. It is said that the failure of Christian missions in Turkey is to be attributed to the fact that self-support among Turkish converts is practically unknown. (2) Ecclesiastical Government should be elastic. It is a mistake to think that any one form suits all times and all circumstances. The Kumiai Christians earnestly maintain that churches should be allowed full liberty in the choice of ecclesiastical systems of Government. (3) The difficulties of evangelistic work are exaggerated by some churches, which wait for an elaborate organization before doing anything. The simplest and most effective way of spreading the gospel is for every Christian to set about influencing those around him or her. (4) The most urgent of Christian duties is the instilling of Christian doctrine into

the heart of the nation. Christianity floats on the surface of the national mind, but has not reached its depths. (5) Much time and labour are wasted over unpractical schemes, over the establishment of societies whose permanent stability is more than doubtful. What can be effected in the way of union, by all means effect, but it is useless to attempt the impossible. There is no use in the church encumbering itself with all the useless ornaments and paraphernalia of an ancient *daimyō* on a journey. (6) Socialism has been much discussed of late. But it is in no sense an urgent question in Japan. Neither the spirit of individualism nor the struggle for existence is felt much in Japan compared with Europe, though there is no saying what the future may have in store for us. (7) It is only lately that, consequent on the abolition of military superiority, the mass of the people has had an opportunity of asserting itself. Individualism is only in the first stages of development and needs to be encouraged rather than checked. (8) There is throughout the country too much ambition and too little steady application to the work in hand. Ambition has its uses, but becomes injurious when it renders men dissatisfied with the appointments they hold and careless of how their duties are discharged.

The *Nihon Shūkyō* furnishes its readers with a *résumé* of Dr. Inouye Tetsujō's views on religion, from which we take the following:—Among Buddhist sects the Hossō shū and the Kegon-shū are the most advanced as regards philosophical teaching, but these sects are not prosperous at the present time. The men that are being prepared for ordination at the 大學林, Daigakurin (Buddhist University) are, according to information obtained from one of the professors of the institution, a very inferior set of men, including a large number of bastards, sons of beggars, and young men of uncertain parentage. The instruction given to these candidates for holy orders is of very imperfect character. The educational system followed is out of date and little attention is given to modern learning. In a knowledge of general subjects the students at this University are behind the scholars at elementary schools. The students are forbidden to eat meat, and consequently are for the most part a weakly set of men, who stand little chance of success in a world of keen competition. Added to all this, their lives are by no means of an exemplary character. History abundantly shows that Buddhism prospered most in ages when society generally was in a very backward state, and that it deteriorated in a corresponding ratio to the progress of the nations that accepted its teaching. To cite a few instances, in China, in the Tang era, (A.D. 518–922), lived numbers of noted scholars by whom the people of China were enlightened, and Buddhism, as a consequence, exercised little influence over men's minds. But the situation was reversed in the Sung era, when society retrograded and Buddhism advanced. In Japan Buddhism prospered during the Tokugawa era, but has deteriorated since. As regards Buddhist doctrines, however, much value they may have as philosophy, it cannot be affirmed of them that they have the power to improve society to any great extent. It cannot be said that Christianity is much better off than Buddhism so far as appreciation by the educated classes goes. Out of the 1,500 graduates of the Imperial University there are not more than five or six who have in after life shown any special zeal in spreading Christianity. There are those who regard the present state of deadness in the Christian Church and indifference among unbelievers as a reaction from the excessive fervour of former days. We cannot agree with that opinion. To us the antipathy to Christianity seems likely to be permanent. But there is another way of regarding the whole subject. May not the thing called religion have merely altered its appearance and leading characteristics without losing its most valuable elements? Apart from rites and ceremonies, apart from creeds and dogmas, will there not always exist in the minds of men, feelings,

aspirations and hopes of a thoroughly unworldly type? And do not these constitute the very essence of true religion? The attempt to construct a new system on eclectic principles is utterly futile. No such system could possibly exercise any powerful influence on men's minds. For it has been proved over and over again that eclecticism in religion is another name for weakness. The great ancient creeds wield authority as long as they are believed in, but the patchwork systems spun out of men's brains have never done more than interest a few novelty-loving minds.

Mr. Nunokawa furnishes to the *Nihon Shūkyō* a number of statistics bearing on the condition of the lower classes, which, he maintains, need help from benevolently inclined persons. The following details are culled from his tables. In 1891 there were in Tōkyō 13,931 double *jinrikisha* and 2,548 single ones. In 1895 a marked change had taken place; double *jinrikisha* had decreased to 8,253 and single had risen to 32,071. This change, it is interesting to note, Mr. Nunokawa attributes to an alteration in the sentiments of the nation. In 1891 and a few years prior to that date, the pro-foreign wave may be said to have reached its height. The foreign custom of man and wife going out in company was finding favour in the metropolis. Then came the reaction, involving an increased demand for single *jinrikisha*. The following figures show the number of pullers in thickly populated districts. Asakusa leads with 7,320, next comes Fukagawa with 4,397, then Kanda with 3,758, followed by Shiba with 3,455 and Shitaya with 3,442. Akasaka stands at the bottom of the list, having only 951 pullers. Among the lower orders old paper and rag buyers are very numerous. That occupation, it is said, yields quite a handsome profit to poor people, so much so that persons engaged in it can afford to lie idle half their time, if so inclined. The total number of rag and paper buyers in Tōkyō is 3,061. Shitaya has 473, Kyōbashi 471, Asakusa 408, Koishikawa 285, Shiba 249, Honjo 244, while Nihonbashi, with 64, and Akasaka, with 45, stand at the bottom of the list. A still poorer class of rice earners are the men who pick up the scraps of paper thrown away by passers-by. Of these there are in Tokyo 834, Shitaya having 583 and Asakusa 188. The *geta*-menders, who go round from house to house in Tokyo number 797; the purchasers of broken glass 2,348. The lodging-houses called *Kichin-yado* or *Kojiki-yado*, where a night's food and lodging can be had for about 3 *sen*, number in the whole of Tokyo 187, of which 72 are in Honjo, 42 in Fukagawa and 41 in Asakusa. Azabu has only 2 such places. Mr. Nunokawa purposes publishing in the *Shakai-sasshi*, a new magazine to appear this month, a full account of the condition of the poorer classes in the capital.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* discusses the bearing of the new Criminal Code on morality and religion. It is maintained by some, says this organ, that the minuteness of the new laws will make escape from punishment more difficult, but we are of opinion that unless some religious and moral influence is brought to bear on the classes from which criminals come, increased sharpness will prove more than a match for the administrators of the new laws. The *Seikyō Shimpō* thinks that reform among the occupants of the bench and the members of the bar is much needed.

The *Kokumin-no-tomo*, or rather Mr. Tokutomi, its editor, who has been on a visit to Russia, has given umbrage to the *Seikyō Shimpō*, by asserting that religion in Russia is a mere tool of the Government and is employed as a means of robbing the people of their rights and their freedom. The writer refers to the effects of the study of advanced Biblical criticism in Japan. He says that there is no denying that many have been turned aside from the Christian faith by reading German rationalistic Commentaries. Publicity has been given to unorthodox criticism in the Imperial University and from certain Protestant

pulpits, and as a consequence the faith of weak Christians has been much shaken. The *Srikyō Shimpō* concludes by asserting that the adverse criticism referred to is not to be feared, since it was only invented as an excuse for the unbelief of men who had other grounds for rejecting Christianity.

In the pages of the *Shūkyō*, Dr. Kitajima Wataru defines modern Unitarianism. Though, as its name implies, the body calling itself Unitarian championed in former days the cause of the unity of the Godhead as distinguished from the doctrine of the Trinity, it no longer confines itself to this narrow function. Its main object now, according to Dr. Kitajima, is to unite in one system truths derived from a variety of sources. That is vague, Dr. Kitajima admits, but he sees a charm in its vagueness. Just as various atoms combine in their own way to produce iron, lead or other valuable substances, so, says this authority, do particles of truth that lie scattered in various systems form themselves into a body. Nothing is final. Bodies form, dissolve, and the elements of which they are composed go to form other bodies. The Unitarian welcomes light and knowledge from whatever quarter derived. If asked to enumerate the distinctive characteristics of a modern Unitarian, says Dr. Kitajima, I reply:—(1) He is a man who holds reason in high regard and who is prepared to follow its dictates on all occasions. (2) He is a man who cultivates to the utmost his own conscience and who thinks it the greatest of crimes not to follow its lead. (3) He is endowed with the power of distinguishing between good and evil. By the study of various religions, concludes Dr. Kitajima, is the true nature of religion to be discovered. Mux Müller says, "He that knows only one religion knows not what religion is." The Japanese are privileged to have the representatives of various creeds in their midst and to be able to profit by them all.

The number of the *Shūkyō* from which the above is taken, discusses the question of nationalism *versus* individualism, urging the necessity of confining nationalism within philosophical limits, not allowing it to crush individualism or act as a strong anti-cosmopolitan influence. We read in this magazine that Messrs. Yokoi Tokiwo, Onishi Shuku, Anezaki Masaharu, Kishimoto Nobuta, Kitajima Wataru and others have formed a Society called the 丁酉懇話會 *Tei-yū Konwa-Kai*, which is engaged in the discussion of ethical subjects. We hear of other societies of the kind being formed. There is a strong antipathy to the extreme nationalism advocated in certain quarters, and the voices of the preachers of individualism *versus* nationalism are to be heard on all sides.

The Hikaku Shūkyōkai (Comparative Religions Society) has been engaged in the discussion of the various forms of abstinence practised in Japan and in surrounding countries. Three distinct kinds of abstinence were considered (1) Temporary abstinence for the sake of some special benefit to be derived, such as abstinence from tea or salt after praying for recovery from sickness, in token of self-abasement and submission to the will of the gods. (2) Abstinence which is prompted by the beneficial effects it produces; such as refraining from *saké* when *saké* proves injurious to the system. (3) Abstinence prompted by the general feeling that self-abnegation is meritorious in the sight of the gods, on the principle that the more the suffering the greater the reward.

In the *Shtnri* Dr. Christlieb is continuing his discussion of the philosophy of Kant; the Rev. H. Minami writes on "Christianity and the knowledge of men;" and Mr. Anezaki on the "Origin of the Buddha-Kaya theory."

The *Rikugō Zasshi*, in addition to devoting considerable attention to the discussion of

* Evidently named after the time when it was formed, *Tei* being one of the *Yikkan* or 10 calendars, and *yū* or *tori* being one of the honorary signs.

socialism, has learned articles on "the Atomic theory of Buddhist philosophy;" "the Characteristics of Chinese philosophical thought," and finds space to have a fling at that anti-foreign, bigoted Society, the Kummin-dōi Kai, whose establishment was noticed by us in the January summary.

The *Sekai-no Nihon* ridicules the attempt of certain scholars to resuscitate the system of ethics that made loyalty to superiors and filial piety its basis. It has been proved, says this organ, that these two principles are inadequate to form the foundation of modern ethical teaching.

A book entitled "Dr. Inouye and Christianity," and "A discussion of the Methods of Reconciling Religion and Education," has been published by the Tetsugaku-Shoin, consisting of 1,200 pages. The volumes, three in number, are a reproduction of the numerous articles on the above named subjects contributed by Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō to various periodicals.

The widest difference of opinion prevails among contributors to religious literary organs and to other magazines on the amount of progress being made by Buddhism and Christianity in Japan at the present time. The majority of writers represent both creeds as being out of favour with the bulk of the nation. But the *Taiyō*, we observe, holds an opposite opinion. It maintains that within the past few months there has been a distinct revival of interest in both religions, and that it has been brought about by the new activity of Buddhist and Christian Sects. The Buddhists have reorganized their parochial system and put a stop to numerous abuses connected with the administration of ecclesiastical finances. They have also made an attempt at popularizing their teaching, which, while leaving much to be desired, is a step in the right direction. There is no doubt that many Buddhist doctrines are too metaphysical for popular ears and that that is one reason why, as a reformer of men's lives and as an enlightener of public opinion, Buddhism does not compare with Christianity. There is still a strong scholastic tendency among the younger priests which, if not checked, bids fair to remove Buddhism from the sphere of practical religion and make it a mere pleasure-ground for metaphysicians. We, says the *Taiyō*, whose article we are epitomising, prefer the old priests to the young, for the simple reason that their teaching is more adapted to the comprehension of the masses and deals with the affairs of everyday life. Christianity is displaying fresh forms of activity. Evangelization societies like the 有志傳道隊 *Yūshi dendō tai*, the *Shinsengumi-dendō kai* and the *Kyōseigun* show that a new wave of religious feeling is passing over the land. In addition to this, Christians have in many quarters been taking the lead in discussing social subjects and in devising measures for the elevation and enlightenment of the lower orders. In another article on Buddhism, the *Taiyō* insists that the only possible way of making Buddhism a power in the land is by reforming the priesthood. No attention will ever be paid to the moral discourses of men who are known to be living immoral lives. There was a time in the history of Buddhism when its priests were an ornament to religion. They degenerated sadly during the latter part of the Tokugawa era. The appointment by the Bakufu of Hayashi Dōshun, an eminent Confucianist, to the supreme control of scholastic affairs, a post that had hitherto been filled by Buddhist priests, signified that even in the matter of learning Buddhism had begun to decline. The writer of the article from which we have been quoting is the well-known *Shakū Unshō*, a man who lives a most austere life, taking only two meals a day and eating only vegetables.

According to the *Kyōrin*, the organ of the *Shintō* sect known as the *Yingū-ha*, an important decision has lately been made by the representatives of the chief *Shintō* sects. Fearing that one of the effects of mixed residence and

increased facilities for spreading Christianity may be the discontinuance of much of the ancestral worship, for the encouragement of which *Shintō* shrines exist all over the country, it has been decided to petition the Government with a view to a separation of all *Daijingu* rites and ceremonies, and to their classification as *Koku-ritsu* or *Koku-shiki* (National Ceremonies). Since the worship of ancestors throughout Japan rests on the worship of the Imperial manes in Ise, it is not at all improbable that the petition will be granted. For some time past, shrewd *Shintō* priests have realised that their only chance of survival after the inauguration of the new order of things lies in imparting to their religious performances a more marked air of nationality than they have of late years borne, and they now have come to the conclusion that the most effectual way to do this is to solicit Imperial patronage and to make the observance of certain rites a national duty which no patriotic Japanese will be likely to neglect. The *Fukun Shimpō*, commenting on this decision, expresses doubts as to the possibility of the scheme being carried out. Having declared in the Constitution that subjects shall be free to choose their own religion, the Government may not find it easy to interfere in favour of rites that have hitherto always been regarded as religious. The project will have its opponents and hence its adoption is by no means certain.

The *Bukkyō*, somewhat late in the day, makes an earnest appeal to its readers for subscriptions to a Famine Relief fund which has been started by the Buddhist fraternity in Japan. Descriptions of scenes of distress, with illustrations, are furnished, and all recipients of divine mercy are exhorted to show their gratitude to Buddha by helping their fellow-men. The same magazine gives an account of a disturbance in the Jōdo sect connected with the erection of temples in memory of the soldiers who perished in the late war. It is said that a sum of 100,000 yen has been raised for this purpose and that the priests who have shown special zeal in collecting money are to be rewarded for their services by promotion. Against this proceeding there has been a strong protest, the 宗弊 *Shūsui*, one of the organs of the Jōdo-shū, taking up the matter very warmly. At a meeting of Councillors held in Shiba on March 1st the business manager of the sect, Date Reiken, was declared to be thoroughly corrupt and a vote of want of confidence in his administration was passed. He has since resigned his position, but the sect is still in a ferment over the affair and the rival factions are hurling anathemas at each other as openly religious bigots know how. This makes the fifth big dissension in Buddhist ranks within twelve months. So that we are hardly surprised to find Dr. Katō saying, *Konnichi no Bukkyō to wa tenka no ranmin nari* (乱民): "There is no such disturber of the peace of the empire as modern Buddhism." The troubles in the other sects have by no means been settled. The *Yiji Shimpō* thinks that nothing short of the resignation of the Chief Abbot will allay the excitement in the Otani-ha, whose conduct, according to this journal, will not bear investigation. The Nichiren zealots, as was anticipated, have lost their case in the Court of Appeal, and have had to pay all costs. But their blind bigotry has not abated one jot. They have already given notice of appeal to the Court of Cassation and furthermore have published a book entitled 本宗綱要 *Honshū Kōyō*, in which they have attempted to make mince-meat of their adversaries.

The plague appears to be rapidly disappearing from Bombay, the total deaths for the last week in April being only 310 from that cause.

The Governor-General in Council at Simla has directed that the 21st and 22nd June be observed as public holidays throughout British India. Beyond this it is not intended that there shall be any public recognition in India of the Diamond Jubilee.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *sinrikisha* man who assaulted Mrs. J. H. Longford in Kobe last week, has been sentenced to ten days' police detention.

Earthquake shocks occurred at Guadaloupe about the 1st of May, by which four persons were killed and forty injured.

A telegram from Iwate, dated the 16th inst., reports that nine Englishmen in three boats, had drifted ashore at Ofuna-watari, Iwate Ken.

The plenary Presbyterian Synod at Sunderland, on April 29, rejected the petition containing the charges of heresy against Dr. Watson (Ian MacLaren), only seven men supporting it.

Mr. Raymond Blathwayt, the so-called "Prince of Interviewers," who has been on a professional tour in India, was thrown from his horse while riding in Colombo three weeks ago and had his arm broken.

It is proposed to light a great number of bonfires all over England on Jubilee night, and a meeting of Members of the House of Commons interested in the matter is to be held. It is suggested that all the bonfires should be lighted simultaneously.

The Japanese man-of-war *Kaimen*, while at anchor off the coast of Hozan, near Twatutia, on the 8th inst., sent landing parties ashore to the defence of that town. During the return of the boats one capsized owing to the strength of the wind, and Lieutenant Tanimoto and eight others were drowned. Another report received at the Admiralty states that although the boat containing Lieutenant Tanimoto and eight others was upset, the Lieutenant himself and four others were saved, but four men are still missing.

We learn from the *Boyski Shimbun* that on the 14th ultimo a Mr. Murata Katsunosuke, of Tokyo, obtained an attachment of the property of Mr. S. Severim, a Portuguese subject who has been in jail awaiting trial for a month or more, the debt alleged to be owing by him to Mr. Murata being over 1,000 yen. Mr. John T. Wagen of Yokohama, has now put in a claim that the property attached belongs to him and not to Severim, and has taken action in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho for the recovery of \$120 from Mr. Murata.

The private railways for which charters, permanent or temporary, were granted by the Communications Department from the 22nd ultimo till the 10th instant were as follows:—

	Miles.
Kanabe Railway	26
Kyōki Railway.....	66
Chikushi Railway.....	7
Yōō Railway	35
Sakata Railway	3
Saga Railway	13
Uwajima Railway	15
Kishiu Railway.....	7

In consequence of the extension of marine affairs since the late war, the Naigai Kaiji-kai (Home and Foreign Marine Investigation Association) of Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, is contemplating establishing the Teikoku Kaiji Hakuran-kai (Imperial Marine Exhibition), with the object of exhibiting naval arms, spoils, ships' machinery, fishing implements and so forth. Mr. Toda Mankichi, Manager of the proposed exhibition, is now engaged between Tokyo and Yokohama in obtaining the assistance of leading capitalists. The Exhibition is to be opened in Ueno Park this Autumn.

Since the late war with China, the *Mainichi Shimbun* notes, a considerable increase has taken place in the demand for condensed milk, both imported and of home manufacture. Imports during the past three years were:—27th year of Meiji (1894), 165,462 yen; 28th year of Meiji (1895), 139,467 yen; 29th year of Meiji (1896), 176,950 yen. Although it is impossible to give an accurate account of sales of the home product for last year,

it is generally supposed that the amount has been double the value of the imported article during the past three years, being no less than 633,168 yen worth, or 2,356,000 cans. The process of manufacture in Japan has not yet attained perfection. The two most prominent companies in Tokyo have inaugurated the use of vacuum pans, no foreign apparatus being utilized in other parts of the empire. Kyoto, Fukushima, and Shizuoka occupy a conspicuous position next to Tokyo in the production of milk, the quality of which is said to be in no way inferior to the imported commodity.

Death has been busy in the foreign Settlement of Kobe. At 1 a.m. on Wednesday, Erica Jessie, the five-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young, succumbed to that most insidious of all diseases, diphtheria. Deep and general sympathy was evoked at this sad termination of a life that seemed full of happy promise. The same morning Mr. Carl Randewig, a native of Halberstadt, and well known to the German community in Yokohama, passed away at the International Hospital at the age of 33.

A report compiled by the Agricultural and Commercial Department shows that the industrial expenses of various Cities and Prefectures this year are to be distributed as follows:—

	Yen.
General husbandry	191,316
Silk	128,264
Tea	18,958
Marine products	62,427
Cattle rearing	25,099
Forestry	30,662
Commerce	93,971
Observatories	77,841

The loyal Briton, who watches from a comfortable seat the passing through London's streets of the pageant that will be one of the main features of the coming Queen's Jubilee will have to pay a pretty penny for his pleasure, remarks an American paper. It then quotes the following circular that has been issued in London:—

"QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE PROCESSION."

We are now offering some of the finest positions for viewing the procession.

Seats on first floor at	£10, £12 and £15
Seats on second floor at	8, 10 and 12
Windows on first floor at	50, 75 and 100
Windows on second floor at	40, 50 and 60
Seats on upper floors and roofs from	2 to 5

Book early with remittance to secure good position.

The Tokyo Rice Exchange lately reduced the amount of security deposits from five per cent. to two per cent, and the proper authorities having sanctioned the change, the following scale has been drawn up:—

Transactions.	Security.
YEN.	YEN.
Above 8 below 9	1
Above 10 below 11	2
Above 12 below 13	3
Above 14 below 15	4
Above 9 below 10	1.50
Above 11 below 12	2.50
Above 13 below 14	3.50

There is no doubt that these reductions will have the effect of increasing business at the exchange.

The period for payment of security deposits on the shares of the Mercantile Exchange in Yokohama expired on the 15th inst., and the organizing committee are making preparations to hold the first general meeting by the 25th inst., so that rules may be drawn up and officers elected. Official sanction for the incorporation of the company is expected to be obtained by the 15th of next month, and the first call of ten yen per share is to be fixed for July 10th, and the second for October 1st. The business of the Exchange will be commenced about November next. The new building for the offices of the Company are situated in Aioicho Sancho-me, and will be completed during October.

As the gold monometallic system is to be enforced from the 1st October this year, says the *Fiji*, the Osaka Mint, having received full instructions from the authorities as to the form, etc., of the new coins, will proceed with

the work of coinage with the greatest possible promptitude and energy. The work of striking twenty yen pieces has already begun, and now the new five yen pieces will be taken in hand. It is said that the indemnity money received from China up to the present time, together with gold bullion sent to the Mint from London, aggregates some forty millions of yen in value. In order to turn this into new gold coins the working hours of the Mint are to be from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. every day, no holidays being taken on Sundays.

According to the *Fiji Shimpō*, the Directors of the Yokohama Dock Company, whose No. 2 Dock was opened a month or so ago, propose to double the capital of the Company, and construct in all three docks. The proposed changes are to be laid before the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting to be held in July next. The ground available for the construction of docks, including those already completed and in course of construction, covers about forty thousand *tsudo* (33 acres), of which about half is to be occupied by the three docks and the remaining portion of the ground will be appropriated for slips for repairing small vessels, and workshops. The whole scheme, of course, requires a considerable period of time to complete, and changes in the programme may be expected.

The general abstract of marriages, births, and deaths in Great Britain for the year 1896 was recently presented to Parliament. The summary shows that the enumerated population on 6th April, 1891, was 29,002,525, and the estimated population in 1896 was 30,717,355. The total number of marriages in England was 484,890. The births were 917,201; of this number 466,632 were males, and 450,569 females. The deaths were 527,929, of which number 271,293 were males and 256,636 females. In London, the estimated population to the middle of 1896 was 4,211,955. In 1891 the number was 4,211,743. The total number of marriages was 79,738, and births 135,796. Of this number 69,536 were males, and 66,260 females. The deaths were 81,979, and of this number 42,214 were males and 39,765 females.

Viscount Nomura, Minister of Communications, has notified that vessels may be inspected at the following offices:—Tokyo Shipping Inspection Office, for Tokyo, Shinagawa, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Yokosuka, Niigata, and Matsugasaki; Osaka Shipping Inspection Office, for Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, and Sakai; Nagasaki Shipping Office, for Nagasaki, Moji, and Tokitsu; and Hakodate Shipping Office, for Hakodate. The inspection of Japanese junks will be undertaken at times specified below:—Junks of 1,000 *koku* burden, from July 1st to Sept. 30th; junks above 700 *koku* burden and below 1,000 *koku*, from July 1st to Dec. 31st; junks above 500 *koku* and below 700 *koku*, from July 1st to March 30th. It is said that steps are being taken by the Government to establish Shipping Inspection Offices at Yokosuka, Kobe, and Moji, besides the four places mentioned above. The scheme will be carried into effect in July of this year.

Judgment in the Iron Pipe Scandal case was given at the Tokyo Chihō Saibansho on the 18th inst. Mr. Hamano, Manager of the Nippon Jutetsu Kabushikikaisha (Japan Iron Company); Mr. Okochi, Director; Messrs. Okoshi and Nambu, sub-Directors, were sentenced to four years' major confinement and a fine of yen 40, with police supervision for one year and six months; Mr. Noro, chief expert, and Mr. Okuyama, assistant expert, to three years and six months' major confinement and a fine of yen 35, with police supervision for one year; Mr. Horikane, assistant expert, to three years' major confinement and a fine of yen 30, with police supervision for ten months. Two other assistant experts and three workmen were sentenced respectively to two years and four months' major confinement and a fine of yen 20, with police supervision for nine months, and seven months' major confinement, a fine of yen 10, and public supervision for six months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FRENCH FANCY DRESS BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Mail*.

SIR,—I have read your account of the fancy dress ball at the French Legation last Friday. It would have been too much to expect that you should put the editorial wits to some rough usage in the interest of our costumes and of our sisters at home, who, next to talking of furbelows and chiffons, love to read of them. Yet I deem it a sign of the degeneracy of the times that you men have so little knowledge of the art of dressing, and above all, that you have come to pride yourselves upon your ignorance. You like us to be smart and *chic*, and you are prompt enough to signify your royal disapproval if our frocks fit badly or do violence to fashion, but nine out of every ten among you don't carry away from a ball room more than the foggiest notion of the costumes you have seen, and as to sitting down to describe them in print, why I think, Mr. Editor, you would rather be fined half a dozen pairs of 16-button gloves than make the attempt. And you ought to be fined. Just think what anxious planning and crafty contriving prefaced the display that you dismissed with half a dozen lines, and think, too, whether no duty devolved on you to throw light upon the meaning of costumes which, as mere assemblages of laces, gauzes, silks and ribbons, lacked half of their real value. Now confess frankly: you'd have described the affair in detail had you known how, but you didn't know. Like all your fellow-men, with a few honorable exceptions, your faculty of observing frocks and coiffures has been impaired by disease. And yet I think you have seldom seen a prettier spectacle than the ball room presented at the French Legation, when, under the brilliant electric lights and to the strains of soft music, there flitted about, through the mazes of the dance—I'm afraid that's a little hackneyed but 'twas an atmosphere of sweet old fashions and I would not be out of harmony with it—there flitted about dainty figures from Dresden vases, Alsatian and Valentin beauties, lovely reflections from Watteau's canvases, piquant belles of Directoire days, vivandieres, fairies, Kate-Greenaway tots, stately Sapphos, saucy sailor lasses, brilliant Japanese princesses and many an other graceful creation such as is seldom seen in Tokyo. A very imperfect summary, you will probably say, Sir, since I haven't spoken of the red-coated heroes of the chase, the eighteenth-century noblemen in all their bravery of silken hose, diamond buckles and ample ruffles, the gorgeous hidalgos, the gallants in satin, spangles and powder, the lilliputian Chinamen and the Grenadiers of the Guard. But I don't intend to speak of them. You can describe yourselves. Besides, I couldn't do justice to some of your costumes. A weak woman can only wonder at the splendid courage of men that come to a ball tricked out as if they were going to cut purses on a highway or carry baggage on a wharf, or as if they'd been sleeping on one cheek in a coal-hole and only woke up just in time to catch the coiffon. So I shan't meddle with your male masquerading—not but what many of you looked very nice and would be horribly conceited if I told you truly what we thought of you—but because you imagine that we don't understand your make-shifts as clearly as we appreciate your successes, and 'tis better that you should remain in the bliss of your ignorance than be instructed to your sorrow. So I will just tell you a little about ourselves.

Let me begin with Miss Harmand. I heard some lynx-eyed person—I think 'twas yourself, Mr. Editor—say that she represented a bat. That just shows how imperfect your powers of observation are. She represented Night. Her black gauze dress, cut as only a Paris *modiste* can cut, was woven with gold to show the sheen of moonlight; her feet and ankles were strewn with stars; she wore a wide belt also spangled with stars; on her head was a crescent moon surmounted by a bat, and on her shoulders a pair of bat's wings, too realistic for anything.

I'm not going to say how any one looked. 'Tis for you men to do that. Besides, I haven't adjectives enough, and I don't believe the dictionary has either.

Madame Harmand wore a Parisian gown of Dresden-China silk, and had her hair *poudré*. Her ornaments were diamonds.

The Countess de Bondy was dressed as a Swedish peasant, her costume actually obtained from the locality where it is worn. The colour was dark blue with bright trimming and silver ornaments. She carried a wooden spoon in her hand, and her golden hair streamed down from beneath a picturesque cap.

The Countess Pimodan had a rainbow crape gown with iris flowers; a ceinture of pale green *moiré* and an iris coiffure.

The Viscountess du Dresnay wore a fancy costume, *à la Watteau*, of pale green silk, flowered brocade and point lace, looped up with pink and having garlands of roses round the skirt. She had a pale green hat strewn with jewels.

Madame Revon was a study in eglantine. She had a white crape dress entwined with sweet briar, and her long black hair floated down from an eglantine tiara.

The Marchioness Nembrini appeared as a magicienne—a blue silk robe, covered with golden stars and other emblems of her profession, and an astrological hat.

Madame de Speyer wore a Sardinian costume—genuine Sardinian—of yellow silk trimmed with white-and-red striped ribbon, and head gear in character.

Madame de Somow's costume was Roumanian—red, white and blue with glittering sequin ornaments.

Madame Inigo personified a Valentinian peasant girl. Her gown was of pale yellow silk, delicately striped, with *fichure* of crêpe-de-Chine; her hair, plaited elaborately, was deftly disposed round a number of golden pins.

Madame Carcer wore an Empire dress of yellow silk with yellow feathers—a study in yellow.

Madame Wilde had a golden bronze gown, striped and flowered, with decoration of roses, and a fancy coiffure.

Madame Bougouin wore a Vivandière costume of blue and red, with gold buttons and white waistcoat.

Mrs. Brinkley represented a Japanese *Ohimesama*, with robes of glowing silk, embroidered in red, white, gold and green, and an elaborate coiffure of white-and-silver cherry bloom.

Mrs. Conder was dressed as a Kyoto *ningyo* (supposed to have been sculptured by her husband, who appeared as the celebrated carver Hidari Jingoro); robe of wistaria-purple *shions*, profusely embroidered with maple leaves and sprays, and *poupée* coiffure.

Madame de Bérigny wore a fairy costume in white and silver, with silver wings and flowing golden hair.

Mrs. Tilden was dressed as a sailor girl in a bewitching costume of white and blue.

Mrs. Nishikawa wore a fancy dress, picked out with red roses; her hair *poudré*.

Madame Sato was dressed as a butterfly; white silk gown, covered with butterflies in various colours.

Miss Pourtales wore a Louis-Quinze costume, *à la Watteau*, of white silk gauze over pink silk brocade, with powder and patches *à la mode*.

Miss Münster appeared as a Valkyrie. She wore a cuirass of fish-scale silver armour, with helmet, shield, spear and linked armlets of the same metal, the helmet surmounted with white swan-wings; a skirt of pale blue embroidered with silver, and golden tresses unbound.

Miss Dun appeared in an Alsatian costume: a red skirt, black velvet bodice and white muslin apron. Her hair was plaited down her back, and her coiffure was a simple black bow.

The Misses Eldridge wore carefully studied fancy costumes in black and white of the Directoire era, with powder and patches. They had richly feathered hats, and carried shepherdess sticks.

Miss Divers was a harpless Sappho; her robe

of white draped silk with gold trimmings, and three gold bands for coiffure.

Miss Nishikawa personified Japan. She wore a white and red robe with decoration of chrysanthemum and cherry blossoms, a rising sun on her head and a flag draped on her back.

Miss M. Nishikawa wore a pale blue fancy dress with bright red pompons.

Miss Terry appeared as the ace of clubs, the idea carried out in all the details of her costume, from tiara to fan.

Miss Matsuno wore a Polchinelle costume of white with red pompons and white conical hat.

Miss von Fallot represented a lady of modern Greece: a caftan of dark green trimmed with sable; gauze veil spangled with sequins.

Miss F. von Fallot wore the costume of a Brittany fisher-girl, with bright red skirt looped up over white and blue underskirt; frilled coiffure and white cap.

Miss Lay appeared as a Kate-Greenaway lassie, a study in pale green and pink with wide-brimmed hat.

Miss Hayes wore a court dress of old Japan, rich, glowing silk and harmonious colours.

Miss Mair wore a Spanish costume, a picturesque study in black and red.

I hope that none of your stern readers will be so irreverent as to skip these notes. I have made them brief because my object is to supply the central idea and leave fond memory to fill in the details. To me the whole affair is a delightful reminiscence, and with your permission I should like to offer a suggestion. It is that each guest should have his or her photograph taken in costume, and that the whole be inserted in an album for presentation to our host and hostess as a memento of their charming hospitality.

Yours sincerely,

M. M.

FRENCH SHIPS AND GUNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in your issue of the 8th inst., two paragraphs on French ships and guns, which were reprints from home papers. They show how little one can trust assertions tainted by political polemics.

The *Jaureguiberry* and the *Bouvines*, which are given as uncompleted, are in active service, the former since the 16th of February of this year, the latter since January 1896. As to rapidity of construction, the French can build as quickly as others, when the necessary credits are allowed. The battleship *Gaulois*, of 11,200 tons displacement, was launched last year at Brest, nine months after keeling, that is seven months less than for the *Kaiser Frederick III*, which is given as an example.

In regard to the French 12" gun, which is cited in comparison with the new English 12" gun, the paragraph ignores the fact that the French gun is of the old system of ten years ago (*modèle 1887*). Besides, the most important information has been omitted, in the case of the English gun, viz. the velocity. Under these conditions, the comparison is without value.

Sincerely yours
Tokyo, 13th May.

A.B.

THE WELCOME SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

(Kihin-kai).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I was much interested in your recent article on the above subject, and I wish the newly formed Society every success.

It has occurred to me that there is a useful subject that they might very well take in hand, and that is, the publication of an authoritative timetable of the Japanese Railways. You, Sir, know very well the difficulty that there is in obtaining any trustworthy information on this subject from the authorities of the various railways, even weeks after changes have been made in the working schedules of their respective lines, or after they are supposed to be definitely settled. One instance will be sufficient.

A fortnight ago, I wished to make a little trip in the neighbourhood of Oyama and Gotemba, and I got a Japanese friend to work out the times from a Japanese up-to-date time table. He informed me that the 6 a.m. train from Shimbashi stopped at Oyama and Gotemba, and also gave me the times for return trains. When I applied for a ticket, I was told that the train did not stop at either station, but that I could book to either Ko-

dzu or Yamakita, with which I had to be content. I received the same information both at Kodzu and at Yanakita, where I finally alighted. After this, of course I could not trust the information as to the return trains. A friend who travelled through by the same train informed me by post card that it actually stopped both at Oyama and Gotemba.

Six weeks hence, some hundreds of foreigners will be undertaking the vexatious and tedious trip from Yokohama or Tokyo to Kanizawa. Those who start by an early train will find, after cooling their heels for some hours at that inhospitable place, Takasaki, that they would have done just as well if they had left three hours later. On the return journey they will find that with nominally half or three-quarters of an hour to spare at Takasaki, they arrive there too late, or that there is no connection at all, and that they have to lie over there all night, and have to turn out at an unearthly hour next morning in order to reach Yokohama by mid-day.

Part of this inconvenience is no doubt due to railway mismanagement which is foreign to my present subject; but a considerable part is due to the impossibility of obtaining information sufficiently accurate to enable one to lay one's plan beforehand. As the *Kihon-kai* appears to be strongly and influentially supported, it may be expected that they will be able to obtain fairly reliable information tolerably up to date.

I would suggest that they issue to annual subscribers (of whom I shall be happy to be the first) a time table printed in English, of the size of an ordinary post card. That when any new line is opened, or any change is made in the working schedule of an existing line, the information be printed on a post card, and mailed to each subscriber. That when this additional information reaches a sufficient amount, which under existing circumstances will occur about twice a year, a fresh edition be posted to each subscriber. That copies of these time tables be supplied, for sale, to the principal booksellers and stationers, and to the staffs at the chief stations. That subscribers, on production of their stamped subscription copy, be entitled to purchase any numbers of additional copies at a certain fixed rate, and that the general public can purchase them at a rate, 25 or 50 per cent higher, in each case including loose up-to-date slips corresponding with the post cards above suggested.

Lastly, I would suggest that the *Kihon-kai* should arrange with the leading railway companies for advance information, and should protect their publications by copy-right.

As I am in full sympathy with the object which the Society has in view, I have great pleasure in once more wishing them every success, and in offering them the above suggestions for what they may be worth.

Yours truly, W. SILVER HALL.
94, Tsukiji, Tokyo, 17th May, 1897.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Dear Sir,—It seems, according to telegraphic information, that the Arbitration Treaty has been finally rejected by the American Senate. To those of us who have watched its course this is more of a disappointment than a surprise. In the form in which the Treaty left the hands of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney, it never seemed to have any prospect of ratification at the hands of the Senate. It requires a two-thirds vote to ratify, and though no vote was taken on the Treaty in its original form, there is good ground for the belief that less than half the Senate were in its favour. It is doubtful whether Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney were themselves entirely satisfied with the Treaty, which may be said to have been more than anything else an expression of good will between the two great English-speaking peoples. It is the opinion of men whose good-will toward both countries cannot be doubted that the working of such a treaty might have readily been the cause of much disappointment and ill-will. Both countries are animated by the spirit of arbitration, and any question of dispute likely to arise between them can be settled by a special agreement to arbitrate that particular question. A general treaty can add little if the spirit is present, while it might have seemed to make some questions open to arbitration which are really not so. This latter is the real reason which has served to defeat the Treaty in the U.S. Senate. There can be no doubt that some questions of a national character might have arisen under this treaty as originally presented which the U.S. would never agree to arbitrate, and a refusal in the face of a general arbitration treaty might have put the U.S. in a bad light before the rest of the world. Questions that are open to de-

termination according to International Law would not cause any trouble, but International Law is a body of precedents and is in process of formation. Some questions the Americans—no point is made here as to whether they are right or wrong—will never consent to submit to arbitration, the Monroe Doctrine, for example, though as yet it finds no recognition in International Law. The question of the disposal or annexation of Cuba or Hawaii belong to the same class. Some leading American statesmen put the ownership and control of the Nicaragua Canal in the same class, though it would seem that so long as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty remains in force this question at least would have to be arbitrated. The results flowing from this last mentioned treaty were not foreseen at the time it was made, and have worked distinctly against what the Americans consider their highest interests. The arbitration treaty was feared for this very reason. To use a slang expression; they feared it might be "loaded" "I No ill-will or "Anglophobia" was involved in the final vote—individual expressions to the contrary notwithstanding. For certain conspicuous "Jingo" were on the side of the Treaty unless all forecasts were wrong, while men who have never shown any such tendencies were against the Treaty. This too, even after it had been amended so as to remove all foreseen dangers. It would be equally a mistake to consider the rejection of the Treaty as a slap at the principle of arbitration, for the U.S. may truly lay claim to be the most universal user of this method of settling international disputes. Some will think that it would have been better had the Treaty never been made if it was only to be rejected. With this idea I cannot at all agree. The spirit of the two peoples has been fully displayed in a way not possible otherwise, and the moral obligation to arbitrate all questions that it is possible to arbitrate has been established. I don't know how the Treaty might have worked, but I feel safe in saying that about all the advantages have been gained that could have followed its actual ratification, while the possibilities of the failure of the treaty have been avoided.

Yours, etc.

J. W. D.

JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Japan Brewery Company, Limited, was held at the Company's offices, No. 123, Bluff, on the afternoon of the 17th instant. Mr. H. Baehr was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. W. Gordon, J. D. Hutchinson, W. R. Bennett (Directors), and Messrs. H. C. Litchfield, F. Cummins, C. W. Ure, Dr. Hatton, H. Heckert (Chief Brewer), and J. Stewart (Secretary).

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting and the Chairman suggested that the minutes of the last meeting should be taken as read.

On the motion of Mr. Ure, seconded by Mr. Cummins this was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said—Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts now before you, I should like to say a few words. The Directors hope that the year's result will be considered as satisfactory by shareholders, as it is looked upon by the Board. The Company's business has again steadily and largely increased and this has caused a considerable enlargement of buildings. Large new stables for the increased number of horses, with rooms for waggons and for bettoes were completed on Lot 104 B, which property has in many ways proved to be a valuable acquisition, at the same time giving us very much needed room on the old premises. The Company has purchased Bluff Lot 122 B, with the dwelling and out-houses thereon, adjoining the Brewery premises. In view of the growing business, further extensions and improvements of the buildings, plant, etc., may soon be necessary, and the Directors have taken steps to be prepared for all emergencies. Nothing has been written off this time from plant and machinery, except the ordinary wear and tear; the Directors are averse to writing down these accounts any more for the present, because both plant and machinery are kept in perfect order and are, together with the landed property, worth more to-day than our figures show. Under such circumstances the Directors have not touched these accounts, but let them stand as they were. They have also left untouched the special reserve of \$12,475.76 which is held for adjustment of exchange and which may perhaps be dealt with during the year now commenced, after the effects of the new gold standard law will be perceptible. The charges and general current expenses are higher again, than in the previous year, but the increase

was caused by the larger business done. With regard to the distribution of balance of profit and loss account, amounting to \$86,342.99, the Directors propose to pay a final bonus to the staff of the Company on the same principle as last year, amounting to \$4,041.00, to pay a final dividend of \$22,500, equal to 15 per cent, bringing the total for the year up to 25 per cent., to add \$50,000 to Reserve Fund, which will then stand at \$75,000, and to carry forward the balance of \$9,801.99 to next year's account. As to the bonus, a portion of it is payable under contract in lieu of salary. I am glad to say, that our Chief Brewer, Mr. Heckert, returned from his vacation towards the end of last year, and resumed full charge of his duties again. During his absence his post was temporarily and ably filled by Mr. von Mann, our Assistant Brewer. The Directors have also great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal with which the staff of the Company has been working during the year under review, when the increased business often taxed their powers to the fullest extent. Of the Directors, Mr. Shibusawa has resigned his seat on the Board, and owing to his departure for Europe, we have also lost the services of Mr. J. Dudds; for many years Chairman, and the Directors have in the meantime invited Mr. W. R. Bennett to a seat on the board, which has been accepted by that gentleman. The increase of business will necessitate the election of a second Auditor and a proposal to this effect will be brought forward. This closes my remarks, and I have only to add, that I shall be glad to answer any questions, with any information within my reach, which shareholders may desire to obtain.

Mr. Ure asked whether the insurance on the buildings of the company covered the re-instatement as existing now.

The CHAIRMAN—It is insured on the principle that we are over-insured about 13 per cent., that is, insured about 13 per cent. above the cost, taking to-day's value. I could not give you the exact figures, but that is the principle. We take the cost of buildings and plant—what it would take to replace it to-day.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the report and accounts as presented be adopted.

Dr. HATTON seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the election of two Directors to fill the places of Messrs. Gordon and Hutchinson, who retired by rotation.

Mr. CUMMINS proposed that the two retiring Directors be re-elected.

Mr. Ure seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said it had been found advisable to appoint an additional auditor, and he proposed the reelection of Mr. Schwabe, and the election Mr. Guinness as the additional auditor.

Mr. CUMMINS seconded the motion and it was carried *nem con*.

A vote of thanks to the CHAIRMAN brought the proceedings to a close.

FORMOSA.

THE ATTACK AT IWATUTIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 9th.

On May 8th, the Chinese remaining in Formosa and living outside the treaty ports became subjects of Japan. It was thought that the day might be taken as an occasion for a rebellion, as the north has been infested for a considerable period with a troublesome class of natives—half rebels and half brigands. Their exploits during the last few months have been limited nearly exclusively to armed robbery. Rumours have been rife, however, for some time that a large party of rebels were making preparations to attack the Capital and Twatutia, with the intention of destroying the Foreign Consulates and business houses at the latter place, believing that such an act would embroil Japan with Foreign Countries and eventually result in the evacuation of the island. Whether the rebels ever really had such designs is unknown, although it is true that small armed parties came near the city on several occasions. But their acts were those of pure brigandage and nothing more—rich Chinese to be held for ransom and loot seeming to be their only objects. On the 7th, the military department at Taipei received information from loyal Chinese that, on the early morning of May 8th, Taipei and Twatutia would be attacked by about seven hundred outside rebels, assisted by certain Taipeifu and Twatutia Chinese; that the party would be divided into three bands, and that after the loyal residents at Choho, Shakko, and other neighbouring villages had been dealt with, those in sym-

pathy with the rebels would join in an attack on Taipei and Twa-tutia, under the leadership of the most famous chief in the north, Sen-sin, a character well known to the Japanese. The Japanese Authorities had confidence in the report and accordingly prepared a fitting reception. Troops were stationed on the principal roads approaching the Settlement, including a large force at Shakkō, a village to the east of Taipei. It was thought that this would be sufficient to guard against any rebels entering the city or surrounding suburbs, and consequently that the attack would not occur. The Chinese, however, occasionally rise above their average level and exhibit accessions of cuteness and ability quite surprising even to old hands. It was so in this case. A Chinese theatre near a large joss-house had been giving performances for some days, and, on the night of May 7th, an unusually large crowd attended. It is now pretty certain that this audience was largely composed of rebels. After the performance, these persons hid in the neighbourhood, no doubt receiving shelter from the bad characters of Twa-tutia, for the Settlement has its share. Some Japanese buildings in the vicinity could have been attacked without much difficulty, but the rebels, or more properly brigands, avoided them, confining their attentions exclusively to breaking into the houses occupied by rich Chinese merchants, one after another, along the principal street, about three blocks distant from the nearest Foreign hong. Some fifteen or twenty houses were thus broken into and many valuable goods and money were secured. Rich silks, opium money, etc., fell into their hands to the estimated value of fifty thousand dollars. An attempt was then made to fire the town; but after destroying three houses the flames were got under control. The Japanese forces, quite unprepared for this antic, were still outside the Settlement to prevent the enemy's entrance.

Meanwhile the rebels to the east of the Settlement, after standing up to heavy fire for two hours, and the Twa-tutia rebels, now surrounded by the Japanese, who were closing in about them, began to retreat. Several hundred went to the mountains, one hundred passed over the railway bridge which leads from the Settlement; and no doubt a large number returned to their mud huts in or near the Settlement to once more become smiling "My b'long good man" subjects of Japan. A Japanese coolie of the old school attempted to win glory and renown by cutting off the head of a Chinese rebel who had been previously shot by the soldiers, and carrying it through the streets with a swagger that would have done credit to a conqueror of the world. He marched along with the gory head in one hand and a large sword in the other to the police station. His reception must have been a surprise to him, for he was taken into custody at once and will be punished in accordance with the law which provides against mutilation of the dead.

The firing was very heavy for more than two hours; a considerable portion at close range. The number killed and wounded was, however, very slight, principally owing to the poor marksmanship of the rebels, and the fact that a large part of the fighting took place before daylight. The exact rebel loss has not yet been ascertained, but bodies were left on the field to the number of nearly one hundred, and 19 prisoners were taken. The Japanese loss was 3 killed and 7 wounded, of whom two will probably die. Some of the rebels were dressed in Chinese garments, all white, others in garments all black; while one band wore uniform jackets bearing the round badge peculiar to Chinese uniform, upon which were the Chinese characters "Fochow army." Some 160 rifles were captured, nearly all German Mausers. Much of the stolen property has been recovered. The most important gain to the Japanese was the capture of the well-known rebel chief, Sen-sin (Tsu-sin), who had succeeded in evading capture ever since the arrival of the Japanese. Sen-sin, during the Chinese occupation, was one of the highest military officers in the army. Since the Japanese occupation he has received constant aid from Fochow. No doubt, if the truth were known, it would be found that some of the high officials of China have been supporting the rebellions which have disturbed the north on several occasions. Yesterday morning, during the fighting, the Chief was fatally wounded and fell into the hands of the Japanese, together with 22 other rebels who were guarding him. During the January rebellion of last year Sen-sin made an attack on a loyal Chinese household of twenty-two persons, killing all but the master, who succeeded in escaping to Twa-tutia. This man remained in Twa-tutia, and yesterday was called to the police station to view the body of Sen-sin, who was then dead. He immediately recognized him as the rebel leader and the murderer of his family, and was so enraged at the sight that the gendarmes were forced to restrain him from attack-

ing the lifeless body. The dead chief was dressed in rich silk garments, and from a number of papers found in his possession he appeared to have been of a literary turn of mind. Last night and to-day all has been quiet, and it is hoped that the lesson given the rebels yesterday will be sufficient to discourage them from returning again.

AMERICAN CHARITIES.

On a Pacific ocean steamer I once met a much-travelled gentleman who talked intelligently on many subjects. Discussing the missionary question one day, he said that he would not be so much opposed to the American people sending men and money to Christianize Asia if they would only do some missionary work in our own cities. He had lived in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, but could not remember having ever seen a missionary in one of those cities, but over here in Asia he found them everywhere.

I looked at my friend a moment to see if I could take him seriously, and then had to laugh at the situation. I had taken him to be a gentleman of good judgment and close observation and was much surprised to see him betray such childish ignorance. He seemed not to have thought that he could meet a hundred missionaries in the American cities every day and not know what their business was. And he was much surprised when I told him that a careful investigation would show that in the three cities he mentioned there were more men and women engaged in real missionary work than in all China and Japan; and many times the amount of money was spent in that work. But it is possible for the human mind to get so steeped in prejudice that it refuses to be governed by facts. It prefers to revel in pet theories regardless of truth or veracity. I clip the following from a Chicago paper, showing that even in that great wicked city they do righteousness as well as preach it:—"During the last week of January, food supplies were distributed to 15,403 families, and coal to 9,519. The first week in February, food was furnished to 11,662 families, and coal to about 6,000."

The Chicago Tribune estimates that the American people gave last year in charitable purposes the enormous sum of \$33,670,000. This is only special donations and does not include the regular amounts raised for church and educational work. Yet that is nothing more than they ought to do, although such a sum of free-will offerings would have staggered the mind of any other age. The American people hold property valued at sixty-five billions of dollars—\$65,000,000,000—a sum so vast that the human mind cannot grasp it. And yet not long since an editor of an English newspaper at Nagasaki was protesting against the great sum of \$20,000 being spent by American missionaries in Korea for educating and uplifting the 12,000,000 ignorant and degraded people of that kingdom. He called it a waste of money and thought it a pity that the American people could not find a more important method of spending their money. One church in New York spends annually \$38,000 on night schools, charity hospital work, and such like, and there are hundreds of churches that could pay the whole \$20,000 spent in Korea and not be deprived of a single luxury.

The life of such a man as T. H. Yun (Yun Tchi Ho) in the King's Cabinet of Korea, is worth all the missionary money ever spent in that country. For more than ten years he was an exile from his native land. He is an exceptionally fluent English speaker and writer, is at home in Japanese, Chinese and French, and is a sincere believer in the Christian religion. A writer in an American paper has this to say about him:—"Recalled to his native land by order of the King, he has been rapidly advanced until now a member of the Cabinet, he fills the post of Minister of Education. A local preacher in a Methodist Church, this man of providence fearlessly exhorts in street or chapel by night and holds audience with high officials by day on the great questions of State. A Daniel in an Oriental court, we trust he will be kept and used to the leavening of the life of ten millions of Koreans."

WILL PATILLO.

May 8th, 1897.

A DIAMOND JUBILEE RETROSPECT.

One of the pleasantest articles in the Reviews for April is by Sir Algernon West. It appears in the *Nineteenth Century*, and is entitled "Social Changes during the Queen's Reign." Sir Algernon writes as "one who saw the coronation procession from Lord Carrington's house in Whitehall," and "who, when six years old, ran a

race with the great Duke of Wellington from Walmer Church to the Castle." He is well qualified, therefore, so far as age is a qualification, for his task, but he displays no senile garrulity, and is not a "laudator temporis acti." On the contrary, he shows pretty clearly that he is in full sympathy with the present, if he cannot altogether suppress an occasional regret for the past.

CHANGES IN DRESS.

The well-dressed gentleman of 1837 was a different personage from his successor in 1897. He wore "a pair of dove-coloured trousers, with two fluted stripes down the sides, and buttoned under the foot with broad straps of the same material; the boots, of course, were Wellingtons, which were "sine qua non" with a man of fashion in those days; a coat so high in the collar that the back of the head rested upon it. The scarf, never folded less than twice round the neck, like a waterfall, bugled out from a double-breasted waistcoat, cut very low, and was ornamented with two pins joined with a gold chain." For evening the dress was a blue coat with tight sleeves and brass buttons, and a waistcoat of flowered or brocaded silk. No man in pre-Crimean days—we rather fancy Sir Algernon West should have said pre-Exhibition days—ever wore a beard or moustache, unless he was a cavalry officer. The Peers used to drive down to the house of Lords in full dress, with their orders and ribbons, and bishops wore episcopal wigs; Bishop Blomfield, who died in 1852, was the last to do so. Sir Algernon reminds us that orders, decorations, and medals were very few; Queen Victoria has, during her reign, enlarged or instituted fourteen Orders.

"The late Lord Clanwilliam was one day struck by seeing a civilian decorated with a ribbon and star, and asked who he was. No one could tell him, until at last he ascertained that the wearer was our ambassador at Paris. 'Then,' said Lord Clanwilliam, 'if all a man gains in diplomacy is that nobody should know him on his return, I shall resign my diplomatic career'—and he did."

DANDIES AND MASHERS.

Dandyism was at its zenith at the beginning of the reign. Grantley Berkeley in the fifties delighted in wearing two or three different coloured satin waistcoats and three or four gaudy silk neckcloths round his throat. And as late as 1842, Lord Malmesbury tells us, Mr. Everett wore a green coat at a dinner party at Lord Stanley's. "At this time," says Sir Algernon, "Lord Cantelupe, Count D'Orsay, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and Sir George Wombwell were essentially dandies and arbiters of dress and fashion; Charles Grey and Frederick Byng, who was always called the 'Poodle,' were the mirrors and the terror of the young men and the fashionable clubs. Now the reign of the dandies has succumbed to the aggressive inroads of swells and mashers. But, ah! those dear dandies of my boyhood, with their triple waistcoats, their many-folded neckcloths, and their wristbands turned back over their coat sleeves—all have departed; the most beautiful, genial, and witty of them all, Alfred Montgomery, who was in the Queen's household at the time of her accession, passed away only the other day.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatre has undergone many changes since 1837. The Italian Opera House, which at the Queen's accession was called Her Majesty's, was in its glory.

The pit, which occupied the floor of the house, gave access to the boxes, and was appropriately called "the Pops' Alley." Here Rubini, Mario and Grisi, Lablache, and later on Cruvelli, Sontag, Albani, and Jenny Lind, delighted audiences as fashionable as those which now again fill the grand tier of Covent Garden; and the ballet with Cerrito, Taglioni, Fanny Elssler, and Rosati, adorned an art which, alas! has now degenerated into a taste for vulgar breakdows and tarax-boom-de-ayes. The theatres were at this time few and the prices low; impecunious young men of fashion in my early days used to take advantage of half price and the dress circle, for stalls had not then destroyed the pit, to hear the Keans, the Keeleys, and Buckstone, while Rachel and Ristori satisfied the lovers of tragedy. Vauxhall, with its thousands of little oil lamps, was at its zenith, to be succeeded by Cremorne, and then by various reputable and dull entertainments at South Kensington. At this time there was no public place or club where a lady could dine, and I recollect a most respectable peer of the realm, who on expressing a wish to dine in the coffee-room of the hotel in which he was staying with his wife, was told by his landlord that he must get a third person to join their party.

High play is much less common than it was. Mr. Banderet, the old proprietor of Brooks's Club, recollected when the packs of cards used there were reckoned by scores a night. "Now cards are not called for at all, except sometimes on the

occasion of a rubber at the meetings of the Fox Club, which are held there. In the early forties, long whist with ten points to a game was still played; and now I am told that even short whist is being supplanted at the Portland and Turf Clubs by Bridge whist, écarté, and bézique."

DINING IN THE FORTIES.

Great changes in dinners, says Sir Algernon West, occurred during the forties. Formerly, a large turbot with red festoons of lobster was an inevitable dish at a London dinner party; a saddle of mutton at the head of the table, carved by the host; and a couple of chickens with white sauce and tongue in the middle, was a necessity, and led to various conventional compliments as to whether the hostess or her neighbours should carve them.

"Sir David Dundas used to tell of a chicken being launched on his lap, and the lady with a sweet smile saying:—'Would you kindly give me back that chicken?' With six side dishes and two bottles of champagne in silver coolers the table was complete. The champagne was only handed round after the second course, and was drunk in homœopathic doses out of small tubes of glass which contained little but froth. Lord Alvanley was the first who had courage to protest, saying, 'You might as well expect us to drink our wine out of thermometers.'"

The writer goes on to tell of the difficulties of smokers sixty years ago. They were sent across a sloppy yard to smoke in the harness-room, or possibly allowed to use the servants' hall. "No gentleman ever smoked in the streets till after the Crimean peace; and ladies never sullied their lips with tobacco, or even allowed men to smoke in their presence." Whether, on the whole, society is better or worse than it was two generations back is a moot point. Mr. Charles Villiers, who is no mean authority, is quoted by Sir Algernon West as having answered the question a little dubiously: "He supposed human nature was human nature at all times, but one difference was manifest. In his golden days every young man, even if he was busy, pretended to be idle; now every young man, if he was idle, pretended to be busy; and that meant a good deal."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(SPECIAL GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.)

HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

London, May 19.

Pressed by the Great Powers, especially by the Emperor of Russia, the Sultan has at length given orders for the suspension of hostilities. His armies, however, have gained in the meantime further victories. The Powers appear unanimously agreed in considering the Turkish terms of peace preposterous.

DISTURBANCES IN BRAZIL.

Washington, May 19.

Disturbances—though not serious—have broken out in Bahia, Brazil, and the Government is making endeavours to subdue them.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

A LOAN FOR INDIA.

London, May 16.

The Secretary of State for India has given notice that he will be open to receive tenders on the 21st day of May for a loan of £3,500,000, bearing interest at 2½ per cent., the minimum rate at which the same will be issued being 95.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLITICS.

The French Press are discussing the Kaiser William's recent ostentatious advances to France, which they regard with mistrust. The majority of the papers prefer a *rapprochement* with Great Britain.

TURKISH MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that a Turkish movement, having for its purpose the surrounding of the Greek Army, is actually proceeding; hence the delay in reference to the armistice applied for by the Ambassadors of the allied Powers on behalf of Greece.

TURKEY'S MILITARY VITALITY.

It is understood that the Powers, es-

pecially Russia, have no desire in any way to promote the aggrandisement of Turkey, whose martial vitality has been an unpleasant surprise.

A GREEK GAIN.

The Greeks have re-entered Epirus and re-occupied Philippiada.

THE POWERS AND ARMISTICE.

The Ambassadors of the allied Powers are still urging the Porte to suspend hostilities.

TURKISH DEMANDS AND THE POWERS.

London, May 17.

In reply to the repeated requests of the Powers, the Porte has given an answer, refusing to grant an armistice unless an assurance is given that its demands will be granted. They are that Thessaly be annexed to Turkey, and an indemnity of ten million pounds be paid by Greece. Unless these conditions are accepted, the Porte declares that orders will be given to the Turkish forces to advance.

The Ambassadors of the Allied Powers are trying to induce the Sultan to modify his conditions.

The Powers, including Germany, are determined not to agree to the annexation of Thessaly, by which the whole of the Balkans would be set ablaze.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Desperate fighting has taken place at Griboro, situated between Arta and Philippiada, the result being that the Greeks have been compelled to fall back on Arta, with a total loss of 558, including 38 officers.

The Turks are advancing on Domokos.

PROSPECTS OF THE U.S. TARIFF.

London, May 17.

The election of a Democratic Senator for Florida places the Republican Party in a minority of one, which will have an important effect on the Tariff prospects.

WAR NEWS.

The Greek troops in Epirus fought splendidly. The fighting was kept up almost without interruption for forty hours, but after storming several positions, the Greeks were obliged to retire, owing to exhaustion and want of provisions.

GERMANY AND THE POWERS.

It is understood that Germany has been throughout pursuing towards Greece a separate policy from the other Powers.

THE PORTE & GREEK FINANCES.

The Sultan's Ministers are now advising him to insist upon European control of the Greek finances.

THE GREEKS BEATEN BACK.

London, May 19.

After one day's fighting, the Greeks abandoned Domokos and retreated to the Othrys mountains.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople drafted a Note on Sunday, which virtually ignored the demands made by the Porte for an indemnity of 10 million pounds and the annexation of Thessaly, but which repeated the request for an Armistice, adding that they cannot see Greece crushed. The German Minister, however, refused to sign this, whereupon fresh parleying took place.

The Sultan has ordered Edhem Pasha to suspend hostilities for the present.

THE BRITISH CAPE SQUADRON.

The British Cape Squadron, under Rear-

Admiral Rawson, has left Delagoa Bay after a stay of one month.

THE CZAR AND THE ARMISTICE.

London, May 20.

The present suspension of hostilities between the Greeks and Turks is due to a direct appeal made to the Sultan by the Czar of Russia.

THE SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Ambassadors of the allied Powers are still conferring on the subject of a reply to be presented to the Porte in answer to its Note respecting the indemnity and the annexation of territory.

GERMANY AND THE POWERS.

It is now stated that Germany is willing to join the other Powers with a view to the termination of the War.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE SITUATION.

In a speech, Lord Salisbury stated that though an armistice is granted, it will not diminish to any extent the difficulties as to the solution of the problem.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

The Newmarket Stakes were run yesterday with results as follow:—

Mr. J. Gubbins' Galteemore	1
Mr. P. Lorillard's Berzak	2
Mr. S. D. Rose's Frisson	3

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

COUNT KURODA AT KYOTO.

Kyoto, May 21.

Count Kuroda, Premier *ad interim*, arrived here from Tokyo to-day and at once proceeded to the Palace.

THE NEW MINISTER TO CHINA.

Kobe, May 21.

Mr. Yano, Minister to China, left here by the *Kobe Maru* to take up his new post.

THE NAGOYA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE U.S. TARIFF.

Nagoya, May 20.

The Nagoya Chamber of Commerce held a general meeting yesterday and decided to present a petition to the Authorities urging that in case the new Tariff Law in the United States comes into operation, Japan should adopt a similar course with the United States.

KOBE TEA SALES.

Kobe, May 21.

12,100 cattiees of new tea changed hands yesterday. The price ranged from *yen* 46 to *yen* 27.

DOCKYARD OFFICIALS TO PROCEED TO EUROPE.

Yokosuka, May 21.

Three chiefs of sections of the Shipbuilding Yard, Yokosuka, have been ordered to proceed to England to study shipbuilding.

The Japanese men-of-war *Yoshino* and *Isumi* went into dock to-day.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON FÊTED.

Kagoshima, May 21.

The Kagoshima Military Society gave an entertainment to welcome the Japanese men-of-war *Matsushima*, *Chinyuen*, *Fuso* and *Takao* yesterday which Vice-Admiral Aikura, Commandant of the Standing Squadron, and many other officers attended.

THE RELIEFS FOR WEI-HAI-WEI.

Bakan, May 21.

The steamers *Toyohashi Maru* and *Asagao Maru*, conveying reliefs of over 800 soldiers of the Third Army Division, called in here to-day en route to Wei-hai-wei.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

Nagasaki, May 21.

A Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer conveying 959 soldiers from Odessa called in at this port to-day en route for Vladivostock.

FOUNDERING OF A STEAMER.

Ujina, May 21.

The steamer *Rikumo Maru* sunk off Mitajiri yesterday.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club is closed for the season: and reopens on Monday 4th October.
The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 311.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1—P to B 6 | 1—K takes Q P |
| 2—B to Kt 7 | 2—K to Q 2 |
| 3—R to Q sq. mate | |
| | 1—K takes B P |
| 2—B to R 7 | 2—K to B 2 |
| 3—R to K B sq. mate | |
| | 1—K to Q 5 |
| 2—B to B 2 | 2—K to B 5 |
| 3—R to K 4 mate | |
| | 1—K to B 5 |
| 2—B to Kt 6 | 2—K takes P |
| 3—R to K 4 mate | |

Correct answers from W.H.S., W.D.C., J.W.E., and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 312.

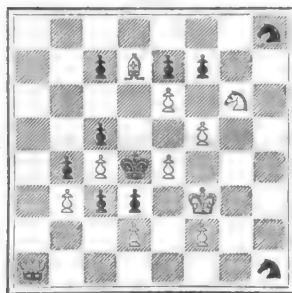
- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1—Q to B 3 | 1—B takes Q |
| 2—Kt takes K P mate | 1—B takes Kt |
| | 1—B to Q B 4 |
| 2—Q to Q B 6 mate | |
| | 1—K to Kt 4 |
| 2—Q takes KP mate | |
| 2—Kt to Q 6 mate | |

&c., &c.

Correct answers from W.D.C., I don't, W.H.S., J.W.E., and Omicron.

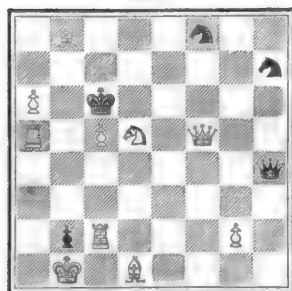
PROBLEM No. 314.
ERRATUM.

We regret to note an error in this diagram. The Queen on K R file should be White not Black.

PROBLEM No. 315.
By R. I. DALTON.

WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 316.
By S. LOYD.

WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 709.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

- | White—H. Wagon. | Black—Van Loonop. |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 P K4 | 1 K R sq. |
| 2 P Q4 | 2 Kt B3 |
| 3 P R5 | 3 P B4 |
| 4 P QB3 | 4 B Kt sq. |
| 5 Kt B3 | 5 P QK3 |
| 6 B Q3 | 6 P B5 |
| 7 P x P | 7 P x P |
| 8 Kt B3 | 8 B B4 |
| 9 Kt x Kt | 9 B R2 |
| 10 Castles | 10 R Q sq. |
| 11 Q K2 | 11 Q Q2 |
| | 12 Kt K4 |
| | Resigns. |

GAME No. 710.

(RUY LOPEZ.)

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 P K4 | 1 P K4 |
| 2 Kt KB3 | 2 Kt KB3 |
| 3 B Kt5 | 3 Kt B3 |
| 4 Castles | 4 Kt x P |
| 5 P Q4 | 5 B K2 |
| 6 P Q5 | 6 Kt R4 |
| 7 Q K sq. | 7 P QB3 |
| 8 Q x Kt | 8 P x B |
| | 9 Q x P |
| | 10 Q R5 ch. |
| | 11 Kt QB3 |
| | 12 P QKt3 |
| | 13 Kt K4 |
| | 14 Kt K sq. |
| | 15 Q R6 ch. |
| | 16 B K2 |
| | 17 Q Kt4 |

White mates in five moves (a).

(a) White forces the mate very prettily by 1—Kt (a) to Kt5 ch., K to Kt sq. (b) of course if P takes Kt, Q to Kt7 forces mate in two; 2—Kt takes P ch., B takes Kt; 3—B takes B, and then follows in any case R to K5, &c.

NAGASAKI-KOBE GAMES.

The remaining game drags its slow length along and the Nagasaki cat is still playing with the Kobe mice. How long will they be able to evade him, we wonder?

GAME No. 711.

NINTH GAME.—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

- | White—Pillsbury. | Black—Showalter. |
|------------------|------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 P Q4 | 1 P K4 |
| 2 P QB4 | 2 P Kt4 |
| 3 Kt QB3 | 3 P Kt5 (e) |
| 4 Kt B3 | 4 Kt K4 |
| 5 P K4 | 5 P Kt5 (f) |
| 6 Kt x P | 6 Kt R6 ch. |
| 7 B Q3 (a) | 7 Q x Q ch. |
| 8 B x Kt | 8 R Q7 |
| 9 B B2 | 9 R x P ch. |
| 10 B Q2 | 10 B R4 (h) |
| 11 Castles | 11 K B sq. |
| 12 Kt x B | 12 R R8 ch. |
| 13 Q K2 | 13 R x R |
| 14 KR Q sq. | 14 K x R |
| (b) | 15 B K8 |
| 15 Kt B3 | 16 B x P |
| 16 Q K3 | 17 K K2 |
| 17 Kt K5 | 18 Kt K4 |
| 18 P B3 (c) | 19 P R5 |
| 19 R x P | 20 P R6 |
| 20 Q x R | 21 Kt K5 |
| 21 R Q sq. | 22 P R7 |
| 22 P Kt3 | 23 Kt B7 |
| 23 P B4 | 24 P R8 Q (i) |
| | Resigns. |

NOTES.

(a) Superior to Kt to B3, as played by Kamen; in his match with Showalter.

(b) Brilliant play. Should Black capture the Q P, White would continue Kt to K4, forcing the exchange of rooks. White then would obtain the command of the open Q file and a powerful king side attack. The play seems sound, and Black did not care to accept the offered sacrifice of Q P.

(c) Had White played P takes P, Black would have answered P takes P. White then could not capture the Q P, for Kt to Kt5 would follow, threatening Q takes K P ch., as well as Q or Kt takes Kt. The move selected is probably the best, for it cuts off the open diagonal for Black's bishop.

(d) P to Kt3 or Kt to K sq., perhaps, better. Black had to stop the threatening Q to B ch., followed by it takes R mate. He selected the Kt to R4 play, in view of a possible attack resulting from Kt to B3 continuation. Since White with P to Kt3 move, stops this play, Black's Kt will be poorly placed at R4.

(e) Strong play. Black, of course, gets the opportunity to save a bringing this Kt into play, but White is enabled to establish a powerful attack by continuing Kt to Kt4 and Kt to B6 ch., or Kt to R6 ch.

(f) Causes the loss of two pawns, as the progress of the game shows. Black, however, had no satisfactory defence. White threatened Kt to R6 ch., followed by Q to R8, winning at once.

(g) K to Q sq. was probably better, yet the game was beyond repair.

(h) Brilliant play, which wins at least the exchange. Should Black capture the bishop then B to R8 wins the black rook, the continuation selected by Black loses a piece.

(i) B takes B was hardly any better. White would have continued B to Q R8, winning the Q P.

(k) By capturing the pawn the black Kt will be too far away to stop the advances of White's R P. But Black's game was a hopeless one, anyhow.

(l) Causes Black to surrender. White, with queen ahead, wins easily.

SHOWALTER AND PILLSBURY.

GAME No. 712.

TENTH GAME.—(PONZIANI.)

- | White—J. W. Showalter. | Black—H. N. Pillsbury. |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 P K4 | 1 P K4 |
| 2 Kt KB3 | 2 P KB4 |
| 3 P B3 | 3 P Q4 |
| 4 Q R4 | 4 P Q2 (a) |
| 5 P x P | 5 Kt Q5 |
| 6 Q Q sq. | 6 Kt x Kt ch. |
| 7 Q x Kt | 7 Kt B3 |
| 8 B B4 | 8 P K5 |
| 9 Q K2 | 9 B Q3 |
| 10 P Q4 | 10 P RR3 |
| 11 B Kt3 | 11 B Kt3 |
| 12 P KR3 | 12 R K sq. |
| 13 B K3 (b) | 13 P QKt4 |
| 14 P Kt4 | 14 Kt R2 |
| 15 Kt Q2 | 15 Q KR4 |
| 16 B B2 (c) | 16 P RB4 |
| 17 P x P | 17 B x P |
| 18 Castles | 18 Kt B3 |
| 19 QR Kt | 19 K R sq. |
| | 20 K x P |
| 20 R Kt2 | 21 KR Kt sq. |
| 21 KR Kt sq. | 22 B Kt |
| 22 B x Kt | 23 K Kt sq. |
| 23 K Kt sq. | (e) P K6 |
| | 24 B x B |
| | 25 R x P |
| | 26 R K7 ch. |
| | 27 R x Q ch. |
| | 28 B K6 ch. |
| | 29 K B2 |
| | 30 P KR4 |
| | 31 B B5 ch. |
| | 32 Q K4 ch. |
| | 33 R x P |
| | 34 B K6 ch. |
| | 35 P KB4 |
| | 36 Q Kt2 (f) |
| | 37 P B5 |
| | 38 Q B6 |
| | 39 K Q3 |
| | 40 P B4 |
| | 41 Q B5 |
| | 42 P Q5 |
| | 43 P Kt3 |
| | 44 K K4 (g) |
| | 45 Q Kt sq. |
| | 46 P B5 |
| | 47 Q Kt3 |
| | 48 Q Q4 |
| | 49 P Q B6 |
| | 50 P Q6 |
| | 51 Q B4 |
| | 52 Q x P |
| | 53 Q B4 |
| | 54 B K4 |
| | 55 Q Q4 ch. |
| | 56 P B6 |
| | 57 P B7 ch. |
| | 58 Q Q7 |
| | 59 B Q5 |
| | 60 P B7 |
| | 61 K B5 |
| | 62 Q x B |
| | 63 Q K5 ch. |
| | 64 B K6 |
| | 65 Q B5 ch. |
| | 66 K Q6 |
| | 67 K K7 |
| | Resigns. |

NOTES.

(a) As the regular defence often leads to complicated positions, Black no doubt feared a salted variation, which he evades by this novelty.

(b) He has no time for P to B4, as P to K6 is threatened.

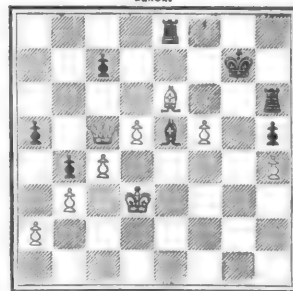
(c) Quiet but effective. It consolidates White's defence, and compels that opening up of the K Kt file for the attack.

(d) A desperate remedy; but he saw no satisfactory way of protecting the K Kt P.

(e) R takes P appears safe enough. If 33.... P to K6; 34—B takes P, P takes Kt, ch.; 35—K to Q sq., and wins; or 33.... B takes Kt, ch.; 34—K takes P, P to K6 ch.; 35—K to B sq., P takes P, 36—R to Kt B, ch., and mates in three.

(f) If Q to B3, then R to K sq.; 37—P to Q5, B to R3, all which is now avoided.

Position after Black's 43rd move.



WHITE.

(g) There seems no objection to 44—Q to K3, B to Q3; 45—Q to Kt5, ch.; K to R3; 46—P to B6 and wins. If 44.... B to B3; 45—Q to Kt5, ch., and wins Q P, and at last the game.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Canada, &c....	per C. F. R. Co.	Tuesday, May 25th.
From Hongkong.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Thursday, May 27th.
From Hongkong.....	per P. M. Co.	Friday, May 28th.
From Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, May 29th.
From America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, May 30th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per M. M. Co.	Monday, May 31st.
From America.....	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, June 1st.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, June 3rd.

1 *Empress of China* left Vancouver on May 25th.
2 *Empress of Japan* left Hongkong on May 27th.
3 *City of Rio de Janeiro* left Hongkong on May 28th.
The English mail is on board the steamer *Poussin*.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, May 29th.
For Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, May 30th.
For Hongkong.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Monday, May 31st.
For Portland.....	per O. R. & N. Co.	Tuesday, May 31st.
For Victoria, B.C.....	per N. P. Co.	Thursday, May 29th.
For Canada, &c.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Friday, May 30th.
For Europe, via Shanghai.....	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, May 31st.
For America.....	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, June 1st.
For Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, June 1st.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Glengyle, British steamer, 2,244, McGillvrey, 12th May.—New York via ports and Shanghai, 8th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 15th May.—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe, 7th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Sunda, British steamer, 2,650, S. G. D. Andrews, 15th May.—London via ports, 28th March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Pathan, British steamer, 1,763, Day, 16th May.—Hongkong via Kobe, 6th May, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,910, A. E. Muses, 17th May.—Hongkong via ports, Kobe 17th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alacrity (4), British despatch boat, Com. De Lisle, 17th May.—Kobe, 16th May.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Pantou, 17th May.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 1st May, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 20th May.—San Francisco, 1st May, via Honolulu, 8th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Natal, French steamer, 4,028, Lieut. de Veau Chevalier, 20th May.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 19th May, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Centurion (14), British flag ship, Captain H. M. Logan, 20th May.—Nagasaki, 17th May.

Handy (6), British torpedo boat destroyer, Lieut. Com. A. Gillespie, 20th May.—Nagasaki, 17th May.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Inman Sealby, R.N.R., 20th May.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 19th May, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Hirashima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,031, G. Shimazu, 20th May.—Bombay via ports, and Kobe 19th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Ward, 20th May.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 19th May, General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,692, R. Nivison, R.N.R., 21st May.—Southampton via ports, and Kobe 20th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ulysses, British steamer, 2,300, Brown, 21st May.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 20th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Strathallen, British steamer, 1,489, Macdonbrey, 22nd May.—Hongkong, Sugar.—W. M. Stanchan & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,326, Jackson, 12th May.—Havre, Hamburg and London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Jacob Christensen, Norwegian steamer, 650, Hansen, 12th May.—Kobe, Sugar.—Brown & Co.

Kaisow, British steamer, 1,934, E. Warrall, 12th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Stanchan & Co.

Vulcan, Norwegian steamer, 945, Anderson, 12th May.—Kobe, Sugar.—H. Gaurert.

Gerda, German steamer, 2,052, J. Eilers, 13th May.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Dorothea Rickmers, German steamer, 2,460, Pape, 14th May.—Hamburg via ports, General.—M. Raspe & Co.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,084, Le Coispeiller, 16th May.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Katie Flickinger, American barkentine, 424, O. C. Monsen, 16th May.—Port Townsend, Ballast.—Captain.

Hupoh, British steamer, 1,847, T. Quail, 17th May.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Scotia, British steamer, 3,919, Paine, 18th May.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Arthur Riger, German ship, 1,696, K. Denker, 18th May.—Port Townsend, Ballast.—Captain.

Pathan, British steamer, 1,645, Day, 18th May.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,910, A. E. Muses, 18th May.—Seattle, Wash., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 19th May.—New York via ports, and Surz Canal, General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 21st May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Esldale, British steamer, 1,575, Houston, 20th May.—Kobe, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, D. Pantou, 21st May.—Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.

Glengyle, British steamer, 2,244, McGillvrey, 21st May.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mr. Taro Hiraoka, Mrs. J. R. McKelvie, Miss L. Green, Mr. K. Wakayama, Mr. Thos. C. Howard, Mr. Louis Morel, Mr. D. G. Campbell Johnston, Mr. K. Watanabe, and Mr. Wm. Dennis in cabin; Mr. K. Morikawa, Mr. H. L. Sangumett, and 66 Natives in steerage. For Nagasaki.—Mr. J. W. Brown in cabin. For Hongkong.—Mrs. J. Carroll, Miss Kate Carroll, and Mr. Archibald Reid in cabin; Mr. L. Alatter, European, and 128 Natives in steerage.

Per French steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles via ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Bogdanoff, Mr. Lee Meyer, Crois Malais (3), Mr. and Mrs. Lecler, Mr. S. Goudard, Miss Eyre, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Larne, and 1 boy, Mr. de Ridel, Mr. and Mrs. Bertin, Mr. Sang, Mr. Dimbig, Mrs. d'Antun, Mr. Damoulin, Mr. and Mrs. Galey and infant, Mr. Abenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Onydam and infant, Mr. Ditenpack, Mr. Geo. V. Caylor, Mr. Fr. Gossier, Mr. Kaufmann, Mr. A. Sim, Mr. and Mrs. Delacamp, Miss Rath, and Mr. Coke in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports.—Mr. J. G. Purves, Captain Duncan, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. J. T. Lincoln, Mr. L. L. Eizel, Mr. H. Kirkwood, Mr. Albert Thofelin, Mr. J. T. Broad, Mr. A. L. Barley, Mr. M. Ginsburg, Sur. Major P. J. Dempsey, Mr. C. J. Dalby, Mr. R. A. Anderson, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Mr. H. Kuhle, Mr. and Mrs. Kleinwort, child and amah, Mrs. F. H. Loring, and Mr. H. W. Lea in cabin. For Honolulu.—Mr. K. Miyamoto in cabin. For San Francisco.—Mr. G. A. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dave, Dr. H. MacDougal, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Broadbent, Master W. R. Peck, Master H. F. Chapin, Miss E. G. Wycoff, Miss H. G. Wycoff, Rev. H. M. Wonde, Dr. and Mrs. Basted and child, Mr. R. H. Wright, Mr. J. N. Sidebottom, Mr. and Mrs. Yeong Win Pan and 2 children, Mrs. A. P. Peck, Miss M. Peck, Master L. B. Peck, Master L. C. Porter, Mr. A. Shewan, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Dunbar, Rev. and Mrs. Eiterich and child, Mr. and Mrs. Archdeacon Page and 5 children in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, for Shanghai and Kobe.—Compte and Comtesse de Rimondan and 2 servants, Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. T. Knight, Mr. Wong, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. John Alwen, Mr. L. K. Davis, Mr. N. Garreau, Mr. A. Chabert, Mr. G. A. Allet, Mr. Y. Umertani, Mr. J. Reimers, Mr. F. Roete, Mr. G. Shibuya, Mr. J. Lowry, Mr. H. Pokhivsheff, Mrs. Lowry, Mr. G. Verschum, Mr. Strollmany, Mr. Suzuki, and 1 Chinese in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Trade continues upon a lulliputian scale. Yarn—A few sales at the beginning of the week in doubles mostly for arrival, but the fresh decline in Exchange has stopped all buying. Cloth—Something done in Shirtings at low figures. Fancy Cottons—Quiet and nominal. Woollens—No transactions to report.

COTTON PRICE GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	\$2.50 to 2.80
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	2.90 to 3.40
P. Cloth—7 1/2, 2 1/2 yds, 39 inches	1.00 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—42 yds, 41 inches	1.05 to 2.00
Prints—Assorted, 21 yds, 39 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sattrens Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.35
Volvet—Black, 35 yds, 32 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 32 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4, 34 1/2 yds, 39 inches	1.30 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.1, 24 1/2 yds, 39 inches	1.75 to 3.10
Turkey Reds—3.4 to 4.1, 24 1/2 yds, 39 inches	3.40 to 3.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5.1, 24 1/2 yds, 39 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER POUND.
Flannel	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches best	0.35 to 0.41
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.25 to 0.37

Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yds, 40 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloth—Pilot, 51 1/2 yds, 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloth—President, 51 1/2 yds, 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloth—Union, 54 1/2 yds, 56 inches	0.30 to 0.85
Blankets—Scot and Green, 3 to 5 lb.	0.40 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16 to 24, Singles	\$39.00 to 41.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Singles	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38 to 42, Singles	45.00 to 48.00
Nos. 44, Doubles	45.00 to 47.00
Nos. 48, Doubles	51.00 to 53.00
Nos. 200, Plain	61.00 to 62.00
Nos. 280, Plain	75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 300, Plain	99.00 to 100.00
Nos. 200, Gassed	72.00 to 80.00
Nos. 280, Gassed	86.00 to 95.00
Nos. 300, Gassed	116.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER POUND.
American Middling	\$14.00
Indian thread	32.00
Chinese	31.00

METALS.

A fair amount of selling has been done at rather higher prices, and quotations are firm owing to the low rate of exchange now ruling.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	24.00 to 4.10
Flat Bars, 1 inch	4.20 to 4.30
Round and square up to 1 inch	4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted	4.00 to 4.40
Sheet Iron	5.10 to 5.30
Galvanized iron sheets	10.00 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.90
Tim Plates, per box	5.70 to 5.80
Fig Iron, per cwt	1.90 to 1.95
Hot Iron (1 to 1 1/2 inch)	4.80 to 5.00

CROCKERY.

Quiet and dull. Deliveries are not large and the trade lacks life, quotations easy and tending down.

	PER POUND.
American	\$1.00 to 2.05
Russian	3.00 to 2.05
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—Arrivals exceed sales and prices have fallen considerably, quotations closing anything but strong. White, Java—unchanged. Refined—Good business and prices firm.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$3.50 to 3.60
Brown Manila	4.20 to 4.90
Brown Daitong	2.80 to 2.90
Brown Canton	3.50 to 4.20
White Java and Penang	6.60 to 6.70
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A fair daily business in fine filatures for Europe at irregular prices. Trade for the United States has been small, sellers not offering suitable quality. Crop news (France, Italy, North China, South China and Japan) seems to be uniformly good, so far.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra 9 1/2, 10 1/2 den.	—
Filatures—Extra 11 1/2, 12 1/2 den.	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10 1/2 deniers	Nom. \$8.10 to 8.30
Filatures—No. 1, 11 1/2 den.	—
Filatures—No. 14, 10 1/2 deniers	Nom. 780 to 790
Filatures—No. 14, 11 1/2 den.	do 770 to 780
Filatures—No. 2, 10 1/2 deniers	do 750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 11 1/2 deniers	do 750 to 760
Reels—No. 1, 10 1/2, 11 1/2 den.	780 to 790
Reels—No. 14, 11 1/2, 11 1/2 den.	—
Reels—No. 2, 11 1/2 deniers	—
Reels—No. 21, 11 1/2 deniers	—
Reels—No. 3, 11 1/2 deniers	—
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	710 to 730
Kakadas—No. 14	710 to 715
Kakadas—No. 2	690 to 700
Kakadas—No. 24	670 to 680

WASTE SILK.

No business of any moment. Season drawing to a close so we give no quotations this week.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filature, Best	—
Noshi—Filature, Good	—
Noshi—Oahu, Best	—
Noshi—Oahu, Good	—
Noshi—Oahu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshu, Good	—
Noshi—Joshu, Fair	—
Kibiso—Filature, Best	—
Kibiso—Filature, Second	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Market closes quiet after a period of great activity. The threatened duty in the United States caused a "furry," and now that there seems a chance of said Tariff being defeated or modified in the Senate, there is a decided calm in the air. Settlements to date are 50,000 piculs and export about 2 million pounds.

May 22, 1897.]

THE JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL.

515

QUOTATIONS.	
Choicest	\$10 up
Choice	37 to 38
Finest	34 to 35
Fine	31 to 32
Good Medium	28 to 30
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

EXCHANGE.	
Falling, falling, falling.	
Sterling—Bank T.T.	1/11½
— — Bills on demand	1/11½
— — 4 months' sight	1/11½
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/0½
— — 6 months' sight	2/0½
On Paris—Bank sight	2.49½
— — Private 4 months' sight	2.53
On Hongkong—Bank sight	Par.
— — Private 10 days' sight	1 1/8 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
— — Private 10 days' sight	73½
On India—Bank sight	163
— — Private 30 days' sight	169
On America—Bank Bills on demand	48½
— — Private 4 months' sight	49½
On Germany—Bank sight	3.02
— — Private 4 months' sight	3.06½
Bar Silver (London)	27½

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[Messrs. Bisset & Ure's List]

Yokohama, 21st May.
Shanghai advices by mail report the following changes in the share market:—

	7th May.	14th May.
North China	T.173 ex div. T.185 ex div.	
Yangetze Insurance	T.155	T.157.50
Indo-China	T.35	T.40
Perak Sugars	T.25.00	T.28
Sheridan Mines	T.3	T.2
S. C. Farinham	T.182.50	T.185
Shanghai Engineering		
(T.75 and T.100)	T.68.50	T.95
Majin Bros.	T.42.50	T.45
Ewo Cottons	T.97.50	T.102
International Cottons	T.104	T.107
Laon-kung-mow Co.	T.110	T.112
Soy Chee Cottons	T.535	T.540
Shanghai Tug Bots	T.205	T.210
Shanghai Waterworks	T.300	T.310
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco	T.90	T.95
S. Llewellyn	T.50	T.56
Hall & Holtes	T.37.50	T.38.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Iron Works are in demand at \$135. Japan Brewery Debentures are wanted at \$110. Hyogo Gas can be had at \$180. Oriental Hotels, Sellers of Ordinaries offer shares at \$140 and of Founders' at \$450. Breitts are offering at \$7.50 and Debentures at \$104. Club Hotels are enquired for at \$70. Debentures, \$110 ex-interest will be accepted. Y. U. Clubs have buyers at \$100. Langfeldts are steady at \$197.50. Grand Hotels are being enquired for at \$205.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ld., \$50 ..	\$135 B.
Japan Brewery Co., Ld., \$100 ..	310 B.
Grand Hotel, Ld., \$100 ..	101 Sa.
Club Hotel, Ld., \$100 ..	70 Sa.
Oriental Hotel, Ld., \$100 ..	740 S.
Oriental Hotel, Ld. (Fdr.), \$151 ..	450 S.
North and Roe, Ld., \$100 ..	100 H.
Brett & Co., Ld., \$50 ..	7.50 S.
Langfeldt & Co., Ld., \$100 ..	197.50 Sa.
Hyogo Gas Co., Ld., \$100 ..	180 S.
Club Hotel, Ld. Deb., \$100 ..	110 S.
Japan Brewery Co., Ld. Deb., \$100 ..	110 Sa.
Yokohama United Club Deb., \$100 ..	300 H.
Brett & Co., Ld. Deb., \$100 ..	104 S.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo May 21st

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds ..	97.30
Redemption Loan Bonds ..	102.00
New Public Loan Bonds ..	97.00
Old Public Loan Bonds ..	93.50
Naval Loan Bonds ..	98.30
War Loan Bonds ..	102.00
Tokyo City Loan Bonds ..	102.50
Yamanashi Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ..	95.50
Yamanashi Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ..	95.00
Kobu Railway Company—paid up yen 10 ..	118.00
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 30 ..	46.30
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 40 ..	61.40
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 40 ..	61.00
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 30 ..	39.30
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 50 ..	90.30
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 10 ..	33.30
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ..	88.00

Kawagoya Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ..	52.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ..	48.00
Chikuo Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ..	73.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 20 ..	18.10
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 20 ..	87.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 20 ..	54.00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 35 ..	36.00
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 20 ..	28.50
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50 ..	30.00
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ..	180.00
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 5 ..	52.00
Iseminato Railway Company—paid up yen 5 ..	1.80
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 10 ..	5.00
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 10 ..	6.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 30 ..	39.30
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25 ..	64.30
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40 ..	85.00
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 10 ..	86.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100 ..	5.50
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 100 ..	206.00
Merchant Bank—paid up yen 100 ..	206.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 10 ..	37.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., new—paid up yen 10 ..	57.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 10 ..	57.50
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 10 ..	70.00
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 10 ..	17.50
Tokyo Tricel Company—paid up yen 10 ..	80.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40 ..	80.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25 ..	74.00
Fune Canal Company—paid up yen 50 ..	5.80
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50 ..	37.00
Sepporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 47 ..	71.00
Hokkaido Hemp Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50 ..	6.50
Japan Sea-weed Company—paid up yen 10 ..	10.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 10 ..	13.00
Shingawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 10 ..	65.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 15 ..	4.01
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 10 ..	18.00
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50 ..	85.50
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100 ..	80.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50 ..	37.00
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 10 ..	37.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50 ..	38.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 100 ..	33.50
First National Bank—paid up yen 100 ..	183.00

TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE of PATENT AGENTS invite communication from Professional Gentlemen willing to act as Representatives of its Members in the matter of applications for PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS in JAPAN, stating full Particulars as to procedure and costs, to

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General Post Office,
Melbourne, Victoria.

April 24th, 1897.

6in.

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Non-freezing & Ordinary Hydrants and Street Washers.
Garden Watering Boxes and Apparatus.
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Vapour Baths (Berthe system).

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March 6th, 1897.

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STOCK FOR SOUPS,
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Invaluable as an Efficient
Tonic in all cases of
Weakness. &
Keeps good in the hottest
Climates, and for any
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September 19th, 1896.

17.

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September 12th, 1896.

17.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES. CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the Artificial Chemical Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are nasty, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

March 6th, 1897.

3m.

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Sir SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the druggist at Khartoum to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN.

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. GOSSET, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a teaspoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock.'"

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

May 1st, 1897.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.



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Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

March 6th, 1896.

17.

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Apply to Messrs. BOYES & Co., Yokohama, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER and Co., Paris.

June, 1896.

37

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THE OLD G. HERMANN DEBATISTE WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1830.

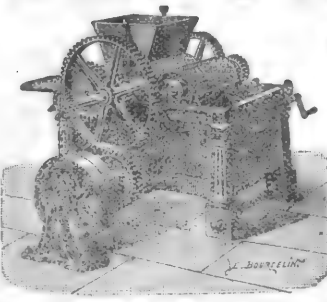
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GRINDING MACHINERY for all kinds of dry or wet substances, colours, printing inks, toilet soap, perfumery, and chemicals.

MIXING, CRUSHING, AND PULVERISING MACHINES FOR ALL MATERIALS.

Address Messrs. BOYES & Co.,
YOKOHAMA.



November 21st, 1896.

37.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, at 51, Main Street, Settlement, by ARTHUR BELLAMY BROWN, of "Noonlands," No. 356, Bluff, Yokohama.—SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 22.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 29TH, 1897.

月三年五十二明治
可寄省信通日三十 Vol. XXVII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to him; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 29TH, 1897.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE plague appears to be spreading in Taiwan, Formosa.

THE Bank of Japan will shortly open branches at Nagasaki and Sendai.

OVER three thousand Chinese have left Formosa rather than become Japanese subjects.

THE Diamond Jubilee subscription in Hong-kong amounted on the 15th inst. to \$31,270.

THE Prince of Wales opened the Blackwall tunnel, under the Thames, on the 25th instant.

BARON IWASAKI gave a large garden party at his Komagome suburban residence, on the 22nd instant.

THE Japanese second class cruiser *Taka-sago* was launched in England on the 18th instant.

A VERY successful strawberry and floral fête was given by the King's Daughters in the Public

Hall, Yokohama on the 28th instant, in aid of the funds of the Ladies' International Reading Room.

AT the general elections in July next the number of members of the House of Peers will be increased by twenty.

AN explosion occurred on the 22nd instant in a gun powder factory at Itabashi. One workman was fatally and another slightly injured.

THE revised Treaty between Portugal and Japan was sanctioned by the Emperor on the 23rd inst. The exchange of the treaty will take place in Paris.

THE organization meeting of a proposed Women's University was held at Osaka on the 16th inst. Count Okuma, Foreign Minister, was among those present.

ON the 24th instant, a naval seaman belonging to the Yokosuka Admiralty station, was run over and killed by a train at a crossing on the Yokohama-Yokosuka line.

NEGOTIATIONS between the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Government with regard to the emigration question were opened on the 13th instant.

OVER a million and half francs has been subscribed in Europe to a fund to carry out the object of the Charity Bazaar in Paris, recently so disastrously destroyed by fire.

DURING ten months from the 1st of July of last year up to the 30th of April, 22,372 bales of raw silk were exported from Yokohama to America, and 20,583 bales to Europe.

COUNT INOUE, while staying at the Shoten-en at Sakaha, on the Tokaido, was robbed of a gold watch worth over yen 3,000, and 400 yen in paper money, on the night of the 18th instant.

THE gross profits made by the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company from January to April last inclusive exceeded by 102,301 yen the amount for the corresponding period last year.

A VERY severe hail storm and squall visited Yokohama, Tokyo and other places on the evening of the 25th. Considerable damage was done by lightning in some districts and by hail in others.

THE Yokohama City Council will raise a loan of two million odd yen at 6 per cent. interest, repayable within thirty years, to defray the cost of the necessary extension of the Yokohama Water Works.

ON the 15th inst., in a thunder-storm at Toda gun, Miyagi Prefecture, a woman was struck by an electric flash and burnt to death. Another woman was also burnt by the lightning, but not fatally.

THE "Queen's Birthday Cup" presented to the Yokohama Yacht Club by Mr. Gerard Lowther, H.B.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*, was won in a sailing race held on the 24th instant by Mr. Laffu's yacht *Mary*.

COUNT MATSUKATA, Minister President, Count Kuroda, Premier *ad interim*, Count Okuma, Foreign Minister, Prince Konoye, President of the House of Peers, have all been summoned to Kyoto and had audiences with the Emperor during the past ten days. It is alleged by verna-

cular papers that these audiences presage some important changes in the Cabinet.

ACCORDING to a report of the Scholars' Assembly in the United States, there will be a solar eclipse on the 21st of January next, and the best place for observation will, it is said, be the southern portion of India.

MR. MAKINO, Vice-Minister of the Educational Department, has been appointed Minister to Italy, and Mr. Tsuzuki, President of the Imperial Library, has been transferred to the post of Vice-Minister of Education.

SIX sealers in a boat belonging to the American schooner *St. Lawrence*, lost their schooner off Keizan Cape and were drifting about when picked up by the steamer *Tomoemino Maru* and brought to Hakodate on the 20th inst.

THE M. M. steamer *Sydney*, which left Shanghai for Europe on the 22nd inst. had to return to that port owing to a breakdown of her machinery. Her passengers and mails were transferred to the *Yarra*, which left Shanghai on the 27th.

IN a cricket match played on Her Majesty's Birthday between the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club and the Navy, the latter won on the first innings by 44 runs. The opening match of the season was played by the Club on Saturday the 22nd.

THE 15th National, or Noble's Bank, one of the principal banks in the country, commenced business as a joint-stock company on the 20th instant, its old charter having expired on that date. It is said that the Bank has a capital of 18,000,000 yen and a reserve fund of 4,500,000 yen.

MR. G. Lowther, H.B.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*, gave a most enjoyable garden party at the Legation in Tokyo, on the 24th inst. to celebrate the Queen's Birthday. Admiral Sir Alexander Buller and his officers celebrated the same event, by an "at home" on board the flagship *Centurion* on the following day, the 25th.

THE apathy in imports still continues the most striking feature of the Yokohama market, though prospects are much brighter than they were a fortnight ago. Some five million dollars' worth of stuff is popularly supposed to be locked up in local foreign godowns awaiting purchasers, but the principal reason for this state of affairs is the resolute stand recently taken against "long credits." Import merchants find it pays in the long run to refuse to deal with men who want excessive accommodation or with those speculators who calmly ignore contracts should the market turn the least point against them. Trade, therefore, is in a healthier condition than it has been for a long time and godowns only open for safe business. There have been one or two sales of yarns, doubles, both plain and gassed; and some enquiries for shirtings. The metal market moves along gently without too much animation and quotations remain unchanged. Kerosene is still dull. Brown sugars have had a quiet week, but whites are steady and well-held. Not much is doing in raw silk. Crop news continues good all round, the Japanese out-turn being expected to be an increase on last year. The cheap lots of waste silk now on the market are reported to be of too poor a quality to tempt shippers. Not very much is being done in tea for the time of year, buyers evidently waiting for further news from consumers. Exchange continues weak.

SPiRiT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The necessity of making such reforms and preparations as would justify her demand to be admitted to the comity of nations on equal terms has been an undisguised blessing to the Japanese nation; a spur without which its rate of progress would have been much slower. Treaty Revision having now been virtually accomplished, it might be supposed that the liberal impulse due to the hope of achieving it would lose much of its potency. But there remains the need of getting ready for mixed residence, and we find Japanese reformers making frank use of that pretext to plead for further improvements. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, for example, contends that the present postal system will be found very imperfect when the country is completely thrown open to alien intercourse, and that steps should at once be taken to effect changes. Our contemporary's chief points of criticism are that the delivery of letters is uncertain and often very slow; that the privacy of correspondence is not amply safeguarded, and that the post office does not accept due responsibility for the safe transmission of registered letters or parcels. The fault lies with the Postal Regulations and they ought to be amended without delay. No concrete instances of abuses falling under the above categories are given: the *Nichi Nichi* confines itself to general allegations. Assuredly its comments are justified, but not the least interesting feature of them is the spirit they display. Evidently the Japanese do not yet believe that what is good enough for themselves should be good enough for their Occidental visitors also.

The increase of criminals during recent years in Japan, especially the increase in the number of second offenders, in attributed by the *Fiji Shimpō* primarily to defects in the prison system. No proper arrangements exist for separating convicts and suspects, or preventing free intercourse between confirmed criminals and first offenders. The inevitable consequence is that the jails serve as nurseries of law-breakers. Moreover, the prison buildings leave much to be desired, from a sanitary as well as an executive point of view. At the root of all the trouble is the fact that prison expenditures have to be borne by the localities instead of being a charge upon the Treasury. That is a method entirely opposed to the principle recognised and acted upon in the most enlightened countries of the Occident—France, for example, where, by legislation in 1855 and 1875, the cost of maintaining prisons was imposed upon the national funds; and England, where a similar course was pursued in 1865 and 1877. Japanese statesmen have not ignored the principle, but, in 1881, owing to the pressure of financial difficulties connected with preparations for the resumption of specie payments, they were unwillingly condemned to transfer prison expenditures to the charge of the various localities, and when, on the opening of the Diet, the Government introduced a Bill with the object of reverting to the more wholesome system of State payments, the measure was thrown out by a majority in the Lower House, politicians having set their minds so firmly upon effecting a reduction of the Land Tax that they could not be induced to endorse any measure which, by increasing the Treasury's outlays, impaired its ability to dispense with a part of its regular income. The error of attempting to reduce the Land Tax has now been recognised, however, and it is time that the outlay connected with the maintenance of prisons were defrayed from the proper source. Not only is the incidence of the burden most unequal under the present system, some prefectures having to devote 25 or 30 per cent. of their total expenditures to prison support, while others escape with five or ten per cent., but, what is much worse, the people of the provinces being persuaded that the responsibility must soon be transferred to the Treasury, can not be induced to vote money for the repairs or improvement of the jails, or to take any trouble about the selection and superintendence of jailors. The *Fiji* contends that the duty of jail superintendence ought not to be entrusted to the Home Office,

under any circumstances, but should devolve upon the Public Procurators, whose training and legal knowledge adapt them specially for such work.

Mr. Shimada Saburo himself contributes, over his own signature, to the *Mainichi Shimbun* an able article on the subject of the New Trades Tax, concerning which so many complaints are heard from all parts of the empire. He recognises that new taxes generally provoke discontent at first, but it is to be observed that although three new taxes have just been put into operation in Japan, the *Salt* Tax, the Registration Tax, and the Trades Tax, the last alone has become an object of popular invective. The fact is that the law is defective. The conception of such an impost may be good enough, but the provisions for levying it are open to serious criticism. No standards are laid down for the guidance of the tax collectors. They have to rely upon their own estimate of the taxable value of a trade or occupation. It would seem that the Government formed a kind of general idea of the total amount of revenue that the tax should yield, deducting their figures from returns of the aggregate sums involved in various money-earning transactions throughout the empire. Then the total was divided among the prefectures according to some statistical analysis of the latter's respective wealth, and orders were issued that such an amount should be collected in this prefecture, and such an other amount in that. As for the tax-collectors, they had no recourse but to obey instructions. If they succeeded in collecting more than the amount at which their district was assessed, the credit was theirs; if they failed to collect that amount, the fault was theirs. Naturally great hardships have been suffered by the people, and glaring discrepancies are observed in the methods of assessment adopted in different localities. It is abundantly plain, in short, that the law has been badly drafted and that it will have to be carefully amended in the sense of providing clear and definite standards for the guidance of collectors. The Government is to blame. Not merely has it badly discharged its legislative functions, but it also stands convicted of neglecting the warning addressed to it on this very subject last year by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and other Chambers throughout the country. Mr. Shimada apprehends that the Administration will incur much unpopularity in connexion with the measure. The text of the law can not, of course, be revised pending the Diet's next session, but in the meanwhile some efforts may be made to render the methods of the collectors more uniform and reasonable.

The same subject is discussed by the *Shogyo Shimpō*, which gives the following figures as the Government's estimates in connexion with the above tax:—

Total Sales of products, manufactures etc.	Yen
... ..	1,599,653,605
Total contracts	7,220,000
Total fees of middlemen	1,185,200
Total rents of buildings	47,766,417
Total number of employes	1,875,913
Total number of artisans	2,082,948
Total capital paid up	644,402,054

On the above estimates the Government expected to levy a net tax of 7,551,177 yen annually, but the expectation does not seem likely to be fulfilled owing to the defective nature of the Law. Among the seven items it is plain that the tax-collectors are in a position to assess only one with any degree of certainty, namely, the item relative to capital. For figures in all the other cases they are obliged to rely on the statements of the persons to be taxed, or else to resort to arbitrary methods of calculation, the former plan being evidently futile, and the latter inevitably productive of serious discontent. The *Shogyo* thinks that this Trades Tax can not be relied on, and that some other source of revenue will have to be found.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* writes in nearly the same strain as the *Mainichi*, quoted above, but gives prominence to the facts that the responsibility for the drafting of the Trades Tax Law rests with the Ito Cabinet, and that the present

Cabinet has recognised the necessity of seeking the consent of the Diet, next session, to various revisions. It was estimated that the tax would yield a net revenue of 7½ million yen, but, judging by present indications, the figure will not exceed 4 millions. Both the *Yomiuri* and the *Mainichi* are agreed that the drafting of such a law demands not only great skill but also the most accurate research, and that, while the absence of due standards opens the door to all kinds of abuses—as arbitrary and dishonest conduct on the part of officials—it also deprives the law of income-yielding capabilities. What with the prohibitive tariff rates imposed by the United States upon Japanese goods, and the vexatious operation of this new law, the commercial and industrial progress of the nation does not promise well.

The *Hochi Shimbun* writes at considerable length about administrative abuses in Formosa. It thinks that the fiasco made by the rebels in their last attempt, and their subsequent behaviour indicate a steady improvement in the pacification of the island. But it deems the misconduct of the Japanese official classes a far more prolific source of disorder than any efforts on the part of the rebels. There are no specific charges in the article. The writer limits himself to general accusations of corruption and incompetence, and declares that Formosa threatens to become what Hokkaido was in the old days, a nest of official bandits.

SEVERE HAIL-STORM.

Yokohama was visited on Tuesday evening with one of the severest hail-storms that have occurred for a long time. From shortly after 6 o'clock squalls of wind blew in fitful gusts across the harbour from the east and north-east, while dark, lowering clouds, and flashes of lightning were seen in the same quarter. By half-past six the storm broke upon Yokohama, and hail stones as large as peas pelted and railed down with great violence, driven before the sharp gusts of wind. After the hail came rain, and it was past 7 o'clock before the storm passed away to the westward. So far, we have heard of little damage having been done except among the flowers and growing plants, but crops in the surrounding country districts must doubtless have suffered. It would appear that the storm has been experienced over a wide area and has gradually travelled from the south and east, as telegrams from Maebashi and Osaka report severe storms accompanied at the former place by hail.

SUGAR MANUFACTURING.

A statistical report published in the *Fiji Shimpō* shows that the consumption of sugar in Japan for the 29th year of *Meiji* amounted to 3,500,000 piculs, valued at twenty million yen. Of this amount 1,240,000 piculs, valued at 5,280,000 yen, was of home, and 2,260,000 piculs, valued at 14,927,000 yen, of foreign manufacture. One can not but think that Japanese manufacturers of sugar should have devoted their utmost energies to the promotion of this industry to avoid increasing imports, in view of the enormous consumption in the interior. Yet the development of sugar production is really extremely slow. There are various causes for this, the principal of which are the following:—(1.) The technical processes in the manufacture of sugar being yet in a state of infancy, the profits from the enterprise are not sufficient to cover the expenditure, and no substantial return can be made. (2.) Scarcity of the raw product. (3.) While the sugar manufacturing industry in foreign countries is, as a rule, protected by various governments, no bounty is extended to this industry in Japan, and the promoters are unable to compete with foreign manufacturers. The *post bellum* influences, however, have led to the expansion of all sorts of enterprises, and sugar manufacture has now an opportunity for improvement in the acquisition of Formosa, whence an abundant supply of raw sugar can be obtained.

JAPANESE NOTES.

The surplus revenue of the 29th fiscal year, namely 1896-7, is stated to be about 5 million *yen*. Commenting upon this, the *Yomiuri* observes that rumour estimates the total accumulations of surplus revenue now in the Treasury to be some 23 millions, and adds that the estimate is baseless. This question seems to be intensely perplexing to the editors of vernacular newspapers. We hope to make it clear to our readers soon.

Count Okuma leaves Tokyo to-day and will spend one night at his Oiso villa, resuming his journey to Kyoto on the 23rd. His Excellency intends to travel through without breaking the journey and will be received by the Emperor in audience on the 24th. It is stated that His Majesty desires to receive information on several subjects of foreign policy.

It need scarcely be stated that this journey of Count Okuma to Kyoto has greatly accentuated the rumours recently current as to changes in the Cabinet. During the past ten days repeated meetings have taken place between the leaders of the administration, and special significance seems to be attached to a conference held on the evening of the 14th instant at the residence of Count Saigo, when Counts Okuma and Kabayama and Viscount Takashima were present. Since that time constant correspondence has been exchanged between the principal members of the Cabinet. Moreover, a Private Secretary was despatched to Count Matsukata at Tomioka, and Viscount Takashima visited the Premier there on the 19th, remaining until the following day. On his return a special Cabinet Council was convened, and it was then, according to rumour, that Count Okuma's journey to Kyoto was decided. The topics to be submitted by the Count for the Imperial consideration are, of course, unknown, and conjecture, as usual, magnifies their importance. On the whole, however, it does not seem extravagant to conclude that some changes in the composition of the Cabinet will be carried out after the return of Count Okuma from Kyoto and Count Matsukata from Tomioka.

Public curiosity has been not a little increased by a rumour of the sudden departure of Count Kuroda from Kyoto. Count Kuroda, as most of our readers know, is acting Minister President of State. It is alleged that, in consequence of a decision adopted by the Cabinet Council on the 20th, His Excellency set out for Kyoto by the mail train of that evening, boarding the train at Shinagawa. The Tokyo *Asahi* is responsible for the assertion.

The public is informed by a vernacular newspaper that the Treasury has been again approached by the Syndicate which recently concluded an agreement for the purchase of forty million *yen* worth of War Bonds. The Syndicate is now represented as desirous of purchasing the Public Undertakings Bonds, of which 61 million *yen* worth have to be issued this year, according to the Budgetary programme. Evidently the newer the issue of Japanese securities, the greater their value as an investment. The Public Undertakings Bonds (*Yigyo Kosai-shsho*) of this year, for example,

will not become redeemable until 1902, and that their redemption will be completely effected before 1950 seems to us decidedly improbable, although the official scheme contemplates an earlier date. In reply to the Syndicate's second application, the Treasury is said to have explained that the details of the issue are not yet arranged, that the time is not fixed, and that it is not even certain whether there will be any issue. We are inclined to doubt the correctness of the story, for the Syndicate must be very well aware that the Government has no competence to conclude a private agreement about Loan Bonds prior to their issue. The Bonds recently sold to the Syndicate had already been issued; they were actually held by the Bank of Japan, which, of course, had absolute power to dispose of them. But the new Industrial Bonds will have to be offered to the public at large, Japanese as well as foreign, and persons desiring to purchase must put in tenders in regular form. It is doubtful, however, whether there will be any issue this year. Certainly there will not if China pays the balance of the indemnity at once, since it would be palpably bad economy on the Treasury's part to keep about 110 million *yen* lying idle in its strong rooms, and at the same time to float an interest-bearing debt. If China be guided by financial considerations alone, she will not discharge the remainder of her indebtedness until next May, but according to present indications, her intention is to discharge it in July.

The long-talked-of appointment of Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku to be Vice-Minister of Education is now gazetted, as is also the nomination of Mr. Makino to be Minister to Italy.

The Japanese public is to be congratulated on the fact that His Majesty the Emperor has decided to increase the emoluments of policemen and jailors. The following Imperial Ordinance has just been issued:—

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 149.

PAY OF POLICEMEN AND JAILORS.

Art. I.—The monthly pay of Policemen and Jailors shall be as follows:—First class, 15 *yen*; Second class, 14 *yen*; Third class, 13 *yen*; Fourth class, 12 *yen*; Fifth class, 11 *yen*; Sixth class, 10 *yen*; Seventh class, 9 *yen*.

Art. II.—The pay of Policemen and Jailors on appointment shall not be higher than the rate fixed for the Sixth Class. Provided that this restriction shall not apply to officials of *Hannin* grade or upwards, or to persons who hold certificates of good service as policemen or jailors. Such persons, however, shall not be entitled to higher pay than that of which they were previously in receipt.

Art. III.—Policemen or Jailors that are in receipt of Fifth-class or higher pay, shall not be eligible for advancement to a higher class until they have served one full year in the lower. Provided that this restriction shall not apply to the case of Policemen or Jailors appointed to be heads of sections.

Art. IV.—The provisions of the Second and Third Articles shall not apply to men that have made a specialty of criminal procedure, or that show special talent for interpreting or in other capacities.

Art. V.—The monthly pay of Police or Jailor Probationers shall be from 6 to 8 *yen*.

The remaining Articles contain provisions with reference to retirement, dismissal, death, illness, &c. Unfortunately the Ordinance has an appended provision to the effect that it need not be put into operation before the 31st March, 1898; that is, until next fiscal year. The pay

of policemen has hitherto been from 8 to 10 *yen* monthly, so that the raising of the inferior limit to 9 *yen* and the superior to 15 *yen* is a substantial change. We should like to see something similar done, though on a still more liberal scale, in the case of Judges, Public Procurators, and School Teachers.

The negotiations with the Hawaiian Government were formally opened on the 13th instant. Mr. Consul-General Shimamura, proceeding to the Foreign Office in Honolulu, presented his credentials as plenipotentiary, and handed in the instructions that he had received from Tokyo. The Hawaiian Plenipotentiary intimated that an answer could not be given immediately, but the Hawaiian Government desired by all means to settle the matter amicably. It is evident that a more reasonable attitude must be assumed by Hawaii, if she really wishes to arrange things pleasantly.

It is stated that no less than three thousand five hundred Chinese of the middle and upper classes are leaving Tainan for China, rather than become Japanese subjects, and that many others would go if they had the means to pay their passage. Three principal reasons are assigned for the exodus; first, that if they remain and pass under Japanese rule, they will be obliged to cut off their queues; secondly, that they fear the plague; and thirdly, that they think the opium regulations will have the effect of raising the price of the drug to a prohibitive figure.

The plague does indeed appear to be gaining ground in Tainan, and we should not be surprised to hear that all the Chinese had fled *en masse*. From the 23rd of March to the 20th of April, the number of cases was 184, namely, 9 Japanese and 175 Chinese. Of these, 4 Japanese died and 133 Chinese. The average seizures per day were, consequently, 4.7, and the average deaths 3.5. The rate of mortality was over 74 per cent. One imagines that some steps should have been taken to procure the new remedy.

The Sanyo Railway Company's line from Hiroshima to Mitajiri *via* Ise is expected to be open for traffic in July at latest.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT THE BRITISH LEGATION.

Mr. G. Lowther, H.B.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*, gave a garden party on the 24th instant at the Legation in Tokyo to celebrate the Queen's Birthday. The proverbial sunshine of the day did not assist at the ceremony, but the rain, though it threatened once or twice to become a very practical downpour, fortunately held off until the party had broken up. Almost all nationalities were represented among a great concourse of guests, Yokohama contributing a numerous quota. Marquis Saigo, Minister of State for the Navy, Marquis Hachisuka, Minister of State for Education; Count Kabayama, Minister of State for Home Affairs; Viscount Nomura, Minister of State for Communications; Vice-Admiral Viscount Ito, Baron Iwasaki, and many other Japanese notables were present, as were also all the Chefs de Mission and members of the Corps Diplomatique, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Buller and several British naval officers.

A spacious stage had been erected at the western end of the grounds, and from five o'clock a band of thirty fencing experts gave a really admirable display of swordsmanship, spear contests, and Japanese retiarian exercise. All these ancient military practices have of late acquired new and vigorous vogue in Japan. Five years ago such a spectacle as Mr. Lowther provided for his guests would scarcely have been possible in Tokyo; so many masters of fence could not have been brought together. But *Kenjutsu* and *Fujutsu* in the good old style have re-established their title to consideration, and there could be no mistake about the skill and earnestness of the highly trained muscular fellows that took part in the contests on Monday. Subsequently the stage was utilized for dancing, to the music of a Japanese naval band from the Yokosuka Admiralty. Refreshments were served in a large building, specially erected for the purpose, and at numerous small tables set up in the grounds, and the sun was just setting as the last of the guests took their departure.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Sultan, as was to be expected, has yielded to the pressure of the Great Powers and agreed to suspend hostilities. Presumably his hesitation was in deference to the sentiment of his own people, who could scarcely be expected to forego all the fruits of victory unless they were confronted by the absolute mandate of *force majeure*. The Greeks have recovered some part of their title to public sympathy by the courage that their recent fighting displayed. They had not the remotest chance of success from the first, and it must be confessed that bravery is a quality scarcely to be expected from any troops when the odds against them are hopelessly large. Of late, however, they have been fighting for their hearths and their altars, and under those circumstances, if under any, some heroic impulses could not fail to be felt. It is now permitted to hope that peace will be restored, and that the danger of a wide-spread conflagration in Europe is over. The Powers are interpreted as unanimously agreed that Turkey's demands are preposterous, a conclusion which doubtless refers, in the main, to the cession of Thessaly. That Greece should pay an indemnity seems perfectly natural, and that her finances should be placed under some sort of European control is equally sesential. With a population of 2½ millions, approximately, she has a debt of 32½ million pounds sterling; or, more accurately, her indebtedness amounts to £13.4s. per head of population, and the charge on account of it would be 15s. 10d. *per capita* did she pay, which, however, she does not. If Japan's financial position were similar, she would owe 5,544 million *yen*, and her annual appropriation on account of the service of the public debt, interest and amortisation, would be over 320 million *yen*. Evidently there is no room to add to Greece's burden, and the foreign holders of her bonds will make their voices heard if anything of the kind is attempted, especially on such a scale as the Sultan proposes. Indeed it is difficult to see how she can afford to pay anything at all. The war has already drained her shallow purse pretty completely.

BARON IWASAKI'S GARDEN PARTY.

The celebrated park of Baron Iwasaki's suburban residence at Komagome was thrown open on the 22nd instant to about a thousand guests, Japanese and foreign. It was a superb day, a little windy at first, but ultimately calm, the atmosphere sparkling with sunshine and the temperature delightfully balmy. A Japanese landscape garden on a large scale, especially a garden of traditional beauty and historic associations, needs no description and, indeed, defies any. The hundred-acre park at Komagome is now among the chief celebrities of Tokyo—a park where one may see every variety of scenery, from a landscape of placid lake, picturesque rockery, softly sloping sward and trees at once noble and graceful, to the homely rusticity of rice-field and farm-house, the formality of Dutch flower-beds, and the comfortable practicality of an English fruit garden, with viney, espaliers, and even humble gooseberry bushes. The old and the new are here in close neighbourhood, for laburnum and lilac blossom within a stone's throw of the same pine-reflecting lake where, two centuries ago, the lady Yanagisawa used her fatal gift of beauty to work out one of the saddest tragedies in Japanese annals, and from the island where a Shogun lost his honour and his heart may be seen, across vistas of forest and shrubbery, a glimpse of conservatories heated with steam and stables lit with electricity. An old-style Japanese park is never entered directly from the road. There is always an inner gate, more or less remote from the outer. Some idea of the extent of the space between the two at Komagome may be gathered from the fact that about eight hundred vehicles found room on Saturday to dispose themselves comfortably in the interval, without encroaching at all upon the avenues of approach. Baron Iwasaki stood just within the inner gate to receive his guests, among whom were Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Saigo, Marquis Hachisuka, Count Okuma, Count Kabayama, Viscount Nomura, Viscount Takashima, the Representatives of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Russia, Spain, Italy, the United States and Great Britain, Lieut.-General Viscount Kawakami, virtually all the leading residents, foreign and Japanese, of Tokyo and several from Yokohama. Ladies had not been invited: their presence alone was wanting to make a perfect scene. It was impossible at first to suspect that a thousand guests were present: numerous as they were, they only sufficed to lend a pleasant semblance of animation to the long stretches of restful wood and winding valley. But when, from four o'clock, they gradually assembled at the southern pavilion, where refreshments had been provided, the size of the concourse made itself strikingly apparent. Each person on arrival had been handed a pretty little volume, which, being unfolded, displayed a coloured map of the grounds, with all the points of interest, especially the refreshment hall, indicated in Japanese and English. This hall was one of the sights of the day. It was not a new structure; its time-mellowed thatch indicated several years of service. But the numerous pillars on which it is supported had been thickly wrapped in greenery until they bore the semblance of portly columns cut out of solid moss, and from the lofty roof festoons of artificial wistaria depended, so that the whole building seemed to have grown

where it stood. Raised on a plateau of considerable height above the surrounding ground, this spacious edifice, with its wealth of purple blossom waving above long rows of velvet green pillars, its background of forest and the graceful curves of its roof outlined against a rich blue sky, formed a decorative picture of remarkable beauty. All around tables and chairs had been placed under trellises from which also wistaria sprays hung. So ample were the preparations that every guest found a seat at once, and so numerous the attendants that every want was supplied without a moment's delay. We do not think that a more perfectly organized, picturesque, and enjoyable garden party was ever given in Japan: certainly none has come within our experience.

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE AND THE OTSU AFFAIR.

We have now read for the first time an extract from a letter purporting to have been written by Prince George of Greece to his father and published in the *Review of Reviews* for June 1896. Mr. Otis Cary's copy of the extract, in his letter which will be found in our correspondence columns, gives us a new explanation of the story circulated so assiduously about Prince George. Hitherto we had supposed that the life-saving act attributed to the Prince was due to mere idle rumour; that it originated in irresponsible talk. But the *Review of Reviews* attributes it circumstantially to Prince George's written statement. We can only express profound surprise. There has not been any official account of the affair published. But all the facts were carefully sifted at the time, and according to the evidence collected—evidence that offers no semblance of uncertainty or prevarication—Prince George had neither hand, act nor part in the affair. What happened was this. At the head of the file of *jinrikisha*, which were advancing at a foot pace, rode the Governor of Shiga, preceded, of course, by police officials. Then came the *jinrikisha* of the Czarewitch; then that of Prince George, and so on. Tsuda Sanzo stepped up from the right and delivered a blow which laid open the Czarewitch's head. The Czarewitch at once leaped from his *jinrikisha* on the left side and ran away. His sudden spring had the effect of throwing down the man in the shafts. Tsuda Sanzo attempted to follow his victim. He ran across behind the now empty *jinrikisha* and immediately before Prince George's, whereupon the leading coolie of the latter vehicle tripped him and he fell. Before he could rise, one of the Czarewitch's coolies had seized him, and there the attack finally ended. That the Czarewitch was pursued to a house by Tsuda, that he ran out again, and that he would then have received another blow had not Prince George's stick disabled the would-be assassin, is all fiction. Nothing of the kind occurred. The wounded man did make his way into a house, but he was not followed thither by Tsuda, and he did not leave the house until his hurt had been temporarily bandaged. We do not see what more is to be said. The facts are as we have related them, according to the best testimony.

A MAIL STEAMER BREAK DOWN.

Information has reached the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company at Yokohama, by wire, that the M. M. mail steamer *Sydney*, which left Shanghai for Europe on Saturday last, has returned to that port owing to a break-down of her machinery. Her passengers, mails, and cargo have been transferred to the steamer *Farra*, which will leave Shanghai for home on Thursday, the 27th inst. The Yokohama passengers, mails, and cargo by the *Natal* will therefore tranship to the *Sydney* at Shanghai instead of to the *Farra*, as previously advertised.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Foreign trade last year, remarks the *Nichi Nichi*, fell into a state unknown before, owing no doubt to the inflation of *post bellum* undertakings as well as the unusual depression of the markets in America. The result was an excess of imports to the enormous total of fifty-four million *yen*. The condition continues. Imports between January and April show an increase of 12,405,487 *yen* as compared with exports. Usually when imports were in excess of exports, the amount of gold and silver shipped abroad was in excess of that imported. But this year the contrary is the case, and the general course of business does not seem to be normal. The anomaly is to be attributed to the receipt of the war indemnity from China. The following table gives details:—

Exports from January to March	37,898,885
Exports during April	9,814,001
Total.....	47,712,886
Imports from January to March	44,030,205
Imports during April	16,088,108
Total	60,118,373
Total of imports and exports	107,831,259
Excess of imports	12,405,487
Gold and silver exported from January to March.....	2,067,589
Gold and silver exported during April.....	161,186
Total	2,228,775
Imports of gold and silver from January to March.....	27,263,708
Imports of gold and silver during April	8,299,052
Total	35,562,760
Excess of imports of specie	33,333,985

According to the investigations of the Finance Department, as published in the *Nippon*, it appears that the foreign trade of Japan during April last amounted to 11,550,000 *yen* in exports and 18,160,000 *yen* in imports, showing an excess of imports of 6,600,000 *yen*. The imports since January of this year have been in excess of exports by over 12,700,000 *yen*, falling short only of two millions as compared with the amount of 14,700,000 *yen* recorded last year. If trade continues in the present condition there will be an excess of thirty or forty millions in imports this year. The total exports and imports this month amount to 29,740,000 *yen*, showing an increase of about six millions as compared with 23,000,000 *yen* last year.

With regard to vicissitudes in the staple exports, we find that, although there was an increase of 550,000 *yen* in silk, 470,000 *yen* in *habutaye*, 440,000 *yen* in cotton yarn, and 280,000 *yen* in coal, the export of rice decreased by 460,000 *yen*, while more or less reductions also occurred in marine products, porcelain wares, and silk manufactures.

Turning to imports, it must be remarked that this year there was a serious depression in the import of cotton thread, calicos, muslin de laine, and woollen cloths, each item showing a decrease of some 400,000 *yen* as compared with the figures for last year. But as there was an increase of one million *yen* each in raw cotton, machines, rice, &c., and of 600,000 or 700,000 *yen* each in sugar, kerosene oil, and iron, the balance still indicates an increase in imports of over six millions.

Some persons were inclined to suppose that the export trade this year would be more hopeful than it was last, and that an excess of imports would be impossible. Unfortunately, however, the question of the alteration of the tariff now under discussion in America has virtually crippled all trade connected with raw silk, silk handkerchiefs, and fancy matting. The prohibitory regulations against spurious and inferior teas are already in operation, and if the revised tariff is to be enforced along with them, the foreign trade of Japan can hardly avoid serious loss.

As regards the exports and imports of gold and silver, an increase of eight million *yen* in imports is noticeable, the export being limited to silver to the amount of 220,000 *yen*. The import of gold aggregated some 8,280,000

yen, while silver did not exceed 20,000 *yen*. Nevertheless, as the transportation of the war indemnity—the gold of which is necessary for providing the new coinage—will be completed in May, it is supposed that no such extraordinary inequalities in exports and imports as have recently occurred will be seen in future.

RISE IN WAREHOUSING CHARGES.

From the *Shogyo Shimpo* we learn that the Tokyo Soko Kwaisha (Tokyo Warehousing Company), Kome Soko Kwaisha (Rice Warehousing Company), and Mitsui Sokobu (Mitsui Warehousing Department) lately resolved to increase their rates for warehousing goods. The first two companies are to enforce the revised rates from the 1st of July next, and the last from the 1st June. Rice and other grain are hereafter to be insured, and the rates have been raised for other commodities also. The following table will show the changes:—

Commodities.	New Rates.	Old Rates.
	Yen.	Yen.
Rice, 100 bags, per month	1.100	0.090
Foreign rice	1.050	1.035
Beans, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.015	0.014
Peas, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.014	0.012
Chinese peas, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.014	0.012
Engen peas, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.014	0.012
Black peas, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.014	0.012
Barley, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.033	0.017
Chikurin wheat, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.016	0.013
Sugar, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.015	0.014
Sediment sugar, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.015	0.014
Molasses, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.015	0.014
Thread, spun, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.007	0.008
Bombay cotton, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.006	0.007
China cotton, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.012	0.010
Bingo mats, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.014	0.030
Vegetable seeds, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.020	0.016
Imported wine, for every 100 <i>yen</i> in value, per day	0.012	0.011

PERSONAL EFFECTS AT AMERICAN CUSTOM HOUSES.

The duties devolving upon an American customs official under the Dingley Tariff will be of an interesting character. Here, for example, is the clause relating to clothes and personal effects of travellers entering the States:—

657. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale; and in case the persons thus arriving are citizens or residents of the United States, the articles exempted shall not exceed one hundred dollars in value, nor shall the exemption apply to residents of other countries entering the United States more than once in each year:—*Provided, however*, That all the wearing apparel and other personal effects of residents of the United States, so returning, as may have been taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries, and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of labour or manufacture in such countries, shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fancy a lady limited to a wardrobe worth 100 dollars! Why it would scarcely pay for a third-class passenger's outfit. Still more wonderful is the idea of having one's clothes registered on leaving home and officially identified on return. The labour involved in such processes is curious to contemplate. How the American public can be induced to submit tamely to these outrages, we are at a loss to conceive.

A NEW NEWSPAPER IN FORMOSA.

The enterprise of Japanese journalists is very praiseworthy. Their experience, even in Tokyo, can not be called rosy. Many that devote their intellect and energies to newspaper work in the capital, do not make their bread out of it, to say nothing of their butter. The record ought to be different, for the Japanese are a reading people, and more than thirty years have elapsed since the agent of the first vernacular journal published in Japan found that several of those upon whose subscriptions he had counted were content with one specimen, and could scarcely be persuaded of the possibility of getting a new copy every day. On the whole it may be said, we think, that journals have wider vogue here than in almost any other country, for even the *jinrikisha*-drawer and the maid of all work spell out a daily in the intervals of their toil. Still journalism can not be called a paying profession in Japan. A few, a very few, of the leading journals bring a fair income to their proprietors—of course we use the epithet "fair" in a comparative sense—but the great majority are kept alive for some purpose independent of mere pecuniary profit. Hope, however, continues to spring eternal in the newspaper desert as elsewhere. Already two daily journals have been started by Japanese in Formosa. One is called the *Taiwan Shimbun*. It is printed in Japanese script; has been for some time in existence, and being in command of a new field, offers features of considerable interest. The other has just been started. Its title is the *Taiwan Nippo*. It has three departments, a Japanese, a Chinese and an English. The Japanese is intended to convey information of Formosan affairs to folks in Japan proper; the Chinese, to impart a knowledge of things Japanese to the inhabitants of the new dominion; and the English, to discharge both functions for Occidentals. This journal promises to be a genuine acquisition. It is of considerable dimensions, well printed, and, so far as we can judge, ably edited. The English section is to be tri-weekly. It must be confessed that English effusions by Japanese journalists are, for the most part, exasperating. They would be magnificently courageous did their authors possess a little more experience of the difficulty—may we not almost say the impossibility?—of communicating one's ideas through the medium of a foreign tongue. Some conspicuously gifted individuals attain such a perfect acquaintance with the structure of an alien language that they can write it without offending against grammar or syntax. But how many are there that can really express their thoughts in any language save that of their native land? In Europe the difficulty is appreciated. Frenchmen or Germans do not write articles in English, nor do Englishmen write articles in German or French. There are exceptions, of course, but they only prove the rule. Any and every Japanese, however, is ready to pen an English essay. Twenty or thirty years hence there will be more reluctance, but just now the callow student rushes in where the ripe scholar fears to tread. These reflections are not excluded by perusal of the *Taiwan Nippo's* English. But they become impertinent in the presence of the last paragraph of the article:—

The editor of the English department is unexperienced, and quite sensible of his own imperfection in the use of his slight knowledge of English. He is afraid that inaccuracies as to the meaning and grammatical mistakes are for him unavoidable. Still we are told that language is given to a man that he may convey his thoughts to another. We trust on the whole to be able to accomplish this. If we do no more and even that with bad style and incorrectly we beg the pardon of our candid readers.

Such modesty disarms criticism. Besides, it is evident that this writer is more than commonly equipped for his task. We wish all success to him and the enterprise with which he is connected.

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

A new example of what is construed as anti-foreign feeling occurred last Saturday in Yokohama, and has been communicated to a local contemporary by one of the parties concerned. We reproduce the letter, for, although the affair is in itself trivial, the inferences drawn from it are not unimportant:—

SIR,—I shall be much obliged by your allowing me to give a brief account of my experience of the courtesy of Japanese officials. On Saturday last, in company with several friends from Tokyo, I had gone on board the *Coptic* to take leave of some old residents who were sailing for America. When about to return to shore, as our launch had not yet come alongside, we in the meanwhile entered one that turned out to be a Japanese launch belonging to the Kencho. After waiting a few minutes it left the ship with us still on board, and after proceeding a hundred yards or so it lay to. This had evidently been arranged; and the newspaper says:—"It was evidently a deliberate plot to humiliate the foreigners, since any objections ought to have been raised at the ship's side." Are those conclusions warranted? To us it appears that another, and a far simpler, explanation may be found. The persons in authority on the launch would naturally suppose that the six foreigners were there by invitation, and on the strength of that supposition would have raised no immediate objection. But on discovering that the foreigners had come on board uninvited and without seeking permission—a discovery made, probably, after the launch had proceeded a short distance on her shoreward trip—the intrusion was resented. We fail to detect any evidence of pre-arrangement or of a deliberate plot to humiliate the foreigners. There may have been pre-arrangement; there may have been a deliberate plot; but to assume that there was, on the strength of such slender evidence, betrays a spirit just as dangerous in its way as any anti-foreign feeling that may still linger in the breasts of a small section of the Japanese nation. Let us perform that mental process so strongly resented by some of our fellow-residents: let us suppose the positions reversed—that is to say, let us suppose that six Japanese, without invitation or inquiry, had boarded a private steam-launch under the control of foreigners to whom they were total strangers. The supposition is scarcely possible, but still we can subject our imaginations to the strain of conceiving it. What course would the foreigners in authority take? The fact is that the Japanese have become particular, morbidly particular, in some instances. They are determined not to be "put upon;" determined that the foreigner shall not presume upon his nationality, but shall be guided, in his intercourse with them by the same canons of consideration and deference that guide him in intercourse with men of his own race. Undoubtedly that spirit of self-assertion is abroad; undoubtedly also it sometimes runs riot, and impels ignorant or giddy folks, such as labouring men and students, to acts grossly rude, if not outrageous. It is hard for the foreigner to bridle his temper or smother his just indignation when an opprobrious epithet is hurled at him by some low boor or bumptious school-boy, but the feat becomes doubly hard if such acts are regarded as simply anti-foreign, or construed in the exaggerated sense attached to the steam-launch incident by "One of the Foreigners" and by the journal to which he appeals. All these angles that have resulted from several years of unobserved chafing and unnoticed friction will be smoothed away in process of time, and pending that most desirable consummation what the foreigner has to do is to behave so that he shall always be in the right, and to bring to the notice of the authorities every instance of unmerited rudeness or unprovoked aggression. It will not do to make complaints like that of the steam-launch, where the initial error was on the side of the foreigners, and most assuredly nothing can be less wholesome or more mischievous than to nurse far-fetched suspicions of premeditation or deliberate plotting on the part of the Japanese. Patience, care and a little breadth of vision are alone needed, so far as we can see.

ONE OF THE FOREIGNERS.

Tokyo, May 25th, 1897.

It must be confessed that the experience here related was remarkably exasperating and even humiliating. To be roundly slanged and then ignominiously carried back and put on board the *Coptic* whence they had come, might well excite the wrath of the six foreigners. As for the Japanese "chief constable" his conduct savoured of churlishness as well as discourtesy. He might have been obliging enough to give a shore passage to the six foreigners, and under any circumstances he should have treated them politely. But the question necessarily presents itself—why were the foreigners there? Is it usual, is it in any sense correct, to board a steam-launch without either seeking permission or receiving an invitation? Such things are occasionally done in the case of hotel launches which are supposed to be intended, more or less, for general convenience; but that half a dozen persons should step into a private steam-launch without leave or licence, and should remain there without offering any kind of explanation of their presence, is a proceeding unusual and indefensible. And the Japanese have learned by this time to distinguish ordinary and proper acts from extraordinary and improper. In an English port the notion of putting oneself on board the first steam launch that came handy, and expecting to be carried in her to one's destination, would never occur to a rational man. There is more freedom in the East; less regard for conventionalities. Still we can not avoid the conclusion that the six foreigners were hopelessly in the wrong when they boarded a private steam-launch without apology or inquiry of any kind. Possibly they have some satisfactory explanation but it does not appear in the letter reproduced above, and we have nothing to guide us beyond the facts there related. Two wrongs, however, do not make a right. The incivility of the Japanese police-constable is not excused, though it may be largely condoned, by the *sans-gêne* of the foreigners. But it is not with those phases of the affair that we are concerned so much as with the inferences drawn by the correspondent whose

letter we have quoted, and by the journal to which it was addressed. The correspondent writes:—"After waiting a few minutes the steam-launch left the ship with us still on board, and proceeding a hundred yards or so, it lay to. This had evidently been arranged;" and the newspaper says:—"It was evidently a deliberate plot to humiliate the foreigners, since any objections ought to have been raised at the ship's side." Are those conclusions warranted? To us it appears that another, and a far simpler, explanation may be found. The persons in authority on the launch would naturally suppose that the six foreigners were there by invitation, and on the strength of that supposition would have raised no immediate objection. But on discovering that the foreigners had come on board uninvited and without seeking permission—a discovery made, probably, after the launch had proceeded a short distance on her shoreward trip—the intrusion was resented. We fail to detect any evidence of pre-arrangement or of a deliberate plot to humiliate the foreigners. There may have been pre-arrangement; there may have been a deliberate plot; but to assume that there was, on the strength of such slender evidence, betrays a spirit just as dangerous in its way as any anti-foreign feeling that may still linger in the breasts of a small section of the Japanese nation. Let us perform that mental process so strongly resented by some of our fellow-residents: let us suppose the positions reversed—that is to say, let us suppose that six Japanese, without invitation or inquiry, had boarded a private steam-launch under the control of foreigners to whom they were total strangers. The supposition is scarcely possible, but still we can subject our imaginations to the strain of conceiving it. What course would the foreigners in authority take? The fact is that the Japanese have become particular, morbidly particular, in some instances. They are determined not to be "put upon;" determined that the foreigner shall not presume upon his nationality, but shall be guided, in his intercourse with them by the same canons of consideration and deference that guide him in intercourse with men of his own race. Undoubtedly that spirit of self-assertion is abroad; undoubtedly also it sometimes runs riot, and impels ignorant or giddy folks, such as labouring men and students, to acts grossly rude, if not outrageous. It is hard for the foreigner to bridle his temper or smother his just indignation when an opprobrious epithet is hurled at him by some low boor or bumptious school-boy, but the feat becomes doubly hard if such acts are regarded as simply anti-foreign, or construed in the exaggerated sense attached to the steam-launch incident by "One of the Foreigners" and by the journal to which he appeals. All these angles that have resulted from several years of unobserved chafing and unnoticed friction will be smoothed away in process of time, and pending that most desirable consummation what the foreigner has to do is to behave so that he shall always be in the right, and to bring to the notice of the authorities every instance of unmerited rudeness or unprovoked aggression. It will not do to make complaints like that of the steam-launch, where the initial error was on the side of the foreigners, and most assuredly nothing can be less wholesome or more mischievous than to nurse far-fetched suspicions of premeditation or deliberate plotting on the part of the Japanese. Patience, care and a little breadth of vision are alone needed, so far as we can see.

An official order regarding the future working of the Ashio Copper Mine was submitted by the Tokyo Mining Bureau to Mr. Furukawa, owner of the mine, on the 27th instant, and in the meantime an Imperial Ordinance relating to the remission or reduction of the land tax in the devastated districts will be gazetted. In case the farmers in the devastated districts still insist upon shutting down the mine, the Authorities will have to adopt measures according to circumstances.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* remarks that the following articles ought to be exported to Australia with prospects of great success:—

1. Bamboo wares, blinds (all kinds), baskets, tea-tables, book cases, corner shelves.
2. Matting, plain or figured. Best quality. Mats should be one yard wide and forty yards long.
3. Men's hats. Straw and rush hats by preference.
4. Silk textiles and handkerchiefs, neck-ties, pin-cushions, and photograph frames. Silk goods chiefly for ladies' garments, *habutae*, *ayaginu*, *chirimen*, and *kai silk*. The width must be, in general, twenty-two inches.
5. Hulled rice.
6. Lacquered wares: gold lacquered trays, cabinets, handkerchief and cigarette boxes, book cases, ornamental corner stands.
7. Wall paper.
8. Earthen and porcelain wares. These wares were not exported direct to Queensland until the 28th year of *Meiji*. In the 29th year trial shipments were made, but the Japanese productions being of inferior quality they fared badly in competition with foreign goods.
9. Beer.
10. Printing paper, Japanese or foreign.
11. Umbrellas, shoes, boots, matches and soy.

It may be worth while to note that the fullest attention should be paid to the period of the year. The temperature in Australia differs considerably from that of Japan. The south wind there is extremely cold and the north wind warm. November to February constitutes the summer season, whereas the three months of July, August, and September are winter.

AMERICA'S DEBT TO ENGLAND.

Considering that America has not a cent of foreign debt, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, it must seem strange to speak of the money she owes to England. Yet she does owe an enormous sum, and we are occasionally reminded of the fact by indirect means. Thus, during nine months ending March 31st, 1897, America's exports exceeded her imports by \$323,381,519. Her exports of silver during the same period were \$24,278,008, and her imports of gold, \$62,078,415, so that she ought to have had a credit of \$286,281,118 abroad. It is more than probable, however, that the value of her imports, as entered in the Customs Returns, was considerably less than their real cost. There is also a possibility that European investors unloaded some of the American stocks usually carried by them. Still, the correction to be applied on these two accounts can scarcely have exceeded \$100,000,000, and it would follow that 180 millions went to discharge America's indebtedness to Europe, especially to England. What is that indebtedness? Statisticians of acknowledged ability put it at five thousand million dollars, the interest on which, at 4 per cent., is 200 millions. They further calculate that Americans spend about 60 millions annually in Europe, and that they pay 35 millions annually to foreign—chiefly British—ship-owners, over and above what American vessels earn in the export trade. Thus the final result is that the United States have to transmit to Europe every year a sum of 295 millions dollars, of which it is supposed that 240 millions go to England.

THE HIGHEST WATERFALL IN THE WORLD.

In British Guiana or Venezuela—it is impossible to say which until the Schomburgk line is drawn under the new arbitration treaty—there is a mountain called Roraima. It was discovered 60 years ago and has never been explored, being ascended by balloon only. It is 7,500 feet high, with precipitous sides, and the top is supposed to be some twelve miles in diameter. There is probably a lake somewhere near the summit, for a waterfall tumbles thence 2,000 feet at a leap, and then rolls 3,000 feet farther down a slope. This huge cataract, the biggest in the world, is visible from a distance of 30 miles. A book has been written with the object of inducing the British Government to order the exploration of the mountain, for scientific men believe that on its summit new flora and fauna will be found.

THE TRADES TAX.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* makes the following statement in regard to the Trades Tax Regulations lately enforced:—

When the problem of taxing trades was first introduced in the Diet, various Chambers of Commerce perceived that serious abuses would arise from the intricacy of the proposed method of taxation, and consequently requested the Diet, as well as the officials concerned, to reconsider the scheme. Now that the law has been enforced, it has entailed not only endless trouble in the process of collection, but has also proved incompatible with the legitimate principles of taxation, for it involves various points of injustice. According to the Regulations, taxes are levied upon the reserve funds of insurance companies. But as such reserves are nothing more than a part of the premiums received from the insurers the money has to be paid back in the case of the withdrawal or expiration of their contract, or of death. It does not in any way constitute the property of the company, being a sort of temporary deposit. Again, houses to let are appraised at the discretion of the Revenue Inspectors alone, and this gives rise to many unjust proceedings. Of two hundred innkeepers in the Nihonbashi district, over seventy are complainants against the new law. The capitals of railway companies are also to be taxed. Some secure a greater amount of profit than others, while the capitals of others may be comparatively insignificant. Taxation on the general amount of capital will surely have the effect of entailing a heavy burden upon enterprises of little or no profit. A trading company having a capital of a hundred thousand yen may have invested ninety thousand yen in buildings for offices and the remaining ten thousand yen in general business. In such cases the company has to bear just double the amount of taxes as another using all its capital for business. Inconveniences and disadvantages of this nature are almost incalculable under the present law. Moreover, to make the matter worse, the impetuosity or superciliousness of the Revenue Inspectors has, on more than one occasion, led to serious abuses and rendered the legitimate observance of the law almost impracticable. A clamour for the rescission of the enactment has consequently sprung up. In order to attain that end, the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the empire are to be divided into seven sections, each of which is to hold a council under a chief Director for the purpose of collecting materials for the compilation of a report showing the inconveniences involved in the taxation of trades. General meetings of these Chambers of Commerce will be held in Tokyo, in June or July, so as to forward the movement against the obnoxious tax.

EXPORT OF COTTON YARN.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* publishes the following in regard to the export of cotton yarn:—

Owing to the prevalence of the plague in Bombay since January this year, and the consequent decrease in the export of cotton yarn thence, the demand for Japanese manufactures suddenly increased. Formerly 16's were chiefly exported, but after January a demand arose for 20's. This is owing to the substitution of Japanese yarn for Bombay goods in the interior of China. The following table shows the average prices of cotton yarn for the two years:—

	1896—Yen.	1897—Yen.
January.		
16's	95	90
20's	100	93
Feb.....		
16's	92.50	91
20's	94	95
March...		
16's	93	90
20's	95	93

Latterly the price has risen by one yen as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and there is a tendency towards a farther rise. Contracts for delivery in June or July have been concluded at 96 yen 50 sen minimum, and 97 yen 50 sen maximum. The export to China

during March amounted to more than the figures for the first three months of last year taken together, thus:—

	1896—Yen.	1897—Yen.
January	157,159	558,579
February.....	213,814	794,270
March	188,250	1,041,332

The increase in the export of cotton yarn leads inevitably to an enlarged import of raw cotton. The figures are:—

	1896—Yen.	1897—Yen.
January	3,159,117	3,285,935
February.....	2,038,078	3,498,595
March	2,597,013	4,894,249
April	3,960,580	5,033,105

QUARANTINE AT VICTORIA.

The quarantining of the *Empress of China* at Victoria on her last passage across evoked a good deal of vehement protest from her luckless passengers. One gentleman, signing himself "A," filled several columns of the *Daily Colonist* with letters on the subject, and in the first described the situation thus:—

The R. M. S. *Empress of China* arrived from China and Japan with a full complement of 140 cabin and 600 steerage passengers. Nine days before, when out from Yokohama, two cases of smallpox were discovered amongst the Chinese. The men were immediately placed in hospital, and with their attendants, strictly isolated, and are now in a fair way to full recovery. Every person on board was promptly vaccinated in accordance with the regulations, and every care taken that there should be no communication between the Chinese and European passengers. Since then there has been no further outbreak. In former instances when such a thing happened, these steerage passengers were taken out of the ship at the quarantine station; they and their quarters were disinfected, and then the ship and saloon passengers allowed to proceed. Judge, then, what was first our incredulity and then horror, when it was known that the health officer had ordered every person on board—officers, crew, and passengers of every class—to be landed for a sixteen-day period of quarantine on shore, and that, as the first step, every one of us and our baggage should be put through the disinfecting process in vogue here.

We thus found ourselves face to face with this situation: We were to be taken out of our comfortable cabins in batches of a dozen or so at a time; stripped naked and subjected to a foul chemical bath; our clothes taken from us to be fumigated and baked, we sitting meanwhile in a shed, clad in an old blanket gown and pair of slippers, which had previously been used to cover the nakedness of no one knows how many Chinese. Neither ladies nor children, no matter how delicate, were excepted from this odious and revolting operation. Next, all our baggage was to be landed and exposed for a period to sulphur fumes, and then baked to a temperature of 200 degrees, a proceeding which is calculated to, and actually does, destroy nearly every article subjected to it. As to ourselves, we were next to be marched to the quarantine buildings, and invited to take up our stay there for the full period mentioned, and as much longer as the health officer meanwhile might think fit to inflict. In the building in question there was not accommodation for more than half our number; neither was there bed, table chair or any other article of furniture, only the bare roof and floor. To remedy this, it was proposed to land all the ship's bedding, etc., so that the ladies and children might have a measure of comfort, and all for whom there was no accommodation were to be placed under canvas. Adjacent to this place was the small pox hospital, with a number of cases in it, so that every opportunity should be given us of contracting the disease who had escaped it hitherto.

As soon as the orders were posted all the passengers met under the chairmanship of Everett Fraser, Esq., to consider the situation. At this it was unanimously resolved to forward a protest, giving reasons, to the Canadian Government, and requesting its interference. This was immediately done by telegraph; the Chinese Jubilee Embassy at the same time wiring Lord Salisbury and the Peking Government. Besides this, the officials of the company were straining every nerve to get the orders reconsidered. Next, it was unanimously resolved to resist by every means in our power these unprecedented, intolerable and entirely unnecessary orders of the health officer, so that if they are to be carried out in our persons it will only be done by sheer brute force.

Several letters were filled with daily descriptions of the unnecessary inconveniences—from

the passengers' point of view—caused by the orders of Dr. Watt, the quarantine officer. Sympathy was evoked in Victoria, B.C., for the unfortunate people, which took the form of gifts of flowers, and the stationing of a musical band near the ship. Then followed thrilling tales of the medicated bath drill which was ordered for all and sundry. Finally the passengers obtained release and sped on their different ways. One of them before starting for London wrote a letter to the *Japan Mail* part of which we reproduce:—"This quarter of the globe is suffering from an acute attack of Quarantine Mania. All steerage passengers—no matter whether the ship has a clean bill of health or not—get their fourteen days at William Head, and saloon passengers are also quarantined if the slightest pretext can be found for it. At this William Head station there is neither accommodation nor appliances to deal with the vast number of people—chiefly natives of China and Japan—who are being collected there, and incredible suffering is the result. The present Government of Canada is not friendly to the C.P.R., and their influence with it appears to be nil. The newspapers and the people are loud in their outcry for the strictest quarantine."

MASONIC INSTALLATION.

The annual installation meeting of the Orient Mark Lodge of Japan, No. 304, E.C., took place on Tuesday evening at the Masonic Temple, Yokohama. There was a very fair attendance of Mark Masters from Tokyo as well as from Yokohama. Wor. Bro. Geo. Hodges was the Installing Master, and performed the ceremony with impressive solemnity. The full list of officers is as follows:—

S. E. Unite	W.M.
E. P. Fallister	I.P.M.
H. Moss, P.M., for R. N. St.	
John	S.W.
A. B. Brown	S.O.
G. Hodges, P.M.	Treas.
C. T. Benney, for L. Ph. von	
Hemert	Reg. & Sec.
L. Stornebrink	D. of C.
L. Dewette, for Thomas W.	
McIlraith	M.O.
C. F. Rhine	S.O.
Rev. W. J. White	J.O.
J. B. M. Barrett	S.D.
F. C. Herb	J.D.
A. Macdonald	I.G.
F. W. Thomas	Steward
H. Ivison	Tyler

After the Lodge was over the Brethren sat down to a most enjoyable banquet under the presidency of Wor. Bro. Unite.

KOREAN NOTES.

The former Minister of Justice in Korea, Mr. Cho Pyensik, has memorialized the King, or employed others to memorialize, praying that steps be taken to execute every one implicated in the murder of the Queen. It is said that the persons named by the memorialists are chosen as being out of favour with the Court. The King has replied that steps will be taken, and that the memorialists need not press the matter.

Koreans certainly do quaint things. Among the folks that have contributed money to promote the agitation for the adoption of the title of Emperor by the King, is Ye Yongik, recently Governor of North Pyengyang, who was sentenced by the Supreme Court, a few days ago, to ten years' banishment.

Three hundred Japanese troops arrived in Seoul on the 10th of May to relieve the guards hitherto stationed there. The officials of the War Office gave a farewell banquet to the officers of the returning guards.

The funeral, grave, and other matters connected with the death of the Queen of Korea constitute unending pretexts for wasting money. The latest expenditure is a sum of over twenty-

eight thousand dollars to buy 164 acres of land for the new royal sepulchre.

The present situation in Korea with regard to the affair of the Russian *mission militaire* seems to be one of suspense. According to correspondence published in the *Fiji Shimpō*, under date the 14th instant, innumerable conferences have taken place between the Minister of War and the Russian Representative, the former warmly supporting the project and the latter endorsing it. The King, too, was induced to signify his assent in emphatic terms. Nevertheless, in deference to the excitement manifested by the Japanese nation, some change of programme seemed prudent. It took the form of reducing the number of the proposed mission, first by one half, then by two-thirds, and finally to 20 members instead of the original 160. On that basis an agreement was concluded between the War Department and Mr. Waeber. But at this stage the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* naturally desired to have the Foreign Minister openly associated with the negotiation. Steps to that end were taken, with the result that the Foreign Minister not only refused to cooperate, but even tendered his resignation on the ground that matters directly concerning his functions had been arranged behind his back and without his knowledge by his colleague of the War Department. The King refused to accept the resignation, but it was again tendered, and the Minister seems resolved not to remain in office. On the 12th instant, the Minister of War also sent in his resignation in consequence of the same trouble, but the King's attitude in this latter case was not known at the time of despatching the correspondence from which we quote. Meanwhile the business of the *mission militaire* has, of course, been suspended, and there are rumours that it finds so little favour with the Government in St. Petersburg as to be in danger of complete abandonment. The *Fiji's* correspondent is careful to contradict the report, industriously circulated, that the British Consul-General has been offering strong opposition to the project of the *mission*, and that the delay in concluding the agreement is due mainly to his action. At all events, the progress of the affair has been arrested, though the issue is not yet clearly discernible.

According to the above accounts, the Minister of War has been the principal supporter of the Russian military-instructors project. But the *Yomiuri Shimbun* publishes special correspondence, dated the 19th instant, which represents the same Minister in a new light. He is now said to have issued to Li, Principal of the Military College in Seoul, instructions that a body of troops should be organized and trained after the Japanese system. This Li was formerly in Japan and graduated at the Kyododan, a military institution ranking below the *Shikwan Gakko*. On learning of the action taken by the Minister of War, the Russian Colonel now serving as chief military instructor in Korea, waited upon the Minister of the Household, and declared that if troops were to be organized and drilled according to the Japanese system, no further need existed for the Russian drill-instructors, and they would at once return home. The Minister pacified the Colonel, and then communicated with the War Department, the result being that the order previously issued to Li was cancelled. We find this story difficult to believe.

Intelligence is published by the same journal to the effect that Russian influence being how paramount in Korea, to be connected with Russia or a Russian is an object of high ambition. It used to be said in Japan that though men were commoners no commoner was a man, and so it may now be said of Korea that though men are Koreans no Korean except a Russo-ophile is a man. The fashion is to become naturalized Russian subjects. Just now there are a number of these "half Russians" in Seoul. A few days ago, twenty of them engaged in a street broil, beat two stone-masons nearly to death, and sent the police flying ignominiously. But being regis-

tered as Russian subjects, the Korean Government is powerless against them. Here, again, our credulity is severely taxed. To be a Russian subject does not confer a licence to set the law at defiance. The *Yomiuri's* special correspondent is more sensational than sensible.

FORMOSAN NOTES.

With reference to the *émeute* of the 8th instant at Twatutia, we took occasion to note that the arrangements made by the Japanese Authorities for preventing loss of life and property did not seem at all efficient. Warnings that trouble impended had been received, and were credited sufficiently to justify preparations, yet, in the issue, the insurgents made their way into Twatutia, and robbed and burned to their heart's content. Certainly that is not a record to boast of, nor can there be much doubt that blame attaches to the military. The same view appears to be taken by the Japanese themselves, for we find in the *Fiji Shimpō* an indictment that might almost have been copied from these columns. Nor does the explanation offered by our contemporary—not by way of justification, however—improve the appearance of the situation. It amounts to saying that the Japanese troops were completely out-witted. In the first place, the main body were drawn away to a long distance from the place; then the force subsequently sent to Twatutia's defence was deceived by a feigned attack on the West side, and while it was occupied in repelling that imaginary danger, the insurgents quietly walked in from the east, and had an uninterrupted interval of pillage. Such is the gist of the *Fiji's* account. It is further alleged that a number of resignations will be tendered and accepted in connexion with the affair, and that prospect furnishes to the *Fiji Shimpō* a theme for a leading article, urging upon the Government the absolute necessity of selecting the new officials with far more care than has hitherto been exercised in discharging that duty. That is an old subject of complaint. Everybody appears agreed that the men sent to Formosa have been, for the most part, quite unqualified for the difficult functions awaiting them there. Considering that the administrative tasks to be performed in Formosa were of an exceptionally perplexing character, and that Japan's administrative capacities were to be on trial there in sight of all the world, it is astonishing that the best men the country could furnish were not selected to go there, instead of the worst. But the mistake has been recognised now, we may hope.

CHINESE NOTES.

A subscription for the relief of the famine-stricken folk of Chungking was started some time ago in Shanghai, but it produced a total of 103 Tls. only. There was naturally some perplexity as to the manner of distributing such a pittance among so many thousands of sufferers, but it was finally decided to divide the amount among the four Protestant Missions in the city, to be used for relief purposes at their discretion.

Messrs. Cammell & Co., of Sheffield, have secured the contract for the rails of the Tientsin-Pekin line. Messrs. Carnegie & Co., of Pittsburg, were supposed to have been the successful tenderers, but apparently the Chinese attempted to impose some prohibitive conditions at the eleventh hour. It is thought that very scanty profit can be realized on the contract.

Tientsin is to have water-works. A company has been formed and a prospectus issued. According to present indications, the English settlement alone is to be supplied. The French are looking for artesian wells in their quarters.

A bicyclists' association has been formed in Shanghai. Already 112 members have registered their names, and it is expected that the list will ultimately comprise 200.

Seeds of disturbance are again beginning to be sown in Chéngtu, the scene of the terrible

massacre two years ago. The talk of foreigners' kidnapping children has been revived, and inflammatory posters are displayed, accusing Russia, France, England, America and Japan of wanting to swallow up China, and declaring that the country has been carefully mapped out by foreigners for partition.

The following details have been published about the murder of a young French Priest in Kuangai:—

The murdered missionary after a stay of about four months at the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Kueishen, situated about half-way between Outcheou and Nanning on the West River, left for Loli, by way of Pésé, in company with two Chinese. He arrived safely at Pésé on the 15th of March and wrote to the Bishop that everything was quiet. On the 17th March he sent his card to the Chinese Prefect, giving him notice of his arrival, to which he received no answer. On the 19th the Rev. Mazel started out for Loli, arriving there on the 22nd. About 40 li from Loli he fell in with a number of Chinese who stated that about forty or fifty of their mules had been stolen by robbers, from whom they were flying. On his arrival at Loli he intimated his arrival to the military mandarin. There were frequent indications of the existence in the neighbourhood of a band of marauders, but it was not till 1st of April that the Rev. Mazel observed any cause for alarm. On that day, however, he observed a band of marauders approaching, and immediately took steps to repel any attack. He barricaded the back door, and armed with his gun, took up his position at the front entrance prepared to sell his life dearly. The marauders approached the house, and dividing in two parties, one party proceeding to the back of the house whilst the remainder occupied the priest's attention in front. The party operating in the rear tore down the barricades and burst open the door. The mob then rushed in and shot the missionary down near the front door. His naive interpreter, who stood by him, was also killed. The ruffians then mutilated the bodies of their victims in a dreadful manner.

It is believed that the object of the murder was revenge for the strict rule exercised by the French on the borders of Tongking, as the murderers decamped without interfering with the furniture or effects in the house.

Tientsin has subscribed six thousand taels for the proposed Jubilee Memorial Hospital.

The Hankow correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, writing under date of the 15th instant, says:—

A somewhat more active market has prevailed during the past few days, although transactions, the greater part being in Keeméus, do not total a large amount. In Hankow kinds, more attention has been paid to the Oonfas, which appear to be the best teas in a crop which has been characterised as the worst in a large experience; these teas carry a certain amount of flavour and are strong in cup, but are very wanting in appearance. Oopacks and Oonams are almost entirely neglected as these, generally speaking, are little better than common Congou. In Kiu-kiang kinds, a desultory business has been passing, except for a small spurt in Keeméus; these are certainly very low in price though whether they are cheap or not it is almost impossible to say; quality of later packs shows no improvement, while some of the third packs seem very strong there seems almost an entire absence of flavour. Ningchows in a few instances seem fine but the generality of the teas from this district are so thin that buyers seem afraid to operate to any extent. For London almost no transactions seem to have been recorded.

Settlements are as under
Keeméus.....26,390 1/chs.
Ningchows.....16,108
Hankows.....30,000 " (about)
Of the Keeméus full 16,000 appear destined for Russia.

Out of 15 events at the Pekin Spring Races, 9 were won by Sir Claude MacDonald.

The second billiard match (spot barred) between John Roberts and Peall, under the same conditions as the previous match, has concluded, with the result that Roberts is defeated by 627 points. The match was 24,000 up, Roberts conceding a start of 12,000 to his opponent, the stake being £1,000. Peall won the previous match by 310 points.

JAPANESE POST-BELLUM
FINANCE.

[No. 1.]

NATIONAL finance is always a perplexing subject to persons not officially connected with it, and the difficulty of arriving at any clear understanding is enormously increased in Japan's case by the fact that the accounts are not directly accessible to readers unacquainted with the ideographic script. Thus the average foreigner, if questioned on the subject, is prone to dismiss it as an incomprehensible muddle, or to excuse his own ignorance by avowing a belief that the Japanese themselves do not understand their own accounts, and that no real accuracy is achieved, or even aimed at, in the compilation of the estimates. As to the latter point, it may be of interest to know that the annual Budget, when presented to the Diet, is now accompanied by what is called a "book of details" (*Meisai-sho*), and by a volume bearing the long title of *Kaku Tokubetsu Yotei Keisansho* (detailed account of estimated special expenditures). These are portly tomes. As submitted to the Diet in its recent session, for example, the *Meisai-sho* contained 610 pages, and the *Keisansho*, 441, each page measuring the same, approximately, as a page of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Every member of the two Houses received a copy of these books, and thus found himself in possession of 1,051 pages of solid explanations and figures, from which the most minute information was derivable about every item of the national accounts. Another idea entertained by many foreigners is that the Japanese public is supplied with estimates only, and has no means of knowing how far the financial forecast for each year has been verified by facts. That, too, is a misconception, but not without partial justification. It is natural to suppose that when submitting the estimates for, say, the 30th fiscal year, the Minister of Finance should simultaneously submit a statement of the results of the 29th year's working, so that any surplus or deficit could be at once dealt with. But such a course is not possible. The Japanese fiscal year ends on March 31st, and the Government is not competent to open its accounts for the next fiscal year without having previously submitted estimates of them to the Diet, which meets in November or December. On the other hand, the Diet requires time to examine and discuss the estimates. Hence it is considered necessary to introduce the estimates in the Lower House on the first day of the session; that is to say, more than three months before the commencement of the fiscal year to which they relate. Even by observing such timely procedure, it has never yet happened that the estimates reached the Upper House sufficiently early in the session to receive full investigation and discussion at the

latter's hands. Under such circumstances, the settled accounts—*kessan*, as they are called—of each year can not be presented simultaneously with the estimates for the next. Still, it seems not unreasonable to expect that when presenting the estimates for, say, the 30th year, the settled accounts for the 28th year should be available. In practice, however, the compilers of the settled accounts do not attain that standard of celerity. They are a year behind it, so that, when required to consider the estimates for 1897-8, the Diet has no conclusive figures of past experience to guide it later than those of the year 1894-5. But that inconvenience is more apparent than real, for though the settled accounts are not officially laid before the Diet, it has tolerably full knowledge of the financial results of the year immediately preceding. Thus, when the Budget for 1897-8 was handed to the House of Representatives in December 1896, the members knew with some degree of certainty what results had been obtained in the fiscal year ended on the 31st of the preceding March.

It will be interesting, therefore, to present our analysis by comparing the estimates with the actual results during recent years; since we shall then be in a position to determine how far the Finance Minister's forecasts are verified by facts.

Year.	A.			B.		
	Estimated Revenue.	Actual Revenue.		Estimated Expenditures.	Actual Expenditures.	
	Yen.	Yen.		Yen.	Yen.	
24th year (1891-2)	83,462,532	78,887,535		77,012,252	83,555,831	
26th " (1893-4)	88,045,213	89,042,210		81,133,861	81,581,972	
27th " (1894-5)	91,143,138	92,399,683		85,839,521	78,128,641	
28th " (1895-6)	90,194,657	98,201,815		89,180,518	83,241,433	

We have here put down the actual figures for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1896, for, although they have not yet been embodied in a settled account and submitted to the Diet, they have been compiled by the Cabinet Secretariat, and may be accepted as virtually accurate. Further, we have purposely excluded the year 1892-3 from the table, because the Budget for that year did not pass the Diet, and the Administration having been consequently obliged to work upon the lines of the preceding year in matters of expenditure, no comparison of any value can be established between the estimated and actual outlays. Examining the table, we can not conclude that the figures show very accurate agreement between forecasts and results. The discrepancy in the 24th fiscal year, however, is attributable to the terrible earthquake of 1891, which not only reduced the tax-paying capacity of a considerable section of the nation, but also called for unexpected appropriations of State funds, amounting to several millions. Further, with regard to the 27th year (1894-5), when the actual expenditure fell short of the

estimates by 7½ million *yen*, the explanation is that considerable sums, which would have been included in the ordinary Budgetary outlays under normal circumstances, were charged to the war account. Chief among such sums were the costs of maintaining troops and ships; costs which, in times of peace, would have appeared in the regular Budget, and were actually embodied in the estimates, but had to be ultimately transferred to the war ledger in consequence of the military and naval forces' being engaged in belligerent operations outside the dominions of Japan. The difference of 8 million *yen*, approximately, between the actual revenue and the estimated revenue for the year 1895-6, is due to unexpected increments in the returns from such sources of income as the *Saké* Tax, the Posts and Telegraphs, the Railways, the Customs and so forth. This development will be clearer by-and-by when we come to examine the growth of the revenue under its various headings.

The general tendency of Japan's national accounts is to show a surplus of income at the end of the fiscal year. That being a point of importance in forming a sound idea of the country's financial condition, and also in analysing the annual Budgets, we append figures showing the Revenue and Expenditure during the nine-year period commencing with the fiscal year 1887-8 and ending with the fiscal year 1895-6:—

B.					
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES DURING 9 YEARS.					
	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-1.	1891-2.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Revenue	86,058,890	86,583,691	92,339,001	85,870,633	78,887,535
Expenditure	79,453,036	81,501,084	79,773,671	81,125,403	83,515,891
Difference	6,605,854	5,379,607	12,565,330	4,745,230	4,663,353
	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	
Revenue	81,786,314	89,042,210	92,399,683	98,201,815	
Expenditure	76,734,740	81,581,972	78,128,641	83,241,433	
Difference	5,051,574	7,460,238	14,271,042	14,960,382	
		* Increase.	* Decrease.		

(N.B.—Expenditures on account of special State-Railway Construction, and Revenue derived from the sale of Railway Bonds, since the year 1893-4, are not included in the above Table, being unnecessary for the purpose immediately in view.)

Out of these nine years the national income failed to exceed the outlay once only, namely, in the year 1891-2, when a terrible calamity compelled large and quite exceptional expenditures.

The arithmetical result of the above nine years' working was to leave surpluses aggregating 60,431,065 *yen*, and as the year 1887-8 opened with a surplus of 2,102,184 *yen*, it would seem that the total fund in the Treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year (April 1st, 1896) was 62,533,249 *yen*. But from that total a sum of 23,430,000 *yen* had been taken for the purposes of the War with China, so that the actual remainder was 39,103,249 *yen*. We shall by-and-by show how that accumulation was disposed of, but for the present it is sufficient to note that, at the commencement of the fiscal year 1896-7, that is to say, at the commencement of the period when the country embarked upon its programme of *post bellum* enterprises,

a sum of over 39 million *yen* was lying in the Treasury.

It will doubtless be thought strange that such accumulations of revenue should have been allowed to grow year by year, and to lie unused in the Treasury's vaults. If no means offered of employing the money profitably, steps to reduce taxation would have been natural under the circumstances. But the fact is that the Government desired to apply the fund partly to purposes of naval increment, and partly to the establishment of an iron foundry, as well as to the inception of other productive enterprises. The Diet, however, could not be induced to endorse the official plans. It did not condemn them on their merits, but its hostility to the Cabinet prevented it from agreeing to anything proposed by the latter. Not until 1893 did the conflict terminate in what may be termed a compromise, the EMPEROR, on the one hand, ordering that ten per cent. of all official salaries should be subscribed to a ship-building fund, and the Diet, on the other, agreeing that the accumulated surplus, or, at any rate, a considerable portion of it, should be devoted to purposes of naval expansion. We shall explain, in due order, the programme thus inaugurated, but need not here pursue the subject farther than to point out that, despite the agreement thus concluded as to the use of the funds held by the Treasury, each year's financial record continued to show a surplus, so that, when the war broke out in 1894, the Government found itself in possession of a considerable fund on which it could draw for immediate needs.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

For some time past regret has been expressed in many quarters that Japanese scientific men do not take steps to make known to foreigners the results of their investigations in a more thorough manner than is done by the memoirs issued by the Imperial University. As is no doubt known to some of our readers, all the different branches of scientific inquiry have their literary organs, in the pages of which, from month to month, technical subjects are discussed with the minuteness and thoroughness that specialists so much appreciate. These organs usually consist of records of the transactions of societies. There is the *Sugaku butsurigakkai Kiji* (記事) "Transactions of the Mathematics and Physics Society," the *Dobutsugaku Zasshi* "Zoology;" the *Shokubutsugaku Zasshi*, "Botany;" the *Tokyo Jinnrigakkai Zasshi*, "Ethnology;" the *Chishitsugakkai Zasshi*, "Geology" and many others, medicine being specially well represented. The only attempts that have hitherto been made to bring the contents of these magazines to the knowledge of foreigners have consisted of the publication of tables of contents in a European language, or, in some cases, of the devotion of a certain number of pages of a magazine to the discussion in English, French, or German of subjects of importance. To the credit of Japanese Zoologists we are now able to state that an English record of their investigations and discussions will be regularly published every quarter under the title of *Annotations Zoological Japonenses*. It is to be hoped that other learned bodies will follow the lead of the Zoologists. With investigators in their midst

of world-wide fame like Dr. Kitazato and others, the Japanese should do more to render accessible to Occidental men of science the results of their study. We may mention that Dr. Gotō Seitārō is to edit the Volumes of Zoological Transactions. The first number was announced to be issued last month.

In connection with the above, it is pertinent to observe that a scientific magazine of long standing, the *Tōyō-gakuei Zasshi*, is to be remodelled and henceforth promises to report on the progress of science the world over; Professors Nagaoka, Sakurai, Mitsukuri, Ishikawa, Miyoshi and others have agreed to contribute to the revived organ.

The *Waseda Bungaku** publishes a concise account of the subjects that are attracting most interest in contemporary ephemeral literature. First and foremost is the reform of criminals. Many schemes for effecting that object have been discussed by the leading newspapers and by magazines. Next come socialistic topics, followed by the consideration of the best methods of eradicating the numerous superstitious beliefs from the minds of the unenlightened masses. Dr. Inouye Yenyū's 妖怪百物語 *Yokwai hyaku Monogatari* "A hundred wonderful short stories," now being published in the *Asahi Shimbun*, are, according to the *Waseda Bungaku*, creating quite a sensation. The *Kokumin-no-tomo* and the *Kokumin Shimbun* have been devoting space to a number of out-of-the-way topics such as "Tales told by *hanashika* and the character of this class of popular orators," "Yase and secrets connected with them," "the music of common people," "the food of the lower classes," the lives of *benrō*, *jinrikisha* men, beggars and even procurers." The discussion of such subjects being a novelty and the method of treatment being attractive, a large number of readers is assured. The *Hanasei Zasshi* is publishing, under the title of 七八賭博, an account of the method of gambling known as *Chii-ha* (七八) practised in Tōkyō and Yokohama, originally introduced by the Chinese. Count Okuma's famous school has given birth to another magazine, the *Waseda Gakuhō*, the first number of which appeared in March. Printing is cheap in Japan and contributors are paid very little, if at all. Hence all the great schools of the country have their magazines, which are kept supplied with matter by the students and teachers, and in many cases are not read by outsiders. That is not the case, however, with the *Waseda Gakuhō*, for the first number contains articles from the pens of Dr. Hozumi, Mr. Inagaki Manjiro, and other prominent men.

The *Kōko bungaku* is of opinion that Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō's objection to the Chinese style of verses on patriotic grounds savours more of the prejudice and narrow mindedness of a raw student than of the enlightenment of a College professor. "Has not Dr. Inouye borrowed largely from the Chinese in the past? Has he not studied their poetry and written Chinese poems himself? Whence this sudden aversion to Chinese thought and literature? Carried away by the spirit of narrow nationalism prevailing in some circles, Dr. Inouye seems to be incapable of appreciating the merits of the literature of our continental neighbours." But in our (*Japan Mail's*) opinion little importance is to be attached to the utterances of the *Kōko-bungaku* on contemporary writers. It is at present figuring as one of the most vituperative of modern magazines. Glancing through its *saisurōku* (miscellaneous) items—we find that they consist of a series of snarls. We are told that "Japanese scholars are only scholars in name"; that the contributors to the *Teikoku-bungaku* adopt the manner of learned men; that the students of the University have no spirit, that they pervert learning and

* The dotage of a man who, having spent most of his days in Japan, succeeds in writing in German a philosophical treatise that is discussed in some of the best magazines of Germany and France, is a very enviable kind of dotage. That fact Dr. Katō has achieved in his old age.

flatter men of position; that Dr. Suyematsu's address on literature (summarised by us last month) is unscholarly and valueless, and that Dr. Katō Hiroyuki is in his dotage and so on. Spleen, pettiness, and conceit have each contributed their quota to the youthful utterances printed in the pages of the *Kōko-bungaku*.

The *Tōyōetsugaku* thinks that it is time that the 100-essay craze was checked. Mr. Fukuzawa's imitators are now so numerous that the reading public is fairly satiated. We are reminded, says this organ, of the notice seen on the road side when oranges are cheap, *hitoyama hyakumon*, "a pile for a hundred cash," by the piles of short essays that now glut the literary market. Writing on the subject of inserting illustrations in magazines, the *Tōyōetsugaku* observes that there is no house that can compete with the Hakubun Kwan in the production of first class pictures suitable for books, and hence that the illustrations published by the *Taiyō* are a happy contrast to the daubs with which so many other publishers are satisfied. The magazine we are quoting does not see the object of inserting illustrations in learned magazines. The idea that their sale will be increased by the presence of a few badly drawn and worse printed pictures is ridiculous. Learned readers take no notice of such things and the non-learned can obtain in the picture line better worth for their money elsewhere.

Both the Doctors Inouye contribute learned articles to the *Tōyōetsugaku*. In addition to these, Mr. Hirota Ichijō discusses the question of whether 列子 Siet-tsz, the Chinese philosopher, referred to Shaka Muni when he used the term 西方. Dr. Shimada Chōrei contributes a paper on the remarks of Confucius respecting the sun, and Mr. Matsumoto Aichō, a well written article on the warriors of old Japan, of which we give a short epitome. From very ancient times there existed in Japan a class of men who deemed it the highest of all honours to die for their lords. One of the famous sayings of these warriors used to be:—"It matters little whether one dies fighting at sea and the corpse finds a watery grave, or fighting on land and one's bones moulder beneath the mountain sod, so long as one dies by the side of one's lord, so long as life is not thrown away in an unworthy manner." And again, "However many the arrows that strike the forehead, take care that none ever reach the back." Under the Fujiwara rule [about A.D. 800-1100] the military class found it necessary to become owners of land in order to obtain power. They settled themselves in various parts of the country and to them was applied the term 住人 *jūnin* (residents) to distinguish them from ordinary peasants. The thrifty among them rose to power, and the titles, 大名 *daimyō*, 高家 *kōke*, 小名 *shōmyō*, and 家老 *kāro* gradually come into use as indications of the relative importance of the land-owning warriors of that age. All the male members of the households of these men were regularly drilled and rendered proficient in the art of war.* The members of each household formed a small body of troops, which were commanded by the head of the house. The titles applied to the rank and file were *ivenoko*, (sons of the house), 郎黨 *rōdō*, or 家人 *kenin*. The feeling of regard for each other between master and servants was most ardent. Among these ancient warriors there sprang up a code of honour and a disregard for life—apart from what they conceived to be its chief object—which has elicited the admiration of all students of ancient history. Although the exact date of the origin of the method of suicide known as *seppuku* or *hara-kiri* is not known, Minamoto Tametomo (A.D. 1177) is generally considered to be one of the first who adopted the practice. The training of the warriors of those days was somewhat severe, judged from a modern standpoint.

* So important were archery and horsemanship considered by these warriors that *bushi no iye* and 弓馬 *kōba-no iye* (bow and horses) became synonymous terms.

From very early youth they were taught to ride and shoot with bow and arrow, and their courage was tested in contests with wild boars, bears, and other animals, so that the ancient *samurai* grew up deeply imbued with the notion that the true warrior need fear no foe, however formidable. To conquer or to perish in the attempt was equally honourable, and with most of the soldiers of those days there was not a pin to choose between them. The subject is, we observe, to be continued in the next issue of the *Tōyōetsugaku*.

According to the *Sekai-no-Nihon*, the beginning of the present year has been marked by a great dearth of new works of fiction. The Hakubun-kwan, says this organ, burnt their fingers last year over novels, which they purchased at high prices. They are now overstocked and refuse to go on publishing. The consequence is that a number of men who have hitherto been living by their pens are confronted with gloomy prospects. Several changes in the literary world are noted by the *Sekai-no-Nihon*. One is the diminution in the number of reviews of books, and that species of criticism known as 合評 *Gappō*, noticed by us at some length in a former summary. The *Seinenbun*, one of the magazines which has made a specialty of this class of writing, hitherto a monthly periodical, is henceforth only to appear as a quarterly. Articles on current literature (時文 *Jibun*) have also decreased considerably. Another new feature to be noted is the part that interviewing is playing in furnishing material to newspapers and magazines alike.

Mr. Owada Kenju, the compiler of the *Nihon-daijiten*, noticed by us some months ago, is about to publish a dictionary to be called *Nihon-shōjiten*, which is to cover 1,900 pages, and up to May 31st may be obtained from the Hakubun-kan at 60 sen. The *Daijiten* is 1,798 pages in length, shorter than the present work, if the pages are the same size, which, however, judging, by the title of the later work, is not likely to be the case.

The magazine from which the above is taken doubts the real utility of the numerous periodicals called into existence for the sake of reviving the study of Chinese. There are the *Shinabungaku*; the *Shinagaku*; the 東亞說林 *Tō-a-Setsurin* and the 東亞學會 *Tō-a-Gak-kai-Zasshi*; the 陽明學 *Yōmeigaku* (a magazine that discusses the philosophy of Wang Yang-ming, who died A.D. 1529); the 朱子學 (Study of Chu-tsz), died A.D. 1200. There is nothing new about the method of treating old philosophical systems pursued by these new literary organs, and hence their *raison d'être* is by no means apparent. Were Western scientific methods of study and research made use of in writing the history of Chinese thought, and were a careful comparison of Occidental and Oriental ideas drawn out, the case would be different. But nothing of this kind is attempted, says the *Tōyōetsugaku*, by the authors of Chinese renaissance to whom we refer.

Questions of considerable interest have been addressed by the *Sekai-no-Nihon* to its readers. They are as follow:—(1) What books exercised most influence on your mind when young in assisting you to form a purpose in life? (2) What books affected you most in after life? (3) What books possess a constant charm for you whenever read? More than seventy persons have replied to these questions. Their answers and their reasons for the opinions they hold form an interesting chapter of psychological history. Owing to pressure of matter we have only space for a very brief summary of the inquiry. We may revert to the subject on a future occasion. In reply to question 1, the *Analekts* of Confucius stands at the head of the list; next comes Mr. Nakamura Keiū's *Saikoku-rishshihen* (Smile's Self-Help), then the works of Mencius and Chwangsz (莊子), and the record of the deeds of China's greatest heroes, the 諸葛遺言

Seikeni-gen. As it is impossible to give a complete list of answers, we select a few of the more striking ones. Mr. Shaku Sōyen, the eminent Buddhist, replies to Question 3:—The books that to me have a lasting charm are *jōruri* (musical dramas), *uta* (operatic songs), *chōbōkure* (songs sung by travelling musicians), *dangi* (sermons or lectures on religion), and *dodoitsu* (popular songs). Though from one point of view this class of literature ranks low, it has a flavour that is not surpassed by any thing in the language. Captain Kimotsuki Kaneyuki, in reply to the first question, writes:—“Surrounded as we are by the ocean and endowed with mathematical faculties, the books which furnish the most suitable material for the guidance of youth in search of a great purpose in life are the lives of the Taikō, Date Masamune, Yamada Nagamasa (of Siamese fame), Tokubei (of Indian fame), Sukeyaemon (of Luxon), and the like. The deeds and sayings of these men collected and subjected to a process of distillation will be found to produce an essence full of life-giving power to those who partake of it.” Mr. Otagawa Toyojiro, replies: Adam Smith's “Wealth of Nations;” to No. 2, Mill's “Political Economy;” and to No. 3, Works on Money and Banking. Mr. Tanabe Taichi says that he is not sufficiently brazen-faced to send an answer to the questions propounded. Mr. Uchimura Kanzo, like many other modern scholars with whom we are acquainted, observes that, in the matter of fiction, he only reads foreign novels, that he never opens a Japanese work of romance. There we must leave this interesting subject.

A translation of a course of lectures on Philosophy, delivered at the Imperial University by Professor Koeber, has been published under the title of 哲學要領 *Tetsugaku-yōryō*. The translator is Mr. Shimoda Jirō and the publishers are the Bungaku Shobō, Haruki-chō, Hongō, Tōkyō.

In imitation of Morley's “English Men of Letters” and other books of the kind, Messrs. Shiwoi, Omachi and Takeshima have in hand a work to be called the 國文學大綱 *Kokubungaku-tai kō*, which will give a full account of 12 representative Japanese writers, beginning with Keichū Ajari. Special attention will be given to the literary characteristics of the ages in which the various writers lived. The work will be published in installments, commencing this month and extending to September, 1898. The price per vol. is to be 20 sen. The Dainihon Zusho Kwaisha, Ginza, Ichōme, are the publishers.

The *Teikoku-bungaku*, commenting on the collapse among a large class of modern scribblers, which has been specially noticeable during the last few months, says that this was bound to come. Swarms of young writers have embarked in an enterprise for which they were in no sense properly equipped. In the matter of knowledge and mental power they are painfully deficient; hence their failure. The *Meiji-hyōron* and the *Waseda Bungaku* both call attention to the same matter, and express the opinion that the literary world is to be congratulated on the change. With fewer writers and more thorough treatment of subjects discussed, magazines will be better worth the perusal of subscribers.

The *Teikoku Bungaku* discusses the whole subject of modern versification very earnestly. Taking for text a new poem called *Hinuma-yama-no-uta*, from the pen of Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō, Mr. Omachi Keigetsu, in an article, the first of a series extending over sixteen pages, entitled “Archaisms and Colloquialisms in Poetry,” argues that there is little merit in the style which Dr. Inouye is labouring so zealously to establish. Mr. Omachi quotes largely from Western poetry to show that the very idea of poetry as distinct from prose includes the observance of certain fixed rules as to form. Hence, if the advocates of the new-style verses claim to be ranked as poets they are bound to

conform to the canons established in this country. There is no denying that the essential difference between thought expressed in poetry and thought expressed in prose is one of form. Precisely the same thoughts are in the West constantly expressed in both ways. Hence the attempt of Dr. Inouye and others to render popular a style that is neither poetry nor prose ought to be resented by scholars as calculated to introduce confusion and as offering no particular advantages. Modern prose proves equal to the task of expressing any kind of thought that Japanese desire to express. Hence what is the use of wasting time and energy over the attempt to elaborate a species of writing that is distinctly hybrid and that perpetuates the weaknesses rather than combines the merits of both its parents. This in a few words is the line that is taken by Mr. Omachi and his fellow-thinkers and we entirely agree with these writers. When asked whether they claim to be poets, Professor Toyama, Dr. Inouye and their *confères* say, no. They have been earnest students of Western thought and are anxious to transmit Western ideas to Eastern minds. Is not modern Japanese prose the quickest and safest medium to which to resort? If eminent men in Europe whose minds are permeated with poetical ideas find abundant scope in the pages of a modern novel for the expression of the subtlest and most fanciful of their notions, surely solid, practical, academic Japanese of the type of Professor Toyama and Dr. Inouye need not attempt to create a new style of verse wherewith to convey the stern logic of facts, with whose statement and explanation their lives and work are chiefly concerned.

In the pages of the same magazine a writer advocates the translation of Western poetry to a greater extent than has hitherto been attempted. This writer is of opinion that a beginning should be made with Wordsworth, Shelley, Heine, Victor Hugo, and the like, and that the master poets should be left to a later date. Persons who are anxious to introduce to Japanese readers the finest Western thought would spend their time to greater advantage in translation of work of this kind than in the production of the literary eccentricities known as New-Style verses.

We read in the *Shigaku Zasshi* (Historical Magazine), that Mr. Murakami Nawojirō, a post-graduate* of the Imperial University, has been engaged in historical investigation in Formosa. He left the capital for that purpose in October last and returned in March. Before crossing to Formosa Mr. Murakami made a collection of works bearing on Japan's connection with Formosa in ancient times, at Nagasaki, Hirato and Omura. In Formosa he succeeded in obtaining some interesting manuscripts bearing on the relations of the Dutch and the Chinese in Formosa, one of these being a Deed of Loan, drawn up in Dutch and Chinese, mortgaging certain lots of land in the Dutch settlement to Chinese as security for money lent by the latter. One interesting fact, alluded to by Mr. Murakami, is the use of the Dutch alphabet for writing the native dialect for some time after the departure of the Dutch from the island. Mr. Murakami purposes publishing the 30 odd manuscripts that he obtained and distributing them among scholars who are making a study of Formosa. On his way home Mr. Murakami visited Amoy, Foochow, Hongkong, Macao, Canton and Shanghai, continuing his investigations at each place.

We observe that a historical magazine to be called the *Dai Nihon Bukkyō shi* is to take the place of the defunct 佛教史林 *Bukkyō Shirin*. Mr. Murakami Senjō and others have expended a good deal of labour on this effort, and the first number of the new organ was to appear at the beginning of this month and to cover 700

* Post-graduates are allowed to study at the University free of charge for five years. Many of the teachers now serving in High Class Schools have availed themselves of this privilege.

pages. It is reported that the history to be published will be the most exhaustive that has ever appeared in Japan.

At a meeting of the Tōkyō-Chigaku-Kyōkai (Geographical Society), held on March 23rd, Mr. Satō Denzō read an interesting paper entitled *Taiko no Musashi no*. "The plain of Musashi in very ancient times." It is generally supposed, says Mr. Satō, that prior to the erection of a Castle on the site of the present Imperial Palace by Ota Dōkwan, the plain of Musashi was nothing more than a swamp covered with wild growth, but that is a mistake. Numerous evidences exist to show that from very ancient times this plain was thickly populated by a race of men who were neither Japanese nor Aino, but who may have been Esquimaux. In confirmation of this theory, Mr. Satō exhibited to his audience a collection of antique objects.

With a view to contributing something towards the preservation of Japan's great sights and scenes from the ravages of vandalism, a magazine has been started called the *名勝雑誌 Meishōzasshi*. The first number contains articles from the pens of Messrs. Kurita Kwan, Naitō Chisō, Konakamura Yoshinori, and others, showing the part that natural scenery and monuments of art must ever play in the education of a people, and urging the necessity of making a stand against that ever growing body of men who are ready to sacrifice everything to their love of pecuniary gain.

To us it seems, says the *Kyōiku-jiron*, that the recent school disturbances are an imitation of the procedure of members of the Diet. The careless and irresponsible agitation going on among political parties has affected the great educational establishments of the country, where we find teachers divided against the Director, against each other, or against the students; and where the students, like the members of the Diet, while ignoring all personal responsibility, do nothing but call attention to what they conceive the weakness of their superiors. The cure of this evil must be effected outside the school. If they do these things in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? If the men whose years and position in the State call for sobriety, dignity, and public spirit, display little of those qualities, what can be expected of raw students?

In the *Kyōiku-jiron* Colonel Fukushima is represented as saying that the one thing that his extensive journeys have taught him is that the prosperity and happiness of nations depend entirely on the extent to which they are educated, and that the material prosperity of the Chinese, when compared with the state of many other Eastern nations, shows how fortifying was the nature of the teaching of their great sage Confucius, whose precepts furnish a guide to the mass of busy workers that inhabit the great continent. The truth or error of Colonel Fukushima's theory respecting the secret of happiness and prosperity depends entirely on the definition given to these terms.

The Tōkadō, situated in Imagawa-Kōji, Kanda, lately issued a new monthly magazine called the *新著月刊 Shincho-gekkkan*, the object of which is to take note of all new books, plays, and poems and to furnish a review of contemporary literature. Messrs. Mizutani, Ihara, Kosugi, Gorō, and Shimamura are its chief supporters. It is said to be a much higher class organ than the *Bungei Kurabu* (Club). It will aim at procuring advanced copies of books about to be published, which it will bring out in successive numbers of the magazine.

What surprises us very much in our examination of current literature is the limited scope and aim of so many of the existing periodicals. A few scholars become impressed with the necessity of calling public attention to some special subject, and without considering whether that subject is of a character to bear being dis-

cussed for a series of years, and whether already existing organs do not offer ample opportunities for the treatment of all topics of general interest, they determine to start a magazine of their own. The *Kyū-bakufu*, which has just been launched, is a case in point. Its object, as its name implies, is to publish matter bearing on the Tokugawa era. Count Katsu, Viscount Enomoto, and Mr. Otori Keisuke are its chief promoters and Mr. Togawa Zanka is to be its editor.

The *Taiyō*, from month to month, presents to its readers a goodly array of articles. Among contributors to its pages are to be seen the names of many of the best modern writers. The number before us, besides discussions on such subjects as "Shaka Muni's family history," "the Moon in lyrical poetry," "the improvement of theatrical performances," the philosophy of 荀子 *Xunzi* and the like, contains some very timely remarks on the dearth of really good translations of foreign works. The writer despairs of anything great being effected in this line without Government aid. The sale of learned works in Japan is not sufficiently large to pay the translators and the publishers of the bulky volumes that crowd the shelves of Western scholars. And yet the need of many of these works is felt every day. The Government already grants money for numerous literary objects and it should be urged to set aside a sum for the purpose of enabling thoroughly efficient translators to give the time and attention required for the production of trustworthy renderings of the written thoughts of the world's great teachers.

The opinion of Mr. Kuroda Kiyoteru, the artist, respecting the want of modern religious pictures in Japan is given in the *Taiyō*. Mr. Kuroda says that among his acquaintances in Japan there is no artist who believes in religion, and hence the production of a painting that shall express vividly religious ideas is out of the question. The whole spirit of the age is unfavourable to the class of art that flourished in Italy so remarkably in the days of Michael Angelo. The article on the improvement of the Japanese stage referred to above is by Mr. Tsubouchi. The gist of what he has to say is that however desirous he and others may be to introduce foreign plays and modes of acting, Japanese audiences are not yet prepared for such a radical change. He therefore thinks that the best way to set to work is to curtail the plays now in use, so as to allow of their being concluded in one performance, and thus make it possible to exhaust in the course of a month the stock of popular ancient drama. That would have the effect of satiating the audiences with Japanese subjects and making them desire a change, and would thus afford a suitable opportunity for the introduction of foreign plays.

The *Shinri*, a religious organ, has in the space devoted to literature, a notice of Dr. Rathgen, formerly of the Imperial University, which may prove of interest to his many friends in Japan. Dr. Rathgen is now a Professor at the Marburg University. Quite recently he published a bulky volume in German on "Japan's National Economy and State Economy" (*Japans Volkswirtschaft und Staatshaushalt*). Last October he delivered an address which was subsequently published, entitled *Die Entstehung des modernen Japan*, in which he dealt with the political and social organisation of the Japan of the pre-Meiji era and sketched the various changes which followed in the wake of the abolition of feudalism. The secret of Japanese progress, according to Dr. Rathgen, is the presence in their midst of a spirit of dogged perseverance, called *makeshi damashii*, and an intense love of their country, which makes them desirous of doing their very utmost to bring her up to the level of the most advanced nations. The tone of Dr. Rathgen's address is that of one who has an intense admiration for the Japanese as a nation and yet shows that the speaker has made a special study of their political and economic system.

STRAW BRAID.

The effect of the Dingley Tariff upon straw braid is referred to *inter alia*, by the Japanese press. Straw braid is not specifically mentioned in the Tariff, but it doubtless belongs to the category of "straw manufactures not specially provided for," and thus becomes liable to a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. The United States, however, does not offer a particularly favourable market for Japanese straw braid. Out of a total export of 2,234,353 *yen* in 1896, America took only 282,312 *yen*. Even Hongkong stood higher on the list, with purchases aggregating 294,993 *yen*, and Great Britain was incomparably the largest customer, being credited with 1,343,000 *yen*. This manufacture is so remarkably cheap, namely, 40 *sen* per bundle, that an *ad valorem* tax of 30 per cent. is not likely to injure its sale.

MONTHLY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the Customs Returns for April, showing the foreign trade of the Empire for the month:—

	1896. SILVER YEN.	1897. SILVER YEN.
Exports	9,744,057.750	11,555,452.430
Imports	13,565,451.010	18,163,524.940
Total exports and imports	23,309,508.760	29,718,977.370
Excess of imports		6,608,072.510
CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
Exports	140,408.274	
Imports		424,884.262
Miscellaneous		18,394.460
Total		583,686.896

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Exports. Silver Yen.	Imports. Silver Yen.	Total. Silver Yen.
British India	500,800.100	4,001,211.380	4,502,011.480
China	1,806,003.280	2,405,535.450	4,211,538.730
Hongkong	2,100,501.300	680,279.820	2,780,781.120
Korea	437,548.600	800,100.140	1,237,648.740
Annam & other French India	2,508.200	479,418.480	481,926.680
Russian Asia	873,517.520	33,761.200	907,278.720
Philippine Islands	2,716.500	209,257.670	211,974.170
Siam	4,911.500	109,687.150	114,598.650
Great Britain	659,484.530	4,809,600.000	5,469,084.530
France	1,401,474.400	331,803.800	1,733,278.200
Germany	333,810.200	2,135,933.160	2,469,743.360
Switzerland	77,433.350	198,358.370	275,791.720
Belgium	3,703.800	245,850.000	249,553.800
Italy	166,865.100	10,315.660	177,180.760
Austria	61,496.480	17,344.680	78,841.160
Russia	10,815.000	8,780.470	19,595.470
Spain	2,400.000	13,076.430	15,476.430
Holland	7,406.310	4,169.700	11,576.010
Turkey	80,175.000	—	80,175.000
Sweden and Norway	107.800	9,000.000	9,107.800
Denmark	1,161.000	1,143.800	2,304.800
Portugal	890.000	650.300	1,540.300
United States of America	3,068,991.560	3,315,650.950	6,384,642.510
Canada and other British America	146,388.610	33,406.110	179,794.720
Australia	73,810.800	201,479.000	275,289.800
Hawaii	26,015.600	18.000	26,033.600
Other Countries	11,830.150	90,636.630	102,466.780
Total	12,244,478.020	18,103,524.940	30,348,002.960

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM AND TO EACH PORT.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Yokohama	5,158,010.000	5,007,160.150	10,165,170.150
Kobe	4,015,080.300	2,870,800.570	6,885,880.870
Osaka	212,597.890	379,086.470	591,684.360
Nagasaki	430,810.340	2,453,551.000	2,884,361.340
Hakodate	83,281.000	81,900.000	165,181.000
Niigata	5,713.770	30.000	5,743.770
Shimonoseki	456,932.400	261,814.560	718,746.960
Moji	256,141.000	—	256,141.000
Hakata	35.000	2,737.880	2,772.880
Karatsu	27,915.500	—	27,915.500
Kuchinotsu	280,808.240	60,749.780	341,558.020
Idzumi	4,183.100	1,341.510	5,524.610
Shiomi	4,815.330	8,979.360	13,794.690
Nagasaki	2,052.390	2,134.500	4,186.890
Hamada	235.440	—	235.440
Sakai	2,478.680	280.300	2,758.980
Fushiki	9,156.800	—	9,156.800
Muroran	59,395.180	—	59,395.180
Otsu	27,820.000	—	27,820.000

Specie and Bullion { Exports	222,438.620
{ Imports	8,321,574.270

Total	8,544,012.890
Excess of imports	8,089,135.650
By Japanese Merchants { Exports	3,212,187.200
{ Imports	7,726,402.140
Imported by Government	97,819.850

VALUE OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED EACH MONTH DURING CURRENT YEAR.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
January	11,848,718.020	23,311,282.780	35,159,999.800
February	11,508,703.230	23,318,888.200	34,827,591.430
March	14,080,093.770	17,190,093.800	31,270,187.570
April	11,555,452.430	18,163,524.940	29,718,977.370
Total	49,456,337.440	62,193,790.020	111,650,127.460

Capt. Dundas, R.N., Naval Adviser to the Chinese Government, has begun work by examining the junior officers of the Pei-yang Squadron, past and future, in torpedo science.

TO MISS OR MRS. M. M.

J'ai lu avec intérêt votre spirituelle correspondance à propos du *French fancy dress ball*, par laquelle vous avouez beaucoup de courage et d'impartialité dans vos bienveillants jugements.

Je parie que vous êtes belle et gentille... peut-être blonde? ... Je pense que vous serez assez aimable pour faire bon accueil à une page de mon histoire, qui peut-être va vous concilier avec *one cheek sleeping in a coal-hole*.

Ne m'en voulez pas si j'ai abusé de votre amabilité et croyez que, pour ma part, puisque vous aviez déclaré *I shan't meddle with your male masquerading*, je suis orgueilleux de me trouver parmi les quelques uns que vous avez daigné, comme que ce soit distinguer.

Je serai bien heureux Madame ou Mademoiselle si jamais l'occasion de pouvoir mettre mes hommages à vos pieds se présentera.

H. HAMBOUN.

24-5-97.

Marquis de l'Ecuador.

EXTRAIT DE L'HISTOIRE DE HAMBON-HAMBOUN, MARQUIS DE L'ECUADOR.

Mon père feu le Duc de l'île de San Fernando, qui comme vrai Brésilien était noir, fut en Europe suivant l'exemple de ses ancêtres; là ayant rencontré une jolie demoiselle, blanche naturellement, la prit en mariage et l'emmena à son île bien aimée.

Les premiers mois s'écoulèrent très-gaîment pour le jeune couple Hamboun-hambun, lorsque voilà que la jeune épouse, après avoir déclaré que bientôt elle serait mère, dans le doute si la chair de sa chair serait blanche ou noire, alla consulter l'oracle qui lui répondit:—Ton enfant sera noir ou blanc selon que les premiers rayons de lumière tombés sur lui seront de ce côté ou de l'autre côté de l'équateur.

La pauvre femme qui en bonne patriote voulait avoir un fils blanc, demanda, pria, supplia le Duc pour faire un voyage au pays natal. Il y eût maintes discussions, maintes projets, un tas de difficultés à vaincre, enfin un beau jour on s'embarqua pour l'Europe.

A peine à bord ma mère craignit que c'était trop tard... elle mit toute sa bonne volonté pour me retarder l'heure fatale des premiers rayons de lumière, et il en arriva, que mon premier cri en sortant de ma prison obscure se trouva lancé en l'air juste au moment où l'on passait la ligne.

Voilà pourquoi, selon la prophétie de l'oracle, je me trouve être Hamboun-hambun, voilà pourquoi j'ai reçu le titre de Marquis de l'Ecuador, lieu de ma naissance.

["M.M." will be charmed to find himself mistaken for a handsome, attractive and gold-haired person. He is old, bald-headed and—if he will pardon us for saying so—very ugly.—Ed. J.M.]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Bishop Evington, of Nagasaki, and Mrs. Evington, are passengers by the *Empress of Japan* for England.

The steamer *Rion Maru*, plying between Osaka and Baku, struck a sunken rock off Mitajiri, Yamaguchi Prefecture, on the morning of the 20th inst. in a thick fog, and sunk immediately. All the passengers were saved.

Mr. D. Younger, boatsman's mate of the *Empress of Japan*, was found dead, on the 17th instant, beside the No. 1 Dock at Kowloon, Hongkong, where the *Empress* was in dock. An examination showed that his death was caused by heart disease.

A Chinaman named Gensho-yei, residing at No. 130, Settlement, was arrested by the Kagacho police on the 24th and sent to the Saiban-sho, on a charge of having entered No. 130 Settlement on the 22nd instant and stolen some articles of clothing valued at \$6, which he sold to a man at No. 160 for \$2.30.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Public Hall Association called for Wednesday, May 31st, had to be adjourned

owing to the want of a quorum, the perennial story. It now stands fixed for the 2nd June at 5 p.m. The account shows the receipts for the year to have been \$2,318.48, and a credit balance of \$846.45.

La Croix, a religious paper published in Paris, states that General Primo de Rivera, before leaving for Manila, consulted in Madrid the superiors of the religious orders, and promised them they should have greater power in the Philippine Islands, and that the Government would modify the decrees of 1891, which are considered to be rather liberal.

On the 22nd inst. at about 11 a.m., fire broke out in the Kyobashi Ward Office, Nichome, Tsukiji, Tokyo. Fanned by a strong wind the flames spread rapidly and the temple called the Kenkaden, belonging to the Nishi Hongan-ji Sect, was also destroyed. By desperate efforts the fire-men got the flames under control at 12 p.m., the neighbouring houses being saved.

Monday was observed by most people in Yokohama as a general holiday, in honour of the Queen's Birthday. A liberal supply of bunting was hung out in the Settlement and on the Bluff. A cricket match was played during the day between a naval eleven and the Y.C. & A.C., and in Tokyo, Mr. Gerard Lowther, H.B.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*, gave a garden-party at the British Legation. Unfortunately the day was chilly, with drizzling rain at intervals.

Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B., and officers were "at home" on the flagship *Centurion* on Tuesday, in honour of the Queen's Birthday. The huge battleship was gaily dressed in flowers, foliage, and bunting, her terrible engines of war looking most peaceful in their bright apparel. Sailors are proverbially delightful hosts, and on Tuesday their reputation was, if possible, further enhanced. The function was in every way a success.

A Kobe paper states that the approximate distribution of the British squadron in Eastern waters on June 22nd will be as follows:—Chefoo and Nagasaki, *Centurion*, *Alacrity*, *Redpole*, *Handy* and *Immortalité*; Yokohama, *Grafton* and *Hart*; Kobe, *Narcissus*; Shanghai, *Daphne*. Hankow, *Algerine* and *Esk*; Foo-chow, *Archer*; Amoy *Plover*; Hongkong, *Victor Emmanuel*, *Undaunted*, *Humber*, *Rattler* and *Phoenix*; Singapore, Penang and Selangor, *Pique*, *Iphigenia* and *Pigmy*.

Mr. Thos. Simpson, sub-editor of the *Japan Gazette*, left by the N.Y.K. steamer *Kanagawa Maru* for England on Thursday. A painstaking, conscientious journalist, with a happy gift of description, Mr. Simpson, during his four years in Japan, has made himself deservedly popular among all with whom he has come in contact. An hour or so before the steamer left Yokohama, his journalistic confrères here took occasion to make him a small present as an expression of their regard and esteem, and several afterwards accompanied him to the *Kanagawa Maru* to bid him *bon voyage*.

Telegrams received regarding the American Customs Tariff, remarks the *Nichi Nichi*, are many and heterogeneous. Some suggest the rejection of the Tariff by the Senate; others confirm the probability of its adoption. Foreign firms therefore are in a state of vacillation. Yet, on the afternoon of the 18th instant, the sales of tea amounted to 169,400 catties. On the following day, 27,100 catties were sold to No. 225, 57,200 catties to No. 211, 32,900 catties to No. 33, 45,900 catties to No. 1, 14,400 catties to No. 178, and 3,500 catties to No. 22, making a total of 181,100 catties.

From vernacular papers we gather that a company to be styled the Commercial Correspondence Co., has obtained the sanction of the authorities and will shortly commence business in Tokyo, branches being subsequently established in the principal centres of business in the provinces. The business of the company is to furnish private and confidential in-

formation to its members, as to the credit, capital, and standing of merchants, dealers and private individuals throughout the country, so as to facilitate fair and honest trade. It will also publish a monthly trade magazine for circulation among members only; and will act as surety for employees of banks, mercantile offices, etc.

A meeting of the committee of the Yokohama Silk Guild, says the *Mainichi*, was to be held on the 21st instant, to issue the following caution to local producers of silk:—The new Coinage System will be enforced from the 1st October this year. Should exchange rates remain at the ratio of one to 32 as specified by Government, no considerable loss may be sustained. But if silver bullion continues to be quoted at 29½ pence per oz. as at present, a loss of some seventy yen on account of exchange on every hundred catties of silk will be sustained by sericulturists. The utmost discretion should, therefore, be exercised in the purchase of cocoons this year.

The storm of Tuesday evening appears to have been especially violent in the outskirts of Tokyo, and several cases of damage from lightning are reported. In Azabu a godown in Morimoto-cho was struck by the electric fluid and considerably damaged. In Ebura-gun lightning struck the Jonan Primary School at Shinagawa and the Koshin temple at Setagaya-mura. In Kitatama-gun a house occupied by Mr. Yamashita at Fuchumachi was struck, two persons being injured and the house destroyed. In Minamitama-gun the lightning struck a tea-house at Takatsuki-daki and two of the inmates were slightly injured. At Yokosuka the glass roofs of several photographers' studios were broken by the hail.

Considerable excitement was occasioned among the Japanese in Hawaii when the landing of the last batch of labourers was refused by the Hawaiian authorities, but order and tranquillity are now perfectly restored. The *Yiji* remarks that no theft has ever yet occurred in the island, presumably on account of the difficulty of disposing of stolen goods. Even the poorest people never cause trouble to the police by the theft of clothes or other articles, so common in other parts of the world. Pilfering food is the only exception to this rule of honesty. The climate of Hawaii being almost the same throughout the year, no changes of clothing are necessary, and perhaps for that reason the pawn-broker has not yet found his way there. The Japanese commercial firms in Honolulu now number about thirty.

Information from the Governor General's Office in Formosa, as published in the *Mainichi Shinbun*, announces that an attack of the natives upon Taipei was expected on the 14th inst., but that nothing of the kind actually occurred. According to the statements of prisoners captured in the *Imeule* on the 8th, the number of insurgents exceeded a thousand. Investigations show that the insurgents killed in the district between Taipei and Kik-Kow numbered more than two hundred. Drastic steps are now being taken to extirpate them. The artillery-men and sappers in the vicinity of Beiron have been released from the service of quelling the insurrection, and returned to Taipei on the 13th instant. The districts under the control of the 2nd Mixed Brigade are now in a state of perfect tranquillity, a little disquietude being noticeable only in the neighbouring district of Ungsan, under the 3rd Brigade.

A meeting of the organising committee of the Japan Industrial Bank, says the *Shogyo Shimpo*, was held on the 18th instant, and after much deliberation the following decisions were arrived at:—As the number of shares applied for has reached 730,000, against an issue fixed by the Bank of 50,000, or 14.6 times the required amount, while the number of applicants totalled a little over 8,000, the rate of proportional division is fixed at 14.6, one share being apportioned to every 14.6 applications. Divided among eight thousand applicants in this proportion, the amount leaves a

fraction of some 3,700 shares, which are to be distributed among the shareholders by lot. Subscribers below 14.6 shares are therefore entitled to one share only even if the lots fall to them, while those who have applied for shares at different times will be allowed to obtain the full proportion of the entire amount applied for. The number of shareholders having been thus determined, the sum of fifty yen is to be retained for each share from the security deposits as a first installment of call, and the remainder of the security money will be returned to subscribers about the 25th or 26th instant.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting held on the 18th instant, resolved to forward the following representation to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Agriculture and Commerce with regard to the proposed alteration of the customs tariff in America:—"America abounds in persons of perfect enlightenment, and we are inclined to believe that the proposed tariff will by no means be passed by Congress. Yet as the proposed changes would entail no small loss upon our foreign trade, we consider it advisable that our Government should, in view of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, use every means of warning America from adopting the tariff now under discussion. If the United States insists upon levying heavy duties upon our exports, in violation of the good relations hitherto maintained, we too shall have recourse to equally high taxation in retaliation, as well as for self-protection. It is to be hoped that the Government will not hesitate to make its resolution plain on this point."

A large number of foreign residents, as well as officers from the German men-of-war in harbour, and Japanese, followed the hearse which bore the remains of the late Mr. C. Randewig to their last resting place in the cemetery at Ono, Kobe, on Thursday afternoon. The bands of the German men-of-war in harbour played processional hymns, and the intervals were filled with the solemn sounds of the muffled drum. At the grave-side, says the *Chronicle*, the Rev. Mr. Müller, the lately arrived chaplain of the German squadron, conducted the funeral service. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Himbeck, Krause, Oldenburg, Petersen, Ramseger, Roepfer, Schlüter and Schütze. A large number of wreaths and flower-stands gave evidence of the wide circle of friends the deceased possessed. His genial disposition made him a favourite in any company, and his friends deeply sympathise with the parents and relations at home, to whom the news of his untimely death will come as a great grief.

The *Nagasaki Shipping List* of May 22nd says:—"The *Sakata Maru* arrived here from Vladivostok on the 20th inst., about the same time as did the *Yechigo Maru* from Shanghai. The latter steamship had been undergoing repairs rendered necessary by her impaling herself on the ram of H.M.S. *Narcissus* in Chemulpo some months ago; the *Sakata* had just succeeded in ramming the Russian gunboat *Bobre* at Fusan on her homeward trip. The collision occurred on the night of the 18th inst., and it is alleged by some on the Japanese vessel that the gunboat, which was lying at anchor, carried no light. We will be excused for doubting the latter alleged fact's being possible on a Russian man-of-war. However that may be, we understand that the *Sakata Maru*, which has proceeded to Kobe, has suffered very little damage, while the rammed gunboat has been cut down badly. The night was perfectly clear. The *Bobre* will probably come here to dock for repairs. Captain Molas of the *Bobre* returned in the *Sakata Maru*.

At the Cabinet Council held on the 18th inst. with regard to the Ashio Mine affair, a decision was arrived at that the following order should be issued to the proprietor of the mine:—(1.) The water used in separating the ore and that which flows from places where mineral substances are gathered, shall be directed into a reservoir to be constructed for the reception of the sediment. (2.) The reservoir shall be constructed on a plan

specified by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. (3.) Pebbles and ore dust shall be carried away into the swamps or valleys having no connection with the river. (4.) The chimneys of the works shall be constructed as specified by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. (5.) The barren hills shall be replanted and the cutting of trees in the forests restricted. Boundary lines against the outbreak of fire shall be established for a distance of twelve *ri*, as an effectual means of protection of all the forests in the vicinity. With reference to the above rules, schemes are also in contemplation to undertake the work of preventing sandstorms, under the superintendence of the Home Department, and to secure exemption from taxation to those who have suffered from the poisoning.

The finding of the *Yikang* Court of Inquiry that sat at Nagasaki, is as follows:—

1.—That the master navigated his vessel in a seamanlike and proper manner, that the course set from Oro-no-shima was a safe and proper one until 9 p.m. and that Wilson Island was properly regarded as a final point of departure.

2.—That the master, having from previous experience perfect confidence in the skill and care of the first mate, having a clear run of about nineteen miles, before getting into a margin of danger, the ship's speed being nine miles, and the weather being clear, was justified in leaving the deck at the time he did with verbal orders only.

3.—That even admitting that the mate did not receive orders from the master to call him at 9 o'clock, he, as an experienced seaman, was not justified in continuing his course after the estimated time at which Wilson Island should have been abeam, and that especially in view of the increasing thickness of the weather he committed a serious error in not under any circumstances calling the master when he failed to sight Wilson Island. While this error has unfortunately been attended with grave consequences, it is in itself not of such a nature as to impose on the Court the duty of dealing with the certificate of an officer who has heretofore shown himself able, painstaking and worthy of all confidence.

4.—That the compasses having been verified on the day preceding the casualty and the ship having on the day it left made a perfectly straight course from Tsushima to Oro-no-shima, the Court cannot consider the casualty due to any unknown error in the compasses but ascribes it to an unusual drift current setting to the Southward which carried the vessel about three and a half miles out of her course after passing Oro-no-shima.

5.—That the Court desires to direct the attention of the Board of Trade to the valuable assistance, described in the master's evidence, rendered by the Japanese on the spot after the casualty.

The battleship which is to be laid down in France under the extraordinary programme will be one of the longest in the world, as between perpendiculars she will measure 400ft., against the *Majestic's* and *Canopus's* 390ft. She will thus be of the same length as the two huge Italian battleships *Italia* and *Lepante*. Her beam is to be only 65ft., which gives her the lines of a cruiser. The battery will consist of four 12.8-in. guns placed in turrets and eight 6.3-in. quick-firers, besides thirty-two smaller guns and four torpedo tubes, of which two are submerged. The engines will be of 15,500 horse-power, propelling the ship at the speed of 18 knots. The screws will be three in number as in the *Massena*, *Bowet*, and *Charlemagne* class. The most noteworthy point about the design—apart from the lines—is the recurrence to heavier guns. The *Charlemagne* class have 12in. weapons, and the *Henri IV.* 10.8-in., with a secondary battery in either case of 5.5in. quick-firers. But in the new ship the calibre of both the main and the auxiliary armament has been raised—probably to meet the improvements in armour. A similar tendency has been observed in the new battleships of the United States.

The schemes contemplated for the military organization of native Formosans under the supervision of the Formosan Administrative Office, will shortly be sanctioned by Imperial Ordinance. The principal points are as follows:—(1.) The enlistment of natives for military organization shall be enforced from the 1st July of this year. (2.) The troops so raised are to be formed into six battalions within three years. This year, however, only 640 men will be enlisted, for the sake of economy in expenditure and other reasons. (3.) Six companies are to be organised next year on a war footing. The expenditure for this year is to be defrayed out of the remainder of the special war expenses. (4.) The term of service will be four years, and the pay eight yen per *ensem*. Clothing will, of course, be provided by Government, but board is to be paid by each soldier out of his pay at

the rate of two yen a month. The remuneration is based on the current price of labour. (5.) The troops will be subjected to the Japanese system of discipline, but as they can not be persuaded to discard their Chinese dress and queue, they are to be granted liberty to enjoy these privileges. (6.) The Formosan native troops will eventually be placed under the control of the Army Department, but until the completion of the system will be under the Governor-General.

The Cabinet, the *Tokyo Shimbun* remarks, has resolved to alter the official organization of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and has submitted a scheme of alteration for Imperial sanction. The prominent changes are the establishment of two Bureaux of Engineering and Marine Products, under Superintendents of *Chokunin* grade; of six main divisions of forests, in connection with the control of privately owned forests, for the enforcement of the Forest Law; and an increase of ordinary Secretaries and Councillors in view of the expansion of agricultural, commercial, and industrial enterprises connected with *post bellum* undertakings. The engineering staff is also to be altered and governed by the Civil Service regulations; and radical changes are to be made in the departmental organization.

Professor Milne keeps himself busy with the science that he has made his own. His latest is an appeal, through the columns of *The Times*, to show the importance of establishing seismographs round many of our oceans, partly for determining when cables have been destroyed by seismic action, and partly for the purpose of localising submarine *foci*, to be avoided when cables are being laid. This affects not only the cable engineer, but the public also. Very many cable interruptions are apparently due to submarine landslides, and there are strong reasons for believing that in many instances these are brought about by the shaking and dislocation caused by submarine earthquakes. The importance—especially for Colonies whose only material connection with the mother country is a strand of wires—of being able to attribute the breaking of these to its proper cause, is a matter deserving consideration. The Australian Colonies have twice been isolated from the remainder of the world by the sudden failure of their cables. Subsequently it was learned that the ruptures were the result of submarine seismic or volcanic action—a fact which in all probability would have been known at once had those Colonies been provided with instruments capable of recording unfelt earthquakes.

Treaty revision, which hitherto made steady progress, seems, the *Chyu-shi Shimbun* notes, "to have encountered serious obstacles owing to Austria-Hungary's pertinacity in demanding all manner of concessions. This singular action on the part of Austria-Hungary is supposed to have originated from suggestions made by Germany. Germany, it appears, is not satisfied with the greater advantages, secured to her in the new treaty, than England enjoys, and has attempted to obtain still further privileges from Japan through negotiation with the Austrian Government. The prospect formerly entertained by the Japanese authorities of the enforcement of the revised Tariff from January next year has now ended in smoke, and no definite time for putting it into operation can be fixed." It seems scarcely necessary to point out that the idea of Germany's exerting such influence upon Austria-Hungary, or of Austria-Hungary's submitting to it, is wholly untenable. Great Powers do not make cat's-paws of each other or consent to be made cat's-paws of. There are other reasons for the delay. We may further observe that Austria-Hungary's capacity to block the way is limited. She has no interests in Japan that constitute a special claim on the latter's patience, and if she can not be satisfied with conditions that have satisfied States having really large interests, a very simple method of resolving the difficulty may be adopted at any moment. That alternative would somewhat mar the fair record of the Treaty Revision negotiations, but considerations very much weightier than sentiment call for recognition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRUTH!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—*The Month*, a new American Literary Review, called attention to this astonishing Japanese item from the *New York Evening Post*. Some readers of the *Mail* may not have seen it, so I send it to you.

"Wild dogs, as dangerous as wolves, have lately been very abundant in those parts of Japan that were destroyed by the tidal wave of June 15. They killed several country postmen, until these officials were supplied with trumpets, of which these animals are afraid."

So in those parts of Japan which do not exist, having been destroyed by a tidal wave, dead postmen come to life again when supplied with trumpets!

Very truly yours,

HENRY B. SCHWARTZ.

Hiroshima, May 17th, 1897.

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the *Japan Weekly Mail* of May 1st, is a paragraph concerning Prince George of Greece and the Otsu affair denying that the Prince had "anything to do with protecting his Imperial companion." May I ask whether any official account of the affair was ever published. Those of us who were in Japan at the time will remember that it was then difficult to learn any particulars concerning the matter. In the American edition of the *Review of Reviews* for June, 1896, appeared the following extract from a letter of Prince George to his father, "which was published in the semi-official Danish paper:—

"We passed through a narrow street, decorated with flags and filled with crowds of people on both sides of the thoroughfare. I was looking toward the left, when I suddenly heard something like a shriek in front of me, and saw a policeman hitting Nicky a blow on the head with his sword, which he held with both hands. Nicky jumped out of the cart and the man ran after him. Nicky with the blood streaming down his face. When I saw this, I, too, jumped out, with my stick in my hand, and ran after the man, who was about fifteen paces in front of me. Nicky ran into a shop, but came out again immediately, which enabled the man to overtake him; but I thank God I was there in the same moment, and while the policeman still had his sword high in the air, I gave him a blow so hard that he has probably never experienced a similar one before. He now turned against me, but I fainted and fell to the ground; then two of our *finrikisha* pullers appeared on the scene; one got hold of his legs, while the other took up the sword, which he had dropped in falling, and gave him a wound in the back of his head. It is God who placed me there in that moment and who gave me the strength to deal that blow, for had I been a little later the policeman had perhaps cut off Nicky's head, and had my blow missed the assailant's head he would have cut off mine. The whole thing came so quickly that the others who were behind us had seen nothing of the whole affair. Nicky sat down. Dr. Plambach bandaged up the wound as well as he could, and we drove him then, escorted by soldiers, who had in the mean time been called, to the Governor's house. A firmer bandage was put on and we remained in the house about an hour and a half. I must say that I admired Nicky's pluck; he did not faint a single time, nor did he lose his good spirits for a moment, and yet he had two large wounds in the head above the ear. The one wound was five centimetres long, the other six, and both had penetrated to the skull, but luckily, no further."

If the above letter is genuine, we are forced to believe either that the Prince deliberately wrote a false account of the affair, or that the account that has generally been accepted in Japan is incorrect. A recent writer in the *Independent* of New York refers to the spread of the story of Prince George as a modern example of "myth-making;" and I think that the *Japan Mail* has several times spoken of it as not worthy of belief. Cannot the facts be learned and made public? If Prince George did protect his companion, he ought not to be robbed of the praise that is his due; if he did not, then it is not sufficient to say, with the paragraph referred to at the commencement of this letter, that "It amounts almost to a disgrace to the Prince that he never made the slightest attempt to disavow the action attributed to him."

Yours truly,

OTIS CARY.

Kyoto, May 17th, 1897.

A CLEVER ADVERTISEMENT.

As an advertisement and a device for promoting one's own business, Mr. Chas. H. Cramp's address to the Senate Committee of the United States on Commerce is remarkably clever. We need scarcely say that Mr. C. H. Cramp belongs to the ship-building firm of Messrs. W. Cramp and Sons. Here is the address:—

We have to deal with real facts and actual conditions. The interests of ship-owning and ship-building are identical, because no nation can successfully own ships that cannot successfully build them.

No nation can either build or own ships when, unprotected and unencouraged, it is brought in competition with other nations that are protected and encouraged.

This is the existing condition of the ship-owning and ship-building interests of the United States.

The resulting fact is that the enormous revenue represented by the freight and passenger tolls on our commerce and travel is constantly drained out of this country into British, German, and French pockets, in the order named, but mainly British; while the vast industrial increment represented by the necessary ship-building inures almost wholly to Great Britain.

For this drain there is no recompense. It is sheer loss. It is the principal cause of our existing financial condition.

So long as this drain continues, no tariff and no monetary policy can restore the national prosperity.

Until we make some provision to keep at home some part at least of the three hundred and odd millions annually sucked out of this country by foreign shipowners and shipbuilders, no other legislation can bring good times back again.

It is a constant stream of gold always flowing out.

The foreign shipowner who carries overseas commerce makes us pay the freight both ways.

For our exports we get the foreign market price, less the freight.

For our imports we pay the foreign market price, plus the freight.

No fine-spun theory of any cloistered or collegiate *doctrinaire* can wipe out these facts.

The fact that so long as the freight is paid to a foreign shipowner, so long will it be a foreign product is fundamental and unanswerable.

The English steamship is a foreign product, and its earnings, which we pay, are a foreign profit.

No sane man will argue that a foreign profit on a foreign product can be a domestic benefit.

Add to this the fact, equally important, that the carrier of commerce controls its exchanges, and the condition of commercial, financial, and industrial subjugation is complete. Such is our condition to-day.

Great Britain has many outlying colonies and dependencies.

The greatest two are India and the United States.

She holds India by force of arms, whereby her control of that country costs her something. She has to pay something for her financial and commercial drainage of India.

She holds the United States by the folly of its own people, whereby her control of this country costs her nothing. She has to pay nothing for her financial and commercial drainage of the United States.

But the amount of her annual drainage of gold from the United States far exceeds that from India.

Therefore, the United States is by far the most valuable of all the dependencies of Great Britain.

In the relation of England to India, there is something pitiable, because India is helpless.

In the relation of the United States to England there is nothing that is not contemptible, because it is the willing servitude of a nation that could help herself if she would.

England is wide awake to these conditions, and keenly appreciates the priceless value to her.

The United States blinks at them, half dazed, half asleep, insensible of their tremendous damage to her.

England, clearly seeing that, in this age more than ever before, ocean empire is world empire, and exhausts her resources to double rivet the fetters which it fastens upon mankind.

Since 1885 England has expended \$517,000,000 for new ships of war and their armament. During eleven years she has built 38 first-class battle ships, 3 second-class battle ships, 9 armoured cruisers, 20 first-class cruisers, 51 second-class cruisers, 33 third-class cruisers, 30 gunboats, 12 composite sloops, and 74 torpedo destroyers, in-

cluding the vessels authorised in the current year's programme.

The aggregate is 270 vessels of 1,136,575 tons total displacement, 1,674,700 horse-power.

Of the navy England already had in 1885 there remain available 42 armoured ships, 34 cruisers, 11 sloops, 19 gunboats, and 95 torpedo boats, which she is re-engining, rearming, and otherwise modernising as rapidly as she can.

In *personnel* afloat she has augmented her force from 52,600 in 1885 to 100,500 in the estimates for 1897.

In other words, England has doubled her navy in *personnel* and material and more than quadrupled it in warlike efficiency during eleven years of the profoundest peace the world ever saw.

Even greater exertions has England put forth in the augmentation of her merchant marine. During the calendar year 1896 she added 1,380,000 tons of new steel shipping to her merchant fleet, breaking up meantime 530,000 tons of old and obsolete shipping which could no longer be operated profitably; a net addition of 500,000 tons to the total of her merchant marine by the register, but a practical addition of the whole 1,380,000 tons, because the 530,000 tons broken up had done its work for her aggrandisement and simply passed through the scrap heap and the mills into the new tonnage.

No great fact can exist without a great reason.

In recent years Germany on a large scale and in a systematic way, and this country on a small scale and in a spasmodic way, have put forth efforts in the direction of sea power.

England instantly takes alarm. To her the growth of any other sea power, even if its scope be comparatively small and its extent comparatively feeble, is a peril second only to the landing of an invading army in Kent.

England is determined that she shall be not only the supreme sea power, but also that except within limits set by herself there shall be no other sea power at all.

She will tolerate the growth of any other sea power only so far as the point at which it begins to effect her naval supremacy or dispute the ocean monopoly of her merchant marine.

The moment any other national aspiration toward sea power reaches that point England must be prepared to crush it.

She will crush it by intrigue, by cajolery, by treaties, if she can. She will crush it by preponderating force if she must.

Ever since two first-class American ships were put in the transatlantic trade under American management, every device of foul play that selfish ingenuity can invent and every resort that unscrupulous rivalry can suggest have been exhausted by the English Press and the English Administration to defame and discredit them.

English officials abroad, from Ministers and Consuls down, industriously reproduce in the newspapers of Japan, China, Chili, Argentine, and Brazil the misstatements of the English Press about American vessels.

The British Post Office delays the American mails for days in the slower ships of the Cunard line rather than send so much as one letter by the American line.

Our Post Office responds by liberal allotments of its European mails to all the British lines.

The result of all this is that while this country has never known such financial distress, England has never known such industrial activity and financial prosperity as now.

Does it not occur to men who look the least bit below the surface that the warfare for ocean empire, and the strife for commanding sea power which England forces upon the rest of mankind have reached a stage so acute that her prosperity unalterably means the misery of everybody else, and that everybody's loss is inevitably her gain?

What is the response of the United States to this tremendous exertion of English energy and resource to the aggrandisement of her sea power?

To the English estimates for the current year for further increase of her navy amounting to eleven millions nine hundred and five thousand pounds sterling (£11,905,000, say \$57,334,500), and a programme involving 108 new ships in all stages between laying down and completion, the United States responds by a sudden halt in even the comparatively feeble programme fitfully pursued since 1885, and a flat collapse of the policy of the new navy as a whole.

To the 1,380,000 tons of new merchant shipping built by England during the year, what will be the response of the United States?

Now the future lies wholly in the hands of Congress.

From that quarter comes no sign.

A tariff bill framed to produce revenue, and at the same time promote and encourage American industries, is to be passed. To a greater or less

extent this tariff is calculated to promote and encourage every American industry but two—ship-owning and shipbuilding.

As I have already said, this ceaseless ebb of gold without compensation is the tribute this country pays to England, and it is paid through English shipowners.

The United States has never been able to get any of it back except by borrowing it on bonds.

England is keenly alive to these great economic facts and their results.

Is the United States to be forever blind to them and their significance?

These are the questions which confront us.

Mr. Cramp has made a striking picture, but it is amusing to observe how completely unconscious he is of the beam in his own eye. He accuses the English press and the English Administration of "resorting to every foul trick that selfish ingenuity and unscrupulous rivalry can suggest to defame and discredit" America's two forlorn transatlantic steamers. Is not that a little funny any how? The English Administration forsooth? Mr. Cramp, for all his carefully marshalled *resumé* of facts, bears a strong resemblance to Gen. La Fayette Kettle, and his talk about "English officials abroad, from Ministers and Consuls down, industriously reproducing in the newspapers of Japan, China, Chihli, Argentine and Brazil, the misstatements of the English Press about American vessels," sounds like a paragraph from the *Waterloost Gazette* read aloud by General Choke. It is really marvelous that an American man of business, addressing a body of his country's legislators, can deliver himself of such blatant nonsense, and that he can descant, at the same time, on "devices of foul play invented by selfish ingenuity" and schemes of "unscrupulous rivalry." There is no penalty now-a-days for lies uttered in an oration: the greater the publicity given to them, the more they are condoned.

ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE.*

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL,"]

The Turks spread themselves out from Siberia much earlier than the Mongols. Two thousand years ago they occupied the slopes of the Altai mountains and also the grass land immediately on the North of China. In comparing Japanese with the kindred languages on the mainland, there is none more likely to yield fruitful results than the Turkish. Japanese imperial tradition reaches back to B.C. 600. Not long before that period, the Japanese crossing the straits of Korea entered on a struggle with the Ainos, who then, as recent research has shown, occupied Nippon. When the Japanese resided in Korea, a small but progressive race, their neighbours were the Chinese on the East and the Turks on the North-east. On the North there would be Manchus, Mongols, Koreans and Turks. At present we know of no other races which would occupy North-eastern Asia at that time. The Chinese and the Turks in those days had powerful feudal Governments, and the Japanese naturally imitated them in that particular. In regard to languages these races all have a common vocabulary, presenting to the student in grammar and vocabulary the most striking similarities. Farther than this, the grass land races and those farther to the east are all polysyllabic, while the monosyllabic is favoured by settled peoples using the plough in agriculture and living in villages and market towns.

The Japanese then were once nomad and a grass land people. They became agriculturists in Korea and in Nippon. As a race through isolation they grew short in stature. At least the smallness of their country, the lack of mutton, and the impossibility of mixing with other peoples are not unlikely to produce this result.

The Chinese element in the Japanese language is introduced by simple borrowing. Of its extent we may judge by a verse or two from the New Testament. In Matt. 9 at the beginning we read, "and he entered into a ship and passed over, and came into his own city." The Japanese is, *Jesu fune ni nori*, Jesus carried in a boat, *watarite*, passing over, *furusato ni itari kereba*, to his own village came. In this verse there is no borrowed Chinese word. But in the second verse there are three. The English is "and behold they brought to him a man sick of the palsy, lying on a bed; and Jesus seeing their faith said unto the sick of the palsy, son be of good cheer," thy

* *Ghyusurmek* is to carry. Note that a verb with sonant initial has a derivative noun with a surd initial.

sins be forgiven thee." The Japanese is, *chubu nite toko ni fushitaru mono wo hitobito kaki-kitareri*. Chinese is, 中國 *Chungfeng*, "struck with a wind." This is an expression used for *hemiplegia* and describes a bedridden person generally. The only other Chinese word is 信, sin believe; *Jesu karera ga shinsuru wo mite*, Jesus their faith seeing. *Chubu no mono ni ikeru wa* to the paralytic said, *ko yo son kokoro yasukare*, in mind be tranquil, *nanji no tsumi*, thy sins, *yurasareleri*, be forgiven thee. In the Turkish new Testament we have *ol dakhi*, he also, *kayig boat ghirub* enterings, *gechididah kendus hehrina*, to his own city, *sheldi* came.

Turkish, *ol* also, *dakhi* boat, *kayig* enter, *ghir* pass over, *gechididah* his own, *kendu* city, *shehr* for shatar come, *gheldi* came.

The number of identities here is really most remarkable, and they cannot but strike the attention of any ingenious seeker for the facts. *Shehar* is Persian. Just as Japanese is made up of Turkish, Mongol, Manchu and Chinese words of different periods, so it was with the Turkish. It has a large Persian and a large Arabic element. Religion, politics, trade and joint occupation of territory were the cause of the mixture of vocabularies in the Turkish language. Verse I., and behold, *ve ishtel ana* to him *dushkeda yatan*, on a bed lying, *kyuturumliya*, a bedridden person, *ghetirdilar* brought—"Jesus their faith seeing" is expressed by *Issa dakhi anbaring imanighyurab*. The sick of the palsy said, *ghyuturumliya dadika*; son be of good cheer is rendered *ai ugli khatirini ghosh tut*; thy mind cheerful keep, thy sins be forgiven thee, is *ghyun a halarig ening ga fu ulhadi*. *Gafu* is forgiveness, *olmak* is possess.

Turkish,	Japanese,
see <i>shaf</i>	<i>satoru</i> , perceive
bed <i>dushek</i>	<i>toko</i>
lie down <i>yatmak</i>	<i>ataru</i> , fall upon, hit
one <i>bir</i>	<i>hitto</i>
<i>ghetirmek</i> , bring	<i>katsugu</i> , carry
onlar they	<i>ano he</i>
<i>tar</i> , plural	<i>nado</i>
<i>imanin</i> faith	An Arabic word
<i>ghyurmek</i> see	看 <i>kan</i> see
<i>demek</i> say	<i>dajiru</i> 談 <i>tan</i> , dam
<i>ugli</i> son	<i>hodomo</i>
mind <i>khatir</i>	<i>ki</i> 氣
good <i>ghosh</i>	<i>kichi</i> 吉
keep <i>tut</i>	<i>shut</i> , keep
sin <i>ghyuna</i> , Pers.	
<i>you sen</i>	<i>anata</i> you
<i>gefu</i> forgive	Eng. give, in forgive
have <i>olmak</i>	<i>aru</i>

The preceding Turkish words were in use throughout the lands occupied by that race two thousand years ago. There are three or four times as many Turkish words which are identical with Japanese as there are Chinese words borrowed by the Japanese. The Turks place the verb at the end of the sentence just as the Japanese do.

The Turks have seven gerunds, thus *achmak*, to open, has the gerunds *achip*, *acharak*, opening, *achijak*, *achinje*, on opening, *acha* *acha*, by repeatedly opening, *achmighin* by reason of opening, *achalt*, since opening.

The Japanese is *akeru*, to open, the Turks say *achiyorim*, I am opening, *achiyorim* thou art opening, *arkiyor* he is opening. Here *m* is our own *me*, *sin* is our thou and the Japanese *anata*. Imperfect *achiyor idim*, I was opening, *achiyor idinia* you were opening, *achist* *achartim*, I open habitually, or I shall open.

Di inserted as in *achdim*, I opened, makes a past. In Japanese we have *ta* and *da*, as in *hon wo pauda*, have read the book. The conditional is formed by the Turks by adding *sa*. The Japanese add *ba* and the Mongols *besu*. We may conclude then, that Japanese is an independent member of the Tartar fraternity of languages. On the whole it agrees best with Turkish. The reason is that the Turks were very widely spread and politically powerful 2500 years ago when the Japanese were still upon the continent. Indeed, there are points where the identity is so plain that no one will doubt it. The causative in Japanese is *sase* as in *agegayeru*, cause to raise, *misaseru* cause to see. The Turkish causative is *ir* and *dir*, as in *yat-ir-mak* cause to lie down, *ghyurmek* to see, *ghyurmek* to cause to see, to show. The Japanese causative is sometimes *ra* as in *akrame*, make plain, from *aki* to be open. Now *ra*, *sase*, *r*, *ir*, *dir* are modifications of one sound.

Such a Japanese word as *koro*, time, used in *nandoki goro*, what time? may be the Turkish *kerrek* used in *bir kerrek* one time.

Bir, one, is the Japanese *hitto*, one, so I would identify the following words:—

kyar, business work *J. koto* business, thing.
ku, hair *J. ke*.
kuyu, a well *J. ido*, Mongol *huduk*, a well.
kabuk, skin *J. kaba*.
delmek, perforate, *J. skashi*, prick, sting.
kishi, person, man *J. kata* person.
kab, pot *J. kama*.
dukmet, to pour *J. nagameru*.
kisil, red *J. kurenai*.

The reasons for claiming a close relationship between Turkish and Japanese are really very numerous and powerful. Both races are warlike in character and very fond of conquering their neighbours and extending their territory. This habit came from nomadic life in Tartary. There is not one of the Tartar races which has not made large conquests. The possibility of subduing quiet agriculturists comes from nomad modes of living. The Turks conquered north China in the 5th century and kept it 140 years. Then the Mongols conquered all China and kept it for a century. The Manchus did the same and have retained the Government for two centuries and a half. Now the Japanese have taken Formosa but for the counter influence of Russia. The Japanese are shorter in stature than any of the other Tartar races but this has had no effect in stilling those warlike longings which swell in their bosoms, and one of their most dear delights is to find reasons for maintaining that the great Genghis Khan was no other than their own favourite hero Yoshitsune. The argument is a hopeless one, but it suits them to indulge in the belief that Yoshitsune crossed the sea and transcended Cæsar and Alexander in the extent of his conquests.

When then we find that the forms of Turkish grammar, the order of words in the Turkish language and the words themselves suggest ancient kinship with the Japanese, we are safe in holding that consanguinity is established. It is not at all necessary to look upon Japanese archaeology as terminating with Sir Ernest Satow's researches; in fact the inquiry into the primeval mainland life of the Japanese nation is one of extreme interest because they are one of those races which improve with the progress of the ages. What they need now is to insist upon a pure and thorough national morality, to educate their people, the men and women alike, to lead a chaste life, while they acquire by high education and by religious principle, and practice, such love for what is morally good that all foreign visitors in Japan may say of the Japanese that they are as virtuous as they are brave. I am led to make these reflections because philology opens the way for substituting useful conclusions in the room of those events which certainly took place long ago though history's pen has failed to record them. Japan ought to have a professorship of Ural Altaic languages. They form the midway link between Japanese and the languages of Europe. Thus young Japan would learn to recognize the error which pervades the teaching which tends to isolate the Japanese tongue and conceal its truly Asiatic character.

The reasons why the Turks have not risen to a high moral position among nations, while they have done such great things in the path of conquest and war, is their acceptance of the Mahomedan religion. The adoption of Buddhism has delayed the upward movement of the Japanese intellect. Let them choose Christianity and they will be able to purify the social customs of their country. Both the Turks and the Japanese made a mistake in the adoption of their religion. The one was rendered cruel and oppressive by religious intolerance. The other accepted a faith which puts to sleep the moral sense, and prevents a nation from rising to a vigorous ethical ideal.

J. EDKINS.

SOME NOTES FROM PEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Peking, May 3rd, 1897.
Since the departure of Chang Yin-huan to England, there has been an increase of power with Li Hung-chang. He is the daily attendant at the Tsungli Yamen, and is a leading factor in directing the business of that body.

At the last audience of the foreign Ministers with the Emperor there was a little trouble as to the way the Ministers should leave. Col. Denby led one section as usual through a side-door and down the path leading therefrom. The French Minister led another section through the same door but along the path leading to the main door opposite the Throne. On doing this the German Minister was

seized by his arm by one of the Chinese Ministers acting as Master of Ceremonies. This caused a trouble: the German demanded an apology, and the Chinaman finally gave it. A discussion ensued, and the foreign Ministers, with the exception of the American, insisted that hereafter all the Ministers should take the course chosen by the French Representative. The Yamén yielded, and an advance is made as to etiquette.

For some time the British Minister has been away to Korea and the southern ports. He is expected back shortly. Affairs are so quiet that several of the Legations have no full Minister in Peking. A short time since, rather a notable gathering met at the British Legation, when Lady Macdonald opened her parlours for a farewell talk on Mr. Reid's experiences among the mandarins. There were representatives from the British, American, Russian, French, Netherlands, and Belgian Legations, from Protestants, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. Mr. Reid outlined his explorations and his scheme for an Institute in connection with the Mission among the Higher Classes. His scheme has been officially sanctioned by the Tsung-li Yamén, and he has many tokens of approval and honour from the Chinese and foreigners alike. He now starts out on a campaign for raising money.

The interest taken in railroads, mines, and such things is rather on the increase. Very seldom do we hear anything these years about the superstitious fear of injuring the *fung-shui*. The only fear that still remains is of foreigners controlling these enterprises. An English M.P. has been here for some time, Mr. Pritchard-Morgan, seeking especially an opportunity to direct the mining projects of the whole Empire. He had already been successful in the gold mines of Australia, and knows what he is talking about. He also came at the recommendation of Li Hung-chang. Still nothing has been granted, and he leaves for home.

Loans also have come up for consideration. The Chinese Government is anxious to pay off all the indemnity to Japan, but where to find the best terms is a puzzle. Here is a chance for more complications. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, the Russian Bank, and others have all pressed forward to enter the open door. The man most heeded was a George Wilson, who was out here a year ago on railroad speculation. He has been working through Dr. Dudgeon, but the latest news is that his scheme has fallen through.

The French Minister is again announced to leave, but we will believe he is going when actually on the sea. Dr. Dudgeon and Sir Robert Hart have also been going for the last five years. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who was not expected back, has returned, and, what is more, in good health. He received his first help in Japan. He comes back, not to resume the Presidency of the Sung-Wen Kwan, but to do literary work. He takes up his quarters at Mr. Reid's house and takes charge of his work in his absence.

The Austrian Legation has secured a desirable site for a building, and will begin to erect buildings soon.

BASEBALL.

Y. C. AND A. C. VERSUS U.S.S. "PETREL."

The opening baseball match of the present season took place on Tuesday, the nines being selected from the U.S.S. *Petrel's* baseball team and a team from the Y. C. & A. C. The local battery has been considerably strengthened during the past few months by several men who have made more than a local reputation for themselves in the States, and with a little practice they should make a strong combination. Some interesting matches may therefore be anticipated in the near future. Briggs plays a very nice game; Blake is a capital acquisition at all points, especially as pitcher, and Onderdonk strikes out most freely. As will be seen from the score, the Y. C. & A. C. won easily. There was not a very considerable attendance of the general public, Admiral Buller's "at home" undoubtedly attracting a large number of ladies to the *Centurion*.

Y.C. & A.C.				U.S.S. Petrel.			
Mr. Smith	Pos.	Runs.	Outs.	Mr. Montgomery	Pos.	Runs.	Outs.
Gibbs	Cf.	4	2	Warner	Cf.	1	4
Ellis	C.	3	2	Nagle	2b.	2	3
Abell	ss.	1	4	Sprong	ss.	1	4
Briggs	2b.	2	2	Forrest	rf.	0	3
Onderdonk	ss.	2	2	Smith	2b.	3	1
Blake	p.	4	4	Plunkett	c.	0	2
Meriman	rf.	0	3	Warig	ss.	0	4
Morse	lf.	3	2	O'Toole	p.	3	2
Total		20	24	Total		12	27
INNINGS.							
Y.C. & A.C.	1	3	4	5	6	7	8
Petrel	3	5	0	0	1	0	0
	2	3	2	0	0	0	0

CRICKET.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The opening match of the season of the Y.C. & A.C. was played on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd instant, between teams chosen by Mr. C. M. Duff, Captain of the Club, and Mr. Bugbird. The weather was all that could be desired and the ground in good condition, though matting was used on the pitch to save the turf from injury. Though on paper the constitution of the two sides—which were really scratch teams, as many who had put their names down to play failed to put in an appearance—seemed fairly equal, the game turned out rather one-sided, the "certainties" in Bugbird's team failing to come off, and bad luck attending them throughout the first innings. The Captain's twelve having won the toss, went first to the wicket and succeeded in putting together the very fair total of 172, of which Lient. Farie contributed 64, in a well played not out innings, which included 5 fours, 9 threes, etc. Against this Bugbird's thirteen were only able to knock up a total of 48, and consequently followed on their innings, and when stumps were drawn at 6.15 p.m. had made 43 for the loss of five wickets. The bowling of Kingston and Murray, in Duff's team, was remarkably good for the commencement of the season, six wickets falling to the former and five to the latter. Bugbird's team was weak in bowlers: of six trundlers who were tried in the course of the innings, Shelford and Philip were the most successful. The fielding, as indeed might be expected at the opening of the season, was with a few exceptions—one of which was a smart catch by Bugbird off his own bowling, by which Duff's wicket was taken—very loose, as the extras tell. But a few weeks' practice should remedy this. The following is the full score:—

MR. DUFF'S TEAM.			
Mr. A. Kingston, b. Shelford	...	...	30
" D. Tyng, b. Lloyd	...	...	16
" H. S. Goddard, b. Shelford	...	...	3
" G. C. Murray, b. Shelford	...	...	4
Dr. E. Wheeler, c. Crawford, b. Philip	...	...	10
Lt. Farie, not out	...	...	64
Mr. de Crespigny, run out	...	...	0
" E. Eddison, b. Shelford	...	...	10
" C. M. Duff, c. and b. Bugbird	...	...	7
" W. J. White, c. Dent, b. Shelford	...	...	15
" Lee, c. and b. Philip	...	...	1
" A. Tyng, c. Bugbird, b. Philip	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	20
Total	...	...	172
MR. BUGBIRD'S TEAM.			
Com. Lippelwade, c. and b. Kingston	...	...	0
Mr. Dent, st. Duff, b. Kingston	...	...	7
" Shelford, b. Murray	...	...	2
" Crawford, c. W. J. White, b. Murray	...	...	4
" Luttrell, b. Murray	...	...	9
" Shower, run out	...	...	0
Rev. T. S. Tyng, c. Duff, b. Kingston	...	...	1
Mr. G. Philip, b. Murray	...	...	1
" Dewette, b. Kingston	...	...	8
" Lloyd, c. and b. Murray	...	...	0
" Page, c. D. Tyng, b. Kingston	...	...	3
" Bugbird, c. de Crespigny, b. Kingston	...	...	4
" Watson, not out	...	...	5
Extras	...	...	5
Total	...	...	48
SECOND INNINGS.			
Mr. Watson, c. and b. Farie	...	...	13
" Shelford, b. Tyng	...	...	10
" Luttrell, run out	...	...	0
" Shower, b. Goddard	...	...	0
" Crawford, not out	...	...	8
" Philip, b. Goddard	...	...	0
" Dewette, not out	...	...	0
Extra	...	...	0
Total	...	...	43

Y.C. AND A.C. V. THE NAVY.

The Queen's Birthday match, between the Y. C. & A. C. and the Navy was played yesterday, the 24th instant. The morning was overcast and dull, and before teatime rain commenced to fall and continued intermittently all the afternoon, and though it was not sufficiently heavy to interfere with the play, it had the effect of preventing the ladies from gracing the scene, though during the afternoon the Band of the *Centurion* played an excellent and most enjoyable selection of music, in which the charming and catchy airs of "The Geisha" were conspicuous items. The naval representatives were unavoidably late in turning up and it was twenty minutes to 12 before play commenced, and then several substitutes had to be found to field for the Navy for half an hour or so. A substantial tiffin was provided by Mr. W. N. Wright in the Pavilion at 1 p.m. for the playing members and their guests, at the conclusion of which Mr. Mollison, President of the Club, proposed the toast of the day, the health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which was enthusiastically responded to. The Yokohama team was most unfortunate in its first innings, upon which the match had to be decided, but it was hinted that had two or three chances which were offered early in their innings by the Navy been taken, as they should have been, the game might have been saved. With a few exceptions the fielding on both sides left much to be

desired. Messrs. Brian, Dewette, Mollison and Shelford officiated during the day as umpires.

Yokohama won the toss and sent in Bugbird and Kingston to face the bowling of Shelford and Gillett. After Bugbird had made one run Kingston was clean bowled by Shelford on the third ball of the over. One wicket for 1 run. Murray took Kingston's place and in Gillett's first over Bugbird was caught out by Shelford at slip, after scoring a single. Two wickets for 2 runs. Duff then joined Murray, and Shelford and Gillett each put in a maiden over, after which runs came slowly by singles until Duff's wicket was taken by Gillett, when the score stood at 5 only. Three wickets for 5 runs. Crawford next joined Murray. In the eighth over Murray made a 3 off Gillett and with his next ball the same bowler clean bowled Crawford. Nine runs for four wickets. Watson was the next man in and opened with a 3 to leg, Murray adding 2 twos off the two following balls, and then a single. A few more singles and 20 was scored on the telegraph board, directly after which Watson was taken in the slips by Gillett off Shelford, after adding four to the total. Owen joined Murray who off the next over from Gillett made a couple of twos. In Shelford's next over Owen added a two and a single, but was clean bowled by Gillett immediately afterwards. Six wickets for 27. Schurr joined Murray but was bowled first ball by Gillett. Seven wickets for 28. Watt, who followed next, made a single off Gillett, and Murray added another, bringing the total up to 30. Watt made a three off Shelford's next over and a single off Gillett, and Murray added another off the same bowler. After another two and a single had been added a bailer from Gillett took Watt's wicket, after he had added 7 to the total of 30 for eight wickets. Lias then joined Murray, just as the rain commenced to fall in a cheerless drizzle. Shipway took Shelford's place with the ball and Murray got him away to the fence for 4, and in the next over cut Gillett for 3. Lias made a 2 to leg off Shipway's next over and 50 went up. The first ball of Shipway's next over took Murray's wicket, after he had played a careful and steady innings for 30. Nine wickets for 52. Jackson followed and Lias, after some rather wild hitting, succeeded in getting Shipway over the fence for 6. The Secretary put in a couple of singles and Shelford replaced Shipway at the pavilion end, his first over giving a 3 to Jackson, who added a two and a bye off Gillett, following this up with a pretty cut for 3 off Shelford's next over. A couple of singles and two cuts for 3 each were followed by a 2 and a single by Jackson, which brought the score up to 80. Another 3 by Jackson and then his wickets were disturbed by a ball from Gillett, and the innings closed for 83, of which the last two players had made 34. Play was then suspended for tiffin. The score was as follows:—

Y.C. & A.C.			
Mr. F. H. Bugbird, c. Shelford, b. Gillett	...	...	3
Mr. A. Kingston, b. Shelford	...	...	1
Mr. G. C. Murray, b. Shipway	...	...	0
Mr. C. M. Duff, b. Gillett	...	...	0
Mr. F. K. Crawford, b. Gillett	...	...	3
Mr. J. G. Watson, c. Gillett, b. Shelford	...	...	0
Mr. E. Owen, b. Gillett	...	...	4
Mr. G. J. H. Schurr, b. Gillett	...	...	4
Mr. A. M. Watt, b. Gillett	...	...	0
Mr. F. L. Lias, b. Gillett	...	...	15
Mr. E. C. Jackson, not out	...	...	19
Extras	...	...	2
Total	...	...	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	P.	M.	W.
Mr. Gillett	...	60	35	8
Mr. Shelford	...	73	31	7
Mr. Shipway	...	18	16	0

Play was resumed at 2.15. The Navy innings being opened by Garde and Pead, against the bowling of Murray and Kingston. Garde started in the first two overs with a 4 and a 3, to which Pead added a 3. In the fourth over Garde hit Kingston to the pavilion for 4, but the same bowler's next ball but one, after a single had been made, took Garde's wickets. One for 15. Gillett joined Pead and the latter in the next over got Murray away for 4, bringing up the score to 20. Runs continued to come steadily, both batsmen hitting freely though judiciously. After 30 had been posted on the telegraph board Watson relieved Kingston with the ball at the northern end, but a 4 by Pead, 2 by Gillett, and four singles soon brought the total to 40. After ten more had been added Lias was put on in place of Watson and sent down a maiden over. The score, however, still continued to rise, Gillett cutting and Pead driving for three and four respectively till the latter's wicket was taken by Murray after he had compiled 31 by excellent cricket. Two wickets for 61 runs—a vast improvement on the home team's achievement of two for 2. Farie joined Gillett. When 68 had been scored Farie was clean bowled by Lias after adding 5 to the score. Shipway took his place and commenced with a

The Greeks defended Domokos with splendid valour, the Turkish attack from

the centre being repulsed with great slaughter. After many hours' fighting, the Greeks retreated at night, but only when they were completely outflanked.

SETTLEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

It is believed at Constantinople that a definite treaty of peace will be submitted at a conference of the Powers which will probably take place in Paris.

ARMISTICE.

London, May 23.

An armistice has been concluded for a period of 17 days between the Greeks and Turks in the provinces of Thessaly and Epirus.

WAR NEWS.

It now transpires that the Turkish pursuit of the Greeks from Domokos led to a complete rout of the whole Greek Army, only the Foreign Legion making a stand. The flight was continued to Thermopylae, where the Duke of Sparta had established his head-quarters.

Although the Sultan wired to Edhem Pasha on Tuesday to suspend hostilities, the Turks in pursuit continued firing until Wednesday afternoon.

THE U.S. SENATE AND THE CUBAN REBELS.

The American Senate has adopted a resolution that the Cuban insurgents be recognized as belligerents.

CRETE EVACUATED BY GREEKS.

London, May 24.

In accordance with the conditions agreed to by Greece, the troops which were in Crete have now been withdrawn.

THE POWERS AND THE SITUATION.

The Powers are agreed that the cession of the Province of Thessaly to Turkey is impossible, though a strategic rectification of the frontier is admissible, whilst the indemnity must also be reduced; and further, that the capitulations cannot be abolished, though they may possibly be modified.

TROUBLE REVIVING IN CRETE.

The trouble between the Mussulmans and Christians in Crete is reviving.

The Mussulmans have fired on the British and French Admirals whilst walking through the streets of Suda.

IRISH LEGISLATION.

The Right Honourable A. J. Balfour has announced that he has several important liberal measures toward Ireland to bring forward next session. All parties have welcomed the scheme.

GREEK IRREGULARS DISBANDED.

London, May 25.

The Greek Government has disbanded the Irregulars.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS FOR GREECE.

Five hundred American and fifty French volunteers have arrived at Athens. They have been sent to the front.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

The prospects of Greece are regarded generally as being very gloomy indeed. Disorder and even revolution is feared on the return of the Army to Athens.

CHARTERED COMPANIES IN AFRICA.

London, May 26

Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question put by Lord Stanmore, in the House of Lords, said that he fully recognised the

desirability of the Government having more direct influence with the British Niger Company, now that the Company comes more in contact with foreign Powers.

THE RECORD REIGN.

The military forces sent from British Colonies to take part in the Record Reign Celebrations will be all put under command of Lord Roberts as Colonel-in-Chief.

The officers of the Colonial Contingents will be presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the next Levee.

THE LARGEST TUBULAR TUNNEL IV THE WORLD.

The Prince of Wales in person opened the Blackwall Tunnel (under the Thames), which is the largest tubular tunnel in the world, being over one mile in length.

CRETE.

London, May 27.

The Powers have made their final decision and presented a collective Note to the Porte regarding the conditions of peace.

It is stated that the Powers have agreed on the appointment of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg to be Governor of Crete, and that Turkey has accepted the recommendation.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

EARTHQUAKE.

Hakodate, May 24, 7.25 a.m.

Last night at 9.20 a slow, prolonged earthquake, from east to west, occurred here.

(FROM "LE COURRIER D'HAIPHONG.")

THE PARIS TRAGEDY.

Paris, May 5.

The number of lives lost in the Charity Bazaar conflagration is returned at 115. Sixty bodies have been recovered, including those of the Duchess of Alençon, the Countess de Carayon-Latour, and numerous aristocratic ladies. The injured number 180, of whom eight are not likely to recover. The bodies were taken to the Palais de l'Industrie, to which crowds of people are flocking. The consternation in Paris is fearful.

Paris, May 6.

A hundred bodies have been recovered from the ruins, including the charred remains of the wives of Generals Warnet, Cheval, and Serurier. All the Foreign Ambassadors have visited M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, to express their sympathy. Queen Victoria and Emperor William telegraphed to President Felix Faure expressing their sorrow and sympathy.

Paris, May 7.

The Duc d'Aumale died at Zucco in Sicily from an attack of cardiac apoplexy. His death is attributed to the news of the death of the Duchess d'Alençon. Dispatches of sympathy from Sovereigns and foreign authorities continue to pour in. Emperor William will send Prince Radzivil to represent him at the official obsequies, which will take place at Notre-Dame. The Lord Mayor of London will be present. General Munier, who was wounded on Tuesday, is dead.

Paris, May 8.

A service has taken place at Notre-Dame; the catafalque, containing only two bodies, was covered with crowns, among them those of the Emperor William and the ladies of the Russian colony. President Faure, the Ministers, the Diplomatic Body, the Lord Mayor of London, Prince and Princess Radzivil, and all the authorities were present. Nearly all the shops are shut.

THE PARIS DISASTER.

Paris, May 10.

The *Figaro* has opened a subscription on behalf of the object of the charity bazaar destroyed by fire. A million-and-a-half has been collected. One single anonymous donor subscribed 937,000 francs.

Paris, May 11.

The Emperor of Germany has sent 10,000 francs to the charity bazaar subscription.

Paris, May 13.

Baron Mohrenheim has sent to M. Faure a very affecting letter from the Czar in which the latter expresses the grief that the burning of the charity bazaar has caused him.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY")

ROBBERY OF TREASURE.

Hongkong, May 11.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Tatyan* has arrived, and reports the loss of £5,000 between Australia and Hongkong. The Police are now diligently searching the vessel.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS)

THE HAWAIIAN EMIGRATION QUESTION.

Honolulu, May 14th.

Mr. Shimamura, Japanese Minister at Honolulu, petitioned the Hawaiian Authorities to open negotiations on the 10th instant in regard to the Japanese emigration matter, in reply to which the Hawaiian Government agreed to hold a conference on the 13th instant. On that day the Japanese Minister and Mr. Akiyama, diplomatic officer, proceeded to the Foreign Office and had an interview with the Hawaiian plenipotentiaries, and presented the communication of the Japanese Government. The Hawaiian deputies intimated that they could not give an answer in the matter until after deliberation, but added that the Hawaiian Government was desirous of settling the matter amicably. The date for the second interview has not yet been decided on.

EARTHQUAKE AT SENDAI.

Sendai, May 24.

A strong earthquake was felt here last night at 9 p.m.

THE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Osaka, May 26.

The inauguration of the proposed Women's University is to take place here this evening. Count Okuma, Foreign Minister, and Count Hijikata, Minister of the Imperial Household, are expected to be present.

Osaka, May 27.

The inauguration of the Women's University projected by Mr. Naruse Nizo took place at the Osaka Hotel yesterday. Count Okuma, Foreign Minister, Count Hijikata, Minister of the Imperial Household and Prince Konoye, President of the House of Peers, and about 260 leading citizens were present.

A SCHOOL BLOWN DOWN.

Urawa, May 26.

In a severe gale and hail storm at Hoku-gun yesterday the Primary School in Kominomura collapsed. No persons were injured.

DISTURBANCES AT FURUKAWA.

Mito, May 27.

Furukawa district is now in a very disturbed condition and about 300 police have proceeded to the locality.

FATAL LANDSLIP.

Nagano, May 27.

At Sarafu-mura, Sarashina-gun a mass of earth 30 feet in height and 10 feet in breadth became detached from the hill above and fell upon a dwelling house, the three inmates of which were crushed to death.

POST OFFICE DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

Mito, May 27.

A Post Office in Kuji-gun, Shitachi Province, was struck by lightning about 3.50 p.m. on the 25th inst. and burnt down.

KYOTO CANAL.

Kyoto, May 28.

The repairing of the canal was completed yesterday. Various factories relying upon water-power for their electricity re-commenced business to-day.

KOBE WATER WORKS.

Kobe, May 28.

Work on the Kobe Water Works was formally commenced to-day.

KOBE TEA SALES.

Kobe, May 28th.
229,900 cattiees of new season's tea changed hands yesterday. Prices ranged from yen 45 to yen 20.

EARTHQUAKE AT TSU.

Tsu, May 28th.
A severe earthquake was felt here this morning at 1.15.

WATCHING THE SEALERS.

Nemuro, May 28th.
A Japanese man-of-war left here this morning for Chishima Islands to keep watch on foreign sealing schooners.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club is closed for the season: and reopens on Monday, 4th October.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 313.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1—Kt to K 4 | 1—K takes Kt |
| 2—Q to B 6 ch | 2—K to K 4 |
| 3—P to B 4 mate | 1—P takes Kt |
| | 2—K to B 5 |
| 2—Q to Q 7 ch | 1—P to K 3 |
| 3—Q to R 6 mate | 2—K to B 5 |
| 2—Q to Kt 7 ch | |
| 3—Kt to Q 2 mate | |

other variations obvious.

Correct answers from J.W.E., W.D.C., and Omega.

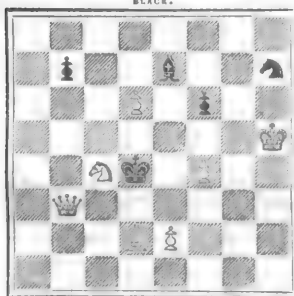
Some of our friends have sent in Kt to KB 7 as Key move. But this will not "solve" against Black's, 1—P to K 3, etc.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 314.

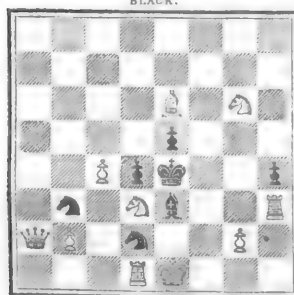
- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1—Q to Q B 2 | 1—P takes Q |
| 2—Kt takes P mate | 1—K takes Kt |
| 3—Q to K Kt 2 mate | 1—K to B 4 |
| 2—Kt to B 2 dis mate | |

&c., &c., &c.

Correct answers from W.H.S., W.D.C., J.W.E., and Omicron.

PROBLEM No. 317.
By L. VETESNIK.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 318.
By P. HEALEY.

White to play and mate in two moves.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.
(FIELD.)

We give below the games upon the leading three Boards in the recent match, with a synopsis of the play in the others:

GAME No. 713.

BOARD No. 1.

(PETROFF.)

White—Spencer Churchill (Oxford.)	Black—E. A. Crowley (Cambridge.)
WHITE. BLACK.	WHITE. BLACK.
1 P K4 P K4	18 R K6 Kt B3
2 Kt KB3 Kt KB3	19 R x R ch. R x R
3 Kt x P P Q3	20 B x P P QKt3
4 Kt KB3 Kt x P	21 R KKt
5 P Q4 P Q4	22 B Kt8 Kt Q sq.
6 B Q3 Kt QB3	23 B x P P B3
7 P B3 (a) B Kt5	24 B K4 K B2
8 P KR3 B R4	25 K Q3 Kt K3
9 B K3 B Q3	26 Kt Q2 P QB4
10 QKt Q3 P K4	27 P Q5 Kt B sq.
11 Kt Kt3 Q K2 (b)	28 Kt B4 P QKt4
12 Q K2 P B5	29 Kt x B Kt Kt
13 B Q2 B x Kt (c)	30 P K3 Kt Q2
14 P x B Kt x B	31 R K6 ch. K B2
15 Q x Q ch. Kt x Q	32 P Q6 ch. Resigns.
16 K x Kt Castles (QR)	
17 QR K sq. QR K sq.	

NOTES.

- (a) A very tame continuation. Castles or P to Q B4 would be more energetic.
(b) Here Castles was far better, and would have given Black a splendid game.
(c) Premature. Again castling was the move.
(d) Losing another pawn, and the game.

GAME No. 714.

BOARD No. 2.

(QUEEN'S PAWN GAME.)

White—W. F. Nalsh (Cambridge.)	Black—E. Lawton (Oxford.)
WHITE. BLACK.	WHITE. BLACK.
1 P Q4 P K3	16 Kt B5 B x Kt
2 Kt KB3 P Q4	17 P x B Kt K2
3 P QB4 P QR3	18 KR Q q. B x Kt ch.
4 P R3 Kt KB3	19 P x B QKt Q4
5 Kt B3 B K2	20 P K4 P B3
6 B Q3 P x P	21 B K5 Kt K4
7 B x P P QKt4	22 Q Kt2 Castles
8 B Q3 B Kt2	23 R KKt
9 P QKt3 P KR3	24 Q Q q. R KB2
10 B Kt2 QKt Q2	25 R Kt6 Q Q2
11 R QB sq. Kt K3	26 QR KKt
12 Q B2 QR B sq.	27 Q Q4 (a) QKt B5 ch.
13 Kt K4 B Kt5 ch.	Resigns.
14 K K2 QKt Q4	
15 P QR3 B Q3	

NOTE.

- (a) So far White had all the best of the game, though he missed the strongest continuations several times. This oversight, however, loses the game. B to Q 6 and Q to K 5 would have maintained the attack.

GAME No. 715.

BOARD No. 3.

(QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.)

White—R. A. Jenkins (Oxford.)	Black—R. Battersby (Cambridge.)
WHITE. BLACK.	WHITE. BLACK.
1 P Q4 P Q4	21 B x Kt P x QB (e)
2 P QB4 P K3	22 P B3 Kt B7
3 Kt QB3 Kt KB3	23 B x B4 Kt x Q
4 P K3 B K2	24 B x R R x B
5 Kt B3 P QKt3	25 Q R x Kt R KB sq.
6 B Q3 (a) P x P	26 P B4 P KKt4
7 B x P Castles	27 Kt Kt2 P x P
8 Castles B Kt2	28 Kt (K2) x P
9 B Q2 P B4	29 Kt x B R B3
10 R B sq. Kt B3 (b)	30 R x P Q Q3
11 Kt K2 P x P	31 R K4 K B2
12 P x P Kt K5	32 R K sq. P QKt4
13 B K3 Kt Kt5	33 R K2 Q B3
14 P QR3 Kt Q4	34 K B2 Q B5
15 B Q3 Kt Q3	35 K Kt2 Q Q3
16 B Kt sq. P B4 (c)	36 K R3 Q Q3
17 B R2 Kt K5	37 P KKt4 P KR3
18 R K sq. B Q3	38 K Kt3 Q Q3
19 P KKt3 (d) Q K2	39 K B3 Q B3
20 Kt R4 P B5	

NOTES.

Adjudicated drawn.

- (a) As soon as Black has played P to Q Kt 3 White gains a move by P takes P and B to Q 3.
(b) Black has now the better development.
(c) We do not see the object of this weakening move.
(d) A weak move, which gives Black a chance to get a very strong attack by P to B 5.
(e) If simply B takes B Black would win at once.

as after 22—B to Q 2, Kt takes B P, White would be hopelessly lost; for instance, 22—B to Q 2, Kt takes B P; 23—K takes Kt, P takes P ch., followed by Q takes Kt.

Board No. 4 (Vienna Opening).—White got the better of the opening; but after a general exchange of pieces, leaving R and pawns only, it was not easy for him to win. He was able later to take advantage of some weak play by Black, thereby securing the game.

Board No. 5 (Compromised Evans).—Mr. McLean adopted a very interesting and rarely tried form of this defence. White wavered in his attack and then found Black unassailable. Black turned the tables, and by a very pretty combination, surrendering and recovering the exchange, reduced the game to an ending of Q against Q with three pawns ahead, which won.

Board No. 6 (Scotch Gambit).—Played tamely by White, whereby Black in the end game got his rooks on to the seventh file. This broke up White's pawns, and, shortly, losing a knight by an oversight, his game became untenable.

Board No. 7 (Ruy Lopez).—Black adopted the King's Fianchetto Defence and after some exchanges Black was left with a weak Q P (Q 3), which he was luckily able to defend. He presently secured the better end game, and should have won a piece. Instead of this he "closed the drifts," and the consequent block insured a draw.

GAME No. 716.

(RUY LOPEZ.)

GAME PLAYED IN A RECENT CLUB MATCH.

White—O. C. Miller.	Black—E. J. Wallace.
WHITE. BLACK.	WHITE. BLACK.
1 P K4 P K4	11 Kt x B Q Q2 (c)
2 Kt KB3 Kt QB3	12 P B4 Castles KR
3 B Kt5 P Kt3	13 QR Q q. P QR3
4 P Q4 P x P	14 Kt B3 KR Q q.
5 B Kt5 B K2	15 KR K sq. Kt K sq. (d)
6 B KB4	16 Kt Q5 B B sq.
	17 P K5 P x P
7 Castles Kt B3	18 Q x P Q K3 (e)
8 Kt x P B Q2	19 Q B3 Q B4 (f)
9 Kt QB3 Kt x Kt (b)	20 R x Kt K x Kt
10 Q x Kt B x B	21 QR x R (g) Resigns

NOTES.

- (a) If it is not intended to exchange off the bishops, why lose time by playing B to Kt 5 at all?
(b) There is particular need for exchanging just now.
(c) A useless move, P to Q R 3 would have done.
(d) White has placed his artillery in position on K sq. and Q sq. and an intuitive instinct of danger under such circumstances ought have induced Black to move his queen out of the indirect line of fire—a line which can be opened at any time, whenever P to K 5 or P to B 5 become feasible. Black had an excellent opportunity to do this now by playing Q to Kt 5.
(e) Black had not a good reply in B to Q 3 against 19—Q to Q 4, as Black has really no move to avert loss consequent on White playing (20)—R takes Kt ch.
(f) R takes Kt is fatal; B to Kt 2 was therefore worth trying.
(g) Beginning with placing both rooks in position, White has handled the position admirably; if now Q to Kt 8 ch., (22)—R to K sq. wins.

GAME No. 717.

(RUY LOPEZ.)

White—T. Lawrence. Black—N. Van Lennep.

WHITE. BLACK.	WHITE. BLACK.
1 P K4 P K4	22 KR K sq. K B sq. (h)
2 Kt KB3 Kt QB3	23 Kt KKt5 R x R
3 B Kt5 P QR3	24 R x R B x Kt
4 B R4 P KB4 (a)	25 P x B B B5 (i)
5 P Q4 B P x P	26 Kt x P ch. K B2
6 Kt x P Q R5 (b)	27 Kt Kt5 ch. K Kt3
7 QKt B3 Kt B3 (c)	28 Kt K6 R B8 (j)
8 B K3 B Kt5	29 R x R B x R
9 B x Kt Kt x P x B	30 P R4 B B5
10 Q Q2 P QR4	31 Kt B5 ch. (k)
11 P Kt3 Castles	32 P R3 P Kt4
12 P K4 Kt Q4 (d)	33 P x P ch. K x P
13 B K5 P K6	34 Kt Kt2 B K3
14 B x P Kt x B	35 Kt K3 P Q4
15 Q x Kt P Q3 (e)	36 K Q2 B x P
16 Kt B3 Q B3	37 P B4 B K3
17 Kt Q2 B x R3 (f)	38 P x P P x P
18 Castles QR K sq.	39 K Q sq. K B5
19 Q Kt3 Q x B P (g)	40 K Q2 K K5
20 Q x Q R x Q	41 P B3 Drawn.
21 K Kt K4 R B5	

NOTES.

- (a) Presumably there is some advantage in Black's playing P to QR 3 before playing this move. It led to an interesting game, in which

we should have preferred to continue with P to Q 3 for White.

(b) Not at all amiss. Black threatens Kt takes Kt, followed by P to K 6, therefore it would seem that P to QR 3, driving White's bishop back, may be turned into account.

(c) We should prefer B to Kt 5 at once. (d) The position is becoming exceedingly interesting. White has designs with B to Kt 5, against the queen, which Black cannot prevent by P to R 3 owing to Kt to Kt 6. Black is therefore forced into a heroic line of play, in which he has to give up a pawn.

(e) Of course White cannot take the bishop's pawn; but we think Black had a stronger move at his disposal in B to K 2, which prevents castling on the queen's side, or in B to Kt 2, giving hopes of a gradual effective development by QR to Ksq., also P to Q 3 and B 4, &c. Of the two moves, we think B to Kt 2 would have been the stronger.

(f) We still should have preferred B to Kt 2.

(g) If Q takes Q P, K Kt to K 4, and Black is still in good play, while retaining his queen.

(h) Q R to K B sq. would have answered.

(i) Black cannot save the pawn and prevent Kt to K 6; at the same time K to Kt 1 was of course impossible.

(j) The best under the circumstances.

(k) It would not have been good play to have taken the pawn.

GAME No. 718.

One of eight blindfold games played by Mr. Blackburne in Belfast Chess Club, November 28th, 1896:—

HAMPSHIRE-ALGERIA GAMBIT.

White—Mr. Blackburne.		Black—Mr. O'Hanlon.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	13 QxB	Q K2
2 Kt QB3	Kt QB3	14 P K5	Kt Q sq.!
3 P B4	PxP	15 Castles	
4 Kt B3	P Kt4	(d) K R2	
5 P KR4	P K5	16 Kt R5 ch. K Kt3	
6 Kt KK5	P KR3	17 Q Q3 ch.	
7 Kt xP	KxKt	(e) KxKt	
8 B B4 ch.		18 Q B5 ch. Kt Kt4	
(a) KxP1	B K3 (b)	19 PxKt	PxP (f)
10 P Q4	Kt B3	20 K B2!	K R3
11 Q Q3	K Kt2 (c)	21 BxP ch. QxB	
12 Kt xKB		22 R R sq. ch. Resigns.	
P!	BxB		

Notes by James Mason:

(a) An old continuation, requisitioned perhaps "for the nonce," or as suited to this interesting occasion. 8—P to Q 4 is now usually preferred.

(b) As in the case of 9—B takes P ch, it seems more advisable to move 9..... K to Kt 2. The King can hardly remain on the Bishop file for long; so probably the sooner he leaves it the better.

(c) The position is very intricate. Apparently, however, there would be time for 11..... Kt to Q R4. Even 11..... B takes Kt 12—P takes B Kt to Q Kt 5, etc., would not prove so unfavourable. Black of course could not take Knight and pawn directly, because of 13—Q to B 5 ch, with loss of a piece to him forthwith.

(d) With a formidable attack, play as Black will.

(e) For brilliancy. He could easily draw by checking again and again with Knight.

(f) Almost immediately fatal. 19..... Q to K 3 appears to be the only resource.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, May 29th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, May 30th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, June 6th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, June 9th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Friday, June 12th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, June 14th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, June 17th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, June 25th.

1 City of Rio de Janeiro left Nagasaki on May 26th

2 Calcutta leaves Kobe on May 29th.

3 China left San Francisco on May 20th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, May 30th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, June 1st.
For Victoria, B.C.	per N. P. Co.	Thursday, June 3rd.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, June 6th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, June 10th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, June 12th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, June 14th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, June 18th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Teenkai, British steamer, 3,016, G. W. Long, 22nd May.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 21st May, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 1,876, Porter, 23rd May.—Hongkong via Moji, and Kobe 22nd May, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 1,872, W. A. Evans, 23rd May.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 21st May, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hyson, British steamer, 2,880, J. S. Hogg, 23rd May.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 22nd May, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Linnet (2), British gunboat, Capt. R. C. Sparks, 23rd May.—Kobe, 21st May.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 25th May.—Vancouver, B.C., 12th May, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Rainbow (8), British cruiser, Captain V. A. Tisdall, 26th May.—Hongkong.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,934, J. F. Allen, 26th May.—Seattle, Wash., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,827, W. Brady, 26th May.—Hongkong, and Kobe, 25th General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, Henry Pybus, 27th May.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 26th May, Mails & General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,569, Wisbach, 27th May.—Kobe, 25th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Falkenburg, German steamer, —, Von Fruden, 27th May.—Manila, Sugar.—Grosser & Co.

Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, Moore, 28th May.—Australia via ports, and Hongkong 21st May, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 28th May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 11th May, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Thetia, German steamer, 2,363, Christiansen, 28th May.—Hongkong, 21st May, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, J. Nirei, 28th May.—Shanghai via ports, 22nd May, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,577, S. Nishizawa, 29th May.—Olar via ports, 25th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Iman Sealby, 22nd May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O & O. S. S. Co.

Machew, British steamer, 996, Farrell, 22nd May.—Moji, Ballast.—Butterfield and Swire.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,894, F. J. Brown, 23rd May.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 23rd May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Wally, German steamer, 3,000, T. Behrens, 23rd May.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Carmarthenshire, British steamer, 1,775, Sincok, 23rd May.—New York via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Olympia (14), American flagship, Captain John G. Read, 23rd May.—Target Practice.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 25th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 25th May.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, G. W. Conner, 25th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Seikoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 805, —, 25th May.—Ujina, Ballast.—Navy Dept.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,031, G. Shimazu, 25th May.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 1,872, W. A. Evans, 25th May.—Portland, Or., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ulysses, British steamer, 2,300, Brown, 25th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Sunda, British steamer, 2,650, S. G. D. Andrews, 26th May.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Benledi British steamer, 1,481, Farquhar, 26th May.—London via ports, General.—Corney & Co.

Aryan, American ship, 2,017, H. A. St. Clair, 27th May.—Honolulu, Ballast.—Captain.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,703, McKenzie, 27th May.—London via ports, Mails General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Eva, Norwegian steamer, 1,926, Hansen, 27th May.—Mororan, Ballast.—H. Ahrens & Co.

Teenkai, British steamer, 3,016, G. W. Long, 28th May.—Mororan, Ballast.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, Henry Pybus, 28th May.—Vancouver B.C., Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,934, J. F. Allen, 28th May.—Hongkong and Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hyson, British steamer, 2,880, J. S. Hogg, 29th May.—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Braemar, British steamer, 1,876, Porter, 29th May.—Tacoma, Wash. and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Braemar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Pope. For Tacoma:—Mr. and Mrs. Beale, Misses Beale (2), and Master Beale in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from San Francisco:—Mrs. J. W. Adams, Miss N. Adams, Mr. E. H. Butler, Mrs. E. S. Barbour, Mr. W. T. Barbour, Miss M. E. Barchet, Capt. Crawford, Mr. Dutremez, Mr. A. Dufourmy, Mr. M. D'Orival, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Gracey, Mr. W. T. Gracey, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Gracey, Mr. H. Iwasaki, Mr. Lucien Janssen, Mr. Julian F. Perkins, Mr. W. Frank Perkins, Mr. K. Tsuchiko, Mr. and Mrs. P. Van Voorhees, Mr. J. Dayton Van Voorhees, Mr. Walin, and Mr. S. Yamaguchi in cabin; 9 in 2nd class; 71 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Matsuyama Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Capt. Nunome, Rev. and Mrs. D. O. Fox, and Master John Fox in cabin; Mr. John Baiss, and Mr. P. C. van Buskirk in second class; Mr. M. Honda, Mr. A. Goherman, Mr. J. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. James Baggaides in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong and ports:—Mr. P. Colomb, Mr. R. Walker, Mr. Iacke, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Saville, Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Faga, Mr. Willeumier, Mrs. J. S. Clarke, Miss Officer, Mr. J. H. Gatherwood, Miss Peacock, Mr. T. Cowen, Mr. F. J. Hall, Mr. M. de Dumast, Mr. M. Schellenberg, Mr. W. Goddard, Mr. A. G. Smith, Mr. P. Laplanche, Mrs. Ede, Mr. Mrs. Schmitt, Mr. and Mrs. U. Cahan, Mr. A. Coxon, Mr. Hill, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. D. Brand and child, Mr. R. Whitham, Master Clarke, Mr. R. B. Greer, Rev. T. Gleboff, Mr. C. E. Cuzdar, Mrs. Weaver & child, Mr. J. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Knight, Mr. W. M. Carst, Mr. W. King, Mr. H. L. Biggaley, and Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Cooke in cabin. For Vancouver:—Com. Gore-Brown and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Lieut. H. J. Neville, Sur. Col. H. Johnston, Mr. R. F. Thorburn, Mr. C. Hanbury, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Parrott and 2 children, Miss N. J. Irvine, Mr. L. Midwood, Mr. M. Wolff, Bishop and Mrs. Evington, Mr. E. D. Mallingson, Lieut. W. M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. McHaffin and child, Mr. W. C. Moorsom, Gen. and Mrs. Washburn, Miss Washburn, Mr. W. Stebbins, Miss Bird, Mr. C. Holmstrom, Rev. and Mrs. G. F. Fitch, son and daughter, Mr. G. F. Watts, Mr. B. Matsuki, and Mr. J. L. Alexander in cabin; 17 in cabin; 374 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco and Honolulu:—Bishop S. C. Breyfogle, Mr. John Farill, Mr. A. W. Karkley, Mr. A. W. Markley, Mr. K. T. Stoepel, Rev. & Mrs. Landis and 3 children, T. W. Markley, Dr. Adolph Koch, Mrs. Ernest Helderling, and Mr. & G. Fison in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. H. Holland, and Mr. W. H. Conrad in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Theo. F. Van Vliet, Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Day, Rev. Joseph Gruber, Mr. Henry Waterhouse, and Mr. Albert Waterhouse in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Warden, Messrs. E. Wolf, E. J. Plaza, J. C. Wilkinson, Mr. G. Tsuda, A. Kondo, I. Yoshioka, S. Ikeda, and Yuen in cabin; 50 Japanese, 1 European, and 1 Chinese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Alexander, Mr. E. Arden, Miss C. J. Bockel, Major Byxbee, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Broadbent, Dr. and Mrs. Busted and infant, Mr. C. P. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Carpenter, Master Chapin, Mr. D. Chanvassayness, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bochrane, Mr. S. Coe, Surgeon Major Havelock Charles,

Thos. J. Cowie, U.S.N., Mrs. M. A. Dunbar, Miss Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dare, Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Elterich and three children, Mr. T. S. Hollis, Mrs. Jos. W. Hobson, Dr. Conrad Immerwahr, Mrs. Immerwahr, Mr. M. Lamadrid, Mr. Lamadrid, Miss Lay, Mr. J. F. Millar, Mrs. G. A. Marsh, Mr. Jas. T. W. McArthur, Dr. McDougall, Bishop and Mrs. John McKim, Miss Onativia, Mrs. W. H. Osborn and maid, Mrs. A. P. Peck and two children, Mr. Peck, Yeong Wai Pun and family, Archdeacon Page, Mrs. Page and five children, Master L. C. Porter, Mr. O. B. Spaulding, Mrs. R. C. Spaulding, Mrs. A. Sheldon, Mr. J. N. Sidebottom, Mr. A. Shewan, Mrs. W. S. Stone, two children and amah, Mr. C. Terry, Mr. Alb. Tholehn, Dr. and Mrs. Eduardo Wilde and maid, Mr. R. H. Wright, Rev. Henry Woods, Miss E. G. Wyckoff, Miss H. G. Wyckoff, Mr. E. A. Wilhelm, and Prince Whi Wha in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. David Marsden, Mr. de Mornay, Mr. Chan Hai Shan, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Porter, Dr. Hartigan and native servant, Capt. F. Lyon, Dr. A. G. Smith, Mr. Salinger, Mr. L. Ver Mehr, Mr. P. M. Pappas, and Dr. Perl in cabin; 3 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. Y. Uyeno, Tregloun, G. M. Woolsey, A. S. Hay, Thomas Inglis, E. Dun, Miss Dun, Mr. Fukumoto, Mr. and Mrs. R. Howe, and Mr. F. W. Blehn in cabin; Mr. M. Oki, and Mr. Jio in 2nd class; 60 Japanese and 2 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong and ports:—Miss F. S. Wetmore, Miss A. Williams, Mr. F. Salinger, Mrs. and Miss Wedman, Mrs. Olinstroff, Mr. Victor Vivet, Mr. Den Arend, Mr. Mouraou, Mr. Fieet, Mr. E. J. Plaza and servant, Mr. Joë Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. Bogdanoff, Mr. Geo. Y. Taylor, Mr. D. M. Clarkson, and Mrs. B. C. Howard in cabin.

Per British steamer *Sunda*, for London and ports:—Mr. E. W. Rutter, Miss May Moss, Mr. A. L. Robinson, Mr. C. P. O. W. Holland, and Mr. P. O. J. Leonard in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for London and ports:—Messrs. N. Behrens, N. F. Messerve, S. Suyemori, T. Takagi, T. Simpson, Miss Nellie Pallister, Rev. and Mrs. D. O. Fox and child in cabin; Messrs. K. Mitsui, K. Sakamoto, T. Yamakura, K. Yamaguchi, E. Mole, Ching-Tong, Mrs. Ah-Sung, Mrs. Crawford and children, Mr. S. Naito, and Mr. S. Shimura in 2nd class; 21 Japanese, 1 Chinese and 3 Europeans in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—Messrs. C. A. Apperley, A. L. Apperley, J. L. Alexander, Ashton, A. J. Barley, J. M. Berquet, Mr. Board, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Master Bullock, Mr. Henry Baehr, Lady Butler, Miss Bird, Mr. A. T. Berrington, Mr. A. W. P. Beresford, R.H.A., Mr. H. Clover, Mr. & Mrs. K. F. Crawford, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Croxton, Mr. H. Cholmeley, Mr. J. Somerville Cleik, Mr. R. H. Dunnall, Captain and Mrs. Dagdale, Mr. Morgan Davis, Mr. W. Cecil Eaton, Bishop and Mrs. Eyngton, Major and Mrs. Edwards, Rev. and Mrs. G. F. Finch, Miss Fitch, Master Fitch, Mr. H. H. Getty, Mr. S. Godard, Mrs. A. M. R. Graham, Mr. R. B. Gaud, R.N., Comdr. Gore-Brown and wife, Miss Humphreys, Mr. C. B. Humphreys, Miss E. A. Howe, Mr. Z. Hotta, Mrs. Chas. Hitchcock, Mr. John Harris, Mr. C. Hanbury, Mr. C. Holstrom, Mr. W. Ingham, Miss N. J. Irvine, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. P. C. Jannet, Surg.-Col. H. Johnston, Mr. T. Kuchler, Mr. M. Kaufmann, Mr. & Mrs. Krogman, Mr. H. A. Kerly, Mr. Geo. E. Leou, Mr. W. H. Legge, Mr. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. H. McConaghey, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marvin, Mr. Murat, Mr. M. Mayeda, Mr. Bunkio Matsuki, Mr. M. Mitsui, Mr. Geo. Messervy, Mr. L. Midwood, Mr. E. D. Mallinson, Mr. H. J. Murchin, Mr. and Mrs. McHaffin and child, Mr. W. C. Moonson, Mr. Todd Naylor, Mr. H. Naito, Mr. T. Nishima, Lieut. H. J. Nevil, Miss M. A. Osgood, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Parrott, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Pratt, Master Parrott, Master Parrott, Mrs. Rodger, Miss Rodger, Mr. G. F. Rogers, Mr. Wm. Ruston, Miss E. R. Scudmore, Mr. K. Seko, Prof. J. Scrib, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Mr. W. Stebbins, Mr. H. M. Simons, Mr. N. Tsumoto, Madam von Trentler, Miss von Trentler, Mr. R. F. Thonburn, Lieut. W. M. Thompson, Major Tanner, Mr. E. Tilton, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Vallings and infant, Mr. J. B. Vallance, Lieut. O. T. Webber, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. Fiske Warren, Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Wood, Miss Rachel Warren, Mrs. J. M. Walker, Dr. Edwin Wilkins, Mr. M. Wolff, Gen. and Mrs. Washburn, Miss Washburn, Mr. G. P. Watt, Mr. S. Toyiyama and Major C. C. Winn in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	NEW	SYRA-	OTHER	TOTAL
	BRANCH, NEW	CHICAGO, CUB.	OMAHA, CITIES.	
Hyogo	802	805	—	1,607
Yokohama	761	1,885	1,548	4,194
Hongkong	350	1,002	—	1,352
Total	1,913	3,792	2,413	7,601
	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW
	YORK, YOR.	YOR.	YOR.	YOR.
Shanghai	3	578	—	581
Hongkong	—	97	—	97
Yokohama	—	323	25	348
Total	3	998	25	1,026

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 273 bales; Waste silk, 156 bales.
Per British steamer *Monmouthshire*, for Portland, Oregon:—

	NEW	NEW	NEW	TOTAL
	YORK, YOR.	YOR.	YOR.	
Kobe	—	1,209	1,983	3,192
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1,209	1,983	3,192

Hongkong & Canton

Total

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

	NEW	NEW	NEW	TOTAL
	YORK, YOR.	YOR.	YOR.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Brasmar*, for Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash.:—

	NEW	NEW	NEW	TOTAL
	YORK, YOR.	YOR.	YOR.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

	NEW	NEW	NEW	TOTAL
	YORK, YOR.	YOR.	YOR.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

	NEW	NEW	NEW	TOTAL
	YORK, YOR.	YOR.	YOR.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

	NEW	NEW	NEW	TOTAL
	YORK, YOR.	YOR.	YOR.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

	NEW	NEW	NEW	TOTAL
	YORK, YOR.	YOR.	YOR.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

	NEW	NEW	NEW	TOTAL
	YORK, YOR.	YOR.	YOR.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

	NEW	NEW	NEW	TOTAL
	YORK, YOR.	YOR.	YOR.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4th, 24/25 yards, 32 inches 2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5th, 24/25 yards, 32 inches 3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Manilla	\$0.50 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches heat 0.35 to 0.41	
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches 0.30 to 0.33	
Common 0.25 to 0.27	
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 21 yards, 31 inches 0.15 to 0.22	
Cloths—Pilots, 51 @ 56 inches 0.15 to 0.50	
Cloths—Presidents, 51 @ 56 inches 0.60 to 0.75	
Cloths—Union, 51 @ 56 inches 0.50 to 0.85	
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5th, per lb 0.50 to 0.60	

COTTON YARNS.

	PER YARD.
Nos. 16, 24, Singles \$5.00 to 47.50	
Nos. 28/32, Singles 41.00 to 43.00	
Nos. 38/42, Singles 45.00 to 48.00	
Nos. 32, Doubles 45.00 to 47.00	
Nos. 42, Doubles 51.00 to 53.00	
Nos. 3/60, Plain 61.00 to 62.00	
Nos. 2/80, Plain 75.00 to 77.00	
Nos. 2/100, Plain 99.00 to 100.00	
Nos. 2/60, Gassed 72.00 to 80.00	
Nos. 2/80, Gassed 86.00 to 91.00	
Nos. 2/100, Gassed 116.00 to 127.00	

RAW COTTON.

	PER POUND.
American Middling \$24.00	
Indian Broach 22.00	
Chinese 21.00	

SILKES.

Something doing but very little life in the market. Quotations nominally unchanged.

	PER POUND.
Flat Hairs, 1 inch \$4.00 to 4.10	
Flat Bairs, 1 inch 4.20 to 4.30	
Round and square up to 1 inch 4.00 to 4.30	
Iron Plates, assorted 4.00 to 4.40	
Sheet Iron 5.10 to 5.30	
Galvanized Iron sheets 10.00 to 10.50	
Wire Nails, assorted 6.00 to 6.50	
Pin Plates, per box 5.70 to 5.80	
Pig Iron, 1st 1.90 to 1.95	
Hoop Iron (1 to 1 1/2 inch) 4.80 to 5.00	

RHOSINK.

No change from last week; market dull.

	PER POUND.
American \$2.00 to 2.05	
Langkat 2.00 to 2.05	

SUGAR.

Brown—Quiet and weak. White—Steady and well held.

	PER POUND.
Brown Taka \$3.50 to 3.60	
Brown Manila 4.20 to 4.90	
Brown Datong 2.80 to 3.90	
Brown Canton 3.30 to 4.20	
White Java and Penang 6.60 to 6.70	
White Refined 7.00 to 9.00	

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Some few orders are in town at low prices, but there is not much doing. Crop news continues good all round. In Japan there will be an increase over last year.

	PER POUND.
Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers Nom. \$820 to 830	
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers Num. 780 to 790	
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers do 770 to 780	
Filatures—No. 2, 11/16 deniers do 750 to 760	
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	
Re-reels—No. 2, 11/16 deniers do 780 to 790	
Re-reels—No. 2, 11/16 deniers do 770 to 780	
Re-reels—No. 3, 11/16 deniers do 750 to 760	
Kakadas—Extra 720 to 730	
Kakadas—No. 1 710 to 715	
Kakadas—No. 2 690 to 700	
Kakadas—No. 3 670 to 680	

WASTE SILK.

Some cheap lots are offering but the quality is too poor to tempt shippers.

	PER POUND.
Noahi—Filature, Best —	
Noahi—Filature, Good —	
Noahi—Oahu, Best —	
Noahi—Oahu, Good —	
Noahi—Oahu, Medium —	
Noahi—Shimbu, Best —	
Noahi—Shimbu, Good —	
Noahi—Shimbu, Fair —	
Kibiso—Filature, Best —	
Kibiso—Filature, Second —	
Kibiso—Oahu, Good —	
Kibiso—Shimbu, Fair —	

TEA.

Less doing this week. Shippers are despatching their former purchases and are waiting for fresh news from consumers.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Doric*, Captain Harry Smith, R.N.R., reports:—Left San Francisco on May 11th at 1.45 p.m. Arrived at Honolulu on the 7th at 7.20 a.m., left same day at 7.40 p.m. Had light easterly and westerly winds, with fine weather to May 25th. Then to May 27th fresh southerly, and south-west winds, with head sea, and thence to Yokohama light westerly breeze. Arrived on May 28th at 8.48 a.m.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

No improvement in general. Yarns—One or two sales of doubles, both plain and gassed, at low prices. Shirtings—Nothing done, some enquires, but they do not lead to business. Fancies, Woolens—No market at all.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2, 38 yds, 32 inches \$2.50 to 2.80	
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2, 38 yds, 32 inches 2.90 to 3.40	
F. Cloth—3 1/2, 21 yds, 32 inches 1.60 to 1.90	
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 34 inches 1.95 to 2.90	
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches 2.00 to 3.75	
Cotton—Italian and Sultana Black, 32 inches 0.30 to 0.35	
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches 7.75 to 9.90	
Victoria Lawn, 12 yds, 42 inches 0.75 to 1.00	
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches 1.50 to 1.70	
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches 1.75 to 2.10	

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	\$10 up
Choice	37 to 38
Finest	34 to 35
Fine	31 to 32
Good Medium	28 to 29
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

EXCHANGE.

Very, very weak.	
Sterling—Bank T.T.	1/11 3/4
— — Bills on demand	1/11 1/2
— — 4 months' sight	2/0
— — Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.49 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight	2.53 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	Par.
— — Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73 1/2
— — Private 10 days' sight	74
On India—Bank sight	164 1/2
— — Private 30 days' sight	170
On America—Bank Bills on demand ..	48 1/2
— — Private 4 months' sight	49 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	1.03
— — Private 4 months' sight	1.06 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	27 1/2

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[Messrs. Bisset & Ure's List.]

Yokohama, 28th May.

Mail advices from Hongkong with dates up to the 19th instant report the following changes since the 15th instant:—H. & S. Banks have declined from 186 to 185 per cent.; Vangsize Insurance \$155 to \$154; Straits Insurance \$19 26 to \$19; Indo-Chinas \$54 50 to \$54; Douglasses \$66 50 to \$65 50; Luzon Sugars \$47 50 to \$47; Panjom Mines \$7 25 to \$7; New Amoy Docks \$19 to \$18 75; and Hongkong Lands from \$79 to \$78. The following show an improvement:—H. C. & M. Steamboats have risen from \$35 to \$35 25; China Mutual £10 Ordinaries, £5 to £5 10; China Sugars \$139 to \$142; Charbonnages \$95 to \$100; New B. Imports \$1 80 to \$2; New B. Imports Preference \$2 10 to \$2 20; Jelebu Mines \$2 20 to \$2 25; Raub Mines \$22 to \$23; Olivers' Mines A Shares \$19 50 to \$20 50; B Shares \$8 35 to \$9 50; Wanchai Warehouses \$43 25 to \$43 50; Kowloon Lands \$16 to \$16 25; Hongkong Hotels \$40 to \$41; Green Islands \$38 to \$40; Hongkong Tramways \$97 50 to \$100; Dairy Farms \$4 to \$5; Hongkong Bakeries \$31 to \$32; and National Banks \$20 to \$21.

Business has been locally from Shanghai in North-China at Ts. 185, at which rate shares are still wanted.

Local stocks remain unchanged. Iron Works are wanted at \$155; Grand Hotels at \$205; Japan Breweries at \$340; Brewery Debentures at \$110; Y. U. Clubs at \$100; and North & Rias at \$150. Bretts can be had at \$7 50; Club Hotels at \$70; Oriental Hotel Ordinaries at \$140 and Founders at \$450; Hyogo Gas at \$180; Club Hotel Debentures at \$110 and Brett Debentures at \$104.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd. \$50 ...	\$135 B.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. \$100	310 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd. \$100	205 St.
Club Hotel, Ltd. \$100	70 S.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. \$100	140 S.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. (Fdra.) \$125	450 S.
North and Rias, Ltd. \$100	160 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd. \$50	7 50 S.
Langfeldt & Co., Ltd. \$100	197 50 S.
Hingoo Gas Co., Ltd. \$100	180 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb. \$100	110 S.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb. \$100	110 B.
Yokohama United Club Deb. \$100	100 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb. \$100	104 S.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo May 27th

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds ...	96 80
Redemption Loan Bonds	100 70
War Loan Bonds	100 80
New Public Loan Bonds	97 00
Old Public Loan Bonds	93 50
Naval Loan Bonds	97 40
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	100 70
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	91 30
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 33	46 00
Kyomo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	88 00
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 50	62 00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 45	118 00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 41	61 00
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 25 ..	38 80
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 50 ..	92 80
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 25 ..	14 50
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	87 00

Kawagoe Railway Company—paid up yen 50 ...	58 00
Chikuo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	74 00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	47 00
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	50 50
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	118 00
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50	85 50
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 44	58 00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 35	33 00
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 33 ...	28 00
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47 50	30 00
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 5	1 80
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 12 50 ...	6 00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 10	18 10
Kozuke Railway Company—paid up yen 50	35 00
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 37 50	29 50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	65 00
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25 ..	25 00
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40 ...	26 50
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	5 50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	207 00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 25	87 00
Imperial Merchant Bank—paid up yen 25	27 00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50 ..	37 00
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50 ..	73 00
Miyu Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50 ...	97 00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 15 ...	17 50
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	80 00
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50	242 00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 100	74 00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25	31 00
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 70	73 00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50 ...	70 00
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 47 ..	6 50
Hokkaido Hemp Mann. Co.—paid up yen 10	50 00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 25	15 00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 40 ...	60 00
Shingawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 31	4 00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45 ...	14 00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 10	88 50
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	80 00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100 ...	70 00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	314 00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	170 00
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 150	380 00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	13 50
United National Bank—paid up yen 100	18 00

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THE AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE of PATENT AGENTS invite communication from Professional Gentlemen willing to act as Representatives of its Members in the matter of applications for PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS in JAPAN, stating full Particulars as to procedure and costs, to

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April 24th, 1897.

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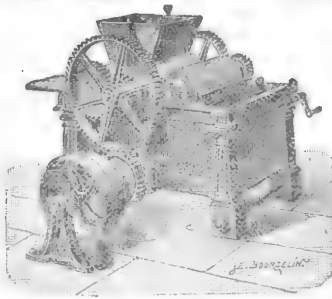
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June, 1896.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

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YOKOHAMA, JUNE 5TH, 1897.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1897.

MARRIAGE.

On June 3rd, 1897, at the U.S. Consulate, in the presence of Hon. N. W. Melvor, U.S. Consul General, by Rev. John L. Dearing, Mr. EDWIN TAGGARD OSBORN of the P. M. and O. & O. Steamer Cos., to Miss GRACE DARLING SHOTWELL, of San Francisco, U.S.A.

DEATH.

On the 2nd instant, at the residence, No. 20, Nakayama-dori, Sanchoime, Kobe, GEORGIE CAMPBELL FURBER, beloved wife of Dr. Geo. Lyon Tait, aged 30 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Cretan insurgents are showing renewed activity.

THE Porte still insists upon the cession of Thessaly as one of the terms of peace.

It is stated that the Powers have agreed on the appointment of Prince Francis Joseph of Bat-

tenberg to be Governor of Crete, and that Turkey has accepted the recommendation.

THE Derby was won by the favourite, Galtee More, who started at 4 to 1 on.

THE armistice between Turkey and Greece is to be prolonged for an indefinite period.

A JOINT stock company has been formed to start a sanatorium at Hakone, on a large scale.

THE British Mission to Abyssinia has been accorded a splendid reception by King Menelek.

THE laying of the telegraph cable between Japan and Formosa was completed on the 29th May.

THE Hawaiian Government has rejected the claims of Japan in regard to the immigration question.

THE murder of four persons at Tsu on the 4th inst. is reported by telegram, particulars not being yet to hand.

THE Higher School, Tokyo, defeated a baseball team of the Y.C. and A.C. on Thursday, by 15 runs to six.

A CONFERENCE of Chiefs of Post and Telegraph offices throughout the country has just finished its sittings.

A COUNCIL of local Governors commenced its sittings at the Home Department, Tokyo, on the 2nd instant.

THE crop of silk cocoons is reported from most of the producing districts to be satisfactory in quality and quantity.

GREECE objects to any rectification of the frontier and claims inability to pay anything beyond a small indemnity to Turkey.

THE Columbian Assembly has passed an Act which forbids the employment of Japanese labourers on Government works.

THE return cricket match played between the Y. C. and A. C. and the Navy on the 29th May, resulted in another victory for the Navy.

A FIRE occurred in the Ashio Colliery, Buzen Province, last week and the mine had to be flooded. The loss is estimated at yen 200,000.

THE Tokyo and Yokohama (Japanese) Chamber of Commerce have both memorialised the Foreign Office, on the subject of the proposed new U.S. Tariff.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held on the 27th May. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared.

HOPES are entertained by Greece that she may be able to raise a loan under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia, to enable her to pay the indemnity.

THE new United States Minister to Japan, the Hon. Mr. Buck, is expected to arrive at Yokohama on the 17th of June, having left San Francisco on the 29th of May by the *Belgic*.

LIEUT.-GENERAL NOGI, Governor-General of Formosa, will leave his post for the capital this month to lay before the Authorities his views regarding the administration of the Island.

EXTRAORDINARY catches of herrings have been made this season in the North and several extra steamers have been put on the Hokkaido line to transport the fish to Yokohama and the south.

THE annual meeting of the Club Hotel, Ltd., was held on the 31st May, when the report and accounts were passed, a dividend of 4 per cent.

declared, and Mr. Pigott elected to join the Board of Directors.

KITAJIMA BUNZO, a school teacher at Noshiro-minatocho, Akita Prefecture, a few days since murdered a woman to whom he owed some money, and who importuned him for payment.

SOME specimens of silk cocoons raised in Formosa by a Japanese grower, are said to be superior in quality to any produced in Japan, and it is hoped a prosperous industry will result.

A COURT of Enquiry held at Tokyo into the circumstances attending a collision between the steamers *Ryofun Maru*, Capt. W. Thompson, and the *Wakanoura Maru*, Capt. Miyagi, which occurred in April 1895, has found the latter to blame and suspended Captain Miyagi's certificate for two months.

A STRONG force of gendarmes has been dispatched to Tochigi Prefecture, where the farmers are still intensely excited over the Ashio copper mine poisoning, in spite of the provisions imposed upon the owner to prevent injury being inflicted on the neighbouring lands by mineral poison. The farmers avow nothing will satisfy them but the closing of the mine.

DECORATION, or Commemoration, Day was celebrated by the Americans in Yokohama, and a Naval detachment from the flagship *Olympia* on the 30th May, when the monument in the General Cemetery erected to the officers and men who perished in the *Onoeda*, was decorated and an oration delivered by Dr. (Major) Stuart Eldridge, a veteran of the Civil War.

THE Powers having made their final decision, presented a collective note to the Porte regarding the conditions of peace on the 26th May. The Porte, in replying to the Note from the Powers, does not enter into any discussion of the conditions mentioned therein, but indicates a readiness to open negotiations with the Embassies when the formalities in connection with the armistice are completed. Turkey desires that the eventual Treaty of Peace be signed at Pharsala.

THE import market has assumed a somewhat livelier tone during the past week, but buyers paid only the lowest prices and would enter into no large transactions, business being limited to immediate requirements. The heavy stocks of piece goods in Yokohama, are, however, gradually decreasing and the prospect looks a little brighter than it did a month ago. Orders for yarns have been placed for next month and after, but at what appears to be unremunerative prices. In metals a moderate business has been done at former prices, and the same may be said as regards sugar. The sales, however, do not by any means keep pace with arrivals and stocks are consequently accumulating. So far former rates have been maintained, but if arrivals continue on the present scale, a farther fall in prices may be expected. Nothing to speak of has been doing in kerosene, immediate requirements only being filled, while arrivals are more than sufficient. Prices remain unchanged. Among exports the tea market has been brisk and plenty of business done at gradually falling prices. The shipments to America, both from Kobe and Yokohama, have been very considerable during the last fortnight. In raw silk a small business has been done. A few parcels of new silk from Maebashi and other districts have been received, and the prospects of the crop are excellent. During May 3,335 bales were received and 3,376 exported from Yokohama. In waste silk very little is doing. Exchange remains the same, very weak.

SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

Within the space of a little more than two years the time will arrive for putting the Revised Treaties into operation. Two years is in reality a very brief period when any large work has to be accomplished, though it may appear long to men looking forward cursorily. Twenty-three years were needed to achieve the task of revision. It was a great task, and to the Ito Cabinet belongs the honour of achieving it, and of securing international recognition of the rights that belong to Japan as a sovereign State. But upon the present Cabinet devolves the duty of making preparations for the operation of the new Treaties, and that, too, is no small undertaking. While negotiations for Revision were in progress, the supporters of the present Ministry were in Opposition. It must be fresh in the memory of the public that they placed many obstacles in the path of the negotiators, and that they seldom lost an opportunity of construing the language of the Revised Treaties in a sense unfavourable to Japan, for the sake of saddling upon the negotiators the responsibility of having concluded a partial and unfair arrangement. These same critics are now, if not in office, at any rate allied with those in office, and the duty strongly devolves upon them of discharging their part of this great task in such a manner that they shall not be justly open to the accusations which they themselves unjustly levelled at their predecessors. There is much to be done in the next two years unless the country is to plunge blindfold and unprepared into a position bristling with complications. The new Treaties have doubtless been carefully drafted, but never yet were international agreements drawn up that did not invite differences of opinion in the matter of their interpretation, and never yet had statesmen to complete documents dealing with a situation so novel and unprecedented as that of intercourse on equal terms between an Occidental and an Oriental nation. Thus the interpretation of the Revised Treaties becomes a matter of prime importance, and unless some clear understanding is arrived at, within the course of the next two years, innumerable difficulties must be anticipated after July 13th, 1899. Consider, for example, the 7th Article of the Anglo-Japanese Revised Treaty. It is there provided that "The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other exemption from all transit duties, and perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks." What is to be understood by the word "bounties" in that Article? The spirit of the Treaty is to place foreigners and natives on a perfectly equal footing, yet it can not reasonably be supposed that British subjects will become entitled to claim a share in the sums voted every year by the Japanese Diet for the encouragement of Japanese ship-building and Japanese navigation. The simple word "bounties," however, suggests no limitations. Of course the natural interpretation is that the Article was framed with special reference to foreign commerce, and that the allusion is to bounties connected with the export or import trade. Indeed, the point is elucidated by the more explicit language of the corresponding clause in the German-Japanese Revised Treaty, where the words "exports and imports" are inserted. But Japan's experience goes to show that natural principles can not be successfully appealed to, or inferential limitations enforced, where there is question of a Conventional privilege to be enjoyed by Occidental folk. The matter must be reduced to the most unequivocal terms. Consider, again, the third Article of the Anglo-Japanese Protocol:—"The Japanese Government undertakes, before the cessation of British Consular Jurisdiction in Japan, to join the International Conventions for the protection of Industrial Property and Copyright." What are the "International Conventions" referred to? There have been several conferences of delegates from the States of the West, to consider the question of international protection for patents, trade-marks and

copyrights, but the agreements elaborated have never secured universal endorsement. The German-Japanese Treaty refers explicitly to the Berne Conference of 1886. In the Articles drawn up by that Conference it is provided that any Power may subsequently join the Union by signifying its desire to do so, and by conforming with all the terms of the Convention. Now, in the matter of international copyright the United States has always stood aloof from any such arrangement, and the considerations that have swayed America exist for Japan also in a greatly accentuated form. Countries that began to be progressive centuries ago, and that have been advancing side by side along the paths of science and philosophy, can conveniently and advantageously adopt a policy of equal give-and-take in such affairs. But the case of a nation like Japan is radically different. Japan set herself quite recently to borrow her civilization from the Occident, and it is absolutely essential that she should have free access to the fruits of Occidental thought and Occidental research. Her literary men have been busily engaged during the past twenty-five years translating European and American works for the use of her students, and if they are suddenly cut off from that source of moral and intellectual improvement, the loss will be incalculable—not a mere pecuniary loss, but a social and progressive loss. Does it not plainly behove Japanese statesmen to provide against such a catastrophe by setting limitations to the interpretation of that provision in the Treaties? And turning from the text of the Treaties to the laws of Japan herself, we find that the second Article of the Civil Code is drafted in negative terms. All rights and privileges not specifically withheld from foreigners by law will be enjoyable by them. Such a provision might be workable without inconvenience had the laws in question been invariably drafted in accordance with it. But they have not. Many of them were compiled and put into force long before the Civil Code saw the light of day, and though the compilers had no idea of bringing foreigners within their scope, they inserted no restrictive clauses, on the natural assumption that, under the extraterritorial circumstances of the time, foreigners were *de facto* debarred from enjoying in Japan any privileges not specially secured to them by enactment or convention. If the situation is to be governed by the second Article of the Civil Code, it will follow that foreigners can claim the privileges of laws which were never intended to have any application to them. The inconvenience of such loose procedure would be conspicuous with regard to the Treaties themselves, for they are all compiled on a positive basis—that is to say, only the rights and privileges actually enumerated in their text are supposed to be secured to the subjects or citizens of the High Contracting Parties. But if all rights and privileges legally excepted are to fall within the same category, then it will follow that the Chinese, for example, will be far more advantageously situated in Japan than British subjects. For in Japan's new Treaty with China the privileges to be enjoyed by Japanese subjects are alone enumerated, little or nothing being said about Chinese subjects. Apply the second article of the Civil Code to that case, and it will result that the silence of the Treaty confers upon Chinese subjects in Japan every right or privilege enjoyed by Japanese subjects, without restriction. It is unnecessary to descant upon such an obviously absurd contingency. Here, then, is a large task to be performed by way of preparation for the operation of the Revised Treaties. More specific questions are those of professional men and prisons. Foreign barristers will be required by foreign auditors when the latter come under Japanese jurisdiction fully as much as they are required at present. But the law of Japan provides that a barrister must not be admitted to practice unless he has passed a prescribed examination. It goes without saying that no foreign barrister now in Japan could pass a Japanese examination. The same difficulty presents itself with regard to medical men. These things can probably be arranged without serious difficulty, but they

have to be arranged. As to the prison problem, the question is, shall foreign malefactors or suspects be confined in direct company with Japanese, both being fed and clothed in the same way? That seems scarcely possible in view of the greatly different habits of life of foreigners and natives. But if a separate system is to be adopted, a staff must be organized, buildings must be created, and regulations will have to be drafted. Here is another task, not by any means of trivial dimensions. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, from whose columns in two consecutive issues we quote these thoughtful and timely remarks, concludes with an expression of conviction that the importance of the problem can not be underrated in official quarters, but that there is danger of things being suffered to drift until satisfactory arrangements cease to be possible within the given time.

As a test of administrative ability Formosa has been disastrous to Japan's reputation. That is the verdict of foreign critics and its justice can not be denied. Nearly two years have passed since the island came under Japanese control, yet the first essential of good government, security of life and property, has not yet been attained. Railways, telegraphs, roads, and such things require time for their completion, and stand, at any rate, in a secondary position as compared with the preservation of peace and good order. Were there no censure to be offered except that the progress of useful public works has been slow, the disgrace would be comparatively small. But the inhabitants of the island had a right to expect that their new rulers would provide efficient means for protecting life and property, whereas not even the capital itself is beyond the range of insurgent enterprise. Disturbance in remote inaccessible parts of the island might be condoned, but disturbances at Taipeh betray a marked degree of official incapacity. It is alleged that in this matter the Authorities were not taken by surprise. They had warned that an unquiet spirit was abroad, and they actually despatched a body of troops to check the impending insurrection. But the precaution was too late. The troops marched away leaving the rebels in their rear, and then the latter, leisurely assembling, advanced against Taipeh. They sent a detachment by the high-road, and the Japanese, observing its approach, concluded that it represented the brunt of the assault and directed their force against it, whereas, in truth, it was only a feint, the real assault being made from another direction. It is humiliating that Japanese troops should have been thus outmanoeuvred by a party of insurgents possessing no strategical training and employing a ruse of the most antiquated kind. The local effect upon Japan's prestige must be disastrous. Her military men have become the laughing stock of the Formosans. Food for native mirth had already been furnished in other directions. Works of fortification constructed at Taipeh were destroyed at several points by a night's rain, and the Formosans were lost in admiration of defensive contrivances that a shower could melt. In sanitary matters similar perfunctoriness has been displayed. The sewers were cleaned and the sewage thrown on the streets, where it lay piled for months, an offensive mass. Then suddenly the plague made its appearance, the Authorities woke up, and in twenty days these insanitary conditions were remedied. So, then, the work presented no real difficulty: the mischievous delay had been due to official neglect. How can the country's administrative reputation survive such displays of inefficiency? But, after all, the prime point is the security of life and property. That must be effected at all cost. If there are not enough police and gendarmes in the island, more can be sent; if there are not enough soldiers, the force can be augmented. It is said that the Governor-General has tendered his resignation and that the Cabinet will probably replace him. He may deserve sympathy, but what concerns the nation at present is that a thoroughly competent man be appointed in his stead, and that officials of proved ability and intelligence be sent to

save a situation the disgraces of which are attributable, in the main, to the fact that the administration of the island has hitherto been entrusted to men quite unqualified for the task, and not selected with any view to their qualifications. Three thousand five hundred Chinese have left Taiwan rather than become Japanese subjects, and many more would follow, it is said, if they had the means to pay for their passage. We do not—says the *Fiji Shimpō*, two of whose articles furnish materials for this summary—we do not object to the departure of three thousand five hundred Chinese. Let them go as fast as they please if they dislike Japanese jurisdiction. But we do feel intensely chagrined at the conviction that distrust of Japanese administrative competence and fairness drove them to remove themselves from her jurisdiction. The reputation of our country has suffered severely, and it is for the Cabinet to adopt such vigorous measures as shall prevent this seemingly valuable addition to the Empire's dominions from becoming a permanent source of international reproach.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes on the same subject, Formosan misgovernment, in even stronger terms than the *Fiji Shimpō*. It declares that the authority of the rulers is defied and that the hearts of the people are daily becoming more and more estranged. There is neither fixity of purpose nor uniformity of method in the administration of the island. In one district excessive leniency characterizes the conduct of affairs; in another, extreme severity. The regulations issued by the Government are changed incontinently if they can not be enforced, or, if not changed, are suffered to become dead letters, no punishment being awarded for their infraction. Officials gamble, take bribes, contract for public work or enter into collusion with contractors; lend money at usurious rates; police inspectors engage in fraudulent transactions; police constables themselves become pilferers. In fine, the men whose duty is to restrain abuses, offer the example of perpetrating them. The explanation is simple. No care whatever was exercised in selecting officials for service in Formosa. The most untrustworthy and least competent persons were appointed to posts demanding exceptional ability and thorough integrity. The people of Formosa could not have contrived a more striking method of showing their contempt for Japanese administration than the recent attack upon Taipei. On the very day when they were required to choose between leaving the island and becoming Japanese subjects, they proclaimed their estimate of Japan's competence, and their measure of esteem for her prowess, by marching against the capital itself, pillaging its citizens and burning its streets. It is supremely humiliating. After two years of administration, security of life and property has not been attained even in the chief city of the island and under the very shadow of the Governor-General's flag. This object lesson should be conclusive. The time has come to vindicate Japan's reputation, and the nation expects that the Government will not suffer the occasion to pass.

The *Nippon* takes this opportunity to renew its criticisms of the Colonization Department, which it declares to be a totally useless appendage of the Government under existing circumstances. Had not Formosa been added to the dominions of Japan, there never would have been any idea of creating a Colonization Department, and if its achievements in Formosa are to be taken as a test of its value, the sooner it is struck off the roster of the State Departments, the better. But the *Nippon* does not argue that a Colonization Department is not required. Its contention is that the sphere of the Department's duties should be greatly extended. Everything relating to colonization should fall within its province, as should also the affairs of all the outlying islands of the empire, the Riu-kiu, the Bonins, and so forth. With the officials of the Colonization Department twiddling their thumbs for lack of work, it is absurd and an-

malous to see the Foreign Department busying itself about the affairs of Japanese emigrants to Hawaii, Brazil, Mexico, the South Sea Islands, &c.

It is commonly reported that Viscount Takashima intends to resign the portfolio of Colonization, and that Baron Yasuba will be his successor. If the Viscount's resignation be dictated by a feeling that he has made a failure at the Department, and that the wretched state of affairs in Formosa demands some manful acknowledgment of his responsibility, well and good: he is right to resign and his resignation should be accepted. But that Baron Yasuba should succeed him would be going from bad to worse. It would mean the perpetuation and crystallization of the blunders inaugurated under Count Kabayama's regimen in Formosa. Baron Yasuba is a Kumamoto man; Viscount Takashima, a Satsuma. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. They may both be said to belong to the *Haito*, the stalwarts of old-time Satsuma. They both entertain the same political views and they are intimate friends. Moreover, Baron Yasuba is President of the Formosan Railway Company. That does not appear to be a special recommendation for his appointment to the headship of a Department entrusted with the control of Formosan affairs. If there is to be a change at the Department, let it be a radical change. Let the Matsukata Cabinet choose a new Minister, without any reference to the views of Viscount Takashima, who still sits in the Cabinet as Minister of State for War. These are the opinions of the *Tokyo Shimbun*.

* * *

In the *Shogyo Shimpō* we find an article discussing the development of Japanese navigation in foreign waters. The writer's observations are based on figures furnished by the Japanese Consul in Hongkong, who gives the following returns of Japanese ships that entered that harbour during the past 5 years, namely:—

	ships.	tons.
1892	36	53,489.
1893	40	53,700
1894	48	75,501
1895	27	48,884
1896	78	143,975

Various reasons present themselves for the marked development observable in 1896. For example, the growth of the export of Japanese coal; the fact that in 1896 Japanese-owned vessels became entitled to the privilege of exporting goods from several ports hitherto closed to such operations; the opening of a regular line of steamers, by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to Europe in March, 1896, and of a line to Australia in October of the same year; and other minor reasons. Undoubtedly the enterprises of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha constitute the chief factor of increase, for it appears that, of the 78 ships which entered Hongkong in 1897, 46, with a total tonnage of 81,436, flew the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's flag. For the rest, 26, aggregating 54,840 tons, belonged to the Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kaisha. These two companies may be said to have monopolized the entries. There is an idea that, owing to the great rise in the price of coal during the past six months, its export will suffer diminution, and the number of Japanese vessels trading to China will be correspondingly reduced. But, on the other hand, it has to be remembered that a service to the Yangtze is about to be inaugurated, and that coasting voyages in the waters of North China will also be undertaken. The *Shogyo* thinks that the Japanese flag will be seen more and more in foreign waters.

THE RECENTLY SOLD BONDS.

A telegram published by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* says that the War Bonds purchased by the Yokohama Syndicate have been readily sold in London at 103½. If that means that the Bonds have been sold without the June coupons, the Syndicate's profit is 4 per cent., or 1,600,000 yen.

HOKKAIDO AND RAILWAYS.

The *Fiji Shimpō* remarks that since Formosa was added to Japan the spirit of popular enterprise has tended towards the south, and the panic that occurred last year in a portion of the economic world contributed materially to diminish domestic commerce and industry. Yet, despite these things, Hokkaido has made remarkable progress during recent years. The enormous increase in the receipts of the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Railway Company is striking evidence. The following table shows the comparative receipts for the four months from January to April:—

	30th year (1897). Yen.	29th year (1896). Yen.	Increase. Yen.
January	62,399	40,619	21,780
February	71,774	47,708	24,065
March	85,368	65,911	19,456
April	108,124	71,126	36,998
Total	327,667	225,366	102,300

Further increases are of course expected, but estimating receipts at the lowest figures for the eight months ending December, it will be seen that they amount to 877,558 yen for the 30th year against 668,254 yen last year, an increase of 209,304 yen. But the total increase, as compared with last year, does not really fall short of 310,000 yen. These augmentations are no doubt due to the general development of the industries of Hokkaido; but the direct and immediate causes are the continued stream of immigration, the rise in the value of timber, abundant fishery catches, and the expansion of the coal mines.

THE MISSION MILITAIRE.

The question of the engagement of a Russian *mission militaire* in Korea has been amicably settled, says the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a telegram having been received by Mr. Waerber from the Russian Government instructing him to relinquish the scheme. The Russian Government, it seems, consulted Count Okuma, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and afterwards despatched the following communication to the Japanese Government:—"Whenever circumstances arise in which Russian officers are required to be employed in Korea, the matter shall be referred to your Government and mutual negotiations be entered upon. A telegram shall be despatched to the Russian Minister in Korea instructing him to suspend the engagement of Russian officers." The date of this telegram corresponds exactly with that on which the Russian Minister in Korea despatched an official notification to Li, Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs, intimating that he would communicate with his Government should there be no objection to the engagement of the Russian *mission militaire* on the part of Korea. It looks as though he sent the despatch immediately on receipt of the instructions from his Government, so as to convey the impression that he had sent it prior to the receipt of such instructions. Despite the above order from home, the Russian Minister seems to have attempted to induce his Government to approve the scheme on the strength of Li's favourable reply.

The above version of this much discussed affair is diametrically contradicted by a story appearing in the *Tokyo Asahi*. We read in the latter that, though the project of a mission has been ostensibly abandoned, *sub rosa* negotiations are going on all the while, and have ended in an arrangement for the addition of 12 Russian officers—five of staff rank—to the 7 already engaged as drill instructors in Korea. The *Asahi* is very explicit. It alleges that the twelve are to be taken from among the officers now serving at Vladivostok, and yet it alleges, at the same time, that Russia's consent was obtained on the condition that the officers were not to be on the active list. The truth seems to have retired to the bottom of a very deep well in this instance.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

Outsiders must be perplexed to account for the excitement caused in political circles by two events, in themselves of no great importance. The first is the compulsory retirement of four members of the Board of Audit, namely, the Vice-President, Mr. Yasukawa, and three Auditors, Messrs. Yoshida, Mochida and Seki. The Board of Audit consists of 12 Auditors, two Assistant-Presidents, a Vice-President, and a President. It appears that the Vice-President and the three Auditors mentioned above were not very regular in the discharge of their duties, and their colleagues of the Board concluded that the four were either too old or too infirm to perform the functions of their office. Accordingly a meeting of the Board was held, and, after due deliberation, the Emperor was prayed to order the retirement of the four perfunctory officials, which His Majesty ultimately did. But the four declined to be treated in that summary manner. They complained that they should have been consulted. It appears that no intimation was conveyed to them about the meeting at which their conduct was debated, and that the whole affair was put through without their knowledge. They further allege that they have not been remiss in the discharge of their duties, but, at the same time, they are careful to explain that they would not have hesitated to bow to the Board's decision and the Emperor's endorsement of it had not the matter been managed in such a hole-and-corner fashion. It is plain that these objections have not much validity. If the four Auditors are considered incompetent, their removal is proper and natural, and as to their not having been consulted beforehand, there can scarcely be any serious contention that an official should be consulted about his own competence or incompetence. None the less there is a great deal of political excitement about the affair. So far as we can see, some suspicion is entertained that the compulsory retirement of the four Auditors is due, not so much to their incompetence, as to a desire to create official vacancies which may be filled up from the ranks of the Cabinet's political supporters. That idea seems extravagant. The Board of Audit is much too large a body to be twisted round the Ministry's little finger. Its decision about the competence of the Vice-President and the Auditors must be honest at least, but whether warranted or not we have, of course, no means of judging.

The second cause of excitement is the appointment of Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku to be Vice-Minister of Education. In this case the opposition ostensibly emanates from officials in the Educational Department, who consider that a slight is put upon them by the promotion of a junior over their heads. But that is not the true difficulty. Mr. Tsuzuki's real opponents are politicians who see in his appointment a restoration of the *entente* between Satsuma and Choshu. Mr. Tsuzuki is Count Inouye's son-in-law and Marquis Yamagata's adopted son. Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata and Count Inouye are the three Choshu leaders. Now there is no doubt that the great hope of the *Shimpo-to*—that is to say, the party which supports the Cabinet—was to see the Satsuma statesmen and the Choshu statesmen finally divided. So long as the

Sat-Cho combination existed, the political parties were virtually powerless against it. Let Satsuma and Choshu be once pitted against each other, and their reliance upon the political parties would become inevitable. That was the cherished outlook, now clouded by Mr. Tsuzuki's appointment.

THE OTSU AFFAIR AND PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

We have to recur to the subject of the Otsu affair, and to confess that the information on which our previous comments were founded requires to be materially modified. It is scarcely necessary to say, we trust, that the evidence hitherto at our disposal appeared quite conclusive, and that if an injustice has been done to Prince George, want of investigation was not responsible. The facts now in our possession are attested by eye-witnesses, whose opportunities to observe what happened were exceptionally good, and the version thus furnished seem to be strictly accurate. It tallies, we may add, with official documents which we have had an opportunity of examining. When Tsuda Sanzo struck the Czarewitch the latter sprang from his *jinrikisha*, and the natural effect of his sudden exercise of strength was to compel the drawer to drop, or lower, the shafts. Tsuda's attack was thus interrupted for a moment, but by pressing forward, he again came within reach of his victim and raised his sword to deliver another cut. At that instant Prince George leaped from his *jinrikisha*, and dealt Tsuda a heavy blow. The Prince was carrying a cane; not a light bamboo cane purchased in Kyoto, as we were previously informed, but a cane made of ebony wood. The Czarewitch and Prince George had each bought a cane of that kind during their visit to India, and carried them subsequently on their travels. The Prince's cane did not reach Tsuda's head, not did it fell him. It struck him on the right arm, and owing to the violence of the blow, Tsuda dropped his sword. Almost immediately he was seized round the body by one of the Prince's *jinrikisha*-coolies and thrown down, and another coolie possessing himself of the sword, inflicted a wound on the back of Tsuda's neck. Meanwhile, the Czarewitch had hastened away, with his hand on his head, which was bleeding profusely. He passed through a gate, closely followed by Baron Madenokoji, who ran to his assistance. The gate proved to be the entrance to a blind alley, and the Czarewitch and the Baron emerging once more upon the main road, made their way into a shop, in company with Governor Oki and Prince Arisugawa. There the Czarewitch's hurt was attended to. It will be seen from these facts that Prince George of Greece undoubtedly did contribute materially to the safety of the Czarewitch, and that he behaved with great courage and presence of mind. Had Tsuda succeeded in getting in another cut, he might have achieved his deadly purpose, and the crashing blow that he received on his arm from a heavy cane wielded by a man of Prince George's thews was the direct cause of his failure. As for Prince George's statements, the statements contained in the letter published by the *Review of Reviews*, that Tsuda followed the Czarewitch to a house which the latter entered; that the Czarewitch left the house

immediately afterwards; that as he was emerging from it, Tsuda would again have cut him, had not Prince George knocked the fanatic senseless with a blow of his cane delivered on the head—as for these statements, they are apparently a mixture of misconceptions and realities. Doubtless Prince George believed that his stick reached Tsuda's head and struck him senseless, for Tsuda was actually grappled with and thrown down within the briefest interval after receiving the Prince's blow and dropping his sword. But he received the stroke on his arm, and he never succeeded in continuing his pursuit of the Czarewitch as far as the entrance to the alley. The street was narrow, the confusion naturally considerable. Errors of detail can easily be comprehended under such circumstances. The main fact is that Prince George did unquestionably deliver a most timely and effective blow, and that he exhibited courage, presence of mind, and promptitude. In all probability he was the means of saving the life of the Czarewitch, or, at any rate, of averting a blow that might have been inflicted serious injury. We have been mistaken in this matter, and we owe to Prince George, our correspondents and our readers, a frank apology.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE PETITION IN CANADA.

From beyond the water come occasional echoes of events that suggest uncomfortable reflections. Here in Japan the slightest exhibition of rudeness or roughness towards a stranger evokes an indignant outcry: a fresh access of anti-foreign feeling is recognised, or a recrudescence of the *fo-i* spirit of *pre-Meiji* days. Does a coolie use his patten to pound the head of a bicyclist who has collided against him; does a *jinrikisha*-drawer give impolite assertion to his estimate of the fare that he is entitled to demand, immediately each is identified as a representative of the inveterate hatred cherished by all Japanese towards aliens. Yet the pugnacious students that now and then throw stones; the half-nude coolies that forget to be courteous; the boisterous children that shout "*Ijin pa-pa neko pa-pa*," are they genuine types of the Japanese nation as a whole? Have we any warrant for inferring the temper of the people at large from the occasional ebullitions of the common labourer or the silly shibboleths of the street *gamin*? The British nation is not anti-Japanese, yet sections of the British nation are avowedly opposed to association with the Japanese people and would gladly exclude them from British territory. At this very time, a number of prominent men in Canada are circulating a document addressed to the Canadian House of Commons and entitled an "Anti-Japanese Petition." Their object is to create a strong public impression that the Japanese are undesirable fellow-residents, and ought to be kept out of the Dominion. If a body of Japanese were to draw up a similar anti-foreign memorial, for presentation to the Lower House of the Diet, and were to canvass for signatures, is there any difficulty in conceiving the stature of the language that would grace the columns of the foreign local press and make itself vociferously audible wherever two or three foreign residents were gathered together? The fact is that prudent folk must see the necessity of "going slow" with their

deductions. Neither the Japanese house nor the foreign is without glass windows.

Mr. K. T. Takahashi is domiciled and naturalized in Canada. He is one of over four hundred Japanese similarly circumstanced. On his own behalf and on theirs he has compiled a vigorously written brochure, protesting against the "Anti-Japanese Petition." Naturally he appeals to the general principles of comity and humanity in refutation of the movement, but perhaps we need not take detailed notice of that part of his thesis. We find much more interest in his explicit refutation of the petitioners' specific charges. To their accusation that the Japanese, in consequence of the low standard of living to which they have been accustomed in their own country, are content with much smaller wages than Canadians require, he answers, first, that the standard of living is not low in Japan, and, secondly, that the cost of living to a Japanese in Canada is so great as to prohibit his acceptance of small wages. We confess that the former proposition startles us. Does a diet of rice, a little fish, vegetables, some sugarless, milkless tea, and, perhaps, a measure of muddy *sake*—does that compare fairly with a diet of meat, potatoes, wheaten bread, vegetables, beer, tea with sugar and milk, and, perhaps, a glass of whisky? Surely it is not to be denied that the Japanese labouring man's food is less nutritious and far less expensive than that of the European or American labourer. Whether the standard of living is actually lower in Japan than in Europe or America, may be open to argument: a great deal depends on what is signified by "low." But that a Japanese can exist in health and contentment at far smaller charges than a European, we take to be incontrovertible. The scullions at Herrenhausen in the 17th century received 11 thalers a year—or about 1½ *yen* a month—by way of pay; of course they had their board free. That is approximately what a Japanese maid-servant gets at present in a Japanese family. No European, however, could be induced to serve in any capacity to-day for that wage. The usual estimate for a Japanese labouring man's keep is 3 *yen* a month, or, say, six shillings. To attempt to live on such a pittance in Canada or America would mean starvation. But we do not see why a Japanese labourer should be able to support himself at a greatly lower cost in Canada than a Canadian. What Mr. Takahashi intends to convey, we take it, is that if a Japanese workman desires to enjoy in Canada the same degree of comfort that he enjoyed in Japan, his expenses will be such as to deprive him of any marked advantage in the competition for employment. What are the wages paid to Japanese in Canada and what the wages paid to Canadians? It is singular that neither the Anti-Japanese petitioners nor their opponent touches that practical side of the question. If the former could prove the existence of a wide difference, or the latter, of a virtual parity, the argument would be conclusive. Mr. Takahashi, indeed, sees the value of that line of discussion. He challenges the Anti-Japanese petitioners to formulate their idea of an average scale of wages for white workers in Canada, and undertakes to show that the Japanese receive as much. He even declares that, after careful investigation of the kind of pursuits adopted by Japanese

in Canada, namely, boat-building, net-making, saw-mill work, ranching, farming, coal mining and salmon fishing, he finds their minimum wages "not one whit below what are commonly accepted by the white people." But unfortunately he fails to quote figures. The point is of vital interest. Do Japanese labourers and artisans really obtain employment in Canada at rates of pay corresponding with those paid to Canadians? If Mr. Takahashi would furnish some statistics conclusive on that point, he would do a public service.

We shall not follow Mr. Takahashi's reasoning. It is cogent and concise. That there should be any necessity for him to combat such propositions as those advanced by the Anti-Japanese petitioners, is an unhappy fact. We regret it. But when all is said and done, when the Americans, the Australians, the Canadians, the Russians, have decided to exclude certain alien races, and when their unchallenged acts of differentiation are contrasted with the anathemas levelled at every indication of anti-foreign feeling, real or imaginary, observed in Japan, we come back finally to the invincible fact that Japan herself has her own racial problem, and that she is treating it in virtually the same manner as the Americans are treating the Chinese problem, the Canadians the Japanese problem, and the Russians, the Jewish problem. Japan keeps her doors closed to Chinese immigration. May it not seem to Europeans and Americans that they ought to keep their doors closed to Japanese? A *tu-quoque* is bad logic, we admit, especially when the cases are not exactly analogous. Still Mr. Takahashi and his countrymen should have no difficulty in perceiving that what they feel about letting the Chinese into their family circle, the Occidental feels about letting any Oriental into his. He does not clearly distinguish between Chinese and Japanese. It is hard that his judgment should be so confused, very hard. But time will make the distinction clear to him; time the wisest of all things. Let us have patience. What are thirty years in the history of international prejudice? A mere unit; scarcely a unit. Japan has no reason to be dissatisfied with the dimensions of the breach that she has made in the fortress of Occidental conservatism after thirty years of assault. Decades before she cares to open her arms to the Chinese, she will find herself hand in hand with the West. Men like Mr. Takahashi will help immensely to shorten the interval.

JAPANESE NOTES.

It is alleged that two Koreans, entrusted with the task of killing some of their countrymen now in Japan, have come to Tokyo. These duly accredited assassins are Shhan Pong-hwan and Kwon In-su, and their intended victims are Chhoi Chun-sang and Chhoi Pang-hwan, the latter being the former's father. Shhan pretends that his object is to buy machinery, and Kwon alleges that he has gold dust for sale. The *Fiji Shimpō*, which publishes these facts, adds that the sanguinary travellers are lodging in Tomoe-cho and Minami Sakuma-cho, in the Shiba Ward of Tokyo. If the men's purpose and their whereabouts are so well known, there should not be much opportunity for them to be dangerous.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that Marquis Ito has received instructions from the Em-

peror to travel in England, France, Germany, Russia and Italy after the ceremonies in connexion with the Diamond Jubilee are over. It appears, therefore, that the Marquis will separate from Prince Arisugawa, the latter returning at once to Japan and the former proceeding on his travels.

A member of the staff of the Bank of Japan informs the *Kokumin-no-Tomo* that the price of shares is likely to fall considerably at the close of this year or the beginning of next. His argument is that although several millions paid into the Treasury as security by bidders for the stock of the new Industrial Bank, will flow back into the market, large demands will be made for installments of capital by the Kiushu and the Sanyo Railway Companies, and by other concerns. Further, the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha will have to pay about ten million *yen* abroad in the course of this year, and the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha has ordered ships to the extent of two or three millions. Then there will be a big demand for capital in connexion with the silk business, and while, on the one hand, the new American Tariff will check exports, there seems to be little prospect of any diminution in the great stream of imports now pouring into the country. The volume of the currency, also, is expected to increase, prices will go up, the rate of interest will rise, and people will have no inducement to invest their money in shares or bonds.

The Treasury calculates that the taxes to be remitted on account of the Ashio Copper Mine's deleterious effects upon the arable lands in its neighbourhood, will aggregate from a hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand *yen* annually, and the period of remission being ten years, the total loss of revenue will be from 1½ to 3 million.

The railway from Sorachida to Asahigawa, in Hokkaido, which was begun last year, has made great progress—we read in the *Fiji Shimpō*—and it is expected that trains can be run from Sorachida to the bank of the Ishikari River by the end of June, a distance of 11 miles. The Kani-kotan tunnel is also nearly completed, and the rails will be laid through it in July, so that a section of 20 miles from Sorachida will be open in August or September. With regard to the First-Period Teshiwo Road, a contract for the Asahigawa-Ishikarigawa section (14 miles) was given out on the 17th ultimo, and the work will be commenced immediately.

An Imperial Ordinance promulgated on the 29th instant extends the system of Local Government to Hokkaido. The northern island has hitherto been specially administered by a Board, the theory being that it was still too sparsely populated to warrant the introduction of the system in operation throughout the remainder of the Empire.

Count Kyosumi Iyenari has been appointed Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture, in succession to Mr. Sakurai Tsutomu, who is transferred to Formosa.

It is pleasant to see that the Emperor has conferred on Mr. Saito Shuichiro the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun. Mr. Saito is one of those men whose services Japan can not dispense with in her modern career. He was hounded from office under circumstances that reflected lasting dis-

grace on the Opposition in the House of Representatives, and we have always thought that the Ministry's failure to support him against such injustice did it little credit.

The English Speaking Society of the Higher Commercial School, as stated elsewhere, held its annual exercises on the 29th ultimo in the School Hall, Hitotsu-bashi, Kanda. From a report of the proceedings, published in the *Japan Times*, we take the following:—

The address on "Commercial Morality," by Z. Murai, was instructive and well delivered. He mentioned that a prominent Japanese merchant, when travelling abroad, received many offers of business from foreign merchants, but had to refuse them all because he said he could not trust the Japanese for honesty and punctuality in executing the transactions desired. Another eminent Japanese, in a report on the respective advantages of direct and indirect trade between Japanese and foreign merchants, said direct trade resulted always in disgrace to Japan because the Japanese standard of honesty and punctuality was so deplorably low, and the only way to save the national reputation was to leave the trade in the hands of the foreigners at the treaty ports for the present until the standard in Japan should improve. A German Consul in Kobe had similarly been obliged to declare against direct trade, as altogether untrustworthy. The speaker regretted to say that Japanese merchants were worse than even Chinese; the commercial arteries of Japan were choked with impure blood, and the commerce of the nation must perish if not purified. The remedy was through commercial education, moral and intellectual. There was greater need of turning out men well equipped with moral stamina and the principles of honesty than with commercial sciences. The address was loudly applauded throughout.

It is a most wholesome sign of the times to find brave and honest words like the above spoken from the platform of a commercial school by a student. If such views are gaining currency in Japan, the result will be invaluable to the country.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

According to the Report submitted to the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at the recent semi-annual general meeting, the following is the Company's record, for the half year ended March 31st:—

Steamer services between Japan and Foreign Countries, 10; viz.,

Japan and Europe.
Japan and America.
Yokohama and Adelaide.
Yokohama and Bombay.
Yokohama and Shanghai.
Kobe and Manila.
Kobe and Vladivostok.
Kobe and Tientsin.
Kobe and Newchwang.
Hongkong and Vladivostok.

Steamer services in Home Waters, 11.

Total number of voyages during the year, 811; namely 73 by the Company's steamers, and 74 by chartered boats.

Total mileage run, 1,068,193 knots; namely 164,039 knots by chartered boats, and 904,154 knots by the Company's steamers.

Ten steamers were placed under the Company's charge by the Government during the year, and of these nine have been purchased by the Company, namely, the *Ryofun*, *Kinshu*, *Himeji*, *Sakura*, *Kokura*, *Otaru*, *Kagoshima*, *Yamaguchi* and *Matsuyama*.

The *Kanagawa Maru*, newly built in England, reached Japan in March of this year.

The particulars of the Company's Fleet are:—

	No.	Tonnage.	H.P.
Registered Vessels	63	130,412	11,072
Non-registered Vessels..	24	691	311
Store Ships	4	1,080	—
Lighters	226	—	—

Steamers of 3,000 tons and upwards, 12, namely, *Kanagawa*, *Tosa*, *Ryofun*, *Kagoshima*, *Kinshu*, *Miike*, *Yamaguchi*, *Kaijo*, *Izumi*, *Matsuyama* and *Ihai*.

The largest of the above is the *Kanagawa Maru*, her tonnage being 6,150.

Four steamers, newly built abroad to the Company's order, have been launched, or are on their way to Japan. They are the *Kamakura*, the *Hakata*, the *Kawachi* and the *Wakasa*.

The casualties during the half-year were:—

SHIPS TOTALLY LOST 2; NAMELY.

Name.	Tonnage.	Date of loss.
<i>Himeji Maru</i>	3,008	1st Nov. 1896.
<i>Yamaguchi Maru</i>	3,387	5th Feb. 1897.

SHIPS DAMAGED 10; NAMELY.

Name.	Tonnage.	Date.
<i>Mutsu Maru</i>	911	27th Oct. 1896.
<i>Ryofun Maru</i>	4,670	29th Nov. 1896.
<i>Tairen Maru</i>	2,889	27th Nov. 1897.
<i>Ise Maru</i>	2,244	23rd Dec. 1897.
<i>Otaru Maru</i>	2,374	1st January 1897.
<i>Echigo Maru</i>	1,148	20th Jan. 1897.
<i>Omari Maru</i>	1,058	2nd March 1897.
<i>Sakata Maru</i>	1,953	15th Feb. 1897.
<i>Totomi Maru</i>	1,946	1st March 1897.
<i>Yeiyo Maru</i>	2,474	15th March 1897.

The holders of a thousand shares and upwards are:—

	Shares.
The Imperial Household	80,750
Baron K. Iwasaki	34,997
Mr. Nomoto Teijiro	10,980
Mr. T. Mitsui	8,270

(Here follow 35 other names).

Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Company, occupied the chair at the meeting, and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen.—I am glad to be able to say that, contrary to precedent, the business of the Company during the first part of the year has not suffered from the slackness usually incidental to that period, but has been maintained at the general average; a result that must be attributed, in part, to the diligence exercised by the Company's agents in obtaining cargo. On the other hand, repairs had to be undertaken in the case of no less than 36 vessels, representing a gross displacement of 62,951 tons. That, of course, is attributable to the long services performed by the ships during the war, but it amounts, in practice, to losing the use of over seven steamers of 2,000 tons each; a serious drain on the Company's resources. You will not be surprised to hear that losses have been incurred on our foreign lines, for you were prepared for that result from the outset, and signified your ready consent to face the outlay. The total loss amounted to 511,000 yen, namely, 390,000 yen on the European line and 121,000 yen on the Australian. But I have the pleasure to report that, by means of the amount carried over from the previous account and by drawing upon the Reserve for the Equalization of Dividends, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. Further, this loss does not represent money thrown away. It is rather of the nature of an investment, from which profit will ultimately accrue, and it accords with the programme mapped out when the lines were opened. That programme will soon be practically complete, for the twelve new steamers that we ordered in Europe will be built and running at an early date, and we shall receive the bounty fixed by law. I need scarcely remind you that difficulties such as we are now experiencing must be accepted as the inevitable consequence of endeavouring to place ourselves in the same rank with great steamship companies of Europe and America, which have large capitals at their back and reputations based on long experience. It is, however, satisfactory that the newly-built *Kanagawa Maru* and *Hakata Maru* have successfully passed the inspection provided by the Navigation Encouragement Law, and we may look to be equally fortunate with other vessels now en route for Japan or approaching completion abroad. It is expected that the whole of these new vessels will be running before the end of the year, and in that event our fleet will bear comparison with the fleets of the great companies of the Occident, or may even stand at their head. With twelve new steamers our purpose is to have a fortnightly European service from either end, and to place a greater number of vessels on the American line, also. We consider the prospects of the latter line to be good, not only because of the cargoes likely to offer on return voyages—cargoes of timber, flour, and so forth—but also because of the connexion with Hongkong, Australia and Singapore.

I am happy to say that our Australian vessels are rising in public favour and promise to be preferred to any other steamers, though unfortunately the passenger traffic is at present the chief source of income on return voyages, freight being difficult to obtain. However, there are grounds to hope that the Japanese demand for Australian wool and other staples may soon remedy that state of affairs. As to the Bombay Line, which also receives a subsidy from the Government, the outlook is considered good. Perhaps it may be well that, for the purposes of correcting some false impressions apparently entertained, I should add a few words with reference to the appropriation applied for in the last session of the Diet, by way of a special grant for the European and American lines. There can be no doubt that the Law for the Encouragement of Navigation, now in force, is a measure of great benefit for the development of maritime enterprise. But there is one perplexing feature. The Law provides that the bounty paid on a vessel shall decrease, year by year, after she is 5 years old. Moreover, it is generally believed that the Government contemplates revising the Law. Under such circumstances it is impossible to form an estimate of future operations on any stable basis, or to rely upon the Law for the maintenance of our foreign lines. On the other hand, when the Government orders a line of steamers to be opened, the operation is tantamount to building a public road, and it is only proper that the State should bear a part of the expense; certainly the Company can not legitimately be expected to expend its own resources in the service of the nation at large. These considerations were submitted to the Government last year, and their propriety having been recognized, a special grant was sought from the Diet, but unfortunately the session closed before the Bill could be debated. The Minister of State for Communications has distinctly promised, however, that the measure shall be submitted again next session.

The accounts for the half year as presented and passed, were:—

	Yen.
Brought over from previous account	190,539
Reserve for Equalization of Dividends	427,561
Money refunded from Deterioration Fund, in connexion with the <i>Shibata</i> and <i>Toyohasht</i>	168,157
	786,257
Losses	Yen.
Written off value of Buildings	163,327
Rewards to officers	9,669
Dividend at rate of 10 per cent.	5,700
Carried forward to next account	605,000
	2,561
	786,257

It seems not to be generally known that the special grant for which the Government sought to obtain the Diet's consent last session, would not have become operative, so far as the Company is concerned, until 1898. Hence, if the Bill passes next session, the Company will not suffer.

We learn that the bounty payable on the *Kanagawa Maru*, which has just passed the official inspection provided by the Law for the Encouragement of Shipbuilding, will be £20,000. At that rate the Company's twelve new steamers, which are to be running by the end of this year, will draw a sum of nearly 2½ million yen from the Treasury. The Budget does not provide any such sum. Presumably it will be taken from the Reserve, on account of which an appropriation of 3 millions appears in the Budget.

THE ARIMA CONFERENCE.

The Arima Christian Conference meets this year from the 1st of August to the 8th inclusive. The papers and subjects for discussion are as follow:—

- "The conflict of Christianity and other faiths among the common people of Japan."
- "The Jews in Prophecy and Providence."
- "The heathen religions of China in relation to the spread of Christianity at the present day."
- "The place of prayer in the Missionary life of St. Paul."
- "Woman's work in the Apostolic Church."
- "The Character of Christian Converts on the Mission Field."

THE ENGLISH OF JAPANESE JOURNALISTS.

Our recent comments on the quality of the English employed by Japanese writers undertaking to produce journals in that language, are strongly resented by the *Yorodsu Choho*, which declares, in the most unequivocal terms, that the motive of our criticism is mean and venal; that we aim simply at excluding all Japanese from the field of English journalism in order to retain the monopoly for ourselves. Well, that kind of thing might be shrewd and practical enough in its way—"smart" would probably be the term applied to it by some folk. But we are obliged to confess, although the admission places us below the standard of our contemporary's business capacities, that really the idea never occurred to us. We did not imagine that there was any question of rivalry, nor do we even now perceive what on earth a paper like the *Yorodsu Choho* has to apprehend from the competition of the *Japan Mail*, or *vice versa*. It is pleasant and interesting to hear what the Japanese have to say about their country and themselves. We are not conceited, we hope, not having the slenderest grounds for conceit, and being thoroughly sensible of the very poor figure that a paper like the *Japan Mail* cuts in the company of good English journals published in England. Hence when the *Yorodsu Choho* says that "the *Japan Mail* prides itself for its being the largest and best-conducted English newspaper on this side of the Suez Canal," it credits us with an estimate as exaggerated as it is amusing. Knowing well the value imparted to the columns of an English local paper in Japan by contributions from Japanese writers, we have always welcomed such contributions, welcomed them substantially, and it is certainly true that the encouragement offered by us to Japanese essayists has been as great as our resources permitted; perhaps greater than they justified. Thus the queer little motives ascribed to us by the *Yorodsu* are not painful. Faint breezes of spleen have ceased to ruffle us. But we do not like to see the Japanese do anything in such a manner as to provoke ridicule. The English legends that used to figure profusely on sign-boards in Tokyo and Osaka were very laughable. They did more than excite mere laughter, however; they inspired a feeling of contempt. It was impossible to escape the dilemma that the composers of such legends were either lacking in a sense of appreciation or profusely endowed with self-assurance. No country can afford to have the streets of its chief cities placarded with indications of such a nature. They suggest childishness, levity, unpracticality. The legends have disappeared in great part. A few remain, but they are too rare to be obtrusive. They have been succeeded, however, by a mania for writing articles and essays in English. If the *Yorodsu Choho* had any idea of the kind of comments that these efforts evoke, it would understand our objection to them. They simply lower the foreign estimate of Japan's moral standard. There are exceptions, of course; several exceptions. But the general rule is that while the English of these compositions indicates a lamentable deficiency of scholarship, the mechanical effort of constructing them in a strange tongue seems to have cramped the ability

of the writers. They seldom give any indications of the verve, originality and directness that characterise many articles appearing in the leading dailies of Tokyo. Their syntactic and grammatical solecisms offend, and their intellectual quality offers little compensation. They put an argument into the mouths of folks who contend that the Japanese are not to be taken seriously. Such results are painful to any friend of Japan. That is the kernel of the matter. As for the *Yorodsu Choho*, it need not be at all concerned about its English. It was excluded from our reference for reasons which its editors will easily appreciate.

ENGLAND'S PRESTIGE.

What is the matter, we wonder, with England's prestige. There has been much talk about the article lately in the columns of local journals, most of the talkers being apparently agreed that it has been misplaced, or lost, or suffered some kind of injury. But for our own part we think that it is pretty much where it always was—just about as high up as ever. During thirty years' residence in the East we can not recall an interval, not one solitary interval, when somebody or other was not always lamenting in something or other the disappearance of British prestige. It seems to have a most plaguy habit of getting lost, or else a certain class of persons labour under an imperious necessity to proclaim its exit from the scene. If a line of division had to be drawn through British communities in China and Japan, those on one side would be found mourning the demise of their country's prestige, and those on the other looking for a post to nail up a piece of bunting. To tell these anxious patriots that the flag floats where it always floated, and that the prestige stands as much *en evidence* as ever, is a dangerous experiment for anyone that objects to being called names. But in point of fact their trouble is purely subjective.

So far as we can discover, the latest suicide of the prestige is supposed to have taken place in connexion with Liaotung. England failed to aid Japan in keeping the peninsula, and thereby not only lost a unique opportunity of winning Japanese friendship, but also suffered Russia to become the leading Power in the Orient. Do such criticisms really represent the outcome of profound thought? Do they represent the views of intelligent Japanese? To use a homely but apposite phrase, Japan wanted to bite off a great deal more than she could have conveniently swallowed when she stipulated for the cession of Liaotung. In the first place, it would have been a source of heavy and permanent expense to her; in the second, its possession would have deprived her of many of the advantages of her insular position. She ought to be thankful that no one interfered to hold her to her own bargain. We do not claim for England the credit of having stood aloof in consequence of her solicitude for Japan's best interests. But we do say that if she had detected any general advantage in Japan's tenure of Liaotung; if she had deemed that the peace of the East would be guaranteed by that arrangement, she would have made her voice audible quickly enough. As to her having lost an opportunity of winning Japan's gratitude and good-will, there need

be nothing said but that other and far more important opportunities will be afforded by events which, unfortunately, neither England nor Japan can completely control. The outlines of the final situation in the East are already mapped out too clearly to be misinterpreted. If England refrained from thrusting herself into the Liaotung complication, it was not because her hands were busy elsewhere, but because she perceived the unwisdom of such interference. Why is not some comment made by these critics on the fact that she offered no remonstrance against the cession of Formosa to Japan? Did her abstention in that matter establish no claim on Japanese gratitude? If she had entertained any doubt of Japan's friendliness towards her, or of her own towards Japan, she would not have allowed the latter to acquire in the China Sea a position quite as menacing to British interests as a Japanese occupation of Liaotung would be to Russian.

We do not think that, in the eyes of discerning people, England's prestige has become a vanishing quantity because she is self-contained, independent and unperturbed. Everything comes to him that knows how to wait. We shall see what Power will emerge in the best condition from this scramble that has been going on in the Far East since 1895.

"THE NAVIES OF THE PRESENT ERA."

A work which might have been expected to emerge from the brain of some ambitious author and some enterprising publisher long ago, has only now seen the light of day. It is the *Konsei Kaigun*, or "Navies of the Present Era." Mr. Fukumoto Makoto is the writer. His name is not familiar to us, but for that we are probably ourselves to blame. He seems to have performed his task well; namely, to place before Japanese readers a clear idea of the navies of the world as they are to-day. The book is divided into seven chapters, covering upwards of five hundred pages. The first chapter is devoted to general remarks on the functions of a navy, its necessity, the main objects of its armament, and the classification of its vessels. The second treats of marine international law, as observed in times of peace and of war, special notice being given to the provisions that relate to reprisals. The third discusses the Navy of Japan, setting forth its history, the method of educating and training officers and seamen, its strength and its cost. The fourth and fifth contain detailed notices of similar topics in the case of foreign navies. The sixth, discusses the naval armaments of Europe and America in the year 1896, and the seventh shows the composition and strength of the various squadrons flying foreign flags in Oriental waters. We entertain no doubt that this work will prove of great benefit to all Japanese students of naval matters. It is the "Brassey" of Japan.

TEA INSPECTION IN THE U.S.

It having been reported that the only ports in the United States open for the inspection of Tea from Japan were to be San Francisco and Tacoma, and that Teas shipped through any other Pacific port would be seriously delayed by samples having to be sent to one or other of the above-mentioned ports, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently cabled their agent at Seattle for confirmation or denial of the statement. Mr. Griffith's reply sets the matter at rest, as his answer to the enquiry, "Is it true that San Francisco and Tacoma are the only ports of inspection for Tea?" has just been received and is as follows:—"The report is utterly false. Inspectors have been appointed for Puget Sound; this applies equally to Seattle and Tacoma."

FORMOSAN ADMINISTRATION.

Recently issued Imperial Ordinances divide Formosa into six prefectures and three administrations, the latter being of the same character as the Hokkaido Administration. The prefectures are Taipeh, Hsinchu, Taichu, Chia-i, Feng-shan and Tainan; and the administrations, Ilan, Taitung and the Pescadores. There is to be a Governor in each prefecture and a chief in each administration, and the total official staff of the prefectures and administrations is to number 1,200, including secretaries, police-inspectors, chiefs of police, tax collectors, engineers, wardens of jails, clerks, interpreters, &c. The salary of governor ranges from three thousand to four thousand *yen* annually; that of chiefs of administrations and secretaries, from 1,200 to 2,000 *yen*; that of chiefs of police, from 1,000 to 1,800 *yen*; that of chief treasurers, tax-collectors, wardens of jails and police-inspectors, from 700 to 1,200 *yen*.

The following have been gazetted Governors of Prefectures and chiefs of administration in Formosa:—

Mr. Sakurai Tsutomu, (now Governor of Yamaguchi) to be Governor of Hsinchu.
Mr. Isogai Seizo, to be Governor of Chia-i, in addition to his present office of Governor of Tainan.
Mr. Kinoshita Shuichi, to be Governor of Feng-shan.
Mr. Saigo Kikujiro, to be Governor of Ilan.
Mr. Sagara Nagatsuna, to be Chief of the Taitung Administration.
Mr. Ijima Kaneyoshi, to be Chief of the Pescadores Administration.

Twelve gentlemen have also been gazetted to be Secretaries of Prefectures and Administrations; four to be Chiefs of Police and one to be a Jail Warden. It may be presumed that the Ministry has now been duly careful to choose competent men for service in the island.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK.

A detailed report, gathered from the most trustworthy sources, is given in the *Mainichi Shimbun* to show the amount subscribed by various cities and prefectures to the Industrial Bank.

Cities and Prefectures.	Shares subscribed.	Security deposited. Yen.	Shares allotted.
Tokyo	220,676...	5,510,900...	15,105
Osaka	81,453...	2,036,325...	5,572
Hiogo	47,754...	1,193,850...	3,269
Kyoto	38,127...	953,175...	2,610
Kanagawa ...	30,234...	755,853...	2,069
Aichi	21,015...	525,375...	1,439
Shiga	20,795...	519,875...	1,423
Shizuoka	20,366...	509,150...	1,394
Fukuoka	17,066...	426,650...	1,168
Miye	16,352...	413,800...	1,119
Saitama	14,782...	369,550...	1,012
Niigata	14,372...	359,300...	984
Chiba	13,821...	345,525...	946
Tochigi	10,768...	269,200...	737
Nagano	10,629...	265,675...	727

Totals..... 578,208... 14,460,200... 39,574

It will thus be seen that more than thirty per cent. of the shares of the Industrial Bank are in the hands of the citizens of Tokyo.

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR ARSON.

Sentence was delivered in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on the 31st ult. in the cases of certain prisoners who were proved guilty of setting fire to the house of Mr. Takashita Kuranemon, in Koza-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture, in December last, the crime having been committed through political differences. The two principals Kato Toyaburo and Ogura Yagoro, were sentenced to life imprisonment; and the accessories, Kojima Yonosuke, to 15 years' imprisonment; Kaneko Kumesaburo, Saenuma Tamakichi and Shinoda Masagoro to 12 years' imprisonment; and Shimidzu Shotaro and Enomoto Niichi to ten years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FORMOSAN AFFAIRS.

Public peace does not appear to have been restored yet in Formosa. The following items of intelligence, dated May 24th, are said to have been officially received in Tokyo:—

The rioters that attacked Twa-tutia on May 8th are now hiding in the mountains. Numbers of turbulent people are found in Gilan also.

Information having been received on May 13th that insurgents were assembling in force at a place about two miles and a half south-east of Taipeh, a body of gendarmes, 175 strong, marched against them from several directions, and killed forty-four, without suffering any loss.

On the 12th of May a band of some two hundred rebels surprised the gendarmes in Shōkei (?), but were repulsed with a loss of 20 men. Japanese re-inforcements having arrived quickly from Gilan and other posts, the rebels were overpowered and fled to the hills.

On the 13th of May, two ringleaders of the insurgents in Taipeh were surrounded by natives while passing through Hoshinsho (?). One of them was killed and the other captured. The gendarmes are now searching for the latter, who appears to have been hidden away.

At 3 p.m. on May 15th, the mail carrier was attacked by insurgents on the road to Kagi, and both carrier and mails disappeared. The gendarmes have recovered the mails, but the carrier is still missing.

MEMORIALS AGAINST THE U.S. TARIFF.

The Yokohama Japanese Chamber of Commerce has forwarded the following representation to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce:—

The United States of America occupies not only a most prominent position among the countries with which Japan is commercially connected, but also has close relations with our country in other respects. The recent expansion of our maritime service has so considerably increased the facilities of communication between the two countries, that every opportunity presents itself for the furtherance of our mutual commerce. Under these circumstances, it is absolutely indispensable that both nations should take such steps as are calculated to enlarge their commercial relations, to consolidate their friendly feelings toward each other, and to promote mutual interests. Of late, however, America has proposed, by introducing radical changes in her tariff, to impose abnormally heavy taxes on silk goods, tea, carpets, and fancy matting coming from Japan. The revised tariff has already passed the House of Representatives, and is now under discussion in the Senate, being submitted there to a special committee for investigation. Thus the problem must be decided at no distant date.

Should the proposed tariff be adopted without amendment and promulgated by the President, commerce between Japan and America will be greatly affected owing to the serious obstructions placed in its way, and not a little injury will be done to our trade prospects.

The object of the revision of the import tariff in America has been frankly stated to be the encouragement of American domestic industries. Hence it is not aimed at the productions of any one nation in particular. Countries having commercial dealings with America are supposed to share equally the consequences resulting from the enforcement of the proposed tariff. But the disparity in national conditions creates a corresponding disparity in the degree of suffering felt by each country. Japan, in particular, must be a heavy sufferer. The comparatively high taxes contemplated by the new tariff are to be imposed upon silk manufactures, tea, carpets, fancy matting, and earthen and porcelain wares, all of which constitute staple articles of production in our country.

The enforcement of such a tariff is sure to impair the commercial peace and friendship now existing between the two countries. A warning is thus necessary.

International commerce does not always main-

tain an external equilibrium. The changes of time and sentiment may bring about disparity in demand and supply; but taking a general view of the matter, it may be inferred that trade demands a secure foundation. The trade between Japan and the United States in past years has been rather one-sided. The United States have proved excellent customers for Japanese raw silk, silk manufactures, tea, &c., while Japan has only bought kerosene oil, flour, and a few other commodities. Nevertheless, railway engines and tools, cotton velvets, hardwares, and many other articles formerly imported from various countries of Europe, have recently been purchased from America.

Thus commerce with America has been advancing in proper sequence of progress, with every prospect of a brighter future. It never entered the imagination of Japanese business men that such a tariff would be presented to a Legislature which, to a certain extent, has always exhibited towards Japan a warm sentiment of sympathy. Thus it is not possible for us to keep silence.

Being confident that the proposed revision of the import tariff in America will prove of serious disadvantage to commerce, as well as impair friendly intercourse between the two countries, we beg to request Your Excellency to adopt some measures that may prevent these ills.

HARA ZENZABURO,
President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce.

TOKYO MEMORIAL RESPECTING THE U.S. IMPORT TARIFF REVISION.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, the undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the following memorial:—

The most important position in our foreign trade is held by the United States of America; and yet with the object of imposing heavy duties upon silk goods and handkerchiefs, matings and carpets, which are among our chief articles of export, that country has drafted a tariff revision bill which has already passed its House of Representatives and is now under discussion in its Senate. Should this bill unfortunately come into operation, the effect upon our principal articles of export to America would be the same as if prohibitive duties had been imposed upon them, and the trade between Japan and America which has been gradually developing for many years past would suddenly be brought to a standstill.

The effects of the United States tariff revision would certainly be felt by all the nations having commercial relations with that country, but in regard to silk manufactures, for instance, while the proposed rate of duty upon superior goods like the French is no doubt high, it is upon articles of light texture like *habutae* and *kaiki*, which may be considered the peculiar products of this country, that the duty falls most heavily. Such a consequence can not but give rise to a suspicion that the object of the projected tariff revision is especially to prohibit the importation of our manufactured goods. That suspicion is strengthened when we see that it is intended to impose heavy duties not only upon manufactured silk but also upon all other commodities peculiar to our country. Bearing in mind that Japan has always felt a lively gratitude for the goodwill shown by America in prevailing on her to open the country, and has entertained during the intervening forty years a high esteem for her as a friendly neighbour, we are really at a loss to perceive what has induced her to take this sudden action.

It may be that the apprehensions harboured by a section of the American people with respect to the competition of our manufactures are the principal cause for the present action; but such apprehensions must be pronounced excessive, being based as they are upon a complete misconception of the true state of our national industries, for our present chief exports to America are mostly articles whose manufacture or production is peculiar to our country, and include very few commodities that can be regarded as competitive articles. And the effect of the imposition of heavy duties, upon our chief exports would be, it is very clear, not only to injure their sale, but also to compel the American people to pay high prices to satisfy their natural wants and thus to entail in the end sufferings upon both nations. We can not think for a moment that a nation possessed of men of such high commercial abilities as the Americans, is blind to these patent facts, but we are inclined to believe that

the present action arose solely from a temporary misapprehension.

Though in the trade between Japan and America there has always been, it is true, an excess of Japanese exports over American imports, that state of affairs promises to change. Kerosene, for instance is chiefly imported from the United States and indeed, until lately, was almost exclusively of American origin. Ginned cotton is also very largely imported from America. And so great has been our desire to show our goodwill towards that country that we have sincerely endeavoured to maintain a balance of trade between the two countries by giving her large orders such as those for rails and warships. When we find, then that notwithstanding these expressions of goodwill, on our part, America actually proposes to prohibit the importation of our manufactured goods, the whole nation could not but be astonished at such unexpected action.

Possessing, as she does, so many clear-sighted men, we can not believe that America will allow the new bill to become law; but in view of the direct bearing of the measure upon our national interests, this Chamber of Commerce strongly urges the Government to give that country a definite friendly warning, so that the scheme may be wholly abandoned. If, unfortunately, an exorbitant tariff should, in disregard of our goodwill, be imposed upon our exports, our national feelings would, it is certain, be seriously injured and the trade between the two countries lose its smooth character.

The State should then be free, as a last measure of self-protection, to impose differential duties on American goods.

This Chamber, therefore, earnestly hopes that the Government will come to a final decision in the above line.

SHIBUSAWA EIICHI, President,
Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

H.E. Count OKUMA SHIGENOBU,
Minister of State for Agriculture and
Commerce and for Foreign Affairs.
May 22nd, 1897.

[COPY OF TELEGRAMS SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.]

May 22nd, 1897.
PRESIDENT, United States, Washington.

Firmly believing proposed tariff injure growing trade between United States and Japan, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce respectfully and earnestly solicits serious consideration.

SHIBUSAWA, President.
May 22nd, 1897.

HOSHI, Japanese Minister, Washington.

Firmly believing proposed tariff seriously injure growing Japanese American trade Tokyo Chamber of Commerce request you earnestly to oppose the bill.

SHIBUSAWA, President.
May 22nd, 1897.

CHAIRMAN, Chamber of Commerce, New York.

Firmly believing proposed tariff seriously injure growing trade between United States and Japan, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce earnestly solicits your cooperation in opposing the bill.

SHIBUSAWA, President.
May 22nd, 1897.

CHAIRMAN, United States Senate Committee Foreign Relations, Washington.

Should tariff bill be carried out it will ruin trade between United States and Japan, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce begs your serious consideration.

SHIBUSAWA, President.

CHARITY CONCERT AT UYENO.

The concert in Tokyo, on the afternoon of May 29th, for the benefit of "a young people's library," was fairly well attended, though not so numerous as might have been expected from the various attractions offered. It was given in the hall at Uyeno, a place still nominally associated with the study of European music, but which, to those familiar with its history, is little else than a mausoleum to the memory of what the school once was, before it came to be fully realized that the Japanese were merely trifling with a noble art, and had no intention or desire to promote its serious cultivation. Two faint reminiscences of the by-gone period of real progress were included in the programme of Saturday afternoon. One was a violin solo of humble pretension, written by Sitt, and performed

with unemotional accuracy by Miss Tanomogi. The other was a concerted piece by Bach, for two violins and pianoforte, one of the many works lightly conceived by the great composer, and doubtless looked upon by him as a triviality, though the hand of the master is visible in every phrase. In all the mass of productions left by Bach to immortalize his name, there is no single fragment, however slight of purpose, that is not stamped with the impress of his strength and learning. This memorial of one of the author's genial hours was played by the Koda sisters and Miss Tachibana. It presents no technical difficulties for either of the instruments concerned, and, regarded as a purely mechanical performance, its execution was straightforward and faithful. Incidentally it may not be amiss to remind the elder Miss Koda that while light and shade have their obvious value, the effect of a *planissimo* is not increased by allowing it to become inaudible.

Foreign amateurs contributed largely to the success of the concert, several of these coming from Yokohama to lend their aid. Mrs. Walter, Miss Thomas, and Mr. Ginn were cordially welcomed, and the pleasure which their singing gave was acknowledged with abundant and hearty applause. Mrs. Alexander played a pianoforte transcription of a song from Wagner's "Meistersingers" with excellent taste and effect, in spite of one or two mischievous accidents that might have disturbed the composure of long and tried experience. Mr. von Koeber assisted even more liberally than the announcements promised. His name is always a pillar of strength in any programme, and on this occasion he was in the humour to gratify his hearers to an unusual extent. Yet he did not seem at ease with his instrument. A piano like that which does duty in the Uyeno hall is naturally irritating to the nerves of a sensitive artist. Apart from the circumstance of its exposure to severe weather while travelling in the Ark, it is probable that the animals were permitted to take injurious liberties with this venerable relic, after it was dumped on Mount Ararat with the rest of the furniture. But Mr. von Koeber's reputation is too firmly established to be shaken by a momentary lapse from his brilliant standard. Every body knows that there are times when his playing is of the very highest order, and the conditions must indeed be adverse, under which it could ever fail to be spirited and interesting. The audience of Saturday was certainly in no critical mood, and each exhibition of his skill and force was followed by a storm of enthusiasm, more than sufficient to prove that the wounds he had unavoidably inflicted upon his own ears were wholly unnoticed by the great body of his admirers.

THE ASHIO MINE AFFAIR.

The decision of the Government with regard to the Ashio mine will cost the proprietor four million yen, according to rumour, but we imagine that the usual large discount must be made on account of exaggeration. Another version puts the figure at four hundred thousand yen, which is much more likely to be true. The remedies to be employed are such as might have been expected. Ponds for filtration and precipitation are to be formed, and their dredgings are to be dumped into a walled receptacle measuring about 2½ acres in area. Further, the chimneys of the smelting works are to be fitted with contrivances for preventing poisonous exhalations, and work is to be suspended at some of the shafts pending the completion of these sanitary arrangements. Mr. Furukawa, the proprietor of the mine, has taken vigorous measures to carry out the official instructions. Of course it is in his own interest to get things completed as soon as possible, in order to resume full working at the mine. The Government, on its part, undertakes to re-plant forests that have been destroyed by the poison from the mine, and to remit the taxes in devastated areas. It is difficult to avoid the conviction that some of those remedial measures should have been adopted long ago.

THE ASYLUM RECORD.

Does any one desire to read a really invigorating description of a work of faith; a work that comes to us with exquisite freshness in these days of grinding bed-rock struggle? If there be such a person, we recommend to him the *Asylum Record*. The *Asylum* is Mr. Ishii's at Okayama. It has often been spoken of in these columns; not by ourselves, indeed, but by persons well acquainted with the institution, its noble purpose and its striking story. Yet, somehow, we seem to get our first really clear glimpse of it in the columns of the *Record*—which, we may mention, is a periodical published every alternate month by the orphans and their helpers at the Asylum. After all, it is the enthusiasts—the fanatics if you please to call them so—that accomplish great things in the world. They are the men that rise above difficulties; that illumine life's darkest trials with the fire of their faith; that never faint in their harness until they die in it. Such an one is Mr. Ishii. The columns of the *Record* are luminous with the flame of his zeal; its pages palpitate with the grand vitality of his confidence in a power that makes for good. Think what is involved in undertaking to feed and support an unlimited number of orphans without any present resources for the purpose or any visible means of access to resources. That a man should embark upon an enterprise where privations for himself, or even starvation, may be the consequence of failure, is an effort within the range of every-day courage. That he should take upon his shoulders the burden of feeding and clothing a hundred, or two hundred little children when he has neither money nor prospect of earning money to buy victuals and garments, must be called either heroic or demerited. That is what Mr. Ishii did, and the event justified him. Gifted with some extraordinary bravery begotten of absolute faith in the God that feeds the ravens, he took the orphans, any orphans that came to him; prayed for their sustenance, and they were sustained. Such is the story in a nut-shell. It is told in the *Record*; inimitably told. The massive simplicity of the men that tell it; their absolute unconsciousness of self; their complete absorption in their work—to appreciate these things one must listen to their own voices. There is a Mr. Pettee at Okayama. Our readers should know his name. His presence there might be ascribed to a special dispensation by those that believe in dispensations, for when we read his writings we understand that even the Okayama Orphanage must be the better for his association with it. Here is his summary of the Asylum's biography:

"As thou hast believed so be it done unto thee" may be called the charter creed of the Asylum. The faith of Mr. Ishii and his associates has passed by regular, though sometimes rugged, stages from an imitation born of admiration to a conviction born of personal experience; from a misty trust in a God who works by miracles, to a clear soul sight of the Heavenly Father working through human agencies; from an undue emphasis of a partial truth to a well-rounded conception of the three fold nature of faith, trust in God, in one's fellow men and in one's own right hand.

Let us now set down the statement of Mr. Ishii himself:—

Looking back upon the past I now see that my faith at first was largely an imitation of George Muller's. It was not *my own*. I thought I ought to feel then as he did after long years of growth and experience. I took George Muller's faith and by close imitation was deceived into thinking it my own. God rebuked me later and I found that I had not the faith which I had claimed to have.

But in my own experience and that of the Asylum it has always proved true that the larger gifts of grace have been exactly proportioned to the measures of my own real faith.

I have come now to recognize not only the absolute necessity for the best good of the children, of depending as little as possible on the charities of friends and as much as possible on cultivating a spirit of self help in the orphans, but also the fact that God wishes us to exercise our faith along the lines of our industries as well as of simple trust in his care of us day by day through the gifts of the benevolent.

In former days when our rice failed we fasted and prayed till relief came. I am perfectly willing to do the same myself to-day, but I no longer feel that God directs me to insist upon that course for the institu-

tion as a whole. He wishes us to train every nerve to help ourselves. If we would work we must eat, therefore it is no longer best to go without food except on rare occasions, but to work steadily and faithfully every day believing that our industries will be prospered sufficiently to give us at least the bare necessities of life.

After these years of experience we are able to estimate approximately how much we can earn with a certain plant. Hence our present exercise of faith in the loving purpose of God to give us through our own exertions and the aid of friends sufficient houses and machines to enable us largely to care for ourselves.

Is it possible to be franker? Is it possible to be more convincingly frank? We must set beside it another extract from the writing of Mr. Masatomi, the Treasurer of the Asylum:—

I first came to know of a truth the living God and to understand something of his great love from my experience as treasurer of the Asylum. Often have I run to the foot of an old pine in the cemetery and prayed to God. I called this pine the key to the Asylum's money box. At other times I have named it our telephone post. Several times when in great distress, not knowing how to turn in the care of those three hundred orphans, I have adopted the last resort and fallen on my knees at the foot of the old tree. Praying there the tree has seemed like an electric wire bringing me in direct touch with God. At the close of a season of prayer, I would return to the office and find a money order by cashing which we would be carried safely through another crisis. I have come to believe that whenever I pray at the foot of that tree money will always be given us. So I sang:—

*Kate nakuba,
Koko made koyo to
Yobu koe wo
Tayori ni kurasu
Hibi no ureshisa.*

When there is no food
lither come
With uplifted voice,
Trusting, be fed,
A daily delight.

After this fashion our Asylum, warming itself under the divine wing, has trusted in God. If any one asks about our finances, it is sufficient to reply, "We have entrusted all things to God."

It is an epic in prose—Mr. Ishii with his infinite faith, willing to fast and pray when there was nothing to eat; convinced that fasting and prayer were the best resource for all under such circumstances; Mr. Masatomi on his knees at the base of the old pine tree, crying to heaven to fill the mouths of the three hundred hungry orphans, and finding money orders in answer to his supplications. And then the gradual invasion of Mr. Ishii's ecstatic domain by the hard realities of life! He still has no objection to fasting and praying for his own part, but he doubts the efficacy of that plan for little children. "Years of experience have taught him the greater wisdom of estimating approximately how much we can earn with a certain plant." So the children are now working lustily. Would it not be a comical contrast were it not so insistently realistic? They have printing presses and type worth two thousand dollars and they can not keep abreast of the orders that come to them. They have also looms at which they weave *neru*, a species of cotton fabric. They publish a monthly paper, as well as the *Record*. They have a farm, a musical band, and various other minor occupations. It appears that if they could earn 20 *yen* a day, their needs would be satisfied. Twenty *yen* a day to feed, and clothe 300 orphans; something like six *sen* a piece, or less than three half-pence! But they seem to be earning only fifteen *sen* at present. "My brothers and sisters throughout the world, it is my earnest prayer that our Orphanage, attaining independence, may rescue a large number of needy children and may be aided by you to such an extent as to give these waifs a suitable education."

Trade returns of the export and import of raw and waste silk in Yokohama for last month are as follow:—

Raw Silk.	Bales.	Waste Silk. Bales.
Arrivals	3,535.....	1,823
Sales	3,507.....	2,218
Exports	3,375.....	5,218
Contracts broken	6.....	—
Shipped back	1,458.....	9

CAMPOR PRODUCTION IN CHINA.

With Formosa in her possession, the alluring prospect of monopolizing the camphor production of the world seemed to lie before Japan. Many people assumed that some such hope was not the least potent of the influences that induced the Shimonoseki negotiators to insist on the cession of "the beautiful island." We do not ourselves entertain any such extreme views, but unquestionably the camphor industry in Japan and Formosa, if co-operatively and intelligently worked, might be made a source of great profit. It is with much interest, therefore, that we observe signs of the development of the same industry on the mainland of China. If it should turn out—as present indications seem to show—that camphor can be produced in China to a practically unlimited extent, the significance of the fact is apparent. That the camphor tree has been known to the Chinese from ancient times, though only recognised as a valuable tree during the past three or four centuries, and that it grows freely in the central and southern provinces of the huge empire, every one is aware. Giants of the forest, from 8 to 9 feet in diameter, are said to be common in Kiangsi, and few foreigners in China are without some article of furniture made of camphor wood. But the point is that, until a very few years ago, the camphor of commerce was not produced in China, so far as we know, whereas in 1895 no less than 1,776 piculs were exported thence. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* for March 6th contains a short essay by Mr. Augustine Henry on this subject. We extract the gist:—

The growth of the camphor industry on the mainland of China is shown by the following facts taken from various China Customs' Yellow-books. From the 'List of Chinese Medicines,' misc. series, No. 17, which gives details of the trade in drugs of all kinds for the year 1885, it appears that camphor was unknown as a product of the mainland, except in the single province of Chekiang, there being the small export that year from Ningpo of 25 piculs. Ningpo exported 32 piculs in 1886, 40 piculs in 1890, and none since apparently. The Customs' 'Trade Reports' for the different years show the gradual appearance of camphor production in other parts. Kowloon exported 8 piculs in 1888, 105 piculs in 1892, 887 piculs in 1893. This was conveyed in junks, and its provenance is doubtful, but it was perhaps from the province of Kwangsi. Canton exported 122 piculs in 1891, 37 piculs in 1894, and 237 piculs in 1895. This is Kwangsi camphor. The Pakhoi Trade Report for 1894 states that the first record of the article was in 1892; in 1893 the export was 23 piculs, which increased to 118 piculs in 1894; and 'it comes from Luchuan, near Yu lin-chow, and is likely to grow in importance, as plantations in that and other places in the neighbourhood are coming to the bearing age.' In the Pakhoi Trade Report for 1895, the export is given as 506 piculs, and the writer says that this gratifying increase is due to the extended cultivation in Kwangsi. In Formosa only old and enormous camphor trees are utilised, and I am inclined to doubt of the existence of camphor plantations in Kwangsi; the camphor produced is more likely to be from old forest trees. The Chinese at any rate did not plant any trees with a view to the manufacture of camphor.

In 1895 the exports of camphor from different Chinese ports was:—Foochow, 187 piculs; Amoy, 678 piculs; Canton, 237 piculs; Kowloon, 68 piculs, and Pakhoi, 506 piculs. In the Fukien province there are large forests and camphor trees abound. Some years ago a party of Japanese went into the interior of Fukien to manufacture camphor, but nothing came of this attempt. The Foochow export is probably the product of this province, but that of Amoy is doubtful, as it may be Formosan camphor smuggled over to the mainland in junks. The export of the other three ports is produced in the Kwangsi province, and this will probably grow into large figures if camphor continues high enough in price to encourage the Chinese in its manufacture.

To sum up, the production of camphor on the mainland of China is an affair of the last few years. It began in Chekiang, but has practically ceased in that province. In Kwangsi it commenced a short time ago, and promises to develop into importance. The Fukien product is only trifling so far.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The fatal accident briefly reported by telegram the other day as having occurred on the 31st ult. in the No. 7 tunnel of the O-u line of the Yonezawa Railway, appears to have been wrongly reported. It was first said to have been caused by a caving-in of the tunnel, by which three persons were killed and others injured. It appears, however, from later news received, that the accident was caused by a collision between a locomotive and a service or goods car, and eight workmen were killed on the spot and twenty-four severely injured.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM YOKOHAMA.

According to the report of the Doshin Kaisha of Yokohama, as published in the *Mainichi Shimbun*, the amount of silk exported from this port by the various firms and companies during the ten months ended in April this year, was as follows:—

From	To America. Bales.	To Europe. Bales.	Total. Bales.
No. 1	1,210	723	1,933
No. 2	885	2,130	3,015
No. 3	12	2,545	2,557
No. 22	1,018	—	1,018
No. 50	—	1	1
No. 51	—	—	—
No. 71	87	72	159
No. 88-a	312	—	312
No. 89	33	29	62
No. 90-a	5,753	3,669	9,422
No. 90-b	1,401	1,985	3,386
No. 93	—	—	—
No. 95	117	2,776	2,893
No. 103	—	—	—
No. 104	—	789	787
No. 168	2,561	90	2,651
No. 177	—	166	166
No. 179	—	297	297
No. 198	1,068	1,802	2,870
No. 200	—	—	—
No. 206	—	1,854	1,854
No. 209	1,180	709	1,889
No. 216	467	—	467
No. 221	378	378	378
Joint Stock Silk Corporation ...	4,045	570	4,615
Mitsui Bussan Go-meï Kwaisha...	855	—	855
Doshi Kwaisha ...	1,368	—	1,368
Totals.....	22,372	20,583	42,955

The above figures show a considerable decrease in export, especially to America, as compared with the two previous years.

THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Reuter's telegram that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin committed suicide, turns out to be wholly baseless. The Grand Duke had been seriously ill for some time, and medical bulletins as to his condition had been posted up thrice daily for about a week before it became apparent that all hope of his recovery must be abandoned. What then occurred is told in the following translation of the official report compiled by the Mecklenburg Minister of State:—

On the 10th April the weakness of the heart during the day, risen to such a degree that the physicians expected positively that the Grand Duke would scarcely survive the night. Having suffered a great deal through want of sleep, he felt a desire for rest at 7.30 o'clock in the evening, and wished, as usual in such cases, to be left alone. The Grand Duke then attempted to sleep, while sitting in a rolling chair. The physician and the servants retired, but listened in the hall, watching the breath of the illustrious patient, which was distinctly audible, at first as oppressed, but later on easier. After some time, the breathing being no longer discernible, the physician, fearing the end had come, entered the room and found it empty. At the same time a servant reported that the Grand Duke had been found lying on the road before the villa; shortly afterwards he was brought back badly injured. The Grand Duke had apparently, as was his habit when oppressed by breathlessness, sought for fresh air, had thus reached the garden in great debility and was precipitated over the low border-wall, which was only distant a few paces from the door, into the street, which was at considerable depth below. There he was found by the wife of the gardener and a body-servant named Gatzow. When the Grand Duke was brought into the room, the physician found that the backbone was injured. In the meantime the relations had assembled round the bed. The Grand Duke addressed to his relations and Prince and Princess Henry XVIII. Reuss some words of love, embraced his sons, and passed away quietly after an hour.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING SOCIETY OF THE H. C. S.

A public exhibition of the English-speaking Society of the Higher Commercial School, was held on Saturday evening in the Lecture Hall of that institution. In spite of the bad weather over a thousand persons were present, and the spacious building was literally packed, leaving scarcely any standing room. The performance was, we think, on the whole, better than that of last year, and the students did ample justice to their reputation as the best English scholars in the Government schools of Japan. Prof. Kanda said, in his opening address, that the programme had been made studiously simple, in order to counteract the tendency among students of English to attempt things beyond their power, and thus to encourage the cultivation of practical English. The singing, especially the "Hunting Song," with its echo from a distant gallery, was very effective. This item, in fact, was remarkably good, considering that the song was hastily got up for the occasion.

PROGRAMME.

PART. I.

1. Opening Address.....Prof. Kanda.
2. My School Scrape (Original).....M. Yamazaki.
3. Webster and the Woodchuck (Adapted).
Father.....S. Yamazaki.
Ezekiel.....M. Kobayashi.
Daniel.....R. Furugori.
 Song:—Mountain Maid's Invitation.
4. Recitation: Rescued (By Celia Thaxter)
 N. Shibutani.
5. The Proposed Female University (Original).....
 Y. Takimoto.
6. The Noblest Deed of All (Adapted).
Father.....S. Nakamura.
1st son.....M. Hori.
2nd son.....I. Ozaki.
3rd son.....T. Kuwita.
 Song:—The Battle-cry of Freedom.
7. The Dream of Eugene Aram (Thomas Hood)
 K. Tanaka.
8. The Table Reversed (Adapted).
Emperor.....D. Miyazaki.
Major.....S. Sasaki.

PART. II.

9. Selection from "Terakoya."
Matsumaru.....T. Kato.
Gemba.....K. Shiramine.
Tonami.....Y. Ihara.
Genso.....H. Tetsuka.
School Children.....
 { Y. Takatsuka.
 { M. Sasaki.
 { K. Sato.
Kwan Shusai and Kotaro.....Y. Saito.
Farmers.....
 { J. Sukegawa.
 { K. Kawamura.
 Song:—Hunting Song.
10. The Moral Defect of our Merchants (Original)
 Z. Murai.
11. Queen Isabella's Resolve (By Violet).
Queen.....K. Oyaizu.
Don Gomes.....B. Ishikawa.
Columbus.....K. Takaku.
 Song:—Good Night.

CHINESE NOTES.

Accounts from Kansu tell of terrible cruelties perpetrated by the Chinese against the Mahomedans. Hundreds, probably thousands, of Mahomedan women and children are said to have been carried off by the Chinese soldiers; many of the women were brutally outraged, and it is estimated that fifty thousand Mahomedans have been killed in the Sining district. To submit on promise of being spared has meant, in most cases, to be butchered. The unfortunate people have been stripped of everything they possessed, and it is thought that their sufferings must goad them into renewing the rebellion. In that event much, if not everything, would depend upon the attitude of the Mahomedan troops in the Government's service. If they went over to the rebels, it would be difficult to restore order. Meanwhile the northern and western parts of Kansu have been devastated by a plague of field mice. Thousands upon thousands swept over the fields when the crops were almost ripe and consumed every grain of corn.

The oldest of the old residents of Yokohama

must confess that his record is young when compared with that of Mr. R. F. Thorburn, who has just left Shanghai. Mr. Thorburn arrived in Shanghai in 1846. Since 1878 he has been Secretary of the Municipal Council. He remembers the time when the British Consul lived in the native city, where the Taotai's *yamen* now stands, and when the foreign residents were located in a street leading to the Little East Gate. A warmly worded address and a handsome piece of silver work were presented to him on his departure from Shanghai.

H. E. Sheng's difficulties in procuring funds to build the railways, with the construction of which he is charged, continue to be apparently insuperable. A Belgian syndicate, supposed to be acting in the interest of French and Russian capitalists, was prepared to lend him four millions sterling, but his enemies in Peking defeated the scheme. The talk in the capital now is said to be that the building of the roads will be deferred until the whole of the indemnity is paid to Japan.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

From Hawaiian papers just received we infer that public excitement, about the question of Japanese immigration has greatly subsided, and that there is a disposition to regard the Japanese with friendly eyes. Here are two cuttings from the principal Honolulu journal:—

Commissioner Akiyama's statement of his mission is concise and not intended to stir up a war-like spirit. No citizen of this country can object to a fair investigation of the immigration affair. In fact, the people here have reason for the most kindly feelings in consequence of the dignified and conservative attitude thus far maintained by the Japanese Government. The Oriental officials have a large number of hot-headed and thoughtless people behind them to whom they must cater to a certain extent and at the same time hold them in check.

The big Japanese cruiser *Naniwa* has now been in port several days. The quiet and courteous bearing for which these people are so noted has characterized them, thus far, from Counsellor Akiyama and the officers of the ship down to the common sailors. This has had a salutary and quieting effect on the little ripple of excitement incident to recent occurrences. It is understood that during the week, further inquiries and negotiations will begin, regarding matters of recent occurrence connected with the refusal of this Government to let certain Japanese immigrants land here. There is no reason why these inquiries and discussions should not be characterized by the utmost courtesy and good feeling on both sides. We believe they will be so conducted on the part of the Japanese, and the Hawaiian Government will of course meet them half way.

The members of the press of Honolulu gave a banquet on the 15th of May to the representatives of the Japanese press that proceeded to Hawaii in the *Naniwa*. It was the first time the newspaper men of the republic had combined to extend such a courtesy. Flags of all nations were supplied by the *Naniwa* for decorative purposes.

Here is an item about the Japanese in Kona:—

Kona, Hawaii, May 10th.

The interest in coffee is still on the increase. A great many Japanese are leasing small holdings for about 15 years at from \$1 to \$5 an acre, yearly, according to quality and location of land. The Hawaiians are taking quite an interest in coffee, but the Japanese and Portuguese are rather more enthusiastic. These two nationalities are very economical and industrious. Most of these people were brought to Hawaii as contract labourers, but now many of them have comfortable little homes. With the influence of the church and the splendid free schools, the Portuguese will soon become valuable citizens. Their children have learned to speak English at the schools and the parents are learning it from the children.

The Japanese do not try, like the Portuguese, to rise socially. There is no ceremony over a wedding like the Portuguese. In fact, it is hard to tell who of them are married. While they are of a social nature, being fond of games, their principal desire seems to be to live economically and save money. They are not addicted to opium, like the Chinese, but they rather like strong drink, though seldom indulging to excess.

KOREAN NOTES.

"The corruption, brutalities, and total lack of justice which prevail among the majority of Government officials at present," says the *Sōul Independent*, "are very lamentable, and, at times, make a Job-like man impatient." Any reader of the *Independent's* columns must endorse that criticism, but, at the same time, we wonder whether all the items appearing there are trustworthy. The *Independent* seems to insert every anti-official complaint sent to it without discrimination. One of the latest examples is the following, which is published on the authority of "two citizens of Okkwa, Chulla province":—

"The Magistrate of our district has been doing some tall squeezing since his arrival here. Some unknown citizens wrote out the crooked deeds of the Magistrate and posted them in the market places. The Magistrate suspected a wealthy citizen named Sin Dongsik of the district of implication in the exposure of his shortcomings, and set fire to Sin's house and furniture, and tortured Sin and his two sons until each man's legs were broken. He further ordered the people to erect a stone monument in the district in his honour. He collected over \$300 for the monument fund from the people and bought land with it instead of erecting a monument. Now he states that he appreciates the land more than a monument. As far as we, the people, are concerned, we never wanted to erect a single tablet for him; so the matter has been settled rather fortunately. But it would have been more frank if he had asked the people to buy him some land in the beginning."

A placard posted in Chongwo on May 19th is said to have caused great excitement among the people, but the *Independent* does not tell us in what language the placard was written:—

Those who live in Korea and have eyes, look at this notice! The Imperial Japanese Government especially concluded the treaty of friendship and commerce with the Korean Government eight twenty years ago. Since then Japan has felt sorry for the internal troubles of the Korean Government which retarded the progress of the nation so she sent a great army two years ago, punishing the conservative Chinese for the clarification of the Korean Government, also with the view of maintaining the peace and interests of the whole Orient. But lately the wicked gang of the Korean Government has succeeded in deteriorating the intelligence of His Korean Majesty, causing him to change his abode in the Foreign Settlement (Chongdong). Thereby the policy of the Government became impure and confused, and the continuation of the dynasty has been rendered precarious. It is the law of nations that when a country's Government becomes so bad, that there is danger of the trouble being extended to a neighbouring nation, then the latter can properly interfere with the internal affairs of the former Government and settle the trouble for the good of all concerned. Japan and Korea have been tied with the alliance of offense and defence, and Japan entertains sympathy for the unfortunate condition of her friend—Korea. She may, at any time, take steps to drive away the wicked gang from that Korean Government in consideration of the friendship which Japan cherishes for Korea. In that case the public must not be alarmed. The 30th year of Meiji, 19th of 5th month."

To us the placard reads very much like a device to bring the Japanese into fresh suspicion and disfavour.

Another sum of \$20,000 has been appropriated towards the expenses of the royal funeral in Korea, and the Funeral Board has engaged 3,337 men as lantern carriers during the ceremony. These royal obsequies are growing to wonderful dimensions. The *manes* of the unfortunate Queen ought to be appeased.

Officers in the Korean Army appear to be a curiously ill conducted set of men. Every mail brings news of brawls in the streets of Sōul or cases of drunkenness and insubordination in which officers are the chief actors. What is stranger still is that a week's imprisonment seems to be considered quite an appropriate punishment for a Lieutenant. What a farce must an army be that is thus officered.

The War Office has presented a suit of old Korean armour to Colonel Putiata "as a souvenir."

JAPANESE POST-BELLUM FINANCE.

In considering the problem of Japanese finance, the object of chief interest is to ascertain precisely what additional burdens the War has imposed on the nation. To that end we have to examine and compare the public accounts before and after the War, discriminating, as far as possible, between ordinary and permanent income, on the one hand, and extraordinary and temporary income on the other. Obviously the year during which the war actually occurred must be excluded from the reckoning, the methods of appropriating and distributing State funds at such a time being quite abnormal. We proceed, then, to consider the figures for the year immediately previous to the War, and for the three years subsequent to it, taking the Revenue first:—

	1896-7.	1897-8.
	Yen.	Yen.
Ordinary Revenue	85,883,081	95,304,478
Ordinary Revenue	107,953,720	129,540,833

[N.B.—In the Ordinary Revenue for 1896-7 there is included a sum of 6,082,237 yen, being the Revenue from Formosa, and a sum of 303,750 yen, being Interest on Deposits, which was added by means of a supplementary Budget presented to the Diet at the beginning of the 1896-7 session. Similarly, in the Ordinary Revenue for 1897-8, the receipts from Formosa, 8,112,264 yen, are included, as well as a sum of 18,324 yen, being Receipts under the Relief Law for Officials, which was added by a Supplementary Budget. In analysing the Ordinary Revenue, however, we shall omit the Formosan Receipts. These explanations are offered for the convenience of readers who may desire to verify our figures by reference to official records.]

The Ordinary Revenue is derived from two principal, and two minor, sources; the former being Taxation and Government Industries; the latter, Miscellaneous Receipts and Interest on funds deposited in the Bank of Japan:—

	1893-4.	1895-6.
	Yen.	Yen.
Taxes.....	72,470,122	77,273,678
Receipts from State Industries.....	11,743,269	15,897,379
Miscellaneous	750,476	1,065,364
Interest on Deposits ...	913,214	1,068,057
	85,883,081	95,304,478
	1896-7.	1897-8.
	Yen.	Yen.
Taxes.....	82,602,924	98,469,773
Receipts from State Industries.....	16,353,267	20,420,900
Miscellaneous	719,976	813,711
Interest on Deposits ...	1,595,316	1,724,185
	101,271,483	121,428,569

[N.B.—In "Taxes" for the year 1897-8 we have included a sum of 850,408 yen, derived from the monopoly of Leaf Tobacco. This amount appears under the heading of State Industries in the official Budget.]

The fact that the revenue from taxation increased from 72½ millions in the year before the War to 98½ millions in the second year after it, does not indicate an actual addition of that amount to the people's burdens. A small part of the increment results from natural growth of the income from taxes of which the rates have remained unchanged during the years under review. It will be convenient to deal with these latter taxes at once:—

	E.	
	REVENUE FROM TAXES THE RATES OF WHICH HAVE REMAINED WITHOUT CHANGE.	
	1893-4.	1895-6.
	Yen.	Yen.
Land Tax.....	38,808,680	38,663,119
Income Tax	1,238,763	1,496,817
Deeds, Certificates, &c.,		
Stamp Tax	761,531	901,033
Tax on Soy	1,332,793	1,463,073
Tax on Exchanges	350,969	780,312
Tax on National Banks.....	220,730	220,730
Tax on Drugs	636,433	778,573
Tax on Boats and Ships.....	275,701	291,209
Tax on Mines	178,869	246,167
Tax on Marine Products of		
Hokkaido	303,769	291,431
Hunting Tax		149,135
Customs Dues	5,125,372	6,785,040
Confectionary Tax	593,809	689,120
Vehicles Tax	773,948	861,859
Tax on Horses and Oxen....	73,839	79,508
Fees on Permits, &c.....	6,572	4,922
Tax on Issues of Convertible		
Notes	—	408,662
	50,681,778	54,111,310
	1896-7.	1897-8.
	Yen.	Yen.
Land Tax	38,536,933	38,668,991
Income Tax	1,434,259	1,905,696
Deeds, Certificates, &c.,		
Stamp Tax	862,006	981,284
Tax on Soy	1,412,906	1,479,994
Tax on Exchanges	588,147	684,001
Tax on National Banks.....	217,650	117,096
Tax on Drugs	715,794	837,328
Tax on Boats and Ships.....	272,856	10
Tax on Mines	241,226	281,000
Tax on Marine Products of		
Hokkaido	304,615	366,023
Hunting Tax	120,739	149,166
Customs Dues	6,166,729	6,626,829
Confectionary Tax	635,003	—
Vehicles Tax.....	799,798	—
Tax on Horses and Oxen ...	74,309	—
Fees on Permits, &c.....	4,626	—
Tax on Issues of Convertible		
Notes	—	—
	52,387,596	52,097,418

It will be seen from the above that five taxes which contributed regularly to the Revenue up to the fiscal year 1896-7, do not appear in the figures for the year 1897-8. They are the Tax on Boats and Ships—a trifling amount of 10 yen, not collected in 1896-7, stands to the credit of this tax in 1897-8, but does not indicate the continued imposition of the levy—the Tax on Confectionary, the Tax on Vehicles, the Tax on Horses and Oxen, and the Fees on Permits, &c. These five taxes, representing an income of 1½ million yen, approximately, were all abolished from the year 1896-7. Taking that fact into consideration, and comparing the total figures for 1893-4 with those for 1897-8, it will be seen that the aggregate increment in the receipts from the remaining taxes is 3½ million yen. We may therefore conclude that the revenue from these taxes grows at the rate of over 6 per cent., approximately, in 4 years, or 1½ per cent. annually.

Simultaneously with the abolition of the above taxes, the rates of two others (the *Saké* Tax and the Tobacco Tax) were raised, and two new imposts (a Registration Tax and a Trades Tax) were enacted. The Registration Tax Regulations require that companies, firms, professions, patents, trade marks, births, deaths, marriages, divorces, etc., shall be registered. Details may be gathered from a translation of the Law appended to this essay. The Law, of course, has much interest for foreign residents in view of their approaching submis-

sion to Japanese judicial and fiscal systems. The income to be derived from the tax was officially estimated at 6,808,449 yen annually, but its operation has proved very irksome in so far as personal matters are concerned, and the Diet, during the session just closed, passed a Bill exempting all such incidents from the scope of the impost. The consequence of that change will be to reduce the yield of the tax by about 1½ million yen, so that the revenue accruing from it will not greatly exceed 5 millions.

The Trades Tax is levied upon sales, contracts, rent of business premises etc. The particulars will be learned from the appended translation of the Law, to which the same remark applies as to the Registration Law in respect of its interest for foreign residents. The income expected from this tax was 7,551,377 yen yearly, and that the figures taken by the Government as a basis of calculation are moderate may be seen from the following table:—

F.	
OFFICIAL ASSESSMENTS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE TRADES TAX.	
Total Sales annually throughout the	Yen.
empire.....	1,599,653,605
Total Contracts, etc.....	7,220,000
Total Fees of Middlemen, etc.....	1,185,200
Total Rent of Business Premises ...	47,766,417
Total Number of Employés	1,875,943
Total Number of Artizans	2,082,948
Total capital invested in various enterprises	644,402,054

Nevertheless great difficulty is experienced in collecting this tax. Among the taxable items the only one that can be officially fixed with certainty is the "capital invested in enterprises;" all the rest depend upon the statements of the taxpayer, and are therefore subject to large variations. It is found that the returns furnished by individuals differ greatly from the estimates formed by the Government, and since the Law does not provide any standards to guide assessors, the situation has become difficult. It can not be doubted, however, that the tax is fully capable of yielding the income anticipated, and steps will doubtless be taken next session to remedy the deficiencies in the Law. It may be noted that the sum supposed to be derivable from the tax seems small in view of the great industrial energy for which the past two years have been remarkable. But the tax does not become leviable in the case of any enterprise until a year after the actual commencement of business, and many enterprises are exempted for a term of three years—for example, banking, insurance, ware-housing, manufacturing, printing, transport (by land or river), docks, anchorages and landing places. The tax may therefore be expected to yield a considerably larger sum by-and-by.

The increased *Saké* Tax was set down to give an additional income of 9,284,544 yen, but experience shows that it is likely to prove much more prolific, for the new rates have had the effect of greatly diminishing the manufacture of *saké* for

domestic consumption, which has always been treated with curious tenderness by Japanese legislators, the theory being that the poor man ought to be allowed to make *saké* for himself and his family at the lowest possible cost. The *saké* thus brewed is a muddy, impure beverage, not unwholesome, however, and much affected by the lower orders. But there are two cogent reasons against the liberty granted by the Law to domestic manufacturers. One is that great abuses undoubtedly take place: men in comparatively easy circumstances take advantage of the permission, and manufacture untaxed *saké* though they could well afford to purchase the taxed liquor. The other is that the condition of the farmers—for whose special benefit the exemption was originally made—does not justify any consideration of the kind: they are conspicuously prosperous, and owing to the rapid appreciation of agricultural products during recent years, as well as to the development of means of communication by which the large urban markets have been rendered easily accessible to bread-stuffs coming from the remotest rural districts, the incidence of taxation has become constantly lighter for the farming class. The old *Saké-Tax Law* provided that any person not engaged in the liquor trade, and not keeping a public house of entertainment, might brew for family use any kind of *saké*, except the clear variety (known as *seishu*) to the maximum quantity of 1 *koku* (39.7 gallons) on payment of a licence fee of 80 *sen*. The new Law raises the rate to 2 *yen* per annum where the quantity brewed does not exceed 1 *koku*, but permits the brewing of 2 *koku* on payment of a licence fee of 6 *yen*, and the brewing of 3 *koku* on payment of a fee of 12 *yen*. The result is that all kinds of *saké*, except the choicest, may be brewed for family consumption, in quantities varying from 39.7 gallons to 119 gallons, on payment of a tax not less than a penny farthing, and not exceeding seven-pence half-penny, per gallon. It is difficult to discover any sound reason for such a system, or to doubt that the private brewing of *saké* will ultimately be interdicted, with marked benefit to the income of the State. Concerning the taxation of *saké* for purposes of sale, the new Law fixes the rate at 7 *yen* per *koku*, or 17.6 *sen* (4½d.) per gallon. Unquestionably a prolific source of increased revenue offers itself here. Considering that Great Britain derives a revenue of 260 million *yen* from excise duties, and that Belgium, with a population of 6½ millions, gets nearly 18 million *yen* from the same source, Japan's levy of 30 million *yen* is evidently too small. The consumption of *seishu*—which is the beverage of the middle and upper class—is estimated at 3½ million *koku* annually, and it is the opinion of Japanese publicists that the tax might be doubled—i.e. raised to 9 pence a gallon—without the slightest inconvenience. That

would mean an addition of 24½ million *yen* to the revenue, and if, at the same time, the brewing of *saké* for family use were forbidden, another increment of 4 or 5 millions might be looked for.

In the case of tobacco, the system in operation prior to the new programme was to impose a stamp duty, which yielded a gross income of 3 million *yen*, approximately. Such an impost being glaringly inadequate, the Government resolved to establish a State monopoly of leaf tobacco. Briefly, the plan was that all leaf tobacco grown in the country should be delivered to the Government at prices fixed by the latter, and should subsequently be sold by the Government to manufacturers at rates officially determined. All persons intending to grow tobacco were to send in notices, by the end of April in each year, showing the area to be devoted to the purpose, and were to obtain official permission, the Government reserving to itself discretion to limit the area. The produce was to be delivered into the Government's store-houses before the end of March in each year, the grower being permitted, however, to keep back any leaf intended for export, and to sell it for purposes of export, under official licence, free of tax. The gross income derived from this tax was estimated at 10,320,000 *yen*. But the success of the system has been greatly questioned. The area of land under tobacco culture in Japan is 35,393 *cho* (89,714 acres), and the quantity of leaf grown is 10,853,482 *kwan*, or 90,445,683 lbs. That is valued by the Government at 12,340,000 *yen*, for purchase from the growers, and will be sold for a total sum of 22,660,000. Thus the purchase price is 18.20 *yen* per picul (16 *kwanme*, or 100 catties) and the selling price 33.40 *yen*, or a profit of 83.52 per cent. The question is whether, at such rates, foreign tobacco can not be imported to compete successfully with the home-grown product. It has been asserted that foreign tobacco fitted for Japanese consumption, can be laid down in Japan at from 14 to 15 *yen* a picul. But if that estimate were correct, and if—as we are compelled to assume—the official estimate of the average price of the Japanese leaf—namely, 18.20 *yen* per picul—be also correct, it seems plain that importation from abroad would already have taken place. The price of the home-grown leaf to the Japanese manufacturer was 22.62 *yen* per picul under the old system of taxation; that is to say 18.20 *yen* to the grower and 4.42 *yen* to the Treasury. It is thus plain that if leaf tobacco could have been imported from America or elsewhere at a lower price than 22.62 *yen* per picul, the business would have been undertaken. Referring to the Customs Returns, we find that the import of leaf tobacco did, indeed, grow from 571 piculs in 1894 to 2,560 piculs in 1896, and that its price at the place of

shipment averaged 15.63 *yen* per picul, so that its price in Japan was 18 *yen* approximately. At such a price it should be able to drive the home-grown leaf out of the market, and since it does not appear to have that effect, the only conclusion we can come to is that the cheaper varieties of foreign leaf do not suit the Japanese palate. The import of cut tobacco, also, grew, in the same time, from 548 to 1,112 piculs, but as its price was over a hundred *yen* per picul, it must have been intended for special consumption. Foreign cigarettes, however, are beginning to find their way to Japan in considerable quantities: their import more than doubled in the three years ended 1896, the customs returns showing 232,343 *yen* worth in 1894 and 574,234 *yen* worth in 1896. Under the new Tariff leaf tobacco coming from abroad will have to pay a duty of 35 per cent. on its cost at the port of entry. Hence if suitable foreign leaf can be brought to Japan at a smaller price than 24.74 *yen* per picul, it will be able to compete with the monopoly tobacco selling at 33.40 *yen*. These figures seem to indicate that the new system rests on a somewhat precarious basis. There is another difficulty also. We have seen that the selling price of the official monopolists is 83.52 per cent. higher than the price paid to the grower. We have also seen that leaf intended for export is exempted from the monopoly system. Now, according to the new General Tariff, the duty on manufactured tobacco is 40 per cent. Suppose that the leaf were carried to Hongkong, manufactured there, and brought back to Japan, the exporter, manufacturer, and importer, having a margin of 43.25 per cent. to work on, should certainly be able to undersell the leaf offered by the official monopolists. However, since the Diet has competence to alter the General Tariff, no very serious inconvenience need be anticipated from that source. With regard to the initial expenses and investment of capital for carrying out the monopoly, a sum of 4,213,500 *yen* has been required for building store-houses and stations—of that amount 1,130,250 *yen* was appropriated in 1896-7 and the remainder in 1897-8—and a sum of 4 million *yen* is set apart as a capital fund for purchasing the leaf. It was originally supposed that a capital of 10 millions would be required, and the amount seems a minimum when we remember that a year's supply of leaf tobacco is always in stock, over and above the new crop. The Government, however, evidently thinks that the capital invested in buying can be released by speedy sales, and that 4 millions will suffice for working purposes. Hence the total capital outlay of the State for inaugurating and carrying on the system is 8,213,500 *yen*. Further, the working expenses are estimated at 522,454 *yen* for a period of 3 months, or 2,089,816 *yen* per annum. If to that

amount we add the interest on capital invested, at 5 per cent., it results that the aggregate outlay involved in working the monopoly will be 2,500,491 *yen* annually, and the net yield will be 7,819,509 *yen*. That is not a strikingly satisfactory result, especially when the risks attending a State monopoly are remembered. It would seem that by simply adopting the English system—that is to say, passing the tobacco through Government store-houses and levying a tax on it in transit—a net income of nearly ten million *yen* might be obtained at the proposed rate of impost, without any considerable investment of capital or incurring of risk.

The dates from which the above four taxes were to go into operation are:—

The Registration Tax, April 1st, 1896.
Trades Tax, January 1st, 1897.
Saké Tax, October 1st, 1896.
Tobacco Monopoly, January 1st, 1898.

The Government's estimate of the net gain to the Revenue from these new or increased imposts stands thus:—

G.	Yen.
Registration Tax	6,808,449
Trades Tax	7,551,377
Saké Tax	9,284,544
Tobacco Monopoly	10,316,379
Total	33,960,749
Deduct on account of the abolition or reduction of the taxes on soy, confectionery, ships, vehicles, tobacco stamps, etc.	7,552,397
Net increase of Income	26,408,352

In order to find the basis to which the above correction of revenue must be applied, and in order to see how the new taxes have been treated by the compilers of the estimates, we separate the following figures from the Budgets for the year before the war and the three years after it:—

I.	1893-4.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
Saké &c. Tax	16,089,105	17,807,577	18,465,464	20,878,727
Tobacco Tax	8,640,351	8,740,434	8,950,327	9,093,844
Registration, &c. Tax	8,458,788	8,614,337	8,990,537	9,145,016
Trades Tax	—	—	—	5,874,168
Total	43,188,244	45,162,348	46,406,328	45,991,755

N.B.—With regard to this table, certain explanations are necessary. The Government's Budget separates into four distinct items the *Saké* Tax, the Malt Tax, the Alcohol Tax and the Tax on Exports of *Saké* from Okinawa Prefecture (Riuku). It seems simpler to group the four under one heading, namely, "Saké &c. Tax." In the case of the Tobacco Tax, it will be observed that the estimate for 1897-8 shows only a small increment as compared with the actual collection in 1896-7. That is because the old system remains in operation until January 31st, 1897, so that only three months (January, February and March) of the fiscal year 1897-8 are affected by the new system. The net sum accruing from the Monopoly of Leaf Tobacco during those three months is estimated at 859,608 *yen*, and is entered in the Budget under the heading of "Receipts from Government Industries, &c." In our table, however, the total proceeds of the collections under the old and new systems are shown simply as "Tobacco Tax." Again, as to the Registration Tax, although the impost did not begin to be levied until April 1st, 1896, certain amounts are entered under the same heading in the accounts for previous years. That is because the Treasury has thought it convenient to include the proceeds of the new tax in the same group with certain cognate taxes—as stamp duties, license fees and so forth—which had been levied for several years previously, and which, consequently yielded sums of revenue annually. Finally, since the Trades Tax went into operation from January 1st, 1897, it would seem at first sight that the revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, ought to have received some addition from that source. But the tax is collected in May and November, and thus no payments on account of it were made until the year 1897-8. A similar remark applies to the increased *Saké* tax: it went into operation from October 1st, 1896, but as July is the period for paying the first installment, no collection seems to have been made until that month in 1897.

Taking the collections under the headings of Saké Tax, Tobacco Tax and Registration Tax (old) in 1896-7, and adding to them the increased revenue as shown in Table H., we obtain 50,438,480 *yen* as the total revenue to be derived from the four taxes of the latter Table when in full operation. We note this figure for purposes of future reference.

Combining the above tables, and omitting the receipts from the Customs, it appears that the direct taxes paid by the Japanese nation now aggregate 91,842,938 *yen*, or 2.20 *yen* per head of population.

From table D. it will be seen that the income derived from State Industries and Properties rose from 11½ millions in 1893-4 to 20½ millions in 1897-8. The bulk of this asset is composed of earnings of posts, telegraphs and railways, but for convenience of comparison we append the complete figures:—

H.	1893-4.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
RECEIPTS FROM STATE INDUSTRIES AND PROPERTIES.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Official Gazette	154,937	180,163	186,565	185,078
Customs	140,893	183,775	185,103	201,797
Hokkaido Breeding Stations	8,054	175	991	971
Forests	2,086,913	1,080,470	896,318	1,359,773
Posts & Telegraphs	6,487,688	9,551,400	10,821,278	12,131,157
Convict Labour	204,344	210,970	219,138	258,942
Opium sales	13,592	10,834	25,340	25,814
Sales of standard Weights, &c.	2,105	216	582	102
Mint	494,462	486,760	465,000	470,580
Printing Bureau	161,465	305,814	215,848	267,178
Mines	—	—	—	1,435
Railways	2,709,760	3,601,594	4,093,604	5,486,773
Manufacture of Telegraph and Light-house Appliances	11,812	3,460	2,488	3,097
Arsenals	18,730	2,280	—	—
Senju Woolen Factory	27,114	23,935	1,615	2,174
Sale of ship-building Materials	7,703	5,163	—	—
Other Industries (minor)	81,063	89,395	—	—
Rents of Property	211,037	215,548	202,613	391,611
Sales of Lymph	—	—	30,000	—
Totals	11,743,269	15,897,379	16,353,267	20,420,900

The sums credited to "Customs" in the above table are not duties levied on imports, but receipts from harbour dues, warehouse charges and sundries. It would appear more logical to include the amount under the general heading of "Customs," but such is not the method of accounts adopted in Japan.

We have given the above table in detail for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of variability of the various items. Analysis indicates that for the purposes of this review the items of the table may be conveniently grouped thus:—

I.	1893-4.	1895-6.
Railways, Posts and Telegraphs	9,197,448	13,154,856
Various Minor Industries	2,545,821	2,742,523
Total	12,743,269	15,897,379
Railways, Posts and Telegraphs	14,234,882	17,557,910
Various Minor Industries	2,118,385	2,862,990
Total	16,353,267	20,420,900

By this method of division we observe that the revenue obtained from Government Industries and Properties consists of a constantly increasing factor—Railways, Posts and Telegraph receipts—and a tolerably constant but comparatively insignificant factor—receipts from minor

industries. Each year the mileage of State Railways is added to, and the postal, telegraph and telephone services develop. It seems reasonable, therefore, to infer that the rate of increment shown by the table—namely 19.8 per cent. annually—will be maintained, and that the revenue under the above heading will soon become a principal item in the accounts.

The remaining two sources of Ordinary Revenue, namely, Miscellaneous Receipts and Interest on Deposits, are insignificant and do not call for special analysis. It will suffice to note that they represent a tolerably uniform asset.

We are now in a position to analyse the Revenue in a more general manner.

K.

Comparative Table of Revenue before and after the War.

	Yen
Revenue from Direct Taxation the year before the War	67,344,750
Revenue from Direct Taxation the third year after the War	91,842,938
Increase	24,498,188
Revenue derived from Indirect Taxation the year before the War	18,538,331
Revenue derived from Indirect Taxation the third year after the War	29,912,051
Increase	11,373,720
Total Increase	35,871,908

In order to deduce the future prospects of the Revenue from the above data, note must be taken of the fact that the Customs' receipts will be greatly augmented under the new Tariff. Assuming the present volume of the foreign trade as a basis, it is calculated that the Customs receipts will aggregate 12½ million *yen* against 6½ million now collected. We arrive, then, at the following estimate:—

ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT OF THE ORDINARY REVENUE IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1902-3 (35TH OF MEIJI).	
Amount collected in the year 1897-8	121,428,569
Add 7½ per cent. of the revenue now derived from old Taxes (<i>vide</i> Table E.), approximately	3,900,000
Add 90 per cent. of the revenue now derived from Posts, Telegraphs and Railways (<i>Vide</i> Table I.), approximately	15,750,000
Add 100 per cent. of the revenue now derived from Customs Duties	6,000,000
Add remainder of income estimated to accrue from the Monopoly of Leaf Tobacco, the increased Saké Tax, the Registration Tax, and the Trades Tax	6,680,462
Total	153,759,031

From table E. it will be observed that the Land Tax remains a virtually constant quantity. The fact is remarkable, seeing that the area of land under cultivation increases year by year, and that the market prices of agricultural commodities are constantly ascending. The Land Tax is composed of two items, namely, the tax on arable lands and the tax on building lands. The figures for 1896-7 are these:—

M.	Yen.
Tax on arable lands	35,023,031
Tax on building lands	3,513,902
The latter of these items is again subdivided:—	
Tax on rural building lands	2,711,419
Tax on urban building lands	802,483

The total value of the building land throughout the empire is assessed at 142,302,500 *yen* for purposes of taxation, of which sum 32 millions represent the value of the urban building land. The latter figure is obviously out of all reasonable proportion, for by "urban building land" is understood the aggregate areas included within the limits of the three cities, Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, and of the 38 principal provincial towns, which have a total population of 4,244,210 persons. It may be said that all Japanese subjects, whatever their business, pay land tax directly or indirectly. Now the whole population of the empire being 41,813,215, and the total land tax for the year 1896-7 being 38,668,991 *yen*, it appears that the 37,569,005 persons living outside the urban districts paid Land Tax aggregating 37,866,508 *yen*, or a little more than 1 *yen* per head; whereas the 4,244,210 inhabitants of the urban districts paid only 802,483 *yen*, or less than 19 *sen* per head. Thus the wealthy section of the nation living in the towns does not pay at the rate of one-fifth of the Land Tax levied on the poorer section living in the provinces. There are, of course, other ways of examining this question. We may compare the densities of the population in urban and rural districts. Statistics for that purpose are difficult to collect, but according to the most accurate calculations that we can make, the total area of the three cities and thirty-eight principal provincial towns is 155,810 acres, and the population being 4,244,210, it appears that there is an average of 27.24 persons per acre, approximately. On the other hand, the area under cultivation in the provinces is 11,525,000 acres, and the population being 37,569,005, we have an average of 3.25 persons per acre. It would follow, therefore, that if the rate *per capita* were the same in the urban and rural districts, the inhabitants of the former would have to pay Land Tax at least 8 times greater, area for area, than that paid by the inhabitants of the latter. Whether that proportion would be just, is a matter for consideration. We have seen that, in point of fact, the urban folks pay less than one-fifth of the sum paid by the rural folks, man for man. Putting the statement in another form, the tax actually levied on each acre of urban land is 5.15 *yen*, and on each acre of rural land, 3.28 *yen*; a ratio obviously at great variance with the relative market values of the lands. There can be little doubt that this injustice, whatever its dimensions, will be remedied now that the country's financiers are compelled to think seriously of ways and means. If the inhabitants of the urban districts paid at the same rate per head as the inhabitants of the rural districts, their annual contribution to the Treasury would be fully 4½ million *yen*, instead of eight hundred thousand as it is at present. That would mean, however, that urban lands

should be assessed for taxation purposes at eight times the value of rural lands. For our own part, we do not think that such a difference of valuation would be opposed to facts, but the question is one demanding close scrutiny. The total valuation of urban lands at present for purposes of taxation is only 32 million *yen*, or 17 *sen* per *tsubo*, approximately; an absurd figure. Unquestionably there is here a fair source of additional revenue.

So much misapprehension exists, and so many erroneous statements have been published, with reference to the weight of the Land Tax in Japan, that we have made calculations for the purpose of determining the ratio between the tax and the produce of the land. It is difficult to arrive at results of such a kind with absolute accuracy, but we believe that our figures vary very little, if at all, from the truth:—

N. PRODUCE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN JAPAN.		
	Quantity. <i>Koku</i> .	Value. <i>Yen</i> .
Rice	37,000,000	337,000,000
Barley	17,325,317	47,460,000
Tea	6,123,125	7,749,675
Tobacco	10,853,482	12,340,000
Beans	17,015,332	17,306,750
Silk	1,887,584	80,812,190
Cotton	12,572,971	18,859,456
Lacquer	32,977	2,581,417
Potatoes (foreign)...	49,752,970	1,990,118
Potatoes (sweet) ...	495,948,071	43,675,845
Millet	2,144,839	10,079,743
Crow-foot Millet ...	999,209	2,198,259
Sorghum	250,474	1,252,370
Buckwheat	1,252,372	6,888,062
Hemp	3,224,094	5,239,156
Indigo (<i>ai-dama</i>)...	16,087,337	16,409,083
Rape-seed.....	1,006,581	7,291,712
Sugar, four kinds; total production...	13,167,094	6,571,420
Mawata.....	54,257	1,085,140
Total.....	—	626,790,396

We have not included maize, or *daikon* and several other tubers in the above list, as it seems impossible to procure statistics of their production. Moreover, marine products are wholly excluded, though the value of the fish taken yearly in Japanese waters must be very great, and the section of the provincial population engaged in fishing is considerable. Now the total tax collected on arable land being 35,023,031 *yen* (*vide* Table M.), it appears that the Japanese agriculturist pays, at the highest calculation, 5.58 per cent. of the gross produce of his land to the Central Government. But, according to the calculation made by the Treasury in 1873 for purposes of taxation, the gross produce of the land was supposed to be divided in the following proportion:—

O.		
Land Tax	21.24 of Gross Produce.	
Land Rate (<i>i.e.</i> Local Land Tax).....	21.24	do
Cost of Production	23.54	do
Net Earnings	33.98	do
	100.00	

It has been since enacted that the Land Rate shall not, under any circumstances,

exceed one-half of the Land Tax. Hence, taking that fact in conjunction with table N., we find that the actual division of the gross produce at present stands thus:—

P.	
Land Tax	5.587
Land Rate	2.793
Cost of Production.....	23.540
Net Earnings	68.080
	100.000

These are striking results. It has always been understood that the Government's assessment of the taxable value of land was purposely put at about one-half of the market value. In other words, when the Land Tax nominally represented 21.24 of the gross produce, it really represented only 10.62. We have seen, however, that even when such products as maize, *daikon*, and tubers of various other kinds, fruits, garden produce, oxen, horses, cattle, and so forth, are not taken into account, the farmer pays only 5.584 per cent. of his gross produce. If he paid 10.62 per cent., his contribution to the Treasury would be 66,573,042 *yen*, instead of 35,023,031 *yen*, as it is at present. Foreign critics of Japan's fiscal system habitually speak of the farmer as a heavily burdened individual. They seem to be guided solely by the fact that his tax represents a large proportion of the total ordinary revenue. But that point ceases to have any significance when we remember that the agricultural section of the nation numbers 27,448,150 out of a total of 41,813,215.

In connexion with this subject, another point may be briefly discussed here. It is often asked whether the agricultural classes pay as heavy taxes now as they did prior to the Restoration, and not a few publicists have answered in the affirmative, some even going so far as to allege that they pay more. Such assertions seem to be made without due consideration. The present Land Tax, 38½ million *yen*, represents about four million *koku* of rice at the rate now ruling. Even if we assume rice to be selling at its pre-*Meiji* price, namely, 4½ *yen* per *koku*, the tax represents only 8½ million *koku*. Does any one imagine that the public revenue derived from land was only 4 million *koku*, or even 8½ million *koku* prior to the Restoration? History is accurate enough on that point. When TSUNAYOSHI, the fifth of the Tokugawa *Shoguns* (1680-1709), adopted HAGIWARA SHIGEHIDE'S suggestion of a debased currency to relieve the financial difficulties of the Yedo Court, the revenue of the empire derived from land was 30 million *koku* of rice, of which 23 millions went to the feudal barons, three millions to the bannerets, shrines and temples, 3,850,000 to the Yedo Administration, and 150,000 to the Court in Kyoto. It thus appears that, if we consider quantity alone—and quantity is everything to the farmer—the Land Tax was more than seven times as heavy at the end of the 17th century as

it is at the end of the 19th. Almost the same result is obtained if we consider values. Thirty million *koku* of rice sold for about 27 million pounds sterling in the year 1700, the equivalent of 270 million *yen* of the present time. Hence the Land Tax at the end of the seventeenth century amounted to 270 million *yen* against 38½ millions levied to-day, a ratio of nearly 7 to 1. Recollect, too, that the tax-paying population two centuries ago was not one half of what it is at present. These figures appear conclusive.

What we have hitherto written refers, it will be observed, to the Ordinary Revenue only. To include the Treasury's extraordinary receipts also in this section of our subject would seem to be the natural course. But as the bulk of those receipts are derived from temporary sources, and as their amounts are regulated by the expenditures, a clearer idea of the whole matter will be obtained by examining the latter at once.

We proceed, therefore, to consider the Expenditures, adopting the same method of comparison as to periods in order to trace the development that has taken place since the War.

Q.

TOTALS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	1893-4. Yen.	1895-6. Yen.
Ordinary Expenditures	64,442,268	67,104,440
Extraordinary Expenditures	23,539,604	20,656,993
	87,981,872	87,761,433
	1896-7. Yen.	1897-8. Yen.
Ordinary Expenditures	104,832,071	122,983,561
Extraordinary Expenditures	103,306,001	142,179,733
	208,138,072	265,163,294

We see here an increase of Ordinary Expenditures from 64½ millions in the year before the War to 123 millions in the second year after it; a very striking increment. In order to trace the sources of this rapid growth of 58½ million *yen*, it will be necessary to refer to detailed figures for the various Departments of State:—

R.

ORDINARY DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES.

	1893-4. Yen.	1895-6. Yen.
Crown	3,000,000	3,000,000
Foreign Department	623,982	1,047,050
Home do	7,636,149	7,471,262
Finance do	24,915,268	29,934,288
War do	12,316,497	8,400,476
Naval do	5,141,475	4,915,497
Justice do	3,451,911	3,339,533
Education do	958,520	1,047,811
Agriculture and Commerce Department	928,942	908,967
Communications Department	5,469,524	7,040,356
Colonization Department	—	—
	64,442,268	67,104,440

	1895-7. Yen.	1897-8. Yen.
Crown	3,000,000	3,000,000
Foreign Department	1,146,540	1,517,096
Home do	7,851,336	6,491,823
Finance do	46,425,862	41,703,807
War do	24,161,525	29,136,722
Naval do	7,848,092	9,885,890
Justice do	3,484,816	3,552,037
Education do	1,460,806	2,049,186
Agriculture and Commerce Department	1,155,778	1,424,296
Communications Department	8,297,316	11,671,749
Colonization Department	—	12,550,955
	104,832,071	122,983,561

N.B.—For the information of any one referring to the Budgets as published in the *Official Gazette*, some explanation of the above Table is necessary. First, as to the Formosan Expenditures:—These were included in the Expenditures of the Finance Department up to the close of the fiscal year 1896-7, and they consequently form part of that Department's figures in our Table. But from the year 1897-8 the Formosan Expenditures were put into a special account, and do not appear at all in the Budget proper. For purposes of financial convenience that method may be wise, but if we desire to obtain a clear idea of Japanese finance as a whole, it becomes necessary to group all the items into one aggregate. We have therefore added the Formosan Ordinary Expenditures to the figures of our Table, placing them in the section of the Colonization Department, to which they properly belong. Their amount is 10,524,040 *yen*. In the second place, the *Official Gazette's* figures for 1896-7 and 1897-8 have to be amended on account of expenditures contained in Supplementary Budgets. The system of Supplementary Budgets adopted in Japan greatly complicates the accounts, and renders it difficult to form an accurate idea of them. Not only are such Budgets presented to the Diet in connexion with the estimates for the next fiscal year, but some are also presented as a result of the previous year's working. Speaking broadly, it may be said that Supplementary Budgets provide for expenditures not foreseen at the time of compiling the Budget proper; or for expenditures due to accidental circumstances; or for expenditures which the Government is not competent to include in the Budget without obtaining the previous consent of the Legislature; or for expenditures already incurred in excess of the appropriations. Of course, the changes caused in the original Budget owing to these Supplementary votes are ultimately shown in the Treasury's published statistics. They duly appear in the official figures up to the year 1895-6. But the publication of the statistics being always more or less delayed, these corrections have to be independently made for the year 1896-7 and 1897-8. With regard to the year 1896-7, seven Supplementary Budgets were laid before the Diet for *post-facto* approval in the session that closed last March, the appropriations asked for being intended to balance the account for the year then drawing to its close—namely, the year ending March 31st, 1897. The total additions made to the Ordinary Expenditures of 1896-7 by these seven Budgets was 585,450, distributed among the Departments of State as follows:—

	1896-7. Yen.
Foreign Department	91,133
Home Department	34,932
Finance Department	393,750
War Department	44,714
Naval Department	17,288
Communications Department	3,633
	585,450

With regard to the year 1897-8, five Supplementary Budgets were presented to the Diet, the expenditures contemplated by them being for the fiscal year about to open. These five Budgets provided for a total addition of 129,240 *yen*, approximately, to the Ordinary Expenditures. We say "approximately" because, in the case of the Foreign Office, some of the items are stated in foreign coin, and the rate of conversion not being fixed, a margin of uncertainty presents itself. We have taken the sovereign at 10 *yen*; the American gold dollar at 2 *yen*; and the franc at 50 *sen*. Again, in the Department of Education, the salaries of foreigners about to be engaged are subject to increase according to variations in the sterling value of the *yen*. We have not attempted to make any cor-

rections on that account. The total sum of 129,240 *yen* is divided as follows:—

	Yen.
Foreign Department	22,280
Home Department	840
Finance Department	33,366
War Department	7,344
Naval Department	15,600
Education Department	43,810
Colonization Department	6,000
	129,240

These sums are comparatively insignificant, but they can not, of course, be omitted from our calculations.

The growth of the Ordinary Expenditures, as shown by the above table (R.) is one of the significant features of Japanese finance. Extraordinary expenditures, being of a special and temporary character, do not imply any lasting strain on the country's resources, but ordinary outlays have to be permanently provided for, and are, therefore, the real test of the nation's monetary condition. At first sight it appears that the Ordinary Expenditures have increased from 64½ million *yen* in the year before the War to 123 millions in the second year after it. But there are corrections to be applied. The Ordinary Expenditures are not wholly unaffected by the extraordinary programme of military, naval and industrial expansion planned by the Government in the sequel of the War, and although that point need not be considered for the purposes of a general forecast, it can not be left out of the account if we desire to distinguish between the normal and abnormal increments of the national expenditures. Hence, in the total for 1897-8, we must exclude three factors: first, the additional outlay in connexion with the service of the national debt, for the debt has been swollen by the War and by State enterprises consequent on the War; secondly, the increased outlays for maintaining the Army and Navy, since the expansion of those services is also a direct result of the War; and thirdly, the expenditures connected with Formosa. The corrections stand thus:—

	S. 1893-4.	1897-8.	Difference.
Service of National Debt	19,455,918	29,710,378	10,254,460
Maintenance of Army	11,385,339	25,686,890	14,301,551
Maintenance of Navy	5,049,735	9,715,203	4,665,468
Formosan Expenditures (Ordinary) ..	—	10,524,040	10,524,040
Total		39,745,519	

Making these deductions, we find that, apart from results directly attributable to the War, the country's Ordinary Expenditures grew from 64½ millions in 1893-4 to 83 millions in 1897-8, or nearly 29 per cent. Of course other influences attributable to the War have operated to a considerable extent. These, though not reducible to exact figures, will easily be detected as we proceed. Let us, then, take the expenditures for the Departments proper, that is to say, the outlays involved on account of salaries, allowances, office requirements, and so forth:—

T.
EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTMENTS
PROPER.

	1891-4. Yen.	1895-6. Yen.
Foreign Department	114,782	165,664
Home "	274,439	243,715
Finance "	290,315	247,317
War "	174,023	127,270
Naval "	91,740	78,408
Justice "	116,539	92,781
Education "	130,125	118,515
Agriculture and Com- merce Department.....	264,567	227,923
Communication Depart- ment	201,550	175,391
Colonization Department	—	—

Total.....1,658,080 1,476,984

	1896-7. Yen.	1897-8. Yen.
Foreign Department	99,644	166,397
Home "	291,979	297,652
Finance "	277,029	328,035
War "	233,066	240,076
Naval "	118,673	155,086
Justice "	99,387	103,246
Education "	145,954	184,305
Agriculture and Com- merce Department.....	237,175	262,865
Communications Depart- ment	204,802	263,223
Colonization Department.	—	141,420

Total.....1,707,709 2,142,304

The growth shown by the above table is quite insignificant—less than half a million *yen* for the ten Departments of State. Indeed, when we observe that the Administrative machinery of the whole Central Government is kept working at an annual outlay of a little over two million *yen*—say two hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling—it becomes necessary to admit that there is nothing lavish in Japan's official methods. We may appropriately mention here that the total number of civil officials throughout the Empire, receiving pay from the Treasury, was 45,617 in 1893, and that their salaries aggregated 10,761,164 *yen*, being an average of 235 *yen* a year, approximately; and that the number in 1895 was 46,698, their salaries aggregating 11,405,425 *yen*, an average of 244 *yen*.

In order to trace the reasons for the growth of the Ordinary Expenditures, we append a table showing the principal items of increase:—

U.

	1891-4. Yen.	1897-8. Yen.
Legations and Consulates	509,200	1,328,418
Laboratories (Sanitary, Anti- Toxin Serum, Vaccine Lymph), Home Department.....	—	119,517
Pensions and Rewards, Finance Department.....	1,454,665	3,405,404
Customs Expenses	158,487	287,799
Cost of Collecting Taxes.....	1,752,954	2,848,574
N.B.—The figure for 1897-8 includes the expenses (522,454 <i>yen</i>) incurred in connexion with the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly during the last quarter of that year.		
Gendarmerie Expenses.....	285,140	2,702,691
Central Observatory.....	—	31,573
Outlays on account of Libraries, Schools, &c.	781,989	1,166,656
Rewards to Teachers in Com- mon Schools	—	345,298
Aid to Technical Education ...	—	150,000
Forestry Expenses	528,068	742,113
Sericultural Establishment and Silk Conditioning House.....	—	62,245
Improvement of Stud Horses...	—	150,034
Working Expenses of Railways, Posts, Telegraphs and Tele- phones	5,087,016	9,313,893
Bounties to Encourage Naviga- tion	—	1,720,313
Total.....	10,597,519	24,464,528

The main causes of increase are here sufficiently indicated; minor items need not be considered. It is, of course, inevitable that the working expenses of railways, posts and so forth should grow with the development of the services. We have seen (*vide* Table I.) that the gross revenue derived from these sources in 1897-8 is estimated at 17,557,910 *yen*, and the working expenses being 9,313,893 *yen*, it results that the management costs about 53 per cent. of the gross earnings; a result apparently indicating no lack of economy and organization. As to the cost of tax collecting, that too has necessarily increased owing to the levy of new or increased imposts, as shown in Table G. When the Tobacco Leaf Monopoly is in full operation, its working expenses will probably aggregate 2½ million *yen* annually, and the item "Cost of Collecting Taxes" will then stand at about 4½ millions. The yearly appropriation on account of pensions and rewards is also a growing quantity. Its figure is now remarkably small—3½ million *yen*—considering that the country emerged, two years ago, from a war in which 140,000 men of both services were engaged.

We have endeavoured (*Vide* Table L.) to estimate the probable amount of the Ordinary Revenue in the year 1902-3. The question is much more difficult in the case of expenditures, and its consideration may be conveniently deferred to a later period.

We turn now to the Extraordinary Expenditures, pursuing, with regard to them, the same method as that hitherto followed:—

V.

EXTRAORDINARY DEPARTMENTAL
EXPENDITURES.

DEPARTMENTS.	1893-4. Yen.	1895-6. Yen.
Crown	—	—
Foreign	19,264	300,987
Home	11,465,282	3,651,571
Finance	1,185,170	2,049,940
War	2,404,730	1,593,331
Naval.....	2,959,446	8,607,025
Justice	75,561	770,259
Education	135,240	106,106
Agriculture & Com- merce.....	493,177	325,460
Communications ...	4,801,734	3,945,314
Colonization	—	—
Total	23,539,604	20,656,993
DEPARTMENTS.	1896-7. Yen.	1897-8. Yen.
Crown	700,000	—
Foreign	184,383	113,419
Home	11,953,790	8,487,702
Finance.....	8,479,971	10,866,688
War	35,246,359	31,484,501
Naval.....	30,760,963	66,936,882
Justice	208,180	239,249
Education	343,392	607,286
Agriculture & Com- merce	885,326	2,210,267
Communications ...	14,543,637	15,044,928
Colonization	—	6,188,721
Totals	103,306,001	142,179,733

N.B.—With regard to this table, several explanations are necessary in order to bring the figures into agreement with those of the Budget as published in the *Official Gazette*.

(a.) In 1892 a programme of State Railways was elaborated and a law sanctioning it re-

ceived the Diet's consent. According to that programme, a total sum of 68,025,044 *yen* was to be expended on the construction of various lines, the outlays being spread over a period of 12 years, commencing in the fiscal year 1893-4 and concluding in the fiscal year 1904-5. These expenditures are included in special accounts and do not appear in the Budget proper. They are met by floating a Railway Loan, the interest on which, and the appropriations on account of a sinking fund, appear in the Budget—Finance Department—under the heading "Service of Public Debts." It seems illogical to exclude from the general accounts a productive outlay, the profits from which, as well as the charges connected with it, are included in those accounts, and which, for the rest, constitutes a considerable factor in the national finance. We have consequently added the railway-programme-construction expenses to the Extraordinary Departmental Expenditures, in the section of the Communications Department, which controls the outlay. Up to the end of the fiscal year 1896-7, the amounts expended in this account aggregated 11,580,000 *yen*. The following is the distribution:—

	Yen.
1893-4	3,040,000
1894-5	1,520,000
1895-6	2,520,000
1896-7	4,500,000
1897-8	6,227,333

(b.) The Colonization Department existed in the year 1896-7, but as its expenditures were included in those of the Finance Department, they do not appear independently in the Budget for that year. From 1897-8, however, the Department stands separately in the matter of accounts.

(c.) The Formosan Expenditures, as already explained—*vide* Note on Ordinary Departmental Expenditures—do not appear in the Central Government's Budget for the year 1897-8, but have been included by us. The figures for the Ordinary Expenditures of the island have already been given. The Extraordinary are:—

Formosan Extraordinary Expenditures.

For the fiscal year 1896-7.....4,692,803 *yen*.

This amount is included in the Finance Department Section.

For the fiscal year 1897-8.....4,017,794 *yen*.

This amount is included in the Colonization Department Section.

(d.) With regard to Supplementary Budgets, on account of which certain corrections have to be applied to the figures of the Budget proper for 1897-8, the facts are these:—

Seven Supplementary Budgets, relating to expenditures for the fiscal year 1896-7, were presented to the Diet in its 1896-7 session. Six of these Budgets were for *post-facto* approval, and one was for a grant of 700,000 *yen* to meet the expenses of the Empress Dowager's State Funeral. The total additions made by these Budgets to the Extraordinary Departmental Expenditures are as follow:—

W.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGETS FOR 1896-7.

	Yen.
Household Department—on account of the Empress Dowager's Funeral	700,000
Foreign Department	27,475
Home Department—on account of works of repair and relief in connection with disasters from earthquakes and inundations	7,198,440
Finance Department—including 200,000 <i>yen</i> on account of Prince Mori's Funeral	1,406,830
Army Department	7,795
Naval Department	230,381
Education Department	17,230
Agriculture and Commerce Depart- ment	25,000
Communications Department	4,755
Total	9,626,906

For the year 1897-8, five Supplementary Budgets have to be included. They are as follow, distributed among the various Departments:—

X.

	Yen.
Home Department— Aid to construction of Naga- saki Harbour	50,000
Aid to construction of Osaka Harbour	468,000
Aid to Yokohama Water Works	1,027,843
Extension of Kobe Wharfs ... etc.	81,127 etc.
	1,899,232

Finance Department	44,989
War Department—	
Supplementary Funds of Workshops... etc.	1,395,792
Justice Department	31,808
Education Department	74,101
Agriculture and Commerce Department—	
Subsidy for extending Sale of Tea	70,000
etc.	etc.
Communications Department—	
Subsidy to Navigation of the Yangtze	22,600
Aid to Maritime Disasters Relief Society	20,000
Colonization Department—	
Subsidy to Formosa Railway..	176,250
Salary of foreigner in Formosa	6,000

Total 3,759,240

With regard to the item of 468,000 yen, appearing as aid to the construction of Osaka Harbour, it may be explained that the total estimated cost of the harbour is 21,675,000 yen, towards which sum the State has undertaken to contribute 6,658,000 yen. This contribution is in the form of land and money. The land is valued at 1,978,000 yen. It is to be gradually sold, and the proceeds paid to the Osaka Municipality during 4 years, commencing from 1897-8. The remaining sum, 4,680,000 yen, is to be given by the Treasury in cash in equal annual installments, spread over a term of 10 years, commencing from 1897-8.]

If appears from Table V. that the Extraordinary Expenditures leaped suddenly from 20½ million yen in 1895-6 to 103½ millions in 1896-7 and 142½ millions in 1897-8. The chief explanation of such a marked change is to be found in the fact that an extensive programme of military and naval expansion was commenced in the year 1896-7. We shall presently set down the figures relating to that programme, but it will be more convenient to examine, in the first place, other important factors of increase which fall under the head of productive expenditure. They are riparian works; construction and improvement of railways; establishment of banks for the promotion of industry, commerce and agriculture; subsidizing various enterprises, especially maritime; starting of an iron foundry; organization of a university in Kyoto, &c.

Y. PRODUCTIVE EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES, 1897-8.

Riparian Works	Yen. 5,934,067
Buildings, Capital, &c., Leaf Tobacco Monopoly	7,083,300
Establishment of Iron Foundry ...	1,741,621
Extension of Telephone System ...	2,026,298
Improvement of State Railways ...	3,600,000
Laying of Telegraphs, building Lighthouses, &c.	1,388,033
Building of Additional Wharfs at Kobe	84,127
Construction of Hokkaido State Railways	1,275,130
Construction of State Railways in Japan proper	6,227,350
Various outlays on account of Education—e.g. Founding of Kyoto University; founding of Imperial Library; construction and improvement of surgical operating rooms, chemical laboratories, engineering halls, foreign language school; purchase of implements and books, &c.	607,286
Various outlays by Department of Agriculture and Commerce—e.g. Investigation of Forestry and Horse-Breeding; Local Exhibitions; Extension of Foreign Commerce; Paris Exhibition; Inspection of Weights and Measures; Construction of Sericultural School, &c.	468,646

AIDS AND SUBSIDIES.		Yen.
Otaru Harbour Construction	250,000	
Hakodate do.	58,334	
Nagasaki do.	100,000	
Osaka do.	481,634	
Total Aids to Harbour Construction	889,978	889,978
Tokyo Waterworks	150,000	
Osaka do	50,000	
Hakodate do	24,444	
Kobe do	60,000	
Yokohama do	1,027,843	
Total Aid to Water-works	1,312,287	1,312,287
Navigation to Okinawa ...	8,000	
do Ogasawara ...	6,200	
do Oshima (Kagoshima) ...	6,000	
Nippon Yusen Kaisha ...	880,000	
Navigation to Hokkaido ...	7,000	
do the Yangtze	22,600	
Encouragement of Navigation	566,541	
Encouragement of Ship-building	277,250	
Seamen's Training School	10,000	
Maritime Disasters Relief Society	20,000	
Total Aids to Navigation	1,803,591	1,803,591
Nippon Railway Co.	509,102	
Kiushiu do	100,575	
Sanyo do	170,953	
Tanko do	97,458	
Formosa do	176,250	
Total Aids to Railways	1,054,338	1,054,338
Aid for Extending the Sale of Tea	70,000	
Industrial Bank of Japan	62,500	
Agricultural and Commercial Bank	1,997,500	
	2,130,000	2,130,000
Total Aids & Subsidies	7,190,194	
Inspection of European & American Railways	26,855	
Roads, Bridges, &c. in Hokkaido ...	218,268	
Protection of Immigrants in Chishima	9,500	
Total of Productive Extraordinary Expenditures	37,880,675	

Total Aids to Railways 1,054,338

Aid for Extending the Sale of Tea 70,000
Industrial Bank of Japan 62,500
Agricultural and Commercial Bank 1,997,500
2,130,000

Total Aids & Subsidies = 7,190,194

Inspection of European & American Railways 26,855
Roads, Bridges, &c. in Hokkaido ... 218,268
Protection of Immigrants in Chishima 9,500

Total of Productive Extraordinary Expenditures 37,880,675

We have not included the Formosan Extraordinary Expenditures in the above Table, though the total amount, 4,017,794 yen, falls under the heading of productive outlays. The items are:—

Z. FORMOSAN EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.		Yen.
Public Works	3,300,800	
Investigations	70,530	
Aids to Immigration	91,964	
Sanitation	40,000	
Subsidies	514,500	
	4,017,794	

Adding these Formosan outlays to the total of Table Y., we obtain an aggregate of 41,898,469 yen. Now if from the total Extraordinary Expenditures (142,179,733 yen) shown in Table V., the Military and Naval Expenditures (98,421,473 yen) be subtracted, there remains a sum of 43,758,260 yen. Thus we arrive finally at the following result:—

AA.		Yen.
Aggregate Extraordinary Expenditures of eight Departments of State (the Departments of War and of the Navy excluded) for 1897-8	43,758,260	
Aggregate of Productive Extraordinary Expenditures, as shown in Tables Y. and Z	41,898,469	

Total Unproductive Extraordinary Expenditures 1,859,791

This remainder, 1,859,791 yen, is made up of such items as the construction of consulates and legations abroad; various other constructions (as penitentiaries, quarantine stations, courts of laws, &c.); prizes and rewards; manufacture of public bonds; handling of indemnity and so forth. All these outlays, of which the aggregate is comparatively trifling, are of an unavoidable nature: several of them, indeed, might be classed as productive. It is, therefore, correct to say that virtually the whole of the Extraordinary Expenditures for 1897-8—those of the Military and Naval Departments of course excepted—belong to the category of productive outlays.

It is to be noted that, if the aids and subsidies appearing in the Formosan Budget, be added to those of Table Y., the grand total of aids and subsidies for 1897-8 becomes 7,796,638 yen.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

Tales of peculation in Formosa form a favourite topic with the vernacular press now a-days. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* thus describes the proceedings of Mr. Sugiyama Shukichi, Engineer-in-chief in the Governor-General's office, who was arrested on the 15th May on the charge of receiving a bribe from a contracting company. He had the superintendence of all the engineering works in the island, and entered into an engagement with the Arima Contracting Company to build the Governor-General's offices, involving an expenditure of one million yen. This big contract he placed with the Company without demanding any security, or bargain money, and in consideration of such accommodating methods the company made him a gift of yen 170,000. Part of the bribe he distributed among the assistant engineers employed in his office, but the greater portion he divided with Mr. Makino, an engineer in Tokyo. The *Yomiuri* moralizes over the startling change in Mr. Sugiyama's affairs. In Formosa he lived a life of extravagance and reckless luxury: now he has to be content with the cold comforts of a house of detention pending trial.

That is all very pretty but we should like to know where the Governor-General of Formosa is to get a million yen to spend on the building of offices. No such appropriation appears in the Budget. It might, of course, be a continuing expenditure, only a small part of which would be entered in the estimates for the current year. But even then the approval of the Diet would have to be obtained for the whole outlay, and we are not aware that any such approval was given or sought last session. However, it appears to be only a question of the degree of Mr. Sugiyama's guilt. He has been removed from office.

The Ashio Copper mine difficulties have by no means been arranged, if the present temper of the people living in the devastated districts is to be taken as any criterion. They have resolved to maintain the agitation with undiminished ardour until the mine is actually closed. They argue that they would become the laughing-stock of Japan should they now abate their demands and allow the mine to continue working.

One sensible resolution the agitators have arrived at, and that is to discontinue domiciliary visits to the houses of persons opposed to them; while the delegates to be sent to Tokyo and other towns are to be chosen with the greatest care.

Count Okuma, during his recent visit to Osaka, was invited to a meeting of persons interested in the establishment of a female university. He remarked, in the course of a short speech, that although the civil and military systems of Japan could now compare favourably with any in force in Occidental countries, female education in this country was practically neglected by everybody. He was in favour of taking immediate steps for the furtherance of female education in Japan. Count Hijikata, at the same meeting, reiterated the arguments he used many years ago in favour of the establishment of higher educational institutions for women, and then touched upon the necessity for a more thorough training in domestic matters of the young women of Japan. A resolution, and also petition, in favour of the scheme, were then put and carried.

It is said that the directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha had intended declaring a dividend of eight per cent. only this year, but were compelled by the shareholders to raise it to ten per cent. As a matter of fact, says the *Mainichi Shimbun*, the company having lost 163,300 yen this year, no dividend ought to have been declared. It was only by utilizing the reserve set apart for the equalization of dividends that the matter was arranged. The Company, says our contemporary, is resorting to a most risky expedient, and will have to reckon with its consequences sooner or later. It must depend wholly on its earnings for a dividend during the next half-year, and there is no reason to suppose that it will do better than it did in the half year just ended.

In making the above statement, the *Mainichi* appears to forget that the company's fleet of twelve new steamers, one of which has just passed the official inspection, will be entitled to a bounty of from two to three million yen during the present year. A ten-per-cent. dividend amounts to 1,210,000 yen per annum, so that, even if the Company continues to lose on its European and American lines at such a rate that its working account will show a loss of from three to four hundred thousand yen a year, over all, it will still have an ample margin to pay a dividend.

Remarkable progress is noticeable of late years, the *Yomiuri* notes, in all practical enterprises in Osaka. The capital now appropriated to this purpose has reached an enormous figure. Statistics show that the various companies in the city number 421, of which 14 belong to agricultural industry, 215 are engaged in manufacturing occupations, and 193 are commercial organizations. The capitals of the agricultural companies aggregate 364,400 yen, those of manufacturing corporations 37,226,870 yen, and of commercial companies 36,997,683 yen, making a total of 74,588,953 yen. Branches and agencies existing in Osaka for the various companies in other parts of the empire now total sixty-one, while banking institutions are no less than ninety-one in number, with an aggregate capital of 22,768,000 yen. Besides these there are ninety-eight branches of banks whose head offices are established elsewhere.

The annexation of Hawaii by the United States is not desired by the entire people of Hawaii, nor does it evoke universal sympathy in America, says the *Hochi*. Yet the spirit of annexation entertained by the Americans who have under their control the Government of the little Republic has in no way relaxed or decreased. Mr. Smith, Chief Justice of Hawaii, in his recent trip to America, organised a movement towards annexation, which seems to have strengthened in no small degree the intention of Americans to carry their scheme into practice. President McKinley, however, made no decisive reply on the subject in his late interview with Mr. Smith. The latter is alleged

to have failed in his attempt through vehement opposition from Mr. Sherman, but whether that was really the case is doubtful. The President has lately appointed Mr. Sewall Minister to Hawaii. Originally Mr. Sewall was a bigotted advocate of annexation. His pertinacity in this respect made him early conspicuous among the Republicans at variance with his father and Mr. Cleveland, who, being prominent Democrats, were strong opponents of annexation. Had the President and Mr. Sherman held conflicting views on the subject of Hawaii, the appointment of Mr. Sewall to such a post could scarcely have been effected.

Many abuses having sprung up in connection with the enforcement of the Trades Tax Law. Loud complaints having been heard in all directions, Mr. Shimada, Vice-President of the Lower House, at the ordinary meeting of the Economic Society of Tokyo held on the 15th inst., spoke upon the lamentable abuses appertaining to the administration of the law referred to, and it was eventually resolved to appoint a committee to investigate the facts up to the present time, and to make suggestions for the amendment of the Law. In pursuance of this resolution a conference was held at the *Keisai Zasshi* office on the 18th instant by the most prominent economists of Tokyo, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Shimada, Minoura, Taguchi, Sakurada, Tsuboya, and Masuda. After much discussion the following measures were decided upon:—Information with regard to complaints against the Trades Tax Regulations shall be collected at the *Keisai Zasshi* office from all parts of the empire, until the 10th of June; written suggestions shall be received until the same date from those who are acquainted with the subject, as to the alterations required in the Law. Frequent conferences are to be held in future to discuss questions relating to the removal of the present abuses.

It has been settled that the posthumous ranks—that is to say, official ranks not military or naval ranks—to be bestowed on officers and soldiers killed in the War, and the grants of money to be made to their families shall be as follow, the maximum being mentioned in each case:—

Commissioned Officers—three steps of rank, and sums varying from a maximum of 5,000 yen in the case of Generals, to 3,000 yen in the case of Colonels and Majors, and 1,500 yen in the case of Captains and Lieutenants.

Non-Commissioned Officers—ranks up to the Second of the Seventh Grade, and gratuities up to 750 yen.

Privates—ranks up to the Second of the Seventh Grade, and gratuities up to 400 yen.

It is stated that Mr. Okuda, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, is to leave Japan on the 14th of June, and travel to the European capitals *via* Washington, for the purpose of inspecting the buildings of the various national assemblies. He will return to Japan in October. His trip is connected with the erection of a permanent structure for the Japanese Diet. The *Yomiuri* alleges that as a sum of five million yen is to be spent on the structure, and as the plans hitherto prepared are not entirely satisfactory, this inspection tour is to be undertaken. To us it seems a most superfluous step. Plans, elevations, photographs and the minutest details about every Western parliamentary building are easily procurable, and if submitted to experts in Japan—indeed Japanese and foreign experts in this country probably possess such documents and drawings already—a far more intelligent decision could be formed than by sending abroad a gentleman who, whatever may be his general abilities, possesses no architectural training whatever.

The *Kokumin* writes a striking note about house rent in Tokyo. It says that buildings which could have been rented for 3 or 4 yen before the war, now command 10 yen; that 10 yen houses have gone up to 17 or 18 yen; and that dwellings erected at a cost of two or three

thousand yen ten years ago, bring in a thousand a year to-day, and are valued at ten thousand yen. In fact, house letting is among the most lucrative of all occupations. Despite the fact that the wages of carpenters and plasterers have appreciated fifty or sixty per cent. in the past three or four years, houses can still be built and let at most paying prices. For an ordinary structure the cost of building does not exceed 20 yen per *tsubo*, and many dwellings put up for letting have not cost more than 15 yen a *tsubo*. To be the owner of 3 or 4 houses measuring 30 *tsubo* each, is to have a perpetual income equal to the revenue of a Baron. So says the *Kokumin*. The revenue of a Baron is a sufficiently vague term.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We hear delightful things are expected of "Maritana," which Mr. Twinning is arranging for June 18th, at the Public Hall.

The *Kobe Chronicle* is the latest local paper to increase its size, the enlargement practically adding four columns of additional space.

We understand that Mr. H. Vincent's fine house on the Bluff, Lot 106, with 1,000 *tsubo* of land, has been bought by Mr. Holm for \$22,500.

Mr. J. C. Hall, H.B.M.'s Consul at Kobe, acknowledges with thanks receipt of 234.05 yen, from the *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, being the amount of contributions collected by that journal in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

The Governor-General of the Philippines issued a proclamation on the 17th May declaring that the rebellion was at an end, promulgating a conditional amnesty, and announcing that many of the insurgent prisoners would be released.

The *Fiji* learns from Peking that the Anglo-Chinese loan recently floated through the agency of Dr. Dudgeon, is to run for fifty-one years, and only bears five per cent. interest. Part of the Customs and the revenue of the Home Department are given in pledge.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* advocates an immediate doubling of the railways in and around Tokyo and the big commercial centres. The trade of the country, it says, has increased in much larger ratio than the means of transportation, and hopeless congestion of traffic is now the order of the day.

The United Spinning Companies of Osaka have resolved to make various improvements in the packing, marking, and labelling of their yarns, and have drawn up a draft of rules to be carried into effect at once. As usual, they provide for the dispatch of inspectors to all factories violating the new regulations.

The *Kobe Chronicle* finds that there are close upon one hundred ships of war on the China and Japan station. Of these 28 are British ships, in addition to six torpedo-boats in reserve, and three second-class boats; and there are 58 others, including 18 Russian, 13 Spanish, 9 French, 7 United States, 5 German, 2 Portuguese, 2 Austrian and 1 Netherlands.

From the *Nagasaki* journal we learn that the wreck of the German steamship *Doris*, which recently stranded on the North-western end of Tanshima Island, was sold by auction for \$16,850. Captain I. Koch, of the German Consulate, Nagasaki, acted as auctioneer. The bidding was slow and the operation lasted an entire hour. The ship eventually fell to Mr. R. H. Powers, who acted as broker for Japanese purchasers in Kobe.

The Rev. W. T. Austen, Chaplain of the Seamen's Mission, sends us the following statistics for the quarter ending May 31st:—Visits to ships, 944; Visits to Hospitals, 43; Visits to Consular Gaols, 14; Religious Services held, 85; Social and Magic Lantern Meetings, 35; Attendances at Religious Services, 2,038; Attendances at Socials, and Magic Lantern

Meetings, 1,288; number of seamen using the free reading room, 3,520; number of seamen carried by the *Gleaner* to and from the various meetings, etc., 1,648.

A British Consular report from Amoy, just published, says:—Japanese Matches have nearly a monopoly in this district. They have, however, several defects. In damp weather they will not light; in dry weather they light dangerously easily; they splutter, and are made of poisonous material, so that when they splutter, the burns they cause are liable to fester. Two reasons account for their ready sale:—Firstly, they are cheap; and secondly, the labels on the boxes are attractive to the Chinese.

Japan, according to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, has another cause of complaint against Hawaii, the Republic having raised the import duty on *sake* from fifteen cents per gallon to one dollar. The Japanese Government, says this journal, has made frequent representations to Hawaii upon the matter, but has been told that nothing could be done, as the increased tax has been duly passed in the Legislature and then formally promulgated as law. The *Mainichi* declares that the Republic has violated the most favoured nation clause in this matter and warns it against the consequences.

On the 31st ult. an enquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the steamer *Fuyo Maru*, of the Mitsubishi Company, was held at the Nagasaki Marine Office. The steamer left Nagasaki for Yokohama on the 3rd Jan. last under the command of Captain Johan Marchin Tornoe, a German subject, and on the following morning the vessel touched a shoal off Hakuto, Chikuzen Province, but having sustained no serious damage continued her voyage. After hearing several witnesses the Court cautioned the Captain to be more careful for the future, and returned his certificate.

The price of rice having risen considerably, foreign rice has lately been imported into Yokohama to the following amount:—

	Bags.
Shanghai cleaned rice	19,265
Shanghai pounded rice	1,416
Shanghai uncleaned rice	735
Shinching uncleaned rice	323
Annum cleaned rice	300
Tonking cleaned rice	820

Total 26,710
The French steamers during May brought 140,000 bags.

The imports of Raw Silk at New York and San Francisco for April, 1897, were as follows:—

	Bales.	Lbs.	\$ Value.
New York.....	865	185,846	628,420
San Francisco	3,311	440,984	1,256,686
	4,176	626,830	1,885,115

The imports of Waste in the same period were:—New York, 182 bales, 54,500 lbs., valued at \$31,930. The imports of Japanese piece goods and silk handkerchiefs from Jan. 1st, to March 11th, 1897, were:—Silk Piece Goods, 59,073 pcs., Handkerchiefs, 72,510 doz.

The *Osaka Asahi Shimbun* states that the export of folding fans last year amounted to 20,287,872 in number, valued at 593,892 yen, showing an increase of 8,714,012 in number and 294,372 yen in value as compared with the figures of the year before last. The countries to which they were mostly exported were the United States, England, and France, in that order. The trade in ordinary fans has also made considerable progress during the past few years. Statistics of last year show the total export to have reached 2,102,446 in number, valued at 40,599 yen. In this branch of trade also the United States occupies the most conspicuous position. Next come England, Germany, Hongkong, India, and France. Fans are also exported to China and Australia, but in very insignificant quantity. The demand from the above countries is mostly for inferior articles,

varying in price from 6 rin to one sen and a half. They are principally used as presents, for advertising purposes, and bear historic pictures painted on one side and the name of some commercial company or private merchant on the other.

The *Kobe Chronicle* announces with regret, the death of Mrs. Tait, wife of Dr. Tait, which occurred at the residence in Nakayamate-dori at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, terminating a prolonged illness which had for some years defied the best medical skill. Last year Dr. Tait gave up a flourishing practice in America in order to take up his residence in Japan in the hope that Mrs. Tait might benefit by the change. During his brief residence in Kobe Dr. Tait won the friendship and esteem of a wide circle, and the deepest sympathy will be felt for him throughout the community in his bereavement. The deceased lady was a sister-in-law of Captain Swain.

Kobe papers report the murder of Hirose Sajiro, a coolie, by a fellow coolie, in the office of Jack Young, the well-known Kobe stevedore, on the afternoon of Tuesday. The *Kobe Chronicle* says that Jack Young recently ceased to do business with a certain firm of coolie contractors, who engaged a man nick-named "Onisadai" (or "Devil-sadai") to intervene. This man with three assistants accordingly waited upon Jack Young with a view to the renewal of business relations with the coolie contractors. The unfortunate man, Hirose Sajiro, was told off by Jack Young to conduct the negotiations. An altercation arose and one man whipped out a knife and stabbed Hirose in the side; the others (or two of them) joined in, and he received three other ugly cuts both before and behind, and was left dying where he fell. The ruffians, says the *Hogo News*, speedily decamped; three of them have, however, already been caught, and the fourth man is perfectly well known and the police are hot on his trail. They were speedily on the scene last night, and the whole premises were placed under guard. The terrible deed was committed about half past four and in twenty minutes the man was dead.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* is dissatisfied with Vice-Admiral Buller's distribution of the British Fleet on Diamond Jubilee Day. Admiral Buller proposes that Her Majesty's ships *Undaunted*, *Humber*, *Rattler*, and *Phoenix* shall be present in Hongkong on the 22nd June, 1897, to assist in the celebration of the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign. In fine scorn our contemporary writes:—"This long array of noble vessels will, subject to the exigencies of the service, dot the spacious anchorage: a belted cruiser, which is detained here, we believe, through the sickness of a large portion of her crew, a storeship, a small gunboat, part of whose slender crew is absent in the *Tweed*, and a sloop. This is the mighty force the Vice-Admiral deems sufficient to worthily represent the first line of defence at the review to be held in the Colony first acquired during the long and glorious reign it is proposed to celebrate with all the *clat* possible. The Colony and the Vice-Admiral differ materially." We think, with the Hongkong journalist, that at least one of the flagships might have been allotted to Hongkong. The place that comes off best in Admiral Buller's programme is the treaty port of Nagasaki, which has the *Centurion* and six other big vessels allotted to it.

Porcelain, remarks the *Osaka Asahi*, is a principal staple of export from Japan. It is chiefly produced at Seto, in Owari, at Karatsu, in Hizen, and at Tono, in Mino. Among the productions of these districts coffee cups occupy the most conspicuous position, plates and cake dishes ranking next. The figures for the past three years are as follow:—27th year (1894), 1,484,853 yen; 28th year (1895), 1,955,060 yen; 29th year (1896), 1,974,850 yen. These annual increases are ascribed to the reputation for cheapness that Japanese porcelains have attained in Europe and America. The places to which these goods are chiefly sent are

the United States, England, India, and a few other countries. Last year's export to the United States amounted in value to 802,580 yen. This year, however, prices of porcelain have risen more than twenty per cent. and the export trade has been seriously influenced. Moreover, the proposed American tariff that contemplates an increase of the former *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent. for figured porcelain and of 30 per cent. for plain wares, to 60 per cent. and 55 per cent. respectively, can scarcely fail to cripple the trade entirely. About one hundred dealers in Osaka carry on a large business in exporting porcelain and they report that the home market is glutted with goods on account of the dullness of trade with the United States.

According to late advices from Swatow, the rebellion in Kaochou and Leichou prefectures, Kuangtung, appears to be quite serious. The rebellion, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, began about eight weeks ago in Shih't'ouch'en ("stone wall city"), in the former prefecture, and as it was a popular movement against the official and moneyed classes, the ranks of the rebels were being constantly swelled by city men, who were out of work, and country people whose fields lay barren and their families starving owing to the *yamen* runners enforcing the usual land tax as in times of abundant harvest. Late last month the rebels of Leichou prefecture attempted to storm the district city of Sanch'i but were repulsed by the courageous Chih sien, who successfully led the town militia against the rebels until reinforcements came from Leichou city itself. The inhabitants of the districts of Haing and Wuch'uan, Kaochou prefecture, are now also reported to be up in arms and joining the rebels, and the local military forces of the two prefectures have had to retreat before the superior numbers of the rebels, who are not only well-armed but also well led. So serious appears to be the state of affairs that Viceroy Tan, who was on sick leave for two months, has had to submit to force of circumstances and resume his duties, one of the first of which was to appoint Brigadier-General Cheng (the son of the late Commander-in-Chief of Kuangtung), to the chief command of the 5,000 extra troops destined to operate against the rebels. Shih't'ouch'en is to be the first city attacked by the Government troops, and as a portion of the disaffected districts are on the sea coast the Canton squadron has been ordered to co-operate with General Cheng's army.

Strange are the stories that reach distant lands of the fabulous wealth to be had in Japan for the simple asking. The day before yesterday there landed in Yokohama, from the P. & O. *Borneo*, a party of sixteen skilled artisans—skilled that is in the building and allied trades—who have thrown up work in Johannesburg on hearing that craftsmen in their line of work were getting 22s. 6d. a day in Japan! Mr. Atkins, who appears to be the leader among them, says that stories of the marvellously good wages paid to European mechanics in Japan have long been rife on the Rand, and when, in consequence of the Transvaal troubles, work grew slack, his little band thought that Japan was the most promising field they could turn to. Who is it, we wonder, that publishes these falsehoods abroad? Mail after mail brings us applications from all over the world, asking if such and such a statement is true regarding this branch of industry, or that particular trade, and would we recommend the writers to come out at once. A year ago marvellous stories of impossibly cheap bicycles made in Japan were current, and agents and firms abroad implored our aid to place them in communication with the firms who were turning out the profit-making machine of the hour. But that is beside the subject. The best advice we can give Mr. Atkins and his fellow craftsmen is to take the first steamer across to British Columbia, where labour such as they have to barter, can find a living wage. [Since this was written, we hear that the British Consul-General at this port has been seen and has promised his aid in assisting the men to return either to Australia or proceed to Canada.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for that sentiments or opinion of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

PRINCE GEORGE & THE CZAREWITCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Prince George's letter to his father from Kobe, giving in detail the assault of Tauda Sanzo on the person of the Czarewitsch, to which Mr. Cary refers in your columns of to-day, appeared in almost all the continental journals. The first English translation appeared in the London Times. In the same letter the Prince wrote "after the assault Auntie (the present Empress Dowager of Russia) repeatedly telegraphed us to go to the ships at Kobe harbour, and on reaching there the sailors took me on their shoulders and carried me round the vessel several times while singing a national Russian song." Some time ago I saw in some continental papers (I think French) that the very came by which the Prince was enabled to save his illustrious cousin's life, was mounted in diamonds and prevented by the late Czar to the saviour of his son's life, as a birthday present. It is beyond any shadow of doubt that Prince George has openly and repeatedly claimed the honour of being the Czar's deliverer, and the Czar also, on his part, has acknowledged his gratitude to his saviour cousin, thereby confirming the Prince's version of that lamentable event. If the *Japan Mail* intends to contend the authenticity of this he is bound, in my opinion, to array some more convincing data than the negative statement of the short editorial note.

The present writer, personally, has no interest in the matter whatsoever.

Very sincerely yours,
Tokyo, May 27th, 1897.

D. I.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY VOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of June 1st, under the caption, "Topics from American Papers," you have a paragraph giving the details of the vote in the U.S. Senate on the Arbitration Treaty. You have, however, misplaced the headings "(Against)" and "(For)," which should be changed about. There were 43 votes in favour of ratifying the treaty, and 26 votes against, a total of 69 votes. The treaty, therefore, received a large majority, but failed to be ratified, because it lacked 3 votes of the required two-thirds.

Respectfully yours,

ERNEST W. CLEMENT.

Tokyo, June 1st, 1897.

CRICKET.

YOKOHAMA V. THE NAVY.

The return match between the Y. C. and A. C. and the Navy was played on Saturday, the 29th instant, under decidedly unpropitious circumstances, as regards the weather, during the latter part of the day. The forenoon was fair enough, but after tiffin the clouds began to gather and by half-past three the rain came down in earnest, driving the players into the pavilion, and throughout the afternoon continued to fall at intervals. This of course had the effect of preventing visitors, especially ladies, from being present in any considerable numbers, in spite of the extra attraction offered by the Band of H.M.S. *Centurion*, which performed a selection during the afternoon. The Yokohama eleven, which we presume was the best that could be got together on the occasion, though it certainly did not represent the strength of the Club, opened the batting with Kingdon and Owen, against the bowling of Shelford and Gillett. The local team proved as unfortunate in their commencement as in the first match with the Navy on the Queen's Birthday. The first wicket fell for 3 and the fourth for 5, and it was not till Duff and Murray got together that any stand was made, Shelford's deliveries being very effective. Murray was caught out by Pead, off Shelford, after compiling 15, and Duff by careful play carried his bat out with a credit of 29 to his name; White and Lias falling victims to Shelford's straight ones for 6 and 9 respectively. The innings closed for the small total of 68. Very differently to their opponents did the Naval eleven open their innings. Dr. Pead and Lt. Gillett commenced the batting and despite several changes in the bowling, were inseparable for an hour or more, and when at last Gillett played a ball from Lias into Owen's hands, the score stood at 74—a win before a wicket

had fallen. Dr. Pead was run out shortly afterwards, when the total stood at 83 for two wickets. After this the scoring dropped off considerably and the innings closed at about 5 o'clock, in a drizzle of rain, for 125 runs for 8 wickets, Farie and Whayman being not out, and Hutchens to bat. For the Navy, Shelford made a capital average with the ball, 7 wickets and 40 runs from 70 balls, while Watson showed up well for the local team with 4 wickets and 17 runs only for 55 balls. The rest of the bowling on Yokohama's side was decidedly below the average and the fielding ditto. The scores were as follow:—

V. C. AND A. C.

Mr. A. Kingdon, c. Shipway, b. Shelford	...	...	...	1
" B. Owen, b. Shelford	...	...	...	2
" F. H. Mubbird, c. Gillett, b. Shelford	...	...	...	3
" J. G. Watson, run out	...	...	...	4
" G. M. Duff, not out	...	...	...	5
" G. L. Murray, c. Pead, b. Shelford	...	...	...	6
" C. Palmer, b. Shelford	...	...	...	7
" A. M. Watt, c. Shipway, b. Gillett	...	...	...	8
" F. E. White, b. Shelford	...	...	...	9
" J. R. Lias, b. Shelford	...	...	...	10
" Tyng, b. Shipway	...	...	...	11
Extra	...	...	...	12

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Gillett
Shelford
Shipway

THE NAVY.

Dr. Pead, run out	...	...	...	36
Lt. Gillett, c. Owen, b. Lias	...	...	...	37
Mr. H. Shipway, b. Lias	...	...	...	38
" H. B. Rawson, b. Wat-on	...	...	...	39
" W. G. Kennedy, b. Lias	...	...	...	40
" S. W. Farie, not out	...	...	...	41
" S. Keys, b. Watson	...	...	...	42
" T. Shelford, b. Watson	...	...	...	43
" E. Jones, b. Watson	...	...	...	44
" W. Whayman, not out	...	...	...	45
" H. C. Hutchens, did not bat	...	...	...	46
Extras	...	...	...	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Murray
Mubbird
Lias
Watson
Kingdon

BASEBALL.

TOKYO HIGH SCHOOL versus Y. C. & A. C.

Once again have the baseball players of Tokyo beaten a team of the Y. C. & A. C., and this time by the decisive figures of 15 runs to 6. Thursday was anything but a pleasant day after 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Spells of close, depressing air, being interspersed with rain showers that increased in violence every half hour, till at 2.30 p.m. it was raining heavily and the prospects of the game coming off seemed very remote. But by half-past three there was a break in the clouds and a wind sprang up, keeping away the rain for the next two hours. The ground under such conditions was very greasy, and the turf made but a slippery surface for leather soled boots. The Japanese players were not inconvenienced much, as almost invariably they run barefoot in these matches, and thus have a considerable advantage over their foreign rivals. One thing was very noticeable on Thursday afternoon, and that was the peculiar manners of the two thousand and odd Japanese students who were present on the ground. They crowded round the score's box, completely blocking his view of the game, despite frequent protests; they refused to stand behind the ropes that marked off the players' proper territory, thus hampering the game considerably; while the remarks they passed on the decisions of the Umpire were anything but gentlemanly. Altogether it was not by any means the pleasant, courteous set of young fellows that have usually attended such matches.

The game, that should have started at 3.30 p.m., began at five minutes to four o'clock, Yokohama going out to field, having Ellis as catcher and Gibbs as pitcher. Four no-balls were sent down in the opening essay and Moriaki took a base. He stole the second and third and then had to wait a bit, as Shiwozawa, the next player, was given out on strikes, while a similar fate befel the next man, Fujino. Meanwhile Moriaki got home, scoring the run. The crowd during this innings were sitting so close to the first base line that fielding there was almost impossible, seeing which some Japanese principals managed to get the spectators farther back. Then Matsushima, striking a short ball, was put out at first base and the innings closed with one run only. Smith went to bat first for Yokohama, but was caught out by the third base man on the first ball. Briggs followed and made a double-base hit. Abell followed him, only to be caught on the fly in the right field. Ellis was next in, and played his first ball into the catcher's hands—so the whole

side were out for nothing. The Japanese opened the next innings by losing Yamada at once, Abell holding him at short-stop. The next player got home, however, to be followed by two others, bringing the score up to 4 before the side were out. Blake then went in for the home side sending a ball right down the field. He made a double base and was urged to make a treble but the ball was returned so swiftly that he arrived too late. Onderdonk and Merriman, the next two batters, got home, the first on a good strike by Morse, the other on a hit by Smith. Runs came so freely that five had to be hoisted when the side went out. Blake went on as pitcher at the third innings, Gibbs going to third base. The home side's fielding was very loose, the wet grass causing the men to slip all over the place, so much so that three runs that ought to have been stopped were placed upon the board before the visitors went out to field. Gibbs, the left-handed bat, was the seventh man in for Yokohama, but he failed to achieve anything being caught at first base by Matsushima. Merriman came in next and got down to first base with a low ball played to centre field. Morse, the next player, was caught on the fly in the left field, and then Smith went on at the plate, only to be dismissed by first-base man; Merriman thus being left on second base. Nothing had been added to the score. The next innings opened badly for the visitors, two players being put out on first base with successive balls. Then Blake sent down 4 no-balls. The Japanese added one run during this innings. Yokohama then followed on for the close of the fourth innings. Briggs was caught out in the far field off his first ball—a splendid catch: then the pitcher struck Abel severely on the back of the head, at which the Japanese spectators laughed immoderately, as if a blow from such a hard ball was the best fun imaginable. Ellis, the next man in, managed to get down to first base, then Blake sent a ball into left field's hands; and Onderdonk gave three strikes, the side thus being out for another maiden innings. One run was made by the students in the fifth innings; but Yokohama again failed to score. Three runs were added by the visitors in the sixth innings, and the home side again went in. Abel was caught out, then Ellis made a double base, afterwards getting home, through Blake playing a double. Onderdonk, the following bat, was caught in the left field, and Gibbs went out on first base—six runs against twelve. The next innings were barren, so far as the score was concerned, but some smart fielding took place on both sides. Briggs, for instance, put three men out on first base in the eighth innings, playing a splendidly cool game. Blake had rough luck, a capital ball played down the left field being caught at the fence; and a similar fate befel Gibbs—Yokohama's sixth maiden innings. The ninth and last innings opened in drizzling rain, but the Japanese managed to compile three more runs. The last few minutes of play were disastrous for Yokohama, Gibbs, and Smith being caught out with successive balls, and Briggs came to grief next—all flies. Indeed, the magnificent catches of the Japanese players was a feature of the afternoon, only one catch being muffed.

Score:—

TOKYO HIGH SCHOOL.	Y.C. & A.C.
Mr. Moriaki	Mr. Smith
Shiwozawa	Briggs
Fujino	Abell
Matsushima	Ellis
Yamada	Blake
Onderdonk	Onderdonk
Kamemura	Gibbs
Toi-uta	Merriman
Murakami	Morse
Total	Total

INNINGS.

Tokyo High School	Y.C. & A.C.
1 3 3 1 3 0 0	1 3 3 1 3 0 0
0 5 0 0 1 0 0	0 5 0 0 1 0 0

Mr. W. S. Stone was Umpire; Mr. Geo. E. Rice, Scorer.

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

The eighth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Club Hotel, Limited, was held at the Hotel on Monday afternoon, the 31st May. Mr. Litchfield was in the chair, and there were also present Captain Bougouin and Messrs. A. Coye, E. Knaff and R. Ward, Directors, and Messrs. C. D. Moss, J. W. Hall, Theo. Morris, G. C. Allcock, R. Meiklejohn, Captain Weston, John McLean, G. Booth and C. H. Fearon, Secretary.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that before proceeding to read the report it was usual to read the minutes of last meeting, unless it was decided by the meeting to take them as read.

Mr. HALL proposed that the minutes of last meeting be taken as read. Mr. Allcock seconded and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the report, referred to the sum as shown in the accounts, spent upon repairs and improvements of the building—which they hoped would add to the business and attractions of the Hotel. The Directors were in every way satisfied with the present management and they were doing a fairly good business. He had however to report a change in the management of the Tokyo branch.

Mr. HALL said the Directors, who were business men, had hitherto given their time to the affairs of the Hotel without remuneration, which he did not think was fair to them now that the Hotel was paying dividends. He would propose that out of the \$1,700 carried forward to new account \$1,000 should be given to the Directors as remuneration for their services for the past year, and that for the future the Directors' fees should not be less than \$1,000 per annum.

The CHAIRMAN—It would be in order first to pass the report and accounts, and declare the dividend. After that Mr. Hall's motion can be brought forward.

Mr. JONES moved that the report and accounts as presented be passed.

Mr. ALLCOCK said that before the accounts were passed he would like to know something about the \$1,500 written off for bad debts. How many more years were they going to see this \$1,500 brought forward and written off?

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr. Allcock, said that they had a considerable amount of bad and doubtful debts, part of which had been taken over from the former management two years ago. They did not write off the whole sum at once as part of it was recoverable and had been already recovered and more they hoped would be recovered. There were no new bad debts and he thought by another year the amount would be liquidated. This was as much as he thought it advisable to say in public but Mr. Allcock could obtain any further particulars he desired from the office.

Mr. ALLCOCK said he was perfectly satisfied with the kind explanation given by the Chairman, and he would be glad to second Mr. Jones' motion for the passing of the report and accounts.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business is the declaration of a dividend.

Mr. WARD proposed and Mr. McLean seconded, that a dividend of 4 per cent be declared, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. HALL's proposal was then brought forward and was seconded by Mr. Morris.

The CHAIRMAN said the motion was one that he felt some diffidence in putting to the meeting, but on behalf of his fellow Directors he did so, at the same time thanking the shareholders for this substantial proof of their appreciation of the efforts of the Board.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The next business, the CHAIRMAN said, was the election of Directors. There were three vacancies; Mr. Litchfield and Mr. Brower retired by rotation, but were eligible for re-election, and Mr. Knaff had resigned.

Mr. HALL suggested that Mr. Knaff should reconsider his decision and remain on the Board, and eventually Mr. Knaff was induced to withdraw his resignation. This left two vacancies to be filled.

A ballot was then taken, Mr. C. D. Moss acting as scrutineer, with the result that Mr. Litchfield was declared re-elected and Mr. Pigott elected in place of Mr. Brower.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of Mr. Stewart as auditor.

Mr. KNAPP said Mr. Stewart had informed him that he would be unable to serve.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed Mr. C. D. Moss as auditor. Mr. McLean seconded, and the motion was carried *nem con*.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors for the past year, proposed by Mr. Booth, brought the proceedings to a close.

The report and accounts were as follows:—

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The Accounts of the working of the Company during the past financial year ended 31st March, 1897, are submitted to the Shareholders.

The gross profit for the year is \$25,210.10, including \$2,309.31 brought down from last year.

Of this sum \$7,417.73 remain for distribution, after meeting the outgoings, inclusive of an interim dividend of 3 per cent. to Shareholders. It is proposed to pay a further dividend of 4 per cent. to Shareholders and to carry forward \$1,017.73 to a new account.

In the absence of Mr. H. Arnould from Japan, Mr. G. Syme Thomson was invited to join the board of

directors. Mr. Knaff retires from the board and does not offer himself for re-election. Messrs. H. C. Litchfield and T. L. Brower retire in rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY C. LITCHFIELD,
Chairman.

WORKING ACCOUNT FROM 1ST APRIL, 1896, TO 31ST MARCH, 1897.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

To Wines, Spirits and Cigars	\$14,871.18
Less value of Stock in hand	2,435.70
	\$12,435.48
By Stores and Provisions	22,791.63
Less value of Stock	473.63
hand	22,318.00
By Salaries and Wages	21,681.74
General Expenses	5,014.59
Washing Account	999.95
Firing and Lighting	3,889.01
Ground Rent	815.12
Insurance	1,508.29
Auditors' Fees	300.00
Steam Launch	405.24
Profit and Loss Account	15,403.90
	\$74,059.30

CR.

By Wines, Spirits and Cigars	\$34,600.87
House Account	43.00
Shares Transfer Fees	44.00
Rent Account	206.50
Interest Account	91.45
	\$74,059.30

TOKYO BRANCH.

DR.

To Wines, Spirits and Cigars	\$5,046.77
Less value of Stock in hand	2,044.64
	\$3,002.13
By Stores and Provisions	15,141.47
Insurance Account	707.17
Salaries and Wages	4,464.90
General Expenses	1,110.81
Firing, Lighting and Washing	3,151.77
Profit and Loss Account	7,586.89
	\$39,934.10

CR.

By House Account	\$3,934.10
	\$39,934.10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Repairs and Improvements, Yokohama	\$1,284.08
Repairs and Improvements, Tokyo	8,556.81
Interest on Debentures, Yokohama	400.00
Interest on Debentures, Tokyo	4,300.00
Written off H-d Bebe	1,500.00
Written off Electric Light	861.47
Written off Steam Launch	550.00
Dividend, and 3 per cent. on \$40,000	\$16,000.00
Balance to be carried down	\$10,177.73
	\$35,210.10

By Balance from last year	\$15,403.90
Gross Profit on Working a/c, Yokohama	7,186.89
Gross Profit on Working a/c, Tokyo	3,002.13
	\$25,592.92

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Cash in Hand, Yokohama	\$1,590.01
Cash in Hand, Tokyo	507.40
Insurance Account	\$1,403.86
Sundry Debtors \$5,311.41 less written off	7,731.41
Steam Launch 2,850.00 less written off	8,000.00
Electric Plant 3,481.47 less written off	3,900.00
Property Account	27,093.43
Furniture Account	54,518.91
Incandescent Gas Light	8,673.80
Stores Account—Stock in Hand	473.05
Wines, Spirits and Cigars, Yokohama	4,015.70
Wines, Spirits and Cigars	8,043.60
Capital Account	\$48,015.80
Debiture Account	\$10,000.00
Sundry Creditors	75,000.00
Unclaimed Dividend	4,783.40
Debiture Interest	90.00
National Bank of China	437.14
Profit and Loss Account	98.17
	\$74,177.73
	\$74,177.73

Yokohama, 31st March, 1897.

C. H. EARNON,
Acting Secretary.

I have compared the above account with the Books and Vouchers of the company and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

JAS. STEWART,
Auditor.

THE CONVICT'S SOLILOQUY.

(TENNYSONIAN.)

I come from haunt of shady men,
From dingy court and alley;
And sparkle in the ways of crime,
And bicker down the galleys.

By thirty jails I hurry down,
A-dribbin' through the ridges;
And workin' for the Government,
Without no privileges.

Till by Old Bailey's dock I flow,
To join the brimmin' river—
The tidal tide of shoddy men,
Whose terms go on for ever.

I growl about the stony ways,
In little sharps and trebles;
And murmur at my luckless fate
A-breakin' o' the pebbles.

I wind about with other gangs,
Whose clankin' chains are trailin';
And hear the gaffer's lusty shout,
If in our work we're failin'.

The weary hours of sultry day
My gloomy soul depresses;
Till in my cell the pallet straw
My weary form caresses.
But in the silent midnight hour,
I dream of hazel covers—
Where I and other poaches met
And roamed like happy lovers.
I slip, I glide, I gloam, I glance,
Among the swaying mallows;
And make the netted pleasants dance
Like convicts on a gallows.
O, blissful liberty of soul,
No prison gyves can fetter,
One moment to forget the task
The penal code has set her.
But often when the prison clock
The early hours is chiming,
I lie awake upon the straw
And watch the moon a-climbin'.
And here and there across the bars
The silent cloudbirds travel,
Athwart the moon's resplendent disc,
A-shinin' on the gravel.
The changing scenes of prison life
Are full of wisdom's teachin',
And tell of life's vicissitudes
Like any parson's preachin'.
Men come from every grade of life
All social joys to sever,
And some will come and some will go,
But I go on for ever.

F. STANILAND.

DECORATION DAY IN YOKOHAMA.

Decoration Day was celebrated in Yokohama on Sunday last with more distinction and general interest than of late years, and in spite of the absence of the flag-ship *Olympia* was participated in by a large number of men-of-war's men as well as of the general public. Parties of blue jackets and marines, numbering between one and two hundred, from the *Yorktown* and *Petrel*, landed at the steps near Yato bashi about 9.30 a.m. and headed by the Band of the *Olympia*, marched up to the Cemetery, where Admiral McNair and his staff awaited them. The naval detachment was then drawn up in three sides of a square around the well-known monument erected to the officers and men lost in the *Onsida*, the spot where on all former occasions the same ceremony had been performed, and new floral wreaths and crosses offered from year to year. On this occasion, as usual, the monument was decorated with the national flag as well as flowers, and around it, behind the naval array a large number of American and other foreign residents of Yokohama were gathered. After the hymn "Nearer my God to thee," had been played by the Band, Captain Stockton, of the *Yorktown* offered a short prayer and after another air from the Band, briefly spoke as to the occasion which they were commemorating, and introduced Major Stuart Eldridge, who delivered the following address:—

To honour the dead is a beautiful and pious instinct of our nature which is manifested even in savage tribes, and to forget the faults, and to remember but the virtues of those who have left us, is almost as universal. If then the dead, as such, seem worthy of honour, how much more should we cherish the memory of those whose lives have been given for the good of humanity, and whose deeds have benefitted the world.

So, growing out of a desire to maintain the recollection of those who died in defence of our country, and of human liberty and progress during the great civil war, it has become the custom, in the United States, upon one day in the year, to renew the memories of that time of trial, and to decorate with flowers and our country's flag the graves of those who fell or fought, until now, at this bright spring season, when the perfume of the tribute blossoms rises sweetly to Heaven as did the savour of the deeds we celebrate throughout our broad land, the resting places of the loved and lost bear this day the tender offerings of a grateful nation. North and South, the dwindling remnants of the great hosts in blue and grey that for four long years struggled and died with a sublime and patriotic devotion that won the world's wonder even when mistaken as it was, alas! with the brave sons of our beautiful South-land, go forth to honour their dead comrades, often, thank God! hand in hand, as brethren.

So great was the war, and so vast the numbers of men engaged, that, in the wide borders of earth, wherever commerce or travel calls the foreign guest, there is scarcely a place of graves without its shrine for all true Americans. This, my friends, is why we stand here today, on this remote shore, in reverence of the memory of men who fought that we should keep a country and a place among the nations, of which we can be proud. In this little God's Acre lie men who, though escaping the dangers of battle, lingered to die on this foreign soil, late victims of the disease which, in all wars, kill more than the bullet or the sword. By the side of these sleep others who, having safely endured the awful ordeal of conflict by sea, passed, by sudden shipwreck, to join their comrades slain in battle.

As we place our humble tribute on the tombs of these heroes, let us remember that the ceremonies of

to-day teach, for all of us, a lesson of patriotism. In human affairs everything soon passes into dim oblivion, and already, to many of us, the war of the Rebellion is but as the clouded recollection of a dream. To the younger generation it seems, perhaps, but ancient history, and there is a feeling that war, in our country, with its wealth, its population, and all conditions so eminently peaceful, is not again a possibility. So we felt when came the thunder crash of 1861, and we looked aghast at each other, scarce realizing that war—cruel, bloody war, was actually upon us. Alas, the full sense of its misery followed fast at the heels of the messenger from the first battlefield, and the sum of grief, suffering, and death soon involved almost every household in the land. God grant that never again may the dread tocsin of battle send its peal through our home-land, but, should war come, and come it may, may the young men of to-day lay down their lives for the country we love as cheerfully as did their fathers!

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave!
No shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or honour points the hallowed spot
Where valour soundly sleeps.

After the conclusion of this impressive address, more wreaths were placed when the monument and the naval detachment fell in behind the band and marched back to the landing place, while many residents of Yokohama strolled among the graves of departed friends and renewed the flowers on their resting-places.

RAILWAYS OF JAPAN.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAYS.

On the Tokaido line a water reservoir, situated at the upper part of the tunnel at Okamigawa in the Kusatsu-Bamba section, broke its embankment at about 4 a.m. on June 27th, and the debris endangered the operation of trains. It that section, therefore, 16 up and down trains were temporarily suspended. On the same day, a sudden outflow of accumulated rain water at Hashiriya in the vicinity of Otani Station, brought down a good deal of mud and gravel, making it necessary to stop the running of six up and down trains between Otani and Bamba. On July 20th, as the 5th train—consisting of 25 waggons—between Bamba and Kyoto, was on the point of entering Yamashina station with a locomotive operating at the rear, the train parted into three separate portions owing to the brake screw of the front locomotive having been injured and the consequent impossibility of slackening the speed of the train. Eight trucks, 6 waggons, 1 oil wagon and a brake van, in all 16 waggons, with the rear locomotive, were derailed and did much damage to the track. The operations of trains on the Bamba-Kyoto section was temporarily suspended, and repairs were at once undertaken, so that after the 8th up train passenger traffic became possible, though goods trains on the section were obliged to suspend operations till the 26th of the month. In consequence of heavy rains on July 22nd and the collapse of the embankment at the mouth of No. 3 tunnel on the Yokosuka line, the operation of two up and down trains on that line was interrupted. Owing to a continuous downpour of rain about July 20th in the districts bordering the Tsuruga line, and an unusual swelling of the rivers by the 28th or 29th of the month, especially the Arima, Imoto, Yanagase, Hikida, and Kenome, bridges in their vicinity were washed away, the track was damaged, and muddy water overflowed the surrounding districts, washing away houses, flooding fields, and causing many casualties to life. The damages were particularly heavy on the Yanagase Hikida section, Nagahama-Takatsuki section and the Hikida-Kanagasaki section, in the order named. Lesser damages were very numerous. On the 29th, the operation of trains along the line was stopped half way. The No. 6 up goods train had a narrow escape. The train, consisting of nine waggons, left the Hikida Station at its due time, but when it reached the front of No. 159 iron bridge, at 25 miles 45 chains, the bridge was found to be injured by the floods. A railway coolie displayed a danger signal. Further progress being out of the question, it was resolved to turn backward, but so violent was the force of the floods that damage had already overtaken the adjoining track, so that 2 lumber waggons and one kerosene wagon were derailed, while the rest of the train only just succeeded in getting back to the starting point. Under the circumstances, trains on that line were confined to traffic on the Mayebara-Nagahama section. By Aug. 26th, two up and down express passenger trains were run on the Mayebara-Nakanogo section; three up and down express passenger trains on the Mayebara-Yanagase section by Sept. 26th, and three up and down express trains on the Kanagasaki-Hikida section by Oct. 22nd. From Dec. 15th,

traffic on the line had resumed its ordinary aspect. On the Ogaki-Tarui section also the collapse of the Akasaka river embankment on July 29th resulted in the submersion of the track along an extent of one mile, and No. 270 up goods train, composed of two locomotives, two brake vans, and four waggons, had one brake van, two waggons and the locomotive derailed several chains west of that river, and the running of trains along that section was suspended till August 6th. On Dec. 24th, when No. 195 train reached Gotemba station, the supplementary locomotive at the rear was uncoupled and then ran into a train that was standing still. The result was that two 3rd class carriages on boggy wheels, one brake van, at the rear, convertible into a passenger car, buffers, buffer bearing, wind glass were damaged, two passengers were wounded and one conductor rendered insensible. However the track did not suffer injury. On the Shinyetsu and O-U lines, though snow interfered more or less with the operation of trains, no total stoppage happened. Only from January 23rd and 31st, operations were suspended along a short length at the north of Kashiwabara. The frequency of accidents that happened to railways and to railway servants during the year, as well as the number of persons who violated the railway regulations, are tabulated as follow:—

Line.	Vehicles derailed.			Collisions.			Accidents to railways.		
	Locomotives.	Cars.	Waggons.	Locomotives.	Passenger trains.	Goods trains.	Natural.	Artificial.	Total.
Tokaido...	21	28	55	37	4	8	18	141	161
Shinyetsu...	6	—	10	7	1	2	17	31	48
O-U.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	7

Lines.	Accidents to Vehicles.			Obstruction to passengers on trains.			Violations of Regulations.		
	Locomotives.	Cars.	Waggons.	Natural.	Artificial.	Total.	Blindness of Pointmen.	Blindness of Re-spectors.	Total.
Tokaido	119	195	208	13	164	396	50	161	657
Shinyetsu	111	27	43	14	29	205	7	6	212
O-U	16	—	2	1	3	22	—	1	23

Offenders against Railway regulations are subdivided according to the nature of their offences. Those that did not pay fares for distances longer than their tickets entitled them to ride, were 78; those that attempted to obtain passage without tickets, 73; those that jumped from cars while the train was in motion, 14; those that used time-expired tickets, 1; offences against decency, 2; total, 168.

Again, casualties to life either from accident or negligence during the year totalled 258, 169 persons being killed and 89 wounded. If, exclusive of casualties, traceable either to motives of suicide or to negligence, the ratio between casualties to railway officers and the total mileage of locomotives be taken, there was one death per 2,700,000 miles, and one injured per 318,000 miles; while casualties to passengers were in the ratio of one injured for 47,550,000 miles. These casualties are specified below:—

Line.	Passengers.				Officers.			
	Accidents.		Negligence.		Accidents.		Negligence.	
	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.
Tokaido	10	2	7	2	3	15	26	4
Shinyetsu	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
O-U	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	11	2	7	2	6	15	30	4
Totals of last year	5	1	1	4	8	13	7	—

Relative increase or decrease, +6 +1 +6 -2 -2 +2 +23

Line.	Others.				Total.			
	Suicide.		Negligence.		Killed.		Wounded.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Tokaido	76	3	64	28	159	77	—	—
Shinyetsu	1	—	9	5	10	12	—	—
O-U	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Totals	78	3	74	33	171	90	—	—
Totals of last year	41	—	17	135	38	—	—	—
Relative increase or decrease	+35	—	+19	+36	+52	—	—	—

Telegraphs:—The statistics of telegraphic messages sent over Government railways, the mileage of wires and number of electric apparatus at the

end of the year, and the number of telegrams dealt with during the year, were as follow:—

	28th fiscal year.	29th fiscal year.	Relative increase.
Stations furnished with electric apparatus	120	119	1
Number of stations where private messages were dealt with	47	39	8
Total mileage of wires	545 ri 20 cho	522 ri 3 cho	23 cho
Siemens's apparatus	165	152	13
Telephones	16	16	—
Block apparatus	82	74	8
Railway messages	1,870,431	1,213,972	655,459
Private messages	174,844	138,069	36,775
Charges for private messages	9,031,423 yen.	7,909,558 yen.	1,121,865 yen.
Preservation cost of electric apparatus	4,751,114	3,848,272	902,841

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

ESTIMATES AND SETTLED ACCOUNTS RELATING TO RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The total estimates for the year were at first 1,520,000 yen, but as supplementary estimates of 1,000,000 yen were subsequently added, the figures for the year totalled 2,520,000 yen, which, with a sum of 660,911 odd yen, brought over from the previous year's accounts, aggregated 3,180,911 odd yen. Against these estimates, a sum of 2,126,170 odd yen was settled during the year, so that 1,054,741 yen represents the sum carried forward to the next year's accounts, as specified in the appended tables.

The reasons why supplementary estimates were necessitated are briefly these:—Works of construction on the Fukushima-Aomori section and the Tsuruga-Toyama section proceeded steadily from their commencement in the 26th fiscal year, and not only the Aomori-Ikarigasaki section, a distance of 36 miles, was opened for traffic, but also boring works at the Itaya tunnel—the most arduous portion of the Fukushima-Yonezawa section, which, it was thought, would not be completed till March or April of 1896—were virtually finished at the beginning of Nov. 1895, so striking was the progress of the work. (2) Works of construction between Tsuruga and Morita (distance 41 miles), on the Tsuruga-Toyama line, also went on steadily, so that it was expected that traffic could be opened from February 1896. In July 1895, floods suddenly destroyed the greater portion of the work, and it was necessary to undertake repairs before resuming construction. (3) The Hachioji-Nagoya line being one of the most important, work was started as quickly as possible, especially since a long time will be required in construction. (4) The Shinonoi-Shiojiri section having close relations to the above mentioned line, had to be undertaken at the same time. All these causes combined to necessitate supplementary estimates. Those estimates were at first compiled with a view to meeting requirements expected to arise during the first three months of the year; but as it was not till the end of March that, with the approval of the Diet, the estimates were published, there was no time to use the money for the purposes designed. Of more than 1,054,000 yen carried forward to the next year's accounts, therefore, about 1,000,000 yen came from the supplementary estimates.

ESTIMATES AND SETTLED ACCOUNTS.

The estimated Revenue at the beginning of the present fiscal year was 7,061,020 odd yen, and expenditure, exclusive of reserves, 4,392,904 yen, approximately. However, owing to the conveyance of troops and military stores, receipts were greatly augmented, and various incidental repayments and other expenses increased proportionately. On the other hand, the July floods on the Mayebara-Tsuruga section and the Ogaki-Tarui section damaged a large portion of the railways in those places, thereby necessitating the spending of a considerable sum on account of repairs. Such being the case, 1,487,843 yen in revenue, and 950,172 yen in expenditure, in the form of a supplementary budget, were laid before the Diet, and its approval was obtained. Besides these, a sum of 366,436 yen in round figures was brought over from the previous year's account, as receipts and expenditures not settled, and appropriated into Revenue; another of 263,378 yen, also brought over in the same way, and appropriated into expenditures, and lastly there was a sum of 98,940 yen drafted from the Reserve Fund. Altogether the Revenue in the present year's Budget totalled 8,915,301 yen, approximately, and the expenditures 5,705,396 yen approximately. Against this, on the side of Revenue, were duly settled receipts of 6,030,978 yen and others yet to be settled of 304,605 yen; while, on the side of expenditures, 4,986,840

The sum set aside on this account was, in Revenue and Expenditures, 4,690,583 yen approximately, but since a sum of 111,503 yen as receipts was yet to be settled and brought over from the previous year's accounts, and also a sum of 127,783 yen expenditures yet to be settled, Revenue and Expenditures in this year's Budget totalled 4,802,087 yen and 4,818,367 yen respectively. During the year receipts duly settled, on the side of Revenue, were 2,010,038 yen and receipts yet to be settled 502,106 yen, in all 2,512,145 yen; while, on the side of Expenditures, amounts duly settled were 1,939,131 yen, and those yet to be settled 227,343 yen; altogether 2,166,475 yen. Consequently, there was in Revenue a difference of 2,289,941 yen and in Expenditures 2,651,892 yen, compared with the original Budget, as shown below.

* Figures marked with the asterisk represent balance in favour of the estimates.

Balance, net profit 3,602,593 842

Of the above items particulars relating to Revenue duly received and sums yet to be collected, in the section of Receipts, and disbursements duly settled and those yet to be settled, in the section of Disbursements, are shown in the table relating to Estimates and Settled Accounts of Railway Working capital.

Total	6,452,837.209
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditures duly defrayed ...	1,939,131.741
Disbursements yet to be defrayed...	227,343.289
Amount of the Fund ...	1,800,000.000
Amount previously received ...	15,374.191
Value of materials sold and paid for...	1,944,345.882
Value of materials sold and delivered, but not yet paid for ...	491,273.837
Value of materials included in loss account ...	6,073.528
Total ...	6,423,542.388
Balance, profit ...	29,294.821

Of the above, particulars relating to the items of Revenue duly received and of sums yet to be collected, in the section of Receipts, and the items of Expenditures duly disbursed and expenditures still to be defrayed, in the section of Disbursements, are shown in the section of estimates and settled accounts relating to Revenue and Expenditure in the Government Railways Stores Fund. In the section of Receipts, a sum of 120,540 yen cash was brought over from the 27th fiscal year but is really a sum that belongs to a portion of unpaid expenses. The total of unpaid expenditures during the previous year was 127,783 yen, and cash corresponding to that amount has to be brought over. But as against the Fund of 1,800,000 yen in that year and the previously received amount of 165,444 yen, a sum of 1,861,184 yen, representing the actual amount of stores and a sum of 104,260 yen out of 111,503 yen representing sums to be collected, were adjusted, it followed that there yet remained due a sum of 7,242 yen, and as this was applied to make good a portion of unsettled disbursements, cash amounting to only 120,540 yen has been brought over.

The gross value of stores amounting to 3,820,151 yen is made up of 1,861,184 yen carried over from the previous year's account and the value of stores purchased during the year, amounting to 1,942,234 yen, and also a sum of 16,660 yen, as value of coal left over and a sum of 72 yen, value of remanufactured materials. Of that total 2,435,619 yen, value of materials charged to Construction Fund, Operating Expenses, Investigation Expenses, and the Department of War, and also a sum of 6,073 yen, value of materials included in loss account, that is to say, a total of 2,441,693 yen, has to be deducted, and there remains a sum of 1,378,458 yen to be carried forward to the next year's account. The Fund of 1,800,000 yen was the same as last year. A sum of 15,374 yen, an amount previously received, represents a balance obtained by subtracting from the total of 416,216 yen, made up of a sum of 165,444 yen previously received during the preceding year from the Construction Expenses but carried over to the present year's account without settling the account at all, and a sum of 250,771 yen newly received in advance from the same Expenses, another total of 400,842 yen, made up of 344,550 yen as prices of materials sold and delivered and of 56,291 yen refunded in cash.

A sum of 1,944,345 yen, as value of materials for which prices have already been settled, consists of 1,391,681 yen, price of materials entered in the Operating Fund, and 476,516 yen placed to Construction Expenses, 44 yen to the Investigation Fund, and 76,103 yen to the Department of War. A sum of 491,273 yen, value of materials sold and delivered but not yet paid for, consists of 335,538 yen value of materials in Operating Fund, 155,298 yen to the Construction Fund, 24 yen to the Investigation Fund, and 4.2 yen to the Department of War.

The amount of 6,073 yen, value of materials to be included in loss account, consists of 492 yen representing result of re-appraisal during the present year, and 5,591 yen representing useless stores. Of the foregoing Receipts and Disbursement Account, the clear assets and liabilities at the end of the year stand as follows:—

CREDIT (Liabilities).		YEN.
Amount of the Fund	1,800,000.000	
Amount previously received	15,374.191	
Contractors yet to be paid in cash ...	227,343.289	
Total	2,042,717.480	
DEBIT (Assets).		YEN.
Cash	162,153.245	
Stores	1,378,458.010	
Purchasers of stores not yet paid in cash	501,103.788	
Contractors not yet paid in cash	1,002.437	
Total	2,042,717.480	

STRAWBERRY FÊTE AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

A very enjoyable afternoon and evening's entertainment was provided on Friday, the 28th, at the Public Hall by the members of the local Circle of King's Daughters and some of their friends. The Hall was metamorphosed into a perfect bower of greenery and flowers with a back-ground and filling of ferns, palms, shrubs and bunting. In the centre of the room was a large circular stall for the sale of flowers in pots, bouquets, and button holes, while in each corner of the room and between the two doors at the back were erected light and artistically designed stalls, decorated in various colours—pink, blue, yellow, red, wreathed or festoons with flowers to match or contrasted in tint. The stalls were well stocked with the luscious fruit which gave the title to the entertainment, cakes, confectioneries, bonbons, and other delicate and tempting sweets, while tea and coffee were dispensed from a stall on one side of the room. The pretty white and coloured frocks of the Daughters contributed to make up a charming scene. The small Hall was also on this occasion made use of and was decorated and furnished as a drawing room, with a gipsy's grotto in one corner, where one's fortunes might be learned from very bewitching gipsies. During the afternoon the Town Band played from the platform and a pretty may pole dance was performed by a dozen tots in white, with little Miss Grosser as the Queen of May, the piano accompaniment being played by Mrs. Manley. During the evening a promenade concert was given by the Orchestra of the U.S. Olympia and proved very enjoyable. The programme was as follows:—

March	La Fiesta	Boncovi.
Overture	Nabuccodonosor	Verdi.
Polka	Les Follies (Solo Cornetto)	Waldteufel.
Waltz	La Serenata Italiana	Jaxone.
Prelude Intermezzo	avallieria Rusticana	Mascagni.
String Quartette	Au bord de la Mer	Dunkler.
Characteristic March	The Vicery	Katzenstein.
Selection	Carmen	Bizet.
Retreat	Patrol Comique	Hindley.
Galop	Time is Money	Strobe.

The stall holders included the Misses Thorne, Goddard, Manley and Francis Cameron at the central stall, at the others Misses Carl, Sharp, Brockelbank, Poole, Cook, Ackman, Trixy Sharp, A. Moss, Burns, Kuhn, Rosie Cameron, etc. Mrs. and Miss Loomis presided at the tea urn and Misses Wheeler, G. Moss, Thomas and Smith were the custodians of the small hall and the gipsy's grotto. Mrs. Theodore Morris as usual was here, there and every where, seeing that all were enjoying themselves. Mrs. Manley, we believe, gave valuable assistance in providing many of the flowers and in the decorations. During the afternoon the attendance was mostly limited to ladies and little ones, but during the evening the black coats of the sterner sex showed in considerable numbers, and by those who attended the concert the reunion was thoroughly enjoyed. During the entertainment the Ladies' Reading Room was thrown open to visitors.

LADY WALLACE'S GIFT TO ENGLAND.

The *N. C. Daily News*, in the course of a pleasant article on the munificent gift recently made to the British nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace—the Hertford collection of pictures—says, that the nonchalance of the Press and public speakers on this occasion is one of the most curious features in the life history of a collection which has been curious all through. We remember some twenty-five years ago going down to the unsavoury purloins of Bethnal Green, and jostling Demos in his starkest condition to see these immortal works. We may add that ever since we have had a hearty liking and respect for Demos; true, he was somewhat partial to the nude, but he reached towards the emotional impulse of the great masters in a manner which would have done credit to the (modern) prophet Joli—we mean Ruskin.

In Leigh Hunt's beautiful little poem, *Abou Ben Adhem*, on hearing that his name was not in God's book, said to the recording angel:—

"I pray thee then
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."

The next night
It came again with a great wakening light
And showed the names whom love of God has
blessed,

And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest,
The Marquis of Hertford, who lived in early
Victorian times, must on contrasted grounds

have been the Devil's very own, if even half of what we hear about him be true. Born to the inheritance of vast estates and an enormous accumulation of money, the "Wicked Marquis," as he was called, openly defied for a whole generation the restrictions of rank, honour and morality. His contemporaries deemed him capable of every baseness, including the neglect of soap; they said that in his case vice prevailed even when the passions and folly of youth had passed away; that he only grew more wicked as temptation abated; that when broken health at last barred the gratification of appetite, he turned aside to nurse a savage misanthropy in retirement. The genius of Thackeray has for ever pilloried the man in English literature: his Lordship unconsciously sat to the great limner for the portrait of Lord Steyne in *Vanity Fair*. The thrashing which in that great work Rawdon Crawley administered to the little beast, gives the reader the most exquisite bit of exaltation to be found in our fiction. It was this interesting and noble rascal who originated the gallery which has now become national property. In his dishonoured age he took up the fad of picture collecting, and in association with the best connoisseurs of Europe hunted down masterpieces like a sleuthhound. For years his agents attended every art-sale in England and the Continent, and by their princely bids routed every rival from the field. The buyers of the Louvre and the National Gallery, though backed by the treasures of France and England, had no chance against the Marquis. The days of Jewish, American and Colonial plutocrats had not yet come, and nothing at that time could withstand the old man's determination. The pictures disappeared into the great lonely barracks in Manchester Square and were believed to be turned face to wall so that no man should enjoy them. At last, in the sixties, he descended into—well we will say his grave, unwept, unhonoured and unsung; and then time brought one of his quaint revenges.

The Marquis left his immense personal and real (unentailed) estate to his natural son Richard Wallace. The titular heir contested the will, and society was promised one of the greatest trials of modern times when a compromise disappointed it. There was ample wealth for both, but Mr. Wallace came off with the lion's share, including the pictures; and indeed he made a noble use of them. We saw time avenged himself; our meaning is that Mr. Wallace was one of the most benevolent, amiable, and public-spirited men of his time. Like Titus he seemed born to be the delight of mankind. He became a great social power in Paris. During the awful time of 1870-1 he poured out his gigantic wealth like water to mitigate the distress caused by the two sieges; and he slaved among the French poor like an East End doctor. If we remember correctly the Versailles government arose and called him blessed and the Municipality of Paris tied gratefully to perpetuate his fame by renaming a great boulevard Rue de Richard Wallace. He had previously married a charming Frenchwoman, Mademoiselle Castelnau. In the seventies he was raised to the Baronetage by Her Majesty's Government as a mark of their appreciation of his splendid social work in two countries. When he died childless in 1890 it was fully anticipated that the National Gallery would be the destination of his great collection; he had more than once generously lent it entirely to the poor, and had modestly spoken of himself merely as a trustee, but as a matter of fact everything was left to Lady Wallace. This meant postponement only, for although an ardent patriot, this lady thoroughly knew her husband's wishes and has acted up to them. At one time it was feared that the Louvre might divide the great spoil with our Gallery, but all anxiety is now allayed.

The present value of the pictures is said to be nearly one million and a half sterling; we quite believe it. We speak as those who enjoy pictures without the acute pleasure of technical knowledge, but we confess that we have never seen any paintings which gave us half the delight of this Hertford Gallery—even the famous collections in Grosvenor House and Dulwich have to yield to it on their own chosen ground—the Dutch and Flemish schools. Every picture in it is a masterpiece, and the greatest masters are represented not by single specimens but by half dozens or dozens. In the English school there are eleven each of Turner and Wilkie, two Gainsboroughs, two Landseers, six Hogarths, thirty-eight Boningtons, and eight Sir Joshuas, including Nelly O'Brien, Perdita, and the Strawberry Girl. The French school is represented by fifteen Meissoniers, by Gerome's "Draught Players" and "Slave Market," by eleven Watteaus, as many Horace Vernet's and fifteen examples of his great pupil, De la Roche. There are twenty-two Greuses, thirty-four examples of Decamps,

and two gems of Claude Lorraine and Rosa Bonheur. The pride of Venice, Canaletto, has seventeen pictures in the collection. Those princes of Spanish art, Murillo and Velasquez, have respectively six and eleven large canvasses, the Murillos being equally divided between the Madonnas which the artist painted to please the priests and the beggars to please himself and posterity. The Dutch and Flemish schools are exemplified by eleven Rembrandts, two Van Dycks, seven Rubens, including the famous rainbow landscape, six Ostades, eleven each of Jan Steen, Teniers and Wouvermanns, besides single copies of Halls, Holbein and many others.

AN INTERESTING MATTER.

The question of the next U.S. Minister to China is causing some comment in the United States. One influential journalist remarks:—Although it may be true that the President promised ex-Secretary Olney that he would send Assistant Secretary Rockhill as minister to China, I understand that he has decided not to do so because of the protests of the missionary associations, which claim that Rockhill is not in sympathy with their work. This is a point of great importance which has been fully explained to the President. In China, more than in any other country, the American minister exercises an influence with the Government that is absolutely essential for the welfare of citizens residing there, whether they be missionaries or merchants. He is looked upon by the Government as the representative of his countrymen in all things. No foreigner can secure a contract with the Chinese Government without the indorsement of his minister, and all matter of business between foreigners and officials have to be transacted through him. It is a common saying that the United States does not send anything to China except coal-oil and missionaries, and the chief business of the legation at Peking is to look after missions and secure their protection. It is natural, therefore, that the missionary boards want a man there who has active sympathy with their work, and they say Mr. Rockhill has not. But the next minister to China ought to be a business man. That empire is awakening to modern ideas and an era of progress has begun. During the next decade China will be the most favourable place for all forms of material enterprise in the whole world, and Americans can have their share of the business if they use proper methods to obtain it and the United States minister is allowed to assist them. Those who have gone from this country to China to seek contracts and concessions complain bitterly of the indifference of Col. Denby, the present minister, which he explains is due to no lack of interest, but to an order he received from Secretary Gresham, and which, it is said, Mr. Rockhill wrote, forbidding him to use his influence in behalf of any commercial enterprise. By this order he is allowed to "introduce and identify" American citizens who wish to do business within China, but he can go no further. Gentlemen who have been seeking railway concessions and contracts to furnish ships for the Chinese navy, and guns for fortifications, and muskets for the troops, and other commercial relations, assert that they might easily have succeeded if the United States minister had used his influence in their behalf, but whenever they asked his assistance he pulled Secretary Gresham's order from his desk and firmly declined to do more than "introduce and identify" them. At the close of the war with Japan, when China had to borrow \$200,000,000 to pay the indemnity, a syndicate of American bankers was formed to loan the money. They believe they might have succeeded in doing so but for this order, which, when the Chinese officials heard of it, made every American in Peking an object of distrust and suspicion. The bankers employed Edward S. Phelps, ex-minister to England, to secure a modification of Secretary Gresham's instructions, but he failed to do so, and for that reason our people have had no standing with the government at Peking. The officials of the Taung-li-Yamen say:—"If your Government wanted you to have this contract it would instruct your minister to say so, and until it does it will be useless for you to apply." It is said that Mr. Rockhill has been tendered the consulate-generals at Havana and at Cairo, but has declined both of them, and insists upon going to either China or Spain.

AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE PARIS DISASTER.

Paris, May 11th. Emperor William of Germany has instructed the German Ambassador to remit 10,000 francs to the committee of the charity bazaar, whose work was crippled by the terrible fire. It is expected that this sum, in addition to the 937,500 francs previously received by the committee from an anonymous donor, will enable the work of charity to be carried on as usual.

It is stated that certain Orleanists tried to persuade the Duke of Orleans to make the funeral of the Duke d'Aumale the occasion for another sensational return to France, but the Duke declined to ask the Government for permission to attend the funeral.

London, May 11.

The English court will go into mourning for the late Duchess d'Alencon from May 12th to May 23rd.

COLLAPSE OF THE HONDURAS REVOLUTION.

Washington, May 11.

The State Department to-day received a dispatch from United States Consul Little at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, stating that the revolution has come to an end.

New York, May 12.

A special to the *Sun* from New Orleans says:—Passengers on the steamer *Clearwater*, from Honduras, report that the revolution which began there some weeks ago, and was followed by the capture of Puerto Cortez by the party under General Juan Drummond, collapsed, owing to the failure or weakness of some of those in command. General Drummond made a gallant fight and carried Puerto Cortez by storm, and held the port from April 15th until last Saturday. An army of 500 Government troops sent against him met with speedy defeat. The Government then retired and called for aid from Nicaragua, which came in the shape of a vessel of war, armed with two guns, and a force under the command of General Reyes. This vessel, the *Lucy B.*, reached Puerto Cortez last Thursday and gave notice, under a flag of truce, for the women and children to leave, as it was intended to bombard the city. On Friday, during the engagement, when the revolutionists tried to use their Krupp gun, they found that some traitor had removed part of the breech, and it was useless, and when it was attempted to use the old cannon captured from the Honduras troops there was a premature discharge and General Drummond was injured.

Reports coming in from the interior that their friends had deserted them caused the revolutionists in Puerto Cortez to lay down their arms and seek safety by going to Guatemala, so when the Honduran troops arrived during the evening and joined the Nicaraguans in an assault upon Puerto Cortez they found no one to resist them. General Drummond was made prisoner and was taken on board the vessel of the Nicaraguans.

A PARNELL APPEAL.

London, May 12.

An appeal signed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, John Redmond, M.P., and other influential friends of the late Charles Stewart Parnell has been issued in behalf of donations to a fund to assist Mrs. Della Parnell, mother of the great Irish leader, and other needy members of the family, by freeing the Parnell estates at Avondale from debt and other obligations.

RAIDING A GAMBLERS' DEN.

Brussels, May 13th.

The police have made a big raid on the Casino at Thuin, near the French frontier, nine miles southwest of Charleroi, during which twelve female and 117 male players and thirty croupiers were arrested, and 90,000 francs were seized.

All the dozen fair gamblers were women of rank and fashion, and they assumed the names of notorious cocottes to avoid publicity, and it is also learned that many of them were members of the best families of Europe.

The raid was made by a large force of police sent secretly to Thuin from this city. The officers entered the town in plain clothes and arrived at the popular gambling-house without attracting the attention of the proprietor or his agents.

Lieutenant Leblais and fifty officers were posted at various points around the Casino. The remainder of the police then broke down the doors of the main entrance and rushed into the big salon.

Business was in full blast. Fashionable gamb-

lers surrounded all the tables. Two girls, who said, when captured, that they were Americans, sat at a poker table in a remote corner with a party of Frenchmen.

When the police appeared all the women began screaming. Several fainted. Most of the men made a mad rush for the windows, only to fall into the hands of Leblais and his men outside. Such of the women as had their own carriages were permitted to ride in them, guarded by policemen. The others were obliged to walk to the station.

All the prisoners were allowed to give fictitious names, under which they were arraigned and fined 100 francs (\$20) each. Since then the real names of the women have been bruited about Brussels, to the deep disgust of their husbands and male relatives, and furious threats of wholesale suit for divorce and slander have been made.

NEW OCEAN RECORD.

Queensdown, May 14.

The Cunard Line steamship *Lucania*, Captain McKay, which left New York May 8th, arrived here at 7.24 a.m. to-day, after a passage of five days, fourteen hours and fifty-four minutes, during which she steamed 2,939 knots and made the best time on record, 21.80 knots an hour.

ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Dublin, May 15th.

The Right Hon. Charles Robert Barry, Lord Justice of Appeal for Ireland since 1883, who, as Solicitor-General for Ireland, conducted the Fenian prosecution of 1868, is dead. He was born in 1825.

St. Petersburg, May 15th.

The Marquis Maffi di Boglio, the Italian Ambassador to Russia is dead.

London, May 18th.

Lord Henry Edward Somerset, fourth son of the Duke of Beaufort, is dead. He was born in 1853, and married, 1880, the youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart. One son and his wife survive him. He was a brother-in-law of Lady Henry Somerset, the president of the British Women's Christian Temperance Union.

London, May 18th.

Anne, Dowager Duchess of Athol, widow of the sixth Duke, is dead. She was a daughter of the late Henry Home Drummond of Blair Drummond.

London, May 18th.

Charles Philip Yorke, fifth Earl of Hardwicke, is dead. The Earl of Hardwicke was born in 1836, and succeeded to the title in 1873. He was formerly controller of the Queen's household and Master of the Buckhounds. He married the younger daughter of Earl Cowley, the result of the union being a son, for whom the Prince of Wales stood sponsor, and two daughters.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE JUBILEE.

London, May 15th.

The festivities mapped out for the Jubilee have now received the Queen's sanction. They will begin on June 20th, the date of her Majesty's accession to the throne sixty years ago, with a religious service at Frogmore, Windsor, the site of the mausoleum erected to the memory of the Prince Consort and the Queen's mother, the late Duchess of Kent. The Queen and the royal family will be present. On the day following, the 21st, the court will move in semi-state to London, and that evening there will be a banquet at Buckingham Palace in honour of the royal guests. It will be followed by a reception for the members of the diplomatic corps and the special envoys. On Tuesday, June 22nd, the royal procession through the streets of London will be the great feature of the day, and it will be followed by illuminations at night. On Wednesday there will be a garden party at Buckingham Palace, to which thousands have been invited. The court on Thursday, June 24th, will move in semi-state to Windsor. Troops will line the route to Paddington station. Her Majesty will leave the train at Slough, and will drive with an escort of the Life Guards by way of Eton to Windsor, taking this route in order to enable the Eton boys to receive her Majesty. On Friday there will be another banquet at Windsor, and on Saturday will take place the naval review at Spithead, which the Queen will not attend. The Sultan of Turkey has proposed to send his son, Mehmed-Selim Effendi, to represent him at the jubilee. If his Majesty carries out his intention it is more than likely that there will be some exciting scenes during the procession through the streets of London. The Liberal newspapers are furious at the suggestion, and the *Daily Chronicle* protests against the "desecration of the Queen's peaceful festival by the presence of the representative of murder."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

London, May 28.

It is stated that the Porte has decided to prolong the armistice for an indefinite period.

With regard to the Turkish demand for the annexation of Thessaly, which the Powers had unanimously declared impossible, the Porte maintains its demand and refuses even to discuss the subject. All other points, however, are left to the Powers to adjudicate.

CRETE.

The Cretan insurgents are showing renewed activity.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Dr. W. J. Leyds has been re-elected Secretary of State of the Transvaal Republic.

THE GIBRALTAR GARRISON.

The First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards will leave for Gibraltar in the autumn.

BRITAIN AND ABYSSINIA.

The British Mission to Abyssinia has been accorded a splendid reception by King Menelek.

THE DERBY.

Sir F. Johnstone's horse Vesuvian has been scratched for the Derby.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

London, May 30.

The Porte, in replying to the Note from the Powers as to the terms of peace with Greece, does not enter into any discussion of the conditions mentioned therein, but indicates a readiness to open negotiations with the Embassies when the formalities in connection with the armistice are completed. Turkey desires that the eventual Treaty of Peace be signed at Pharsala.

A Greek Memorandum to the Powers objects to the proposed rectification of the frontier on the ground that it will involve the necessity of fortifying a new line of defence and so will mean fresh financial burdens on the already overburdened nation. Greece also objects to any modification of the Capitulations, which give certain rights to Greek residents in Turkey. It is also urged that Greece cannot pay anything beyond a very small indemnity, and even then she cannot simultaneously continue payments to her present bond-holders.

The Times says that hopes are entertained by Greece that she may be able to raise a loan under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia, to enable her to pay the indemnity.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

Mr. J. Gubbins' Galtee More 100 to 30 on
Lord Rosebery's Velasquez 7 to 1 agst.
Mr. Lorillard's Berzak 25 to 1 do
Mr. J. C. Joicey's Silver Fox 33 to 1 do
Novitiate's colt has been scratched.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

London, May 31.

The mediation on the part of the Powers between Greece and Turkey is very unpromising, difficulties being raised both at Stamboul and Athens.

The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople have replied to a Note from the Porte, that they do not object to the conclusion of the armistice, and will take steps at Athens with that object

in view. Meanwhile, they add, they suppose the discussion of the conditions of peace will begin forthwith.

THE SOUDAN.

Reuter is informed that all Anglo-Egyptian officers on furlough in England have been ordered to return to their posts by the end of June, to be in readiness for an advance in the Soudan.

The Kalifa is effecting a great concentration of his forces, and will, it is believed, fight to the death.

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE JUBILEE.

The Irish party have decided not to take part in the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

London, June 1.

It is reported at Athens that the Turks have more than once violated the neutral zone (arranged under the terms of armistice) and the Greeks express great fears that a sudden surprise is meditated.

The Greeks are preparing to attempt the defence of Thermopylae.

CRETE.

The Cretan insurgents still continue to act on the aggressive.

Bashi-Bazouks have killed fifteen Christians near Candia.

THE DERBY.

Berzak has been scratched for the Derby.

HAWAII UNYIELDING.

London, June 2.

A dispatch from Honolulu to New York states that the Hawaiian Government has notified the Japanese Minister-Resident that it will not recede from the position it has taken up with regard to the question of admitting Japanese immigrants.

THE JAPANESE LOAN IN LONDON.

The Japanese Loan placed on the London market was covered several times over within an hour of issue at a premium of 1½.

THE DERBY.

London, June 3.

The result of the Derby (run on Wednesday) was:—

Galtee More.....	1
Velasquez.....	2
History.....	3
Oakdene.....	4

Betting at the start:—

Galtee More.....	4 to 1 on
Velasquez.....	10 to 1 against
History.....	25 to 1 do
Oakdene.....	26 to 1 do

Fair weather prevailed, although it was somewhat overcast.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., is dead.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Major-General Sir H. Kitchener considers everything ready for an advance on Ab Hamed in August.

THE HAWAIIAN TROUBLE.

Honolulu (via San Francisco June 3).

The Japanese Government's claims in regard to the immigrant question have been entirely rejected by the Hawaiian Government. Considerable difficulty seems to have been experienced in the negotiation.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

In reply to an inquiry from Tokyo as to the proposed tariff rate about matting, the messages previously received having contradicted each other, the Japanese Minister in Washington replied as follows under date of the 3rd inst.:—For matting

valued at or over 10 cents per square yard, the rate is to be 8 cents, but in case hemp, cotton, or other vegetable fibres are used as warp, an additional 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty is to be imposed. The foregoing clause will apply to all Japanese matting.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SEALING RETURNS.

Hakodate, June 5, 7.40 a.m.

The *Silver Fleece* has arrived with 530 skins on board.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

KOBE TEA SALES.

Kobe, June 3.

82,000 cattie of new tea changed hands yesterday. Prices ranged from yen 45 to yen 20.

KOREAN SUSPECTS.

Osaka, June 3.

The two Korean suspects, Chhoi Pong-hwa and Chhoi Yong-kyong, arrived here on the 31st ult. and are lodging at a hotel in Kaminocho, Enokojima. They state that their object is to purchase tanning and match-making machines. Another Korean, named Kin Sei-Kaku, is also staying here.

FOREIGN GUESTS AT HAKONE.

Miyanoshita, June 3.

The Governor of Singapore and Admiral Buller, Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron, arrived here last evening and put up at the Fujiya Hotel.

THE TRADE TAX TROUBLE.

Matsuyama, June 3.

On account of the arbitrary action of the Trade Tax Collection Bureau a grand meeting of business men was held at the Matsuyama Public Hall to-day to protest against the system of collection.

SUICIDE OF A POLICEMAN.

Kyoto, June 3.

Police-constable Yoshimoto Tsunekichi of the Matsubara Police, having misappropriated over yen 100 of police funds, committed suicide last night.

RESIGNATION OF NAGOYA OFFICIALS.

Nagoya, June 3.

The mayor and other officers of this town have presented their resignations.

THE SOUL-GENSAN TELEGRAPH.

Soul, June 3.

The telegraph line between Soul and Gensan has been repaired and the service re-opened.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

Kyoto, June 4.

Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Representative, arrived here to-day and at once proceeded to the Palace to bid farewell to the Emperor, leaving for Tokyo immediately afterwards.

KOBE TEA SALES.

Kobe, June 4.

131,500 cattie of new season's tea changed hands yesterday. Prices ranged from yen 36 to yen 20.

5 *kwamme* of new cocoons were sold here to-day at yen 15.

MURDER BY A SCHOOL TEACHER.

Akita, June 4.

Kitajima Bunzo, a teacher of the Primary School at Noshiro-minatocho, Ugo Province, has been arrested on a charge of having murdered the wife of Mr. Segawa Utsuchi, of the same town, on account of her having incessantly pressed him for repayment of a debt due to her. The accused was brought here yesterday.

DYSENTERY IN YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE.

Yamaguchi, June 4.

Dysentery has broken out in Yoshishiki-mura, Yoshishiki-gun.

ATROCITY AT TSU.

Tsu, June 4.

Four persons were massacred in cold blood at Kameyama last evening.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club is closed for the season: and reopens on Monday, 4th October.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel, every Friday, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 315.

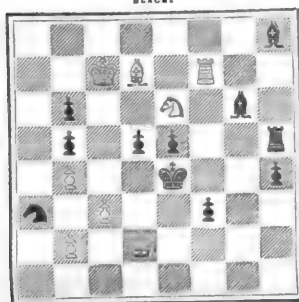
WHITE. BLACK.
1—Q to R 8 1—P to Q B 3
2—Q takes Kt ch 2—P to R B 3
3—Q takes Kt 3—P moves
4—Q to Q R sq mate

Correct answers from W.H.S. (who calls it "A canter round the board"), J.W.E., and Omega.

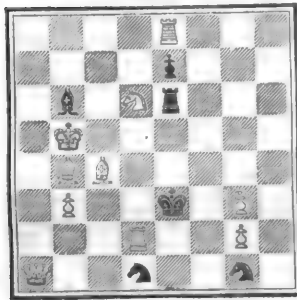
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 316.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—B to K 5 1—K takes Kt
2—P to B 6 dis mate
variations obvious.

Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., and Omicron.

PROBLEM No. 319.
By WALTER PULITZER.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 320.
By P. F. BLAKE.

White mates in two moves.

GAME No. 719.
EDINBURGH v. GLASGOW.
(CENTRE GAMBIT.)

White—Glasgow.		Black—Edinburgh.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	13 QxB (i)	KKt K2 (j)
2 P Q4	PxP	14 B Q84	P QR3 (k)
3 QxP	Kt QB3	15 Kt KR3	Q Kxq (l)
4 Q K3 (a)	Kt KB3 (b)	16 B K3 (m)	Kt KKt sq
5 P K5	Kt Q4 (c)	17 P K4 (n)	PxP
6 Q K4 (d)	KKt K2	18 Kt K5	Kt R3
7 Rt QB3	Kt K13 (e)	19 P R5	R KB4 (o)
8 P KB4	B QK15	20 KR Ksq	QxRP (p)
9 B Qa	Castles	21 R R sq.	Q K13
10 Castles	P KB4 (f)	22 RxKt	PxR (q)
11 Q B4 ch		23 P K6 ch	R B3
(g)	K R sq	24 Kt B7 ch	Resigns (s)
12 P KR4(h)	BxKt		

NOTES.
(a) The object of this move is to follow with Q to K Kt 3. Though said to have been invented by Mr. Wilfried Paulsen, and played by him, and

afterwards by several others in the Berlin tournament of 1881, it is at least as old as the date of Stamma's second edition (1745), who gives the following continuation:—

4—Q to K 3	P to K Kt 3
5—B to B 4	B to Kt 2
6—Kt to K 2	K Kt to K 2
7—Castles	Castles
8—P to B 4	P to Q 4
9—P takes P	Kt takes P
10—B takes Kt	Q takes B
11—Kt to B 3	Q to K B 4
12—Q to Q 3	Q takes Q
13—P takes Q	B to B 4

Stamma adds—"Black will ultimately gain the Q P, and consequently will have the best of the game." The same continuation is given in the 6th edition of the German Handbuch. Since then the opening has been extensively analysed and practised by experts. A game between Tchigorin and Mackenzie at the Vienna tournament, 1882, was continued as follows:—

4—.....	P to K Kt 3
5—B to Q 2 (best)	B to Kt 2
6—Kt to Q B 3	P to Q 3
7—P to B 4	K Kt to K 2
8—Castles	B to K 3
9—Kt to B 3	Q to Q 2
10—Kt to Q 5	Castles (Q)
11—B to B 3, with a well developed game.	

The main object in this opening is the rapid development of the Queen's pieces and to castle on that side, which is consistently carried out here by Tchigorin.

(b) There is diversity of opinion as to the best continuation. 4 P to K Kt 5, indicated in note (a) is often played, as well as 4 B to Kt 5 ch, which is continued as follows:—

5—P to Q B 3	B to R 4
6—Q to Kt 3	Q to B 3
7—P to B 4	P to Q 3
8—B to Q 3	B to Kt 3
9—Kt to B 3	P to Kt 2
10—Q Kt to Q 2	B to Q 2
11—Kt to B 4, with a well developed game.	

(c) When the above game was played 3 Kt to K Kt 5 was considered to give Black a strong attack at the sacrifice of a Piece. Since then the following continuation has been discovered safe for Black:—

5—.....	Kt to Kt 5
6—Q to K 4	P to Q 4
7—P takes P (e. p.) ch.	B to K 3

and though Black loses a Pawn, he has compensation in position.

(d) A good move, preventing the development of Black's game.

(e) Black cannot free their game by 7 P to Q 3 or 4, because of 8—P takes P, Q takes P 9—B to K B 4.

(f) 10—..... P to B 3 would break White's strong centre, and would otherwise be a vast improvement on the text move.

(g) If 11—P takes P (e. p.)	R takes P
12—Kt to Q 5	B takes B ch
13—R takes B	R to K 3
14—Q to B 4	R to K 8 ch
15—R to Q sq	R takes R ch
16—K takes R	K to R sq
17—B to Q 3	Kt to K B sq

and White has no great superiority.

(h) A strong move. The Pawn obviously cannot safely be taken.

(i) Black's 12th move was bad and this was the best answer. If 13—B takes B, P to Q Kt 4; followed by Kt takes K B P, giving Black as good, if not a better game than White.

(j) Afraid of the advance of the R P.

(k) Too slow. Black should relieve their position by 14 P to Q 4. A counter attack by 14 P to Q Kt 4 might also relieve them.

(l) 15 P to Q Kt 4 is now the proper move. There was time for the text move after White's Kt to Kt 5.

(m) In order to preserve the Bishop on its present diagonal.

(n) The winning move. It is dangerous for Black either to take or to leave this Pawn.

(o) Q to Q 3 was threatened, and at this point Black had probably no better reply than the move in the text. Had they played 19 Kt to B 4, 20—P to R 6 would have won.

(p) This capture hastens the catastrophe. 20 Kt to Q sq and 21 Kt to K 3, giving up a Pawn would have prolonged the game.

(q) If 22—	Q takes R
23—Q to B 4	R to B sq
24—Q to Kt 8 ch	R takes Q
25—Kt to B 7 mate	

(r) If Q to B 3, P to K 7 wins, for Kt must take P, and then White Q takes B P winning.
(s) Because of 25—P to B 5 or 25—P to K 7 according to Black King's move.

GAME No. 720.

CHESS AT THE CITY OF LONDON.

The following game was played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club:—

(FRENCH DEFENCE.)

White—N. W. Van Lennep.		Black—E. O. Jones.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K3	23 RxR ch	KxR
2 P Q4	P Q4	24 Q B4ch	K K2
3 Kt QB3	Kt KB3	25 Q Kt4ch	
4 P K5	KKt Q2	(1)	K Ksq
5 P B4	P QB4	26 QxP	QxKtP
6 PxP	Kt QB3	27 Q K8ch	K K2
7 P QR3	BxP	28 QxP	Q B5ch
8 Q K14	Castles	29 K Kt5q	QxP
9 Kt B3	P B3(a)	30 P K4	Q Q3
10 B Q3(b)	Q K2	31 P K5	P Q5
11 Q R3	P KKt13(c)	32 Kt K4	Q Q4
12 PxP	Kt xP	33 Kt B5	P R4
13 Kt xK5	Kt xKt (d)	34 P R4	P R5
14 PxKt	Kt Q2	35 Kt Q3	P R6
15 B R6	R B2	36 P K6	P R7
16 Castles,		37 Kt B2	Q QB4
QR	Kt xP	38 Q K8	P Q6
17 KR Bsq	Kt xBch	39 Q B4(e)	QxBPch
18 QxKt	RxR	40 K R2	Q B6 ch (h)
19 RxR	B Q2	41 K R2	Q B7ch
20 P KKt4		42 K R3	QxKt
(e)	Q R5	43 QxQ	P R8=Q
21 Q Q2	KB Bsq		Resigns.
22 BxB	RxB		

NOTES.

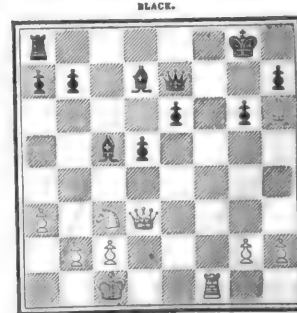
(a) Sacrificing a pawn, perhaps two, for a counter attack, seems somewhat risky. 9 Q to K 2 is preferable.

(b) White might have captured the pawns, followed by B to Q 2, giving back one of the pawns, and Castle Q R.

(c) 11 P to B 4 would be followed by 12—P to K Kt 4, opening the K Kt file.

(d) 13 B to Q 5, compelling White to exchange knights or to withdraw seems preferable.

Position after Black's 19th move.



(e) 20 Q to Q 2 would have prevented 20 Q to R 5, as White threatened to win right off with 21—Kt takes P, &c.

(f) White has now the inferior game, and the text-move does not improve it. The alternative would have been 25—Q to K 3, or K to Kt sq.

(g) 39—Q takes P would not have saved the game either.

(h) Or, 40 Q takes Kt at once.

GAME No. 721.

(RUY LOPEZ.)

White—Edinburgh.		Black—Glasgow.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	16 P B3	P R4(j)
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	17 Kt KBsq	P R5
3 B Kt5	P KtK13(a)	18 Kt(K13)	B K3 (l)
4 P Q4	PxP	Q2(k)	R Q6(n)
5 BxKt(b)	QxPB(c)	19 R K2(m)	R Q6(n)
6 QxP	QxQ	20 Kt Kt5q	R Q8
7 Kt Q	B Q2(d)	21 K B2	KR Qsq
8 Castles	B Kt2	22 P QKt3	
9 P QB3	Castles(e)	(o)	R QB8
10 B Kt5(f)	P B3	23 R Ksq	
11 B K3	P QB4	(p)	KR Q8
12 Kt Kt3	P QKt3(g)	24 RxR	RxR
13 QKt Q2	Kt R3	25 P KKt3	
14 BxKt(h)	BxB	(q)	B R6(r)
15 KR Ksq			Resigns.
(i)	KR Ksq		

NOTES.

(a) This move, which does not seem to have been much practised in recent years, was brought into prominent notice by Steinitz in the London Tournament of 1883. A note, however, to the sixth edition of the German "Handbuch," refers to this move as introduced by From at the Paris Tournament of 1867, and gives the following continuation:—

4—P to Q 4 P takes P
5—Kt takes P B to Kt 2
6—Kt to K 2 K Kt to K 2
7—Kt to Q B 3

The move was played in the recent cable match Britain v. United States.

(b) Reference may be made to Note (a); but, probably, in the light of the London Tournament, the most approved continuation here would have been:—

5—Kt takes P B to Kt 2
6—B to K 3 Kt to B 3
7—Q Kt to B 3 Castles
8—Castles

As a rule it is bad to exchange B for Kt if the Q P can retake. The text move leads to an early exchange of Queens, depriving the first player of his chief weapon of attack. Properly played on both sides the game ought to result in a draw.

(c) The Glasgow committee came to the conclusion that this was better than Kt P takes B. White seems forced to recapture the Pawn, leading the exchange of Queens, which appears to dissipate the attack.

(d) After a good deal of consideration the committee were of opinion that it was better to make this move before B to Kt 2.

(e) Curiously enough, in both games the Glasgow players castled on the Q side, which in the general case is regarded as not so safe as castling on the K side.

(f) This appeared to the Glasgow players a waste of time, and this seems to be demonstrated so far as the play of White is concerned, when at the 14th move the Bishop, now driven back, exchanged itself for a Kt.

(g) The Black Pawns on the Queen's side now become exceedingly strong, and the doubled Pawn on the Bishop's file becomes actually an advantage.

(h) The object of this move is somewhat obscure. Theoretically it is bad to allow two Bishops to be retained against two Knights. In the end game one Knight is preferable to one Bishop, but two Bishops are preferable to two Knights. 14—P to B 3 playing for a draw would have been advisable.

(i) If 15—Q R to K sq., B to Q Kt 4; 16—P to Q B 4, B takes Kt; 17—Kt takes B, R takes Kt, winning two Pawns.

(j) The advance of this Pawn really decided the game in favour of Black. 16—B to Q Kt 4 was also good.

(k) White's position is now very cramped. Kt to B square would have been better.

(l) 18—B to Q Kt 4 is at first glance the most likely move; but after consideration the Glasgow players preferred the text move.

(m) Apparently a mistake. The only alternative seems to be 19—Kt to Kt square followed by 20—Kt to R 3.

(n) To be followed by P to R 6 if not guarded against.

(o) The game is now lost. Had this move been made instead of K to B 2, perhaps White might have escaped with the loss of a Pawn. This, however, would in the position equally have lost the game.

(p) Forced.

(q) If 25—K to K 2, P takes P and wins, K, of course, cannot take R on account of P to Kt 7. At the same time, the move in the text appears to be immediately fatal.

(r) Black sent the following moves hypothetically:—

If 26—Kt to K 3 B takes Kt ch
If 27—K takes B P to R 6

YOKOHAMA-SHIMBASHI RAILWAY.

YOKOHAMA—5.20, 6.15, 7.10, 8.08, 8.47, 9.20, 9.57, 10.45, 11.50 a.m.; 12.45, 1.35, 2.25, 2.50, 3.35, 4.15, 4.55, 5.25, 6.13, 7.15, 8, 8.50, 9.45, 10.25, 11.20 p.m.

SHIMBASHI—4.40, 6, 6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9, 9.45, 10.25, 11.10, 11.50 a.m.; 12.30, 1, 1.40, 2.35, 3.25, 4.10, 4.55, 5.40, 6.20, 7.20, 8.20, 9.10, 10, 11.15 p.m.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong.....	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, June 6th.
From America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, June 17th
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, June 9th.
From Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, June 14th.
From Hongkong.....	per F. & O. Co.	Friday, June 12th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per M. M. Co.	Wed'day, June 16th.
From Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, June 17th.

1. Gaelic left Nagasaki on June 3rd.
2. Brigs left San Francisco via Honolulu on May 20th.
3. Hohenzollern left Hongkong direct on June 1st.
4. Empress of India left Vancouver on May 31st.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Victoria, B.C.....	per N. P. Co.	Thursday, June 6th.
For Hongkong.....	per F. & O. Co.	Sunday, June 6th.
For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, June 10th.
For Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, June 11th.
For Europe, via Shanghai.....	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, June 13th.
For Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, June 14th.
For Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, June 18th.
For America.....	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, June 19th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, Wm. Ward, 30th May.—Hongkong via ports, 20th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Caladonian, French steamer, 3,400, L. Blanc, 30th May.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 29th May, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, M. Hamada, 30th May.—Ujina, 28th May, Troops etc.—Navy Dept.
Glenshiel, British steamer, 2,240, R. D. Jones, 31st May.—Hongkong and Kobe, 30th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 31st May.—Yokkaichi, 30th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Moji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,569, Kawahara, 31st May.—Yokkaichi, 30th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Borneo, British steamer, 2,943, F. Calyow, 1st June.—London via ports, and Kobe 31st May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,060, Higo, 1st June.—Kobe, 31st May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Gaisen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, R. Yano, 1st June.—Ujina, 29th May, Troops, etc.—Navy Dept.
Mogul, British steamer, 1,827, Wright, 2nd June.—Hongkong via Kobe, 1st June, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 2nd June.—Otaru via ports, 30th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Lande, 2nd June.—Yokkaichi, 1st June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Monkbarns, British ship, 1,771, Atkinson, 3rd June.—New York, 24th Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
China, British steamer, 2,600, W. B. Seabury, 4th June.—San Francisco 20th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 4th June.—Shanghai via ports, 3rd June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okamura, 4th June.—Yokkaichi 3rd June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,360, E. S. Barstow, 4th June.—Australia via ports, and Kobe 3rd June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Natal, French steamer, 4,028, Lieut. de Vesseau Chevalier, 30th May.—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
Doric, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 30th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Fujiisan Maru, Japanese steamer, W. E. Filmer, 30th May.—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Roanoke, American ship, 3,400, J. P. Hamilton, 30th May.—Honolulu, Ballast.—Captain.
Theodor, German ship, 2,700, Hamer, 30th May.—Port Townsend, Ballast.—Captain.
Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Lande, 31st May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Falkenburg, German steamer, 975, Von Fruden, 31st May.—Kobe, Sugar.—Grosser & Co.
Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, J. 31st May.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Esmeralda, British schooner, 120, J. Turner Harrison, 1st June.—Guam, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hokoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,560, Kawamura, 1st June.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, M. Hamada, 1st June.—Otaru, 1st June, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, Wm. Ward, 1st June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, J. Nirei, 1st June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,827, W. Brady, 1st June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakamura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Tibbals, 1st June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okamura, 1st June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, Moore, 1st June.—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.
Petrel (4), American gunboat, Lieut. Com. Ed. P. Wood, 1st June.—Nagasaki.
Komoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, K. Shiina, 2nd June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kwannon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Z. Gasuno, 2nd.—Kobe General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Gaisen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, R. Yano, 2nd June.—Ujina, Ballast.—Navy Dept.
Thetis, German steamer, 2,303, Hehr, 3rd June.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Aviaka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,886, S. Arai, 3rd June.—Kobe, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Grafton (12), British cruiser, Capt. E. P. Jones, 4th June.—Yokosuka.
Linnet (2), British gunboat, Capt. R. C. Sparks, 4th June.—Hakodate.
Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 4th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,060, Higo, 4th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from Hongkong and ports:—Messrs. J. R. Beirington, J. Sanbelle, J. K. Gwyer, W. Ferguson, F. G. Riggs, W. M. Trigoun, E. A. Sargent, F. B. S. Jacob, F. Knobel, Miss Neville, Mrs. V. Clayton, Rev. T. L. Murray, Mr. S. W. Schumacher, Mr. C. V. Carroll, Mr. H. G. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. David Lawrie, Miss S. P. Bernie, Miss Bernie, Miss Pierce, Mr. Justus Briggs, Mr. F. M. Knobel, Mrs. Knobel and maid, and Miss Mary Knobel in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. W. B. Montgomery, Mrs. Millex and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Noyes, and Lieut. J. M. Robinson in cabin.

Per British steamer *Borneo*, from London via ports:—Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Nurcross and child, Mr. E. L. S. Gordon, Mr. P. C. Birch, Mr. Clemesha, Mr. Brown, Mr. Watkins, Mrs. Watkins, Messrs. A. Watkins, J. Taylor, H. Petersen, T. Mathison, J. Young, W. Ball, J. Burston, E. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Master Fuller, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Mackenzie in cabin.

Per British steamer *China*, from San Francisco:—Mrs. E. A. Sargent, Miss Sargent, Mr. J. K. Kori, Mr. P. E. Jenks, Mr. A. L. Koch, Mr. Wm. Roth, Mr. E. J. Dyer, Mr. Geo. Sturges, Mr. F. J. Price, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Simon, Baron Grubbsick, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Dr. H. Kemple, Mr. J. B. Miller, Mr. H. B. Kendrick, Mr. K. Watanabe, Miss Ruth Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Von Voorham, and Prof. and Mrs. Barnard Moses in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Adolph Geison, and Mr. Stephens Offenberg in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. J. A. Eakin and family, Miss Eakin, Miss Mary E. Stanley, and Mr. Loo Li Fong in cabin. For Hongkong:—Hon. and Mrs. A. B. Johnson and 2 children, Mr. H. Rumcke, Mr. Wm. Doherty, Mr. W. B. Seabury, Jr., Mr. Robert Herzog, Mr. Said Pack Sing and family, Mrs. A. A. Fulton and family in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Rev. and Mrs. Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ballas, Rev. and Mrs. Van Pepe, Mr.

and Mrs. C. A. Pass, Miss G. Willard, Mrs. Gates, Mr. Geo. Woolsey, Mr. S. Takikaso, Dr. J. Poppen, Mr. W. H. Peck, Mr. Geo. L. Peterson, Mr. L. Muroaur, Mr. N. F. Messerve, Mr. R. Hucckert, and Mr. E. Freyvogel in cabin; Mr. T. Sone, and Mr. T. Mucki in 2nd class; 33 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Natal*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Mr. T. Hirai, Mr. and Mrs. Delacamp, Mr. and Mrs. Grösser, Mr. H. Fritz, Mr. Leon Kai Sum, Mr. A. Levy, Mr. C. Eymard, Mr. W. E. Venning, Mr. A. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. de Samou and infant, Mr. T. Yabé, Mr. S. B. Kada, and Mr. Van Olden in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. A. E. Kaeser, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beale and infant, Mr. H. M. Bennett, Mrs. H. M. Bennett, Mr. M. A. Mitanga, and Mr. Alfred James in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Messrs. G. Mudge, F. Gil, S. Kinoshita, Governor of Hozan Ken, K. Kuroya, O. Wegener, T. Kuroi, A. H. Butler, C. Tamari, Lieut. T. Atsumi, Commander K. Ujiku, Captain J. D. Ross, and Mr. Wong in cabin; Messrs. W. Go, K. Torii, Lieut. and Mrs. G. Kato and child, and Mr. W. Krell in 2nd class; 79 Japanese, 2 Chinese and, 3 European in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Natal*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 317 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 77 bales.

Per British steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	CUS. BOSTON	CITIES	TOTAL
Shanghai	350	2,381	206	—	—	3,027
Fonchow	—	500	—	—	—	500
Amoy	810	9,500	514	—	1,224	12,048
Hongkong	718	—	—	—	—	718
Total	1,887	12,387	810	—	1,224	16,308

SILK.

	SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	CUS. BOSTON	CITIES	TOTAL
Shanghai	—	98	—	—	—	98
Hongkong	—	110	—	—	—	110
Yokohama	—	93	—	—	—	93
Total	—	301	—	—	—	301

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM	REPORTED.
Achilles	Liverpool	Passed Canal May 18
Afridi	London	At H'kong May 19
Bellona	Hamburg	Left H'kong June 2
Benlawers	London	Passed Canal May 14
Benlmond	London	At Kobe May 13
Benvenich	London	At Kobe June 2
Canton	London	Passed Canal May 14
Commonwealth	London	Left Shai May 19
Deike R'mers	Hamburg	Left S'pore May 26
Della	Hamburg	Passed Canal May 14
Energia	New York	To leave May 15
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Passed Canal May 12
Fortuna	London	Left S'pore May 20
Fortuna	Philadelphia	Left S'pore May 26
Frey	New York	Passed Canal May 4
Glenesk	London	Left H'kong May 25
Glenary	London	Passed Canal May 7
Glenorchy	London	Passed Canal May 17
Glenchester	London	Passed Canal Apr. 23
Hector	Liverpool	Left H'kong May 24
Kagoshima M.	Shanghai	At Kobe May 27
Kinsu Maru	Antwerp	Passed Canal Apr. 30
Lennox	New York	Left May 1
Liv	New York	To leave May 15
Melbourne	Marseilles	Passed Canal May 25
Melbridge	London	At S'pore Apr. 24
Methven	London	Due Kobe June 10
Morven	New York	To leave Apr. 30
Myrmidon	Liverpool	Passed Canal May 20
Neve	Butum	At H'kong May 4
Oceana	Hamburg	Left Shai May 14
Oceanian	Marseilles	Passed Canal May 14
Opack	Liverpool	Passed Canal Apr. 12
Orestes	Liverpool	Passed Canal May 11
Peking	Liverpool	Left S'pore May 24
Palawan	London	Left Mar. 20
Patrochus	Liverpool	Passed Canal May 12
Polypheus	Liverpool	Passed Canal May 20
Prometheus	Liverpool	Passed Canal April 6
Pyrchus	Liverpool	Left H'kong May 25
Queen Adelaide	New York	Passed Canal May 20
Radnorshire	New York	Left Shai June 2
Saint Ronald	London	Passed Canal May 17
Strathguy	London	Passed Canal Apr. 2
Turbo	Batoum	Left H'kong May 17
Wakase Maru	Antwerp	To leave May 28

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

The following vessels are advertised as on the berth:—

For NEW YORK, via ports, Quick Despatch, the "ARGYLL."—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, June 5th, the "GLEN-SHIRE."—P. M. S. S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, and Nagasaki, June 6th, at Daylight, the "VERONA."—P. & O. S. S. Co.

For HAMBURG and BREMEN, Second half of June, the "DEIKE RICKMERS."—M. Raspe & Co.

For LONDON, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, Suez Canal, June 8th, at Daylight, the "BORNEO."—P. & O. S. S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Shimonoeki, and Nagasaki, June 8th, at Noon, the "KOBE MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MELBOURNE, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Mourilyan, Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney, June 9th, at Noon, the "TOKIO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 10th, the "GABRIC."—O. & O. S. S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe and Nagasaki, June 11th, at 10 a.m., the "HOHENZOLLERN."—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, June 13th at 9 a.m., the "CALDONIEN."—M. M. S. S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, June 14th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 18th, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu June 19th, the "CITY OF PEKING."—P. M. S. S. Co.

For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, June 22nd, at Noon, the "IZUMI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SEATTLE, WASH., June 25th, at Noon, the "MATSUYAMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Ward, 20th May, Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,943, F. C. A. Lyon, 1st June, London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. N. S. Co.

Caladonien, French steamer, 3,400, L. Blanc, 30th May, Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Glenloch, British steamer, 2,997, J. W. Gregor, 29th May, London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Glenishiel, British steamer, 2,240, R. D. Jones, 31st May, Hongkong and Kobe, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Mogul, British steamer, 1,827, Wright, 2nd June, Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.

Strathallen, British steamer, 1,489, Maconbrey, 22nd May, Hongkong, Sgan.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 29th May, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Peterson, 6th October, North Pacific, Otter Skins.—Captain.

Edward O'Brien, American ship, 2,157, Oliver, 14th March, New York 15th October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Iranian, British ship, 2,797, A. Watt, 28th February, New York 2nd October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

John McDonald, American ship, 2,172, T. A. Storey, 12th April, New York, 13th November, Kerosene Oil Co.

Monkbarns, British ship, 1,771, Atkinson, 3rd June, New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

R. D. Rice, American ship, 2,106, Carver, 23rd April, New York, 1st December, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

St. Paul, American ship, 3,224, R. W. Fuller, 29th May, New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Festetics, 26th May, Sydney, via South Sea Islands, 24th May.—Captain and Owner.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Alacrity (4), British despatch boat, Com. De Lisle, 17th May.—Kobe.

Centurion (14), British flagship, Captain H. M. Login, 20th May.—Nagasaki.

Handy (6), British torpedo boat destroyer, Lieut. Com. A. Gillespie, 20th May.—Nagasaki.

Rainbow (8), British cruiser, Captain V. A. Tisdall, 26th May.—Hongkong.

Yorktown (6), U.S. gunboat, Com. C. H. Stockton, 7th May.—Shanghai.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

More doing but at very low prices. Yarn—Offers "to arrive July October" have been accepted at figures which seem to leave a loss on latest quotations from Manchester. In cloth nothing doing.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—81 h, 38 yds, 36 inches	\$2 50 to 3.80
Grey Shirtings—gh, 38 yds, 45 inches	2.90 to 3.40
T. Cloth—7th, 21 yds, 32 inches	1.50 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches	1.05 to 1.20
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.00 to 2.75
Cotton—Italian and Salteen Black, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.45
Velvets—Black, 55 yards, 22 inches	0.75 to 0.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 h, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 h, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 h, 24 yds, 30 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 h, 24 yds, 30 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENIS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel—	0.30 to 0.40
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.51
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.32
Medium	0.30 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.25 to 0.27
Common	0.25 to 0.27
Mousseline de laine—Crape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 51 h 36 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 51 h 36 inches	0.50 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 54 h 36 inches	0.50 to 0.85
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 h, per lb	0.50 to 0.80

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PIECE.
Nov. 16/24, Singles	\$30.00 to 40.50
Nov. 18/24, Singles	41.00 to 43.00
Nov. 38/42, Singles	45.00 to 48.00
Nov. 32, Doubles	51.00 to 53.00
Nov. 42, Doubles	51.00 to 53.00
Nov. 4/60, Plain	61.00 to 62.00
Nov. 2/80, Plain	75.00 to 77.00
Nov. 2/100, Plain	90.00 to 100.00
Nov. 2/60, Gassed	70.00 to 77.00
Nov. 2/80, Gassed	85.00 to 92.00
Nov. 2/100, Gassed	110.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER CWT.
American Middling	\$24.00 —
Indian Broad	22.00 —
Chinese	21.00 —

METALS.

	PER CWT.
Moderate business at late rates.	
Flat Bars, 4 inch	44.00 to 45.10
Flat Bars, 3 inch	42.10 to 43.10
Round and square up to 4 inch	40.10 to 41.10
Iron Plates, assorted	51.10 to 53.10
Sheet iron	50.10 to 51.10
Galvanized iron sheets	50.10 to 51.10
Wire Nails, assorted	5.00 to 6.00
Fin Plates, per box	5.70 to 5.80
Pig Iron, No. 1	1.90 to 1.95
Hoop Iron (1 to 1 1/2 inch)	4.80 to 5.00

RUBBER.

Dull and lifeless. Quotations nominal at last rates. Arrivals apparently ample.

American \$2.00 to 2.05
Russian 2.00 to 2.05
Langkat

SUGAR.

Brown—No good news, market dragging arrivals heavy and stocks large. White—Moderate business at unchanged rates.

	PER CWT.
Brown Takao	33.50 to 35.00
Brown Manila	42.00 to 43.00
Brown Daitong	38.00 to 39.00
Brown Canton	3.10 to 3.20
White Java and Penang	6.50 to 6.70
White Refined	7.00 to 7.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Very small business at irregular prices and quotations are withdrawn, it being between seasons. Crop prospects all over the world remain favourable.

QUOTATIONS.	
Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/15 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	—
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	—
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Kakedas—Extra	—
Kakedas—No. 1	—
Kakedas—No. 1	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 3	—

WASTE SILK.

Nothing of any importance. A few purchases of a retail nature have been made, but nothing to constitute a market.

QUOTATIONS.

Nooshi—Filature, Best	—
Nooshi—Filature, Good	—
Nooshi—Oahu, Best	—
Nooshi—Oahu, Good	—
Nooshi—Oahu, Medium	—
Nooshi—Shinshu, Best	—
Nooshi—Shinshu, Good	—
Nooshi—Shinshu, Medium	—
Nooshi—Shinshu, Fair	—
Kibiso—Filature, Best	—
Kibiso—Filature, Good	—
Kibiso—Filature, Medium	—
Kibiso—Filature, Fair	—

TEA.

Plenty of business has been done up to the last few days. Prices have gradually declined as the quality of leaf falls off.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	\$38 up
Choice	35 to 36
Finest	32 to 33
Good	30 to 31
Good Medium	27 to 28
Medium	25 to 26
Good Common	—
Common	—

EXCHANGE.

Exchange remains very low and without prospect.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	1/11½
— Bills on demand	1/11½
— 4 months' sight	1/11½
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0½
— 6 months' sight	2/0½
On Paris—Bank sight	2.49
— Private 4 months' sight	2.53
On Hongkong—Bank sight	2.00 P
— Private 10 days' sight	2.00 P
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73½
— Private 10 days' sight	74
On India—Bank sight	164½
— Private 30 days' sight	170
On America—Bank Bills on demand	48½
— Private 4 months' sight	49½
On Germany—Bank sight	2.02½
— Private 4 months' sight	2.06½
Bat Silver (London)	27½

JAPANESE AND LOCAL SHARE LIST.

[MESSRS. BISSETT & URE'S LIST.]

Yokohama, June 4th.
A wire received to-day from Hongkong gives the following cash quotations:—H & S. Banks 184 per cent. premium Sellers; Hongkong Lands \$78 Buyers; China Fines \$102 Buyers; H. & W. Docks 244 per cent. premium Buyers; H. & K. Wharves \$65 Buyers; Douglas \$65 Buyers; H. C. & M. Steamboats \$35 25 Buyers; Panjoon Mines \$9 Sales; Hongkong Fines \$352.50 Buyers; National Banks \$21 50 Steady; Indo-China \$50 Weak; Straits \$18 25 Sellers; Unions \$227 50 Sellers; Traders \$77 Steady. A later wire quotes Sales of China Fines at \$103; Buyers of Douglas at \$66; Sales of Hongkong Fines at \$355; Sales of Indo-Chinas at \$51 and Buyers of National Banks at \$22.
Bank of China & Japan Deferred Shares have changed ownership locally at 45 and Iron Works at \$140. Oriental Hotels have found buyers at \$140. Founders' Shares are offering at \$450. A small lot of Breweries can be had at \$350. Batts are procurable at \$7.50. Offers are wanted for Club Hotels. Grand Hotels are wanted at \$205. Langfeldts can be had at \$197.50. North & Roca \$160 will be paid for shares. Club Hotel Debentures: \$110 will fetch them. Y. U. Clubs, \$120 is offered for these, and \$110 for Brewery Debentures. \$104 will be accepted for Brett Debentures.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd.	\$135 B.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	\$40 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	\$100 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	\$100 B.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	\$100 B.
North and Roca, Ltd.	\$100 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd.	\$100 B.
Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.	\$100 B.
Hilgo Gas Co., Ltd.	\$100 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb.	\$100 B.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb.	\$100 B.
Yokohama United Club Deb.	\$100 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb.	\$100 B.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, June 4th.

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	95 50
Redemption Loan Bonds	95 50
War Loan Bonds	95 50
New Public Loan Bonds	95 50
Old Public Loan Bonds	95 50
Naval Loan Bonds	95 50
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	95 50
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 25	95 50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 25	95 50
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Kawagoe Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Chikugo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 44	95 50
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 35	95 50
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 33	95 50
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50	95 50
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 5	95 50
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 18.50	95 50
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Kozube Railway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 37.50	95 50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	95 50
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25	95 50
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	95 50

Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	95 50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	95 50
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 25	95 50
Imperial Merchant Bank—paid up yen 50	95 50
Kanagatuchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	95 50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Miyagi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 15	95 50
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 30	95 50
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	95 50
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25	95 50
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	95 50
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 47	95 50
Hokkaido Hemp Manu. Co.—paid up yen 50	95 50
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 35	95 50
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 41	95 50
Shingawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 31	95 50
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45	95 50
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	95 50
Doshu Kaisha—paid up yen 50	95 50
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100	95 50
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	95 50
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	95 50
Nippon Ginza—paid up yen 150	95 50
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	95 50
Third National Bank—paid up yen 100	95 50

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December 5, 1896.



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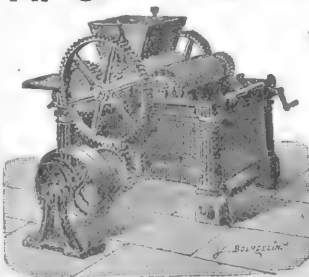
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37

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No. 24.]

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YOKOHAMA, JUNE 12TH, 1897.

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西曆六月十三日

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE-12TH, 1897.

DEATH.

At No. 15, Nakayamate-dori, Kobe, DONALD FRASER, of Ashton, Inverness, Scotland, aged 46 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A **MARKET** has been found in China for Japanese lace.

THE **TURKS** are preparing to settle down in Thessaly.

COUNT **MUTSU**, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, is seriously ill.

A **VEIN** of gold has been discovered at Iwasakamura, near Matsue.

NINE **KEN** cases of plague were reported in Formosa on the 5th instant.

THE **WEST RIVER** in Kwangtung was officially opened on the 2nd instant.

DISEASE has broken out among the silkworms in one of the silk districts of France.

MR **DONALD FRASER**, an old resident of Kobe and Yokohama, died on Thursday at Kobe.

PRACTISING is steadily proceeding for the Jubilee music in Christ Church on June 22nd.

BARON **ROSEN**, the new Russian Minister, is expected at Yokohama on the 2nd of August.

RAIN on Saturday and Monday caused the abandonment of two cricket matches in Yokohama.

It is reported that more Japanese Loan Bonds are being treated for by foreigners in Yokohama.

THE crew of a Japanese junk, found in a sinking condition off Rock Island, were picked up

on the 8th inst. by the D.D.R. steamer *Bellona* and brought to Yokohama.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha propose raising their passenger rates 10 per cent.

THE Council of Local Governors sitting at the Home Department was dissolved on Monday last.

THE export of coal from Moji during the month of May amounted to 98,558 tons, valued at yen 616,741.

COUNT **MATSUKATA** has resumed his post of Minister President, his health being much improved.

THE Bank of Japan intends henceforth to add to its business the advancing of money to private individuals.

THE Greeks complain of Turkish atrocities in Thessaly and Epirus, and urge the Powers to intervene.

THE yacht races on Saturday were not very exciting owing to the absence of wind and heavy downpours of rain.

THE question of the purchase of the Formosa-Amoy cable is again being considered by the Japanese Government.

GREAT BRITAIN, France and Italy have definitely declared themselves against the cession of Thessaly to Turkey.

THE Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank) was granted a charter by the Minister of Finance on the 7th inst.

ELECTIONS to the House of Peers of representatives of the highest tax-payers took place throughout the country on Thursday.

THE Japan Red Cross Society proposes to build two transports, for the conveyance of the wounded in time of war, at a cost of a million yen.

MARQUIS **S-IGO**, Minister of the Navy, gave an entertainment to Admiral Sir Alexander Buller and his officers at Meguro on the 5th instant.

THE Porte has memorialized the ambassadors of the Powers in justification of its claims for the cession of Thessaly, the amount of indemnity, etc.

A **HUNDRED** carpenters employed by the Yokohama Dock Co. struck for a rise of wages on the 6th inst. They receive .0 to 50 sen a day, but want 70 sen.

It has been found impossible to raise the proposed capital for the Yokohama Insurance Co.—ten million yen—so the company will start business with a smaller capital.

A **CARPENTER** at Ise, a few days ago, actuated by jealousy, attacked his former wife and her second husband, and two other persons with a knife. One of those attacked, a woman, has since died.

It is proposed to establish a large Japanese Bank in Korea, the Government lending the establishment the money repaid by the Korean Government on the Japanese loan, viz. 1,000,000 yen.

ON Tuesday afternoon all the Ministers of State assembled at the official residence of Count Matsukata, the Premier, at Nagatacho, Kojimachi, and held a discussion on the Budget for the next fiscal year.

Two baseball matches have been played during the week at Tokyo between the U.S.S. *Forktown* and the Tokyo High School. In the first,

which was unfinished, the *Forktown* team had the better of the game when play was stopped. In the second game, played on the 8th, the School won by 17 runs to 7.

MEDICAL Inspection has been enforced at Yokohama and all the other open ports, on all vessels arriving direct or indirectly from Formosa and China ports south of Shanghai, owing to the prevalence of the plague in Formosa and Amoy.

MR. **HASHIGUCHI BUNZO**, Governor of Taipeh Prefecture, Formosa, has been censured by the Authorities for neglect of duty in not having been prepared for the attack of the insurgents upon Twatutia on the morning of the 8th of May.

ON the 17th of June, the third anniversary of the commencement of Japanese administration in Formosa, there will be a grand review of troops in celebration of the occasion. It is feared that the rebels in the Island may again attack the Japanese on that day.

THE following were the receipts of the Railway Companies mentioned from the 21st to the 31st ult.:—Harima Railway:—passengers, yen 2,430; freight, yen 1,898; or yen 12 per mile per day. Sanyo Railway:—passengers, yen 43,218; freight, yen 12,241; or yen 25 per mile per day. Chikugo Railway:—passengers, yen 4,108; freight, yen 23,739; or yen 50 per mile per day. Sangu Railway:—passengers, yen 5,180; freight, yen 318; or yen 90 per mile per day. Koku Railway:—passengers, yen 7,083; freight, yen 2,525; or yen 32 per mile per day. Kansai Railway:—passengers, yen 14,513; freight, yen 3,635; or yen 19 per mile per day. Hoshu Railway:—passengers, yen 1,437; freight, yen 5,998; or yen 35 per mile per day. Osaka Railway:—passengers, yen 16,062; freight, yen 4,373; or yen 41 per mile per day. Kyushu Railway:—passengers, yen 35,333; freight, yen 19,807; or yen 26 per mile per day.

THE Import market generally has shown a little more life than of late, except in the lines of piece goods, yarns and woollens, in which transactions have been few and small. What business has been done in cottons has been for the most part at reduced prices, grey shirtings having fallen some 10 cents per piece. American raw cotton has risen slightly while the Indian and China staples have receded from 50 cents to \$1 per picul. Metals have shown a firmer tone and good business has been done in iron, at slightly improved prices for pig and bars, while nails have dropped a little. In sugar, a fair business has been done at former quotations, both in Brown and White. The kerosene market continues dull, sales only being enough to fill immediate requirements, at weak prices. In exports the recent rush in the tea market is over for the present and prices have found their ordinary level. It appears doubtful from late American news, whether the increased duty on tea in the United States will be imposed so early as had been expected, namely the 1st July. At all events shippers can now afford to wait a while until dealers are disposed to come down in prices. The latter are keeping back stocks in the hope of raising quotations, but this move comes rather late in the day, considering that exports up to date are ten million pounds against three millions at same date last year. Holders of old crop silk have come down in prices, in view of the near approach of the new crop, and some business has been done. The crop prospects are bright. In waste silk nothing has been done. Exchange has again weakened.

SPRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The Budget for the year 1898-9 has of late become the object of some discussion in the columns of the vernacular press. Of course the Budget has not yet been actually compiled, and the figures that will ultimately appear in it are unknown. But rumour alleges that the various Departments have submitted estimates pointing to a large increase of expenditure, and that the Minister of Finance finds himself considerably embarrassed. More than one vernacular journal has ventured to announce that if the programmes of the various Departments were adopted, the Treasury's outlays would exceed its income by 30 million *yen*. But that is probably a great exaggeration, and the journals responsible for the statement must be considered rash rather than well-informed. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* does not commit any such blunder. It confines itself to a much cleverer rôle. Without attempting to predict the exact nature of the financial drama, it makes astute preparations to ensure that the performance shall possess a maximum of tragic effect for the Cabinet. It reminds the public that the chief plank in the platform of the Matsukata Ministry was financial reform. The difficulty of balancing the public accounts without injuriously reducing the expenditures, or unduly increasing the revenue, was the generally accepted cause of the Ito Cabinet's retirement from power. Count Matsukata himself indirectly confirmed that view when he apologised to the Diet for following the economical lines mapped out by his predecessors, and pleaded that his tenure of power had been too brief to permit any radical plan of reform. It is by the Budget for next year, therefore, that the Matsukata Ministry must be judged. They will no longer be able to take refuge in the excuse of recent assumption of office. Unless they can show some substantial improvement on the policy of their predecessors, they will stand self-convicted of failure. As yet no indications of reform are visible. When the Cabinet came into power, its first act was to appoint an Administrative Investigation Committee; a committee comprising the best talent that the ranks of the Government could supply. The Committee has sat ever since and is still sitting. But no one knows what it has achieved. There has surely been time enough for it to do something, if anything is to be done. Doubtless the fruits of its labours will be seen when the new Budget is compiled. By such and similar writing the *Nichi Nichi* astutely enhances the effect of the Cabinet's financial failure, should a failure be discernible when the estimates are published.

Three leading articles are devoted to the same subject by the *Hochi Shimbun*. They are marred by the defect so common in the writings of Japanese journals, a profusion of negative generalities but little positive counsel. It is admitted that the Cabinet must stand or fall by the new Budget. Count Matsukata made that choice himself when he informed the Diet that his tenure of office had not sufficed for making any reform in the financial policy of the year 1897-8, but that he promised to show a satisfactory result in the following year. How, then, is a satisfactory result to be attained? The *post-bellum* programme of the empire is founded upon two bases—increased national armaments and encouragement of industrial development. It is generally admitted that there can be no departure from the former part of the project. The Navy and the Army must be raised to the contemplated standards. But it does not follow that no economies are possible in the process. Among a mass of undertakings connected with the scheme, some surely admit of retrenchment without impairing the general plan. Commander Sakamoto, who was killed in the battle of the Yalu, told his wife before he set out for the scene of the fighting that military and naval expansion would certainly be a consequence of the struggle in which the country had embarked, and that a reduction in the pay of officers would probably be essential. She was, there-

fore, to order their household with a view to that contingency. The public does not suggest that Commander Sakamoto's prediction should be fulfilled, but it does expect that the spirit displayed by him should animate the Executive, and that wherever economy is possible, economy should be practised. As to the encouragement of industries, it becomes an important question to consider whether the system of bounties now adopted does not threaten to prove a mischief rather than a benefit. The practical effect of the bounties in effecting the purposed end is evidently small, whereas, on the other hand, they incite foreign Powers to adopt retaliatory measures, as has already been shown by the conduct of the United States and France. Besides, when the Revised Treaties go into operation, foreigners will be entitled to claim the bounties on an equal footing with Japanese; and there is, further, the general objection that State aid has the effect of educating a spirit of dependence. In this realm, therefore, the Cabinet is urged to put down its foot, but what particular bounties or aids should be discontinued, the *Hochi* does not say. In the third place, the taxes devised by the last Cabinet for revenue purposes are not turning out well. The Trades Tax especially is causing universal complaint, and the Ministry should endeavour to substitute some less irksome source of income. Formosa, again, ought to contribute something more to its own support. The policy of imposing taxes on a new colony is faulty; but Formosa is not in any sense a new colony, and there should not be any hesitation in requiring its inhabitants to pay taxes at the same rate as that applied to the rest of the empire into which the island has been incorporated. The *Hochi* speaks, in the same general way, about reducing the Administrative machinery, but that is a very old cry, echoes of which have almost lost their power to arrest public attention.

The *Yorodsu Choho* undertakes to prove that the public are egregiously mistaken in imagining the newly Revised Treaties to be instruments drafted on a basis of equality. It alleges that the space at its disposal would not suffice to enumerate all the points of inequality. One, however, is specially worth adducing; namely, the fact that whereas the British Colonies and the Dominion of Canada are explicitly exempted from the purview of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, unless they choose to come under it, no corresponding power of selection is reserved to Japan. Even the Liberals, who, four years ago, stood forward as the parliamentary champions of Mixed Residence, did not advocate indiscriminate granting of that privilege. In their Address to the Throne they urged that Mixed Residence in Hokkaido and Rukiu should be subjected to limitations, and that in the other out-lying islands of the empire it should be forbidden altogether. Apparently the negotiators of the Treaty paid no attention to that recommendation. The British plenipotentiaries were careful to consider the interest and convenience of their country's colonies, but the Japanese plenipotentiaries took no corresponding thought for Japan's benefit. Then again, when the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was revised, war had not broken out between China and Japan, and the negotiators had not the remotest idea that the Treaty would become applicable to Formosa. Why, then, should its provisions be held to apply to the new dominion? The administration of Formosa and the state of its affairs are most unsatisfactory. It is wholly unfit to be thrown open to Mixed Residence. Yet, in 25 months, foreigners will be able to trade, travel and domicile themselves wherever they please in the island. The *Yorodsu* elaborates its criticism to considerable length, but the gist is here set forth.

A State must adapt its expenditure to its income. That is a self-evident proposition. But the habit in Japan is to think overmuch of reducing expenditures, and to pay comparatively little attention to the fact that the sources of possible income have very largely increased

of late years. In other words, the prosperity of the nation has been so greatly developed that its capacity to pay augmented taxes is unquestionable. Innumerable indications of the fact present themselves in the conduct of the middle and lower classes. Their consumption of imported articles shows a very marked increase, and their mode of life generally is far more luxurious than it used to be. Even in travelling, where economy has always been a traditional habit of the Japanese, people that formerly never dreamed of riding in any carriage save a third class, now purchase second, and even first class tickets without compunction. Of course such evidences of extravagant tendencies are not a subject for unmitigated rejoicing, but they certainly indicate a decided change in the circumstances of the people. Another indication is furnished by the fact that the old complaint about official emoluments is no longer heard. A few years ago, a Minister of State with a salary of six thousand *yen* annually seemed too enviable a person to be tolerated, and folks cried out that his salary should be reduced. But, now-a-days, many a merchant makes an income of six thousand *yen* a month, and the Minister's stipend has ceased to be startling. Such evidences of changed conditions may not seem absolutely conclusive. Arithmetic is a safer guide, and arithmetic is most emphatic in this instance. Take, for example, a few figures relating to the years 1879 and 1885, the former year being chosen because it was the second after the Satsuma Rebellion, and the country may be supposed to have then recovered its normal condition:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE, SHOWING THE NATION'S TAX-PAYING CAPACITIES.

	1879.	1895.
Area of land under Rice.....	cho 23,003,436	29,044,689
Quantity of Rice produced.....	koku 29,044,689	39,921,882
Area of land under Barley.....	cho 977,661	1,771,623
Quantity of Barley produced.....	kghu 6,878,315	19,526,123
Production of Gold.....	momme 69,688	211,578
Production of Silver.....	2,423,278	19,360,536
Production of Copper.....	kwau 1,134,809	5,308,840
Production of Iron.....	3,474,975	5,182,462
Production of Lead.....	69,110	289,943
Production of Coal.....	tons 857,949	4,261,218
Mileage of Railways in operation.....	miles 76	3,658.96
Number of foreign-style ships.....	373	1,529
Tonnage of above.....	tons 70,314	254,692
Value of Exports.....	yen 24,334,416	136,186,328
Value of Imports.....	29,174,744	129,260,578

With regard to the effect of the above development on the amount of the taxes actually collected, the following table is instructive:—

	1894. Yen.	1895. Yen.
Customs Duties.....	2,492,000	4,539,000
Saké Tax.....	13,912,005	14,686,000
Tobacco Tax.....	1,814,000	1,798,000
Customs Duties.....	4,991,000	5,125,000
Saké Tax.....	15,812,000	16,637,000
Tobacco Tax.....	2,161,000	2,640,000
	1894. Yen.	1895. Yen.
	5,755,000	6,785,000
	16,130,000	17,747,000
	2,680,000	2,740,000
		6,166,000
		18,407,000
		2,950,000

No one looking at the above figures can pretend to think that the nation is not now able to contribute for purposes of State expenditure a very much larger sum than it contributed seven years ago. The financiers of the country should recognise the fact, and should proceed boldly to levy whatever taxes will bring to the Treasury an income large enough to meet the requirements of the empire. The *Yiji Shimpō*, from which we are quoting, then proceeds to discuss what taxes should be imposed. It condemns the Registration Tax and the Trades Tax as vexatious imposts, difficult to collect and not productive in proportion to the annoyance they cause and the trouble they entail. It is unfavourable to the Income Tax also, chiefly on the ground that it falls heavily upon honest folks and lightly upon dishonest, and is inevitably a demoralizing kind of tax. Still, while advocat-

ing the complete abolition of the Registration Tax, our contemporary does not go so far in the case of the Income Tax. It thinks that the latter should be amended, and that its proceeds instead of being counted a part of the regular ordinary revenue, should be set apart as a fund to meet outlays on account of calamities, such as earthquakes and inundations. Finally, it falls back upon its old and constantly urged contention that the tax on *saké* should be looked to as a chief source of increasing the revenue. The present tax of 7 *yen* a *koku* might be raised to 14 *yen* without the slightest inconvenience. That would mean an increase of 28 million *yen* to the income of the Treasury. The manufacture of *saké* for domestic use should then be abolished altogether, and every protection should be afforded to *saké* brewers. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that the tax would fall on the brewers. The consumers would have to pay it, and that the consumers are well able to pay it, is proved by the above tables.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* takes up the cause of the persons engaged in a particular kind of embroidery; namely, embroidery in which the spaces within the outlines of the pattern are filled with net-work. According to our contemporary's information, this species of embroidery has been produced for several years in Japan, and can not possibly be regarded as the invention of any one person. Nevertheless, Mr. Narita Kumajiro, of Motomachi in Yokohama, applied, last September, for a patent and received it in March. Ignorant that anything of the kind had occurred, all the people previously engaged in the work—which has now become an important industry—continued producing the embroidery as before, when suddenly they were visited by agents of Narita's, and warned to desist, under penalty of legal prosecution. Many of them had entered into contracts with foreign exporters, and to be thus interdicted from implementing their agreements meant ruin. It is quite unreasonable to allege that this kind of fancy work is Narita's invention. Pictures of it may be seen in foreign treatises on decoration, published long before Narita put his hand to the enterprise. In Yokohama alone there are 84 manufacturers, employing over 1,300 work-people. To restrict the production to one factory would be not only unfair, but also a great public hardship, for as such work requires no machinery and is eminently adapted for domestic manufacture, it constitutes a resource that ought to be left freely to private persons. The various manufacturers have petitioned the Patents Bureau on the subject, and the *Mainichi* points out that, if Narita's patent be not annulled, there will be nothing to prevent foreigners from carrying on the industry within their own compounds under the ægis of extra-territorial jurisdiction.

A strong article appears in the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, condemning the bounty on the direct export of silk. The hostile arguments used by our contemporary and by other vernacular journals at the time of the objectionable Law's enactment, are recapitulated, and it is further pointed out that the only effect of the measure up to the present has been to induce France to threaten the imposition of a corresponding duty on Japanese silk for the protection of the French product, and the United States to provide similar retaliatory mechanism. The issue is practically defunct, but the *Yomiuri* threshes the dead horse lustily, and calls upon the Government to take steps for having the Law repealed in the next session of the Diet.

A telegram was received in Hongkong on June 3rd, from Sir Claude MacDonald, H. B. M. Minister to China, notifying the opening of the West River on that day. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire dispatched the first steamer for Wuchow. An arrangement has been made by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and another shipping company to despatch steamers every day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the repayments of security deposits by the Industrial Bank and the payments of interest on Public Loan Bonds have had, as was expected, the effect of restoring the money market to a fairly settled condition. A remarkable reduction in the rates of daily interest on loans is noticeable in Osaka and Kyoto. Even cautious bankers, considering it inexpedient to keep deposits lying idle in their vaults, begin to issue loans at a much lower rate of interest than before. Yet financial affairs in the interior are far from being in a state of tranquillity. The following points may be worthy of consideration:—

1. Currency has increased, but capital is still wanting. The amount of money in circulation, which, but two years ago, did not exceed 180,000,000 *yen*, having increased to two hundred millions, it would seem that in the ordinary course of things capital should have increased in proportion. But a portion of this sum having been spent on unproductive enterprises (such as the construction of forts and barracks), only an insignificant amount of the increased currency is available as productive capital.

2. The increase of currency has enhanced the prices of commodities. Prices have lately risen from ten to fifty per cent. This anomaly may be partly due to the depreciation of silver, but the chief factor in the rise in prices is no doubt the augmentation of currency.

3. The rise of prices has necessitated the use of increased capital. A hundred bales of cotton, for instance, which could formerly be bought for ten thousand *yen*, now requires twenty thousand. In short, every enterprise necessitates the use of double the amount of capital required in former times.

4. The means of supply of capital have decreased. War bonds have been issued to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five million *yen* since the late war with China, and as the funds which ought to have been spent in industrial enterprises were appropriated to unproductive investments, the amount of capital has necessarily decreased.

5. When the supply of capital diminishes with an accompanying increased demand for it, pressure on the circulation of money is the inevitable result. Capital having decreased after the War, as remarked above, demand has inversely increased on account of the organization of various companies and of the rise in prices of commodities. Thus it was quite natural that the money market should have been tight. This was the condition of affairs at the beginning of Spring, but the general feeling of the people seems to have since undergone a little change, in view of the possibility of the introduction of foreign capital, consequent upon the alteration of the Coinage System. Everybody grew sanguine and looked forward to an improvement of prospects in the Spring. Facts, however, conspired to prove that the difficulties grew more formidable than before. The value of land and of commodities has rapidly risen, while plans for reviving once-relinquished schemes steadily sprang up again, creating a necessity for funds. In regard to these circumstances the following few points may be noted:—

A. The excess of imports tends to grow more serious and the Bank of Japan has no means of supplying capital to meet the exigency.

To whatever extent the demand may increase in Tokyo, no anxiety need be entertained so long as there is a means of supply. Nevertheless, should there be no means by which the capital once paid out may be drawn back or absorbed, the Bank of Japan will have no alternative but to issue convertible notes beyond the amount authorised, or to devise some means for obtaining the indemnity for deposit. But the latter scheme is hardly practicable, as the indemnity now belongs to settled account.

B. The excess of imports since the early Spring has reached twenty million *yen*, and it may reasonably be supposed that if this be added to the value of goods now contracted for the amount will be not less than forty millions.

As the payment of this sum has to be made from the funds of the people, the supply of capital must decrease day by day.

Bonds have been sold to the amount of forty millions of *yen* in value, but were sold below their face value, and the amount was less than that of the loans to be issued in accordance with the estimates for this year. There may be prospect of further sales, but the greater the sales the more will the prices of commodities rise. There is then little probability of a fall in the rates of interest, while the interest to be paid on bonds is virtually a loss to the State.

C. The Government at this conjuncture is receiving portions of the indemnity from time to time, and there may be no exodus of gold and silver in the import and export trade. Yet the indemnity belongs exclusively to Government and is not to be thrown into circulation among the people. Months and years will elapse before it comes to be circulated in the money market by being appropriated to the expenditures of the Government. Not a little embarrassment is therefore likely to be experienced by men of business in the interim.

D. Even when the indemnity is appropriated to industrial enterprises, the rate of increase of capital and currency will be far greater in the case of the latter, and prices of commodities will continue to rise. The circulation of money must be seriously influenced under such circumstances. That the actual condition shows a want of capital may be clearly perceived from the following particulars:—

1. Repayment of securities by the Industrial Bank.

If the fact that the return of only twenty millions of *yen* has influenced the rates of interest throughout the country, be compared with the actual conditions at the time the War Bonds were issued, the true state of affairs may easily be imagined.

2. The rise in the rates of interests on deposits. This measure may have been taken as a precautionary warning to the market, but it proves the lack of funds in the various banks.

3. The relations between immediate and time bargains in rice.

Despite the circumstance that purchasers are hardly able to take delivery of purchases from weak sellers, who are without means of delivering owing to immediate want of money, the much higher prices secured for cash transactions proves the scarcity of capital.

4. The rise in the rates of daily interest on loans. A comparison of the rates of interest for the past three years shows that, in spite of the augmentation of currency, they have risen year by year.

5. Local demands. The price of rice having risen, people became excited, and sales of land were largely effected, in order to employ the funds in commercial enterprises.

6. Enormous outlays. There will be a further outlay of forty or fifty million *yen* to be made by the various companies, such as the Japan Railway Company, the Steam Navigation Company (Yusen Kaisha), and Oriental Steamship Company. Of this amount about twenty millions are to be spent abroad for the purchase of machinery, and ships, and will never be restored to Japan.

7. Demand in connection with raw silk, which alone requires thirty millions of *yen*, and the amount necessary for cotton, cotton threads, foreign woven goods, and other merchandises, may be still more considerable. Is there any prospect of supplying the above demands? The sale of public bonds has been effected from time to time, but it does not suffice to supply the general demand for capital. The power now possessed by the Bank of Japan for a further issue of convertible notes is limited to six million *yen*. The banks in Tokyo have, in spite of warnings, reduced the rates of interest on deposits, and have even allowed themselves to issue risky loans. Such being the actual condition of the economic world in Japan, so long as it remains unchanged considerable pressure on the circulation of money must reasonably be anticipated, and the present apparent tranquillity can by no means be expected to last.

RUDE CONDUCT OF JAPANESE TOWARDS FOREIGNERS.

We are sorry to have to report another instance of extreme rudeness on the part of Japanese *jinrikisha*-men towards a foreigner. It happened at the Yokohama railway station. A gentleman having overpaid the drawers of his *jinrikisha*, was dunned by them for more money, an almost invariable experience when foreigners yield to a generous impulse. The wholesome course adopted in this case was to take back the excess and leave the men in possession of their proper fare only. Thereupon they not only remonstrated vehemently, but actually laid hands on the gentleman. He nevertheless refrained from striking them, as he would certainly have been justified in doing, and appealed to the station-master, no policeman being at hand. We are assured that the station-master did not attempt to render any assistance, and that the men were allowed to cling to the foreigner as he passed through the ticket gate, and even as he entered the carriage. He was obliged to shake them off not only when about to step into the carriage but also after he had entered it. There can be no question that the railway officials are to blame for suffering such a scene to occur within the precincts of the station. They are responsible for the preservation of good order there, and for the protection of the passengers, a responsibility which they failed to recognise in this instance. As for the *jinrikisha*-men, it seems advisable that special directions for their restraint should be issued to the police. Many of the men are hard-working, obliging, and courteous, but not a few are exacting, rude, and truculent, as we ourselves can testify. Indeed, there is no disguising the fact that a very bad spirit pervades a portion of the *jinrikisha*-drawers and *sendos* of Yokohama. It is alleged that a worse state of affairs exists in Kobe, but of that we can not speak with certainty. Yokohama, however, is bad enough. Of course the Japanese Authorities would be only too glad to apply a remedy if they saw any effective method of doing so. We appreciate their difficulty, but are disposed to think that the police might accomplish a great deal were they duly instructed. They might be informed of the disposition that exists among the *jinrikisha*-men and *sendos*, and directed to lose no opportunity of conveying to both classes an assurance that any display of roughness or extortion will be punished. The lower orders in Japan are usually quite amenable to reason, and we can not but think that if the *jinrikisha*-men and boat-men were taught to expect official displeasure in the event of such misconduct as that described above, they would mend their manners. A Japanese *jinrikisha*-drawer or a Japanese *sendo* would never dream of laying hands on one of his own countrymen to emphasise a claim for extra-pay. He resorts to such extremities in the case of a foreigner partly because he believes that his verbal remonstrances are not understood, and partly because in the presence of foreigners he dispenses with forms of etiquette which, he thinks, are not appreciated and will not be missed. If he knew that to lay hands on another person is a technical assault punishable by law, he would be more careful, and that is a knowledge that the police could easily convey.

Would it not be advisable, also, to require the constables on duty in Yokohama to inform themselves about the proper fares for *jinrikisha*, baggage-carts, and boats? A schedule of fares might be posted at each station for the purpose alike of instruction and reference. The police are civil and disposed to be helpful when appealed to, but they seldom seem to know what should be paid in case of a dispute, and it is a little too much to expect them to render intuitively correct judgments.

Apropos the general subject of the attitude of the Japanese lower orders, as well as of Japanese students and children, towards foreigners, we can not but express astonishment that no measures are taken to correct the abuses now unquestionably on the increase. The matter concerns the Japanese themselves much more than it concerns foreigners. To be called "*Tofin Baka*," or "*Neko Papa*" by a group of *gamin*, or even to be scowled at by a student, does not hurt a sensible man any more than he is hurt by the barking of a dog or the grimaces of a monkey. But these things hurt Japan seriously. For, if continued, they will deprive the nation of its good name and destroy the admirable reputation for courtesy that its people have acquired. We must assume that intelligent and educated Japanese are perfectly well aware of the fact, yet they appear quite indifferent. Is it to be supposed for an instant that little children would address rude expletives to the passing stranger if their parents chid them for doing so? Twice only can we recall instances of a parent adopting that course, and never once have we seen the matter alluded to in a Japanese newspaper. Yet there can be no doubt that a few plain words from the press would work great good. Chauvinist journals like the *Nippon* and the *Yorodzu Choho* are very fond of talking about the masterful foreigner and his rude ways, but we venture to affirm that the rudeness experienced by the foreigner in Japan at present is incomparably greater than the rudeness he displays. And the trouble is that the men against whom street cries and students' ejaculations are uttered, are, in the vast majority of cases, thoroughly polite and considerate persons, who have never been guilty, and would never though they lived fifty years in Japan be guilty, of any act warranting such discourtesy.

The case of the students at the recent base-ball match in Yokohama is one of the worst hitherto recorded. A *jinrikisha*-drawer, a *sendo*, or a street *gamin*, these are folks whose ignorance constitutes some excuse for misbehaviour. But a student knows perfectly well what obligations are imposed by the ordinary canons of politeness, and is altogether inexcusable if he violates them. The students present as spectators at the baseball match were virtually the guests of the Yokohama players, and, under such circumstances, that they should address to the latter terms like *bakka-yaro*, *akahige-me*, and so forth, was a veritable outrage. If they imagine that by such conduct they asserted their manhood or exhibited their patriotism, they are sadly mistaken. They merely brought contempt upon themselves and opprobrium on their country. The students' case is plainly remediable. They are within constant reach of instruction, and if they were taught that a gentleman's

first duty is to be a gentleman, it is inconceivable that they should not soon come to understand the utter, hopeless boorishness of scowling and jeering at strangers in the streets, or calling a man ugly names when they imagine that he does not understand them. "Unlicked cubs" is the term applied to students that behave after that fashion in Europe. We imagine that Japanese students would be horribly chagrined and vastly exasperated if they were called "unlicked cubs." Yet they often merit the epithet. What would the lads of the Higher Middle School think if some foreign residents of Yokohama, watching a game of base-ball within the precincts of the School, were to shout out, from time to time, "Yah! Japanese donkey!" "Bah! Japanese yellow skin!"? Will the Principal of the School—a man of high attainments and perfect courtesy—will he kindly put that question to the students, with the compliments of the editor of the *Japan Mail*, if he pleases. We can hardly persuade ourselves that any student of the School behaved in such a manner. Probably some low boys from a charity institution were the culprits. At any rate the thing is utterly un-Japanese.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMICAL NOTES.

The telegraph says that the Japanese War Bonds placed upon the London market by the Yokohama Syndicate were subscribed seven times over—in other words, the subscriptions for four million pounds sterling worth of Bonds, in round numbers, aggregated twenty-eight millions. The Bonds were sold for £103 12s. per £100 face value, and as they were bought for £102, it would appear that the profit was £64,000, supposing the coupons to have been attached. If the June coupons were not attached, the profit aggregated £164,000. The Bonds are now re-selling readily for £104.

It is contended by some persons that Japan has done a foolish thing in this matter, since she could easily have floated a foreign 4-per-cent. loan at par, thus retaining to herself all the advantages now obtained by the foreign syndicate, as well as getting the money at a lower rate; and since the sale of her Bonds in London is the same thing, to all intents and purposes, as floating a foreign loan. We are unable to see the matter in that light. In the first place, there is the question of amount. Japan does not want any large sum of money at present. Even if she has to float the Public Undertakings Loan and the Railway Loan this year, the total will be only 68 million *yen*, in round figures, or, say 6½ million pounds sterling. She would not like—nor, indeed, would it be wise—to pledge her credit for so small a sum. If she must go abroad for money, her best plan will be to ask at once for all that she wants, or is likely to want. Appealing to European capitalists for a dribble now and a dribble by and by, would be bad policy. Then, again, it is by no means certain that she will require any loan, either domestic or foreign, this year. Certainly she will not, if China puts up the remainder of the Indemnity, since it would be extremely foolish to pay interest on a loan while other available funds were lying unemployed. Another consideration is that domestic holders of Bonds claim some consideration. The people of Japan have a right to profit by

their national credit. It is they that have built the credit, and it is they that have hitherto furnished money for purposes of State expenditure. If the securities they hold can be made to sell in foreign markets at a higher price than the original cost at home, they are entitled to a part, at any rate, of the benefit. The course pursued by the Treasury meets that view of the case. The whole volume of public securities ought now to appreciate in Japan, and Japanese holders are in a position to dispose of their Bonds at a good premium, obtaining hard cash in payment. If, on the other hand, the Treasury, instead of negotiating to introduce these domestic securities to European markets, were to take steps for raising a direct foreign loan, it might, and probably would, prove difficult to place the ordinary domestic bonds abroad.

Of course there is something to be said about the fact that for every million *yen* worth of Bonds sold abroad, the Treasury will have to pay gold to the extent of fifty thousand *yen* annually, on account of interest, instead of being able to discharge its indebtedness with paper. If, for example, Europe and America took four hundred million *yen* worth of Bonds, Japan's gold reserves would soon be exhausted by yearly drafts of twenty million *yen*. But that danger is reduced to a minimum by the course now adopted. If a direct foreign loan were raised, provision would inevitably have to be made for payment of the interest and sinking fund in London, say at the agencies of the Bank of Japan and of the Specie Bank. Such will also be the case, we presume, with the forty million *yen* worth of Bonds sold *en bloc* to the Yokohama Syndicate. But the interest on Bonds sold privately will be payable in Japan, and instead of being collected in gold in Japan for shipment to London, the greater part of it will doubtless be transformed into staples of export. Englishmen hold an immense quantity of American State securities, but they do not transport any considerable portion of the interest in gold bars to London. The money crosses the Atlantic in the shape of American wheat, cotton, live stock, or what not. At present Japan's imports largely exceed her exports, and there is consequently no avenue for transactions of the kind here alluded to. But that is not a permanent state of affairs, nor would the sale of Japanese public securities in Europe tend to perpetuate it.

It is alleged that the sources from which a revenue was expected to accrue in Formosa are proving less prolific than the Government's estimate. Opium, for example, will not yield much under the new system, and other taxes must suffer more or less owing to the unsettled state of the island, while, for the same reason, the administrative expenditures have increased. Under the circumstances it is probable that a new system of regulating the island's finances will be introduced next year.

The temptations offered by the stock market have established quite a record, lately, as the *Keisai Zasshi* justly observes. First, there was the case of Mr. Yoshikawa, accountant of the Japan Railway Company, who, having made away with sixty thousand *yen* of the Company's money, committed suicide on the 6th of May. Then followed Mr. Shimana, of the Fifth Bank, who lies in prison, charged with appropriating fifty thousand *yen*, and finally there was Mr. Tokushima, of the

Osaka Nishiroku Bank, who, having robbed to the extent of 9,500 *yen*, drowned himself in the Uji-gawa. It is to be hoped that the epidemic, having claimed three victims, will now stay its hand.

Things seem to be tending towards the opening of a big market for Japanese lace, an industry started in recent years but not hitherto attended by much promise, owing to the want of a market. Mr. Tratman, H.B.M.'s Consul at Chungking, writes:—

"The fashion of trimming native female costume with lace, which is so prevalent in Shanghai, has not yet shown itself to any great extent in these far-off regions, but signs are not wanting that a change in this respect may be looked for. Hitherto the import has been so insignificant that it has been thrown into the 'Sundries unenumerated' and statistics are not forthcoming, but this year (1896) a separate heading has been opened for it, and up to date the import has amounted to some 4,500 taels (declared value at Shanghai, say £700). This, however, will probably represent the import for the whole year, as the article is only brought in in the spring for summer wear. No official note of origin is obtainable here, but I am informed by the native merchants that all the lace imported into Chungking is made in Japan."

Almost all the lace imported is made of silk, a small quantity coming in being of cotton. About three-fourths of the total import is black in colour. The average price of silk lace as sold in retail in the shops is 60 'cash' a Chinese foot, which works out to about 14d. an English foot, some reduction being made on large quantities. Cotton lace fetches half this price. As to the labels, I should judge from their appearance that they are more or less exact reproductions of the wrappers of English manufacturers, the name of the firm being omitted. This is a common practice in Japan."

Mr. Holland, Consul at Ichang, also says:—

"With regard to lace and hosiery, the former is much used by well-to-do Chinese ladies, though the fashion is quite a new one, dating not more than two or three years back. As with piece goods, the local demand, which is small, is entirely met from Shanghai. The favourite style of lace is black, of about 1 to 2 inches in width, and it must be borne in mind that the question of colour is very important in China. After black, which is a long way first in favour, violet, and perhaps some shades of grey, would be saleable. I need hardly add that the lace used is all cotton lace, silk being beyond the means of all except the few very rich natives, and it is doubtful if even they would buy silk."

More than two months have passed since the celebrated, or notorious, Law for Encouraging the Direct Export of Silk was promulgated by Imperial Ordinance, and we have not heard that so much as a *yen* has been paid under its provisions. Nothing could have been paid, indeed, seeing that the regulations required for giving effect to the Law have not yet been issued. Had the Bill emerged from the hands of the Diet in its original form, there would not have been any obstacle to its going into force at once after promulgation. But the Lower House—as our readers probably remember—modified it in the sense that the quality &c., of silk eligible for bounty must be determined by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, instead of being laid down on hard and fast lines in the text of the Law. That change evoked unfavourable comment from foreign critics at the time, but it now appears to have been a judicious change, for it practically gave the Department power to reduce the law to a dead letter, and that is what the Department seems to have done. Count Okuma is said to have been totally opposed to the measure from the outset, and Count Okuma is now acting-Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. It looks as if the direct export of silk was not destined to receive any aid from the Treasury.

JAPANESE NOTES.

Judging from the excited comments of the vernacular press, one would suppose that Hawaii had categorically rejected Japan's demands for satisfaction, and that an unpleasantly complicated situation had arisen. That is by no means the case. Japan was not in a position originally to prefer any detailed accusations, inasmuch as she lacked knowledge of the grounds upon which the acts of the Hawaiian Authorities were based. All that she could do was to formulate a general protest, and to signify her expectation that Hawaii would recognise the principle of indemnification. All that Hawaii could do, on the other hand, was to deny the justice of the protest. No Government assents to a general proposition that it is in the wrong. To put the matter in a very simple form, Hawaii has been asked to plead to certain broad counts, and has pleaded "not guilty." She could scarcely have done otherwise. These preliminaries arranged Japan's indictment has now to be heard. It could not be framed until Hawaii's version of her proceedings had been received, and, in point of fact, we believe that it has only just been framed, and that it went to Honolulu by Thursday's steamer. Quite a considerable interval must therefore elapse before the negotiation approaches its final stages. Our readers will perceive, from all this, that the rumours about a contumelious and defiant attitude on Hawaii's part are baseless. The public must possess its soul in patience for another month or six weeks.

It has been stated that Mr. Buck, the recently appointed Representative of the United States in Japan, is acting as mediator between Japan and Hawaii. There appears to be no truth whatever in the statement. Mr. Buck left San Francisco on May 29th—so far as can be ascertained—in company with the new American Minister to Hawaii, and broke his journey by a brief sojourn in Honolulu, where he now is. He will probably take the steamer which started from San Francisco on the 8th instant, and which calls at Hawaii *en route*, leaving the latter place on the 15th. Thus his arrival in Japan may be expected about the 26th instant. He is not taking any mediatory part between Japan and Hawaii. No occasion for mediation has arisen. It seems not improbable that his own Government, desiring him to become familiar with the Hawaiian view of the questions pending between the republic and this empire, instructed him to regulate his journey as he is now regulating it, but that is merely a conjecture.

Rumour in Berlin says that Baron Gutschmid is not likely to become back to Tokyo. We question the correctness of the forecast. It appears to us that the German Government will shrink from incurring the risk of a supposition that the childish and disgraceful clamour about the carriage-whip incident can have influenced the movements of its Representative. If only for a brief stay, Baron Gutschmid's return to his post in Japan will probably be deemed advisable, by way of protest against the undignified and hysterical outcry of which he was the victim shortly before his departure from Tokyo.

An Imperial Ordinance has been issued providing that hard-money payments to

Legations and Consulates shall, from the 1st of next October, be made with the coins of the new monetary system, under which two of the new gold units become equivalent to one of the old, and one of the silver *yen* now in circulation becomes equivalent to one of the new gold *yen*.

The charter for the establishment of the Bank for the Promotion of Industries (*Nippon Kwangyo Ginko*) having been issued on the 7th instant, it is expected that the President and Vice-President will be appointed in two or three days. We read in the vernacular press that there are 36 shareholders possessing over a hundred shares each. The largest holder is Mr. Kaizuka Uhei, of Miye Prefecture, who has 391 shares, and who paid in more than 143,600 *yen* by way of security; and the smallest is Marquis Mayeda, who has 102, and who had to forward 37,000 *yen* with his application.

Now that the Bank for the Promotion of Industries has been started, the authorities are turning their attention to the organization of the Agriculture and Manufactures Bank. Baron Tajiri offered to the Local Governors, on the 8th instant, an explanation with reference to the latter institution. He said that the first business was to choose a committee of establishment, which should consist, according to the Government's view, of one member from each district throughout the empire. The idea was to have a large number of small shareholders instead of a small number of large, and it was consequently proposed to make the face value of the shares only 20 *yen*. With regard to the main purpose of the Bank, it was to furnish capital for the development of manufacturing industries, and its business would consequently differ from the business of an ordinary banking institution. There would be no speculative operations, but everything would be conducted on the soundest possible basis.

The news that the Bank of Japan intends henceforth to make advances to individuals, has induced some Tokyo journalists to institute inquiries, the result of which is very simple. One of the original and principal objects in establishing the Bank of Japan was to cheapen money. With that end in view, the Bank has been making advances to other banks at a rate considerably below that ruling in the open market. It does not seem, however, that much benefit has thus been conferred upon the people at large, for the various banks, while obtaining advances from the Bank of Japan at 2.1 *sen* daily per 100 *yen*, or 7.665 per cent. annually, have been re-lending the money at 2.7, or 2.8, *sen* daily; that is to say, 9.855 annually. They have thus occupied the position of middle-men pure and simple, earning over 2 per cent. for their pains. The Directors of the Bank of Japan do not see why that state of affairs should continue. On the other hand, they have no desire to enter into direct competition with other banks. Hence their idea is to make advances to individuals at daily rates cheaper by 2 *rin* or 3 *rin* than the rate charged for accommodation to a bank. Unimpeachable security must also be furnished, and not only will it be closely scrutinized, but also a considerable margin will be left. Nothing is definitely decided yet, however.

TRANSMISSION OF MAIL MATTER.

The Tokyo Post Office has issued a useful Table, which we print below, showing the comparative times occupied in the transmission of mail matter from Japan to the important places in the world. It is sad to see how hopelessly the English mail comes in at the tail of the hunt. Letters are put down as reaching London in 29 days *via* San Francisco, whereas 42 days are required by the English mail. Twenty-nine days is exceptionally rapid work. The compilers of the Table have certainly not been unkind in their estimate of the American line's performance, but, on the other hand, they are equally optimistic about the English route. For example—they give the time of transmission from Tokyo to Singapore as 14 days. Now the mails that left Yokohama by the P. & O. steamer *Ancona* on the 25th of April at daylight were delivered in Singapore on the 12th of May; that is to say, on the 17th day after leaving Yokohama, and the 18th day after posting in Tokyo. Of course, if the letters were sent overland to catch the steamer at Kobe, there would be a clear saving of 2 days, and possibly the estimate of the Post Office is based on that supposition. But the calculation beyond Singapore is equally perplexing. For instance, whereas the German and French mails reach London and Brindisi in the same time, viz., 37 days, the English mail gets to Brindisi in 41 days and to London in 42. It is quite plain that the French and German mails can not possibly be delivered in London on the very day of their arrival at Brindisi. Turning to the Vancouver mail, we find that the time by it from Tokyo to London is shown as 4 days longer than the time by San Francisco. Yet, in the third section of the Table, letters are put down as reaching New York *via* Vancouver in 17 days, whereas they take 19 days by San Francisco. If, then they were sent to London *via* New York, they would be delivered 2 days earlier than letters travelling by San Francisco, whereas they lose six days by being sent across the Atlantic from Quebec by slow steamer. That is the subject to which attention was recently drawn in these columns by Mr. J. P. Mollison. Several British firms in Yokohama are obliged to post their letters *via* Vancouver to an agent in New York by whom they are re-posted to London. It is a strange state of affairs.

Table showing the approximate Time in the transmission of mails from Tokyo to some of the more important places in the world by the various routes:—

Name of Place.	EUROPE.				
	San Francisco Mail.	Vancouver Mail.	German Mail.	French Mail.	English Mail.
	days.	days.	days.	days.	days.
London	29	33	37	37	42
Liverpool	30	33	37	37	42
Glasgow	30	33	37	37	43
Dublin	30	32	37	38	43
Paris	30	33	36	37	42
Marseilles	31	34	36	36	42
Berlin	31	34	37	38	42
Hamburg	30	34	37	38	42
Munich	31	34	37	38	42
Vienna	31	34	38	38	43
Budapest	32	35	38	38	43
Rome	32	35	37	37	41
Brindisi	—	—	37	37	41
Berne	31	34	37	37	42
Brussels	30	33	39	38	42
Amsterdam	30	33	38	38	42
Copenhagen	32	35	38	39	43
Madrid	32	35	39	38	44
Lisbon	32	35	39	39	45
Stockholm	32	35	39	39	44
Christiania	32	35	39	39	44
St. Petersburg	33	36	39	39	44
Moscow	34	37	39	40	45
Sevastopol	38	38	41	42	45
Athens	33	36	—	—	—
Constantinople	33	37	38	38	44
Bucharest	34	37	39	39	43
Belgrade	33	37	39	40	—

Sophia	34	37	—	40	43
Cetigne	34	37	—	40	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name of Place.	German Mail.	French Mail.	English Mail.
	days.	days.	days.
Hongkong	7	8	6
Amoy	11	11	11
Foochow	11	8	11
Manila	14	15	11
Singapore	14	15	14
Batavia	18	19	17
Bangkok	20	22	21
Tonkin	—	—	—
Colombo	19	20	22
Bombay	26	24	26
Calcutta	27	28	30
Aden	27	—	32
Port Said	30	32	36
Alexandria	31	33	37
Sydney	33	32	47
Melbourne	34	33	49
Auckland, N.Z. ...	40	41	55
New Caledonia ...	44	45	70

U.S.A. AND CANADA.

Name of Place.	San Francisco Mail.	Vancouver Mail.
	days.	days.
San Francisco, Cal.	14	15
Sacramento, Cal.	14	15
Salem, Oregon	16	13
Seattle, Wash.	16	13
Salt Lake City, Utah	16	15
Carson City, Nev.	16	15
Prescott, Ariz.	16	17
Boise City, Idaho	17	14
Denver, Colo.	17	16
Cheyenne, Wyo.	17	16
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	17	17
Helena, Mont.	18	14
Topeka, Kans.	18	16
Lincoln, Nebr.	18	16
Jamestown, N. Dak.	13	16
Iowa City, Iowa	18	16
Detroit, Mich.	18	16
Milwaukee, Wis.	18	16
Peoria, Ill.	18	16
Chamberlain, S. Dak. ...	18	16
Indianapolis, Ind.	18	16
Austin, Tex.	18	17
Cincinnati, Ohio	18	17
Springfield, Ill.	18	17
Jefferson, Mo.	18	17
Little Rock, Ark.	19	17
Jackson, Miss.	19	17
Nashville, Tenn.	19	17
Frankfort, Ky.	19	17
Richmond, Va.	19	17
Baltimore, Md.	19	17
Philadelphia, Pa.	19	17
Jersey City, N.J.	19	17
New York, N.Y.	19	17
New Haven, Conn.	19	17
Providence, R.I.	19	17
Boston, Mass.	19	17
Atlanta, Ga.	19	17
Washington, D.C.	19	17
Tahlequah, Ind. T.	19	18
Baton Rouge, La.	19	18
Montgomery, Ala.	19	18
Tallahassee, Fla.	19	18
Columbia, S.C.	20	18
Raleigh, N.C.	20	18
Dover, Del.	20	18
Mt. Pelier, Vt.	20	17
Concord, N.H.	20	17
Portland, Me.	20	17
Victoria, B.C.	—	11
Vancouver, B.C.	17	12
Ottawa	19	17
Montreal	19	—
Quebec	20	18

Several Chinese of Hongkong who lately went to Tacoma by the steamer *Olympia*, having been prevented from landing there, in spite of being in possession of licences and money, returned to Yokohama on the 8th inst.

On the 1st ult. a farmer named Kimura Seisuke of Odaki-mura, Nishi-Chikuma-gun, Nagano Prefecture, while ploughing his field, unearthed some 182 old gold coins.

JAPANESE POST-BELLUM FINANCE.

After the country had emerged successfully from the War with China, the Government set before itself two objects as bases of national policy. They were Expansion of Armaments (*Gumbikwakuchō*) and Encouragement of Enterprise (*Kigyo-shōrei*). Nearly all the expenditures shown in the above tables (Y. and Z.) belong to the latter category. Several are "continuing expenditures:" that is to say, the whole outlay on account of any particular object is spread over a fixed number of years. We proceed to set down these items:—

aa.
EXPENDITURES SPREAD OVER A TERM OF YEARS ON ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL PROJECTS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KYOTO UNIVERSITY.

	YEN.
1897-8	80,000
1898-9	190,000
1899-1900	180,000
1900-1901	180,000
1901-2	99,355

Total 729,355

bb.
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

	YEN.
1897-8	40,000
1898-9	40,000
1899-1900	40,000
1900-1901	40,000
1901-2	40,000
1902-3	40,000
1903-4	40,000
1904-5	40,000

Total 320,000

cc.
LAYING OF LINES OF TELEGRAPH, CABLES, &c., AND CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHTHOUSES.

Cables to the islands of Oki, Kunajiri and Eturup; Telegraphs, new or additional, namely, Tokyo-Hakodate, Sapporo-Nemuro, Tokyo-Sapporo, Tokyo-Kagoshima, and Tokyo-Aomori. Lighthouses, &c., at Capes Kyogami, Jizo, Atoe, Muroto and Shōya.

	YEN.
1897-8	1,388,033
1898-9	146,096
1899-1900	25,000

Total 1,559,129

(N.B.—The figures for 1898-9, and 1899-1900 do not represent the whole expenditures likely to be incurred under this heading in those years. They refer only to works commenced in 1897-8 and to be finished in 1900.)

dd.
EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

	YEN.
1896-7	1,677,964
1897-8	2,026,298
1898-9	1,971,915
1899-1900	1,915,032
1900-1	2,019,043
1901-2	1,677,269
1902-3	1,514,581

Total 12,802,102

ee.
IMPROVEMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.
(i.e. Doubling Lines, &c.)

	YEN.
1896-7	4,500,000
1897-8	3,600,000
1898-9	3,600,000
1899-1900	3,600,000
1900-1	3,600,000
1901-2	3,800,000
1902-3	3,253,000
1903-4	600,000

Total 26,553,000

N.B.—The Improvements here referred to consist in doubling the track of the Tokaido Railway throughout its entire length; extending and repairing various stations; increasing the rolling stock, &c.

ff.
EXTENSION OF STATE RAILWAYS.

	YEN.
1893-4	3,040,000
1894-5	1,520,000
1895-6	2,520,000
1896-7	4,500,000
1897-8	6,227,333
1898-9	8,364,813
1899-1900	8,712,874
1900-1901	8,326,792
1901-2	6,000,000
1902-3	8,743,747
1903-4	8,050,000
1904-5	2,019,485

Total 68,025,044

N.B.—The railways provided for in the above are the Fukuoka-Aomori line (to be finished in 1900); the Tsuruga-Toyama line (to be finished in 1898); the Hachioji-Nagoya line (to be finished in 1904); the Shinonoi-Shiojiri line (to be finished in 1899); the Yatsushiro-Kagoshima line (to be finished in 1902); and the Himeji-Sakai line (to be finished in 1904). The total mileage is 649 miles.

gg.
HOKKAIDO RAILWAYS.

	YEN.
1897-8	1,275,130
1898-9	1,000,000
1899-1900	1,000,000
1901-1902	1,000,000
1902-3	1,000,000
1903-4	1,937,000
1904-5	1,937,000
1905-6	1,937,000
1906-7	1,937,000
1907-8	1,937,000
1908-9	1,937,000
1909-10	1,940,000

Total 18,837,180

N.B.—The railways provided for in the above are the Asahigawa-Tokachifuto; the Tokachifuto-Kushiro; the Kushiro-Akkeshi; the Akkeshi-Nemuro; the Akkeshi-Hyōcha; Hyōcha-Jōyama; Jōyama-Abashiri; Ashigawa-Sōya; and the Sorachifuto-Ashigawa. This last line was commenced in the fiscal year 1896-7, when an expenditure of 903,200 yen was incurred on account of it. Thus the total outlay on account of the Hokkaido system is 19,740,380 yen. The total mileage is 572 miles.

hh.
CONSTRUCTION OF OTARU HARBOUR.

	YEN.
1897-8	250,000
1898-9	215,500
1899-1900	215,500
1900-1	215,500
1901-2	215,500
1902-3	215,500
1903-4	215,500
1904-5	215,500
1905-6	215,500
1905-7	214,618

Total 2,188,618

ii.
RIPARIAN WORKS.

Owing to the enormous losses caused every year in Japan by inundations, the Government, in 1887, commenced an extensive scheme of riparian work, of which the following are the outlines:—

River Tone—Upon this river it was decided to spend a sum of 4,070,215 yen, and to finish the work by the year 1905. The amount expended from 1887 up to the end of the fiscal year 1896-7 was 1,007,990 yen, and the amount remaining to be spent during the next 9 years is 3,062,225 yen, the appropriation for 1897-8 being...

YEN.
294,576

River Kitakami—Upon this river the total outlay is to be 827,581 yen, and the work will be finished in the year 1900. The sum expended from 1887 up to the end of the fiscal year 1896-7 was 53,752 yen, leaving 773,829 yen to be disbursed in the next four years. The appropriation for the present year is..... 75,000

River Mogami—Upon this river the outlay is to be 688,303 yen, and the work is to be finished by the year 1903. The sum paid out from 1887 up to the end of the fiscal year 1896-7 was 127,839 yen, leaving 560,464 yen to be spent in the next six years. The appropriation for the current year is..... 60,000

River Shinano—Upon this river the aggregate expenditure is to be 1,656,037 yen, and the work is to be finished in 1904. The sum expended from 1887 up to the end of the fiscal year 1896-7 being 1,313,106 yen, the sum remaining to be spent is 342,931 yen. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is..... 80,000

River Oi—The total outlay estimated for this river is 325,078 yen. The work commenced in 1896-7 and is to be finished in 1900. The outlay in 1896-7 having been 70,000 yen, the sum remaining to be spent is 255,078 yen. The appropriation for the current year is..... 70,000

River Kiso—The total outlay in connexion with this river is estimated at 6,115,118 yen, and the sum expended from 1887 to the end of the fiscal year 1896-7 having been 3,145,917 yen, the amount remaining to be defrayed is 2,969,201 yen. The work is to be completed in the year 1904, and the appropriation for the current year is..... 509,701

River Abukuma—The total outlay on this river is estimated at 320,905 yen. The work commenced in 1896-7 and is to be finished in 1901. The sum expended in 1896-7 having been 55,000 yen, the sum remaining to be expended is 265,905 yen, and the appropriation for the current year is... 55,000

River Shinano—The total outlay on this river is 936,454 yen, and the work, commencing in 1896-7, is to be completed in 1900. The sum spent in 1896-7 having been 300,000 yen, the sum remaining to be spent is 636,454 yen, and the appropriation for the current year is 200,000

River Fuji—The total outlay on this river is 84,854 yen, and the work, commencing in 1896-7, is to be finished in 1897-8. The sum paid in 1896-7 having been 50,000, the appropriation for the current year is..... 34,854

River Tenryū—The total outlay on this river is 118,681 yen, and the work, commencing in 1896-7, is to be completed in 1897-8. The sum paid out in 1896-7 having been 60,000 yen, the appropriation for the current year is..... 58,681

River Yodo—The total outlay on this river is estimated at 9,094,000 yen, and the work, commencing in 1896-7, is to be finished in 1905. The sum expended in 1896-7 was 1,001,300 yen, the sum remaining is 8,092,700 yen. The appropriation for this year is 3,891,300

River Chikugo—The total outlay on this river is estimated at 1,484,000 yen, and the work, commencing in 1896-7, is to be finished in

1902. The sum expended in 1896-7 was 150,000 *yen* and the sum remaining to be spent is 1,334,006 *yen*. The appropriation for the current year is 330,000

The above figures show that the total outlay on account of Riparian Works between 1887 and 1905 is to be 25,721,226 *yen*; that the sum expended up to the end of the year 1896-7 was 7,334,904 *yen*; that the sum remaining to be expended is 18,386,322 *yen*, and that the appropriations for the current year aggregate 5,659,112 *yen*. The last amount represents expenditures on actual works. Various additions have to be made on account of office expenses, salaries, travelling expenses and so forth, the result being that the total disbursement from the Treasury becomes 5,934,067 *yen*, as shown in Table Y.

kk.

ESTABLISHMENT OF IRON FOUNDRY.

	YEN.
1896-7	579,762
1897-8	1,741,621
1898-9	1,189,415
1899-1900	584,995

Total 4,095,793

ll.

IMPROVEMENT OF SURGICAL OPERATION ROOMS AND WARDS IN THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

	YEN.
1896-7	30,000
1897-8	30,000
1898-9	30,000
1899-1900	30,000
1900-1	57,253
1901-2	57,253
1902-3	57,253
1903-4	57,253
1904-5	57,253
1905-6	57,253

Total 463,518

mm.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHEMICAL LABORATORIES IN THE THIRD UPPER SCHOOL.

	YEN.
1896-7	20,000
1897-8	20,462

Total 40,462

nn.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT IN THE FIFTH UPPER SCHOOL.

	YEN.
1897-8	28,100
1898-9	28,100

Total 56,200

oo.

PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

	YEN.
1897-8	31,066
1898-9	124,478
1899-1900	423,802
1900-1	272,917
1901-2	29,211

Total 881,474

pp.

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	YEN.
1867-8	81,207
1898-9	37,894
1899-1900	2,001

Total 121,102

qq.

LEAF TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

	YEN.
1896-7 Building of store-houses, &c..	1,130,250
1907-8 { do do 3,083,300 }	7,083,300
Capital Fund 4,000,000 }	
	8,213,550

rr. CONSTRUCTION OF CONSULATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals.
	YEN.	YEN.	YEN.
Consulate at Tientsin...	13,000	14,436	27,436
Consulate at Amoy.....	20,000	33,000	53,000

Totals 33,000 47,436 80,436

ss. AID TO NAVIGATION ON THE YANGTZE RIVER.

1897-8	22,600 <i>yen</i> .
1898-9 to 1905 (inclusive) ...	149,547
1905-6	112,160

The total sum to be granted under this heading is 1,181,589 *yen*.

tt.

uu. AID FOR EXTENDING THE SALE OF TEA.

From 1897-8 to 1902-3 (inclusive) 70,000 *yen* annually.

The total sum under this heading is 420,000 *yen*.

With regard to Aids and Subsidies, it is almost impossible to determine the exact amount of the expenditure likely to be incurred within the next ten years, several of the sums now granted being subject to variation according to the progress of the enterprises on account of which they are given. For example, the general principle of the aid granted to the Formosa Railway Company corresponds with that adopted in the case of the Japan Railway Company, namely, a per centage on the paid up capital for a term of years (12 for Formosa), and as the capital (12 million *yen*) is called in only when needed for the building of the various sections of the line, the liability of the Treasury becomes uncertain, the minimum and maximum annual limits being 176,250 *yen* (the sum given in 1897-8) and 900,000 *yen* (i.e. six per cent. on 15 millions). But, in truth, it is practically certain that the demands upon the Treasury under the heading of Aids and Subsidies will increase, rather than diminish, as years go by. Very soon a grant of some 3½ millions, over and above the sums shown in Table Y, will have to be made to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on account of its European and American services, and a grant of at least a million to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. We may therefore conclude that in any sound estimate of future finance, the State's total yearly payments on account of Navigation and Railways must be set down at seven million *yen*, approximately.

uu.

vv. AIDS TO BANKS.

Industrial Bank	62,500
Agricultural and Manufacturing Bank	1,997,500
	2,060,000

vv.

ww. AIDS TO WATERWORKS.

Tokyo Waterworks; a total sum of 2,250,000 *yen*, by yearly installments of 150,000 *yen*, from 1891 to 1905, inclusive.
Osaka Waterworks; a total sum of 750,000 *yen*, by yearly installments of 50,000 *yen*, from 1891 to 1905, inclusive.
Kobe Waterworks; a total sum of 300,000 *yen*, by yearly installments of 60,000 *yen*, from 1896 to 1900, inclusive.
Yokohama Waterworks; a total sum of 1,027,843 *yen*, granted in the fiscal year 1897-8.
Hakodate Waterworks; a total sum of 73,333 *yen*, by yearly installments of 24,444 *yen*, from 1896 to 1898, inclusive.

Thus the grants in aid of waterworks from 1891 to 1905 aggregate 4,401,176 *yen*, of which 1,254,444 *yen* was paid out, up to the end of the fiscal year 1896-7, and 3,146,732 *yen* remains to be paid.

ww.

xx. SURVEYING OF FORESTS AND MOORS.

	YEN.
Total Outlay from 1890 to 1904	855,851
Total Outlay to close of fiscal year 1896-7	327,861

Amount to be still spent 527,990

xx.

yy. HORSE INVESTIGATION EXPENDITURES.

	YEN.
1895-6	10,194
1896-7	12,089
1897-8	12,089

Total 34,372

yy.

zz. HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION.

Osaka Harbour; total outlay 4,680,000 *yen*, spread over ten years in equal installments, commencing from 1897-8.
Nagasaki Harbour; total outlay 800,000 *yen*, spread over six years commencing from 1897-8.
Hakodate Harbour; total outlay 200,000 *yen*, spread over four years commencing from 1896-7.

zz.

aaa. Construction and management of Agricultural Experimental stations (*Noji shiken-jo*).

	YEN.
1893-4	29,414
1894-5	29,518
1895-6	35,994
1896-7	64,409
1897-8	61,040

Total 220,375

aaa.

bbb. Sericultural Instruction Stations.

	YEN.
1896-7	22,796
1897-8	26,096

Total 48,892

bbb.

ccc. Horse-breeding Paddocks and Stud Stations.

	YEN.
1896-7	164,156
1897-8	183,669

Total 347,825

Turning, now, to the programme of Expansion of National Armaments, and taking the Navy first, we find that, at the conclusion of the war with China, Japan possessed a fighting fleet of forty-three serviceable vessels—independent of twenty-six torpedo-boats—their aggregate displacement being 78,774 tons. Of these, ten, with an aggregate displacement of 15,055 tons, had been captured from China—namely, an armour-clad turret-ship of 7,335 tons, two steel cruisers, six steel gunboats, and one wooden gunboat. Prior to the capture of the *Chen-yuen* (now called the *Chin-yen*), Japan did not possess a line-of-battle ship. Her fleet consisted entirely of comparatively small vessels. She had already determined, however, to acquire two first-class battleships, and orders for them had been placed. These vessels, the *Fuji* and the *Yashima*, are now completed, and will shortly arrive in Japan. Further, there were on the stocks two steel cruisers (2,700 and 2,800 tons), and a

steel despatch-vessel (1,800 tons). It may be said, therefore, that her fleet consisted, or would very soon consist, of forty-eight ships, having an aggregate displacement of 111,240 tons, and twenty-six torpedo-boats. In the scheme of expansion mapped out by the Government after the war, it was decided to make an addition of about 100 per cent. to the strength of the fleet. The increment was to comprise the following principal vessels:—

	TONS.
4 line-of-battle ships of 15,140 tons each=	60,560
3 first-class cruisers of 9,200 tons each=	27,600
2 second-class cruisers of 4,850 tons each=	9,700
3 third-class cruisers of 3,200 tons each=	9,600
1 torpedo-gunboat of 1,200 tons each=	3,600
6 torpedo depot-ship of 6,750 tons each=	40,500

The programme further included 11 torpedo-destroyers and 89 torpedo-boats. Hence the Japanese navy will consist in 1906 of 67 ships, with an aggregate displacement of 258,300 tons, 11 torpedo-catchers, and 115 torpedo-boats. The cost of carrying out this scheme was estimated at 213½ million yen, approximately, and the details of the expenditures are shown in the following table:—

NAVAL EXPANSION PROGRAMME.					
Warships.	Torpedo-boats.	Armament of war-ships.	Armament of torpedo-boats.	Various ship.	
yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
1896-7.....	6,191,330	5,493,378	13,348,948	1,165,406	293,580
1897-8.....	20,570,873	5,739,024	13,416,605	2,353,439	2,064,418
1898-9.....	27,377,677	4,065,787	8,755,309	2,081,058	1,167,233
1899-0.....	26,613,515	2,819,418	7,631,930	980,673	2,401,727
1900-1.....	6,774,934	1,080,638	6,467,617	1,178,087	661,710
1901-2.....	7,151,661	2,099,600	2,004,655	1,036,796	339,670
1902-3.....	2,587,852	94,508	775,077	85,818	—
1903-4.....	2,469,615	—	809,106	—	—
1904-5.....	237,474	—	229,890	—	—
1905-6.....	55,082	—	7,524	—	—
Total.....	96,726,335	20,898,353	44,333,554	9,211,606	4,518,743
Grand Total for Building and Arming Ships: 175,739,091 yen.					

PLANT FOR ADMIRALTIES AND ARSENALS, AND RESERVE GUNS.

Plant for Maintenance of existing Admiralty and Arsenal.	Plant for Admiralty and Arsenal.	Arms for reserve corps.	Reserve guns.
yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
1896-7.....	80,000	725,857	2,209,044
1897-8.....	81,000	228,167	2,754,967
1898-9.....	228,360	512,634	1,757,610
1899-0.....	3,112	250,822	7,780,111
1900-1.....	262,779	123,155	547,841
1901-2.....	401,597	—	—
1902-3.....	401,557	10,640	5,000
Total.....	2,543,799	2,990,735	8,151,463

Grand Total for Plant of Admiralties and Arsenal, for Torpedo Corps, Arms and for Reserve Guns: 15,164,881 yen.

CONSTRUCTIONS.

Construction of Ma Zuru Admiralty and additions to existing Admiralties.	Watch Towers, Barracks, mament.	Schools, extension of.	Work-shops and Superintendence.
yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
1896-7.....	1,260,007	453,516	121,408
1897-8.....	3,393,644	2,018,912	310,428
1898-9.....	1,860,312	621,541	124,173
1899-0.....	2,744,038	708,990	54,860
1900-1.....	9,090,537	314,709	50,160
1901-2.....	2,795,793	18,989	31,800
1902-3.....	1,000,782	74,400	100,000
1903-4.....	140,494	—	—
1904-5.....	22,916	—	—
1905-6.....	8,000	—	—
Total.....	25,330,413	4,312,096	765,581

Grand Total for Constructions, &c., Superintendence, &c.: 21,901,930 yen.

[N.B.—The above figures aggregate 212,804,902 yen, which total differs by 296,057 yen from the Government's grand total, namely, 213,100,959 yen. It is impossible to ascertain, from the published items, exactly how this difference arises, but it appears to be connected with appropriations on account of constructions. The point is of trifling importance.]

The Government's estimated expenditures on account of the Naval Expansion programme in each year of the decennial period allotted for the work stand as follows:—

CC. YEARLY OUTLAYS ON ACCOUNT OF NAVAL EXPANSION.

	YEN.
1896-7.....	22,192,709
1897-8.....	60,660,965
1898-9.....	50,144,834
1899-0.....	34,517,397
1900-1.....	21,464,692
1901-2.....	15,922,018
1902-3.....	5,181,409
1903-4.....	2,410,660
1904-5.....	533,928
1905-6.....	72,347

Total 213,100,959

With regard to the Army, it is not possible to set down with accuracy the details as to actual and contemplated strength, the information required for that purpose not being accessible to the general public. Speaking approximately, however, it may be said that, at the close of the war, the Army consisted of six divisions and the Imperial Guards, with a peace-footing strength of 70,000 in round numbers, and a war footing of 268,000 (exclusive of the gendarmerie and the Yezo Militia). It was decided that this force should be increased in the same ratio as that adopted for the Navy; namely, that it should be doubled. The programme fixed was to raise the number of divisions to 12, exclusive of the Guards, so that the peace footing should be 145,000, and the war footing 520,000. Moreover, even greater expedition was planned than in the case of the Navy, for the work of expansion was to be concluded in eight years, the total expenditure involved being 79 million yen, in round figures. The details of the proposed expenditures are shown in the following tables:—

DD. ARMY EXPANSION PROGRAMME.

Construction of Forts.	Arms and Ammunition.	Barracks, Stables, Clothing, &c.
YEN.	YEN.	YEN.
1896-7.....	1,032,565	12,242,000
1897-8.....	3,515,918	10,093,015
1898-9.....	3,742,856	4,092,766
1899-0.....	4,084,260	1,537,543
1900-1.....	4,117,842	1,064,156
1901-2.....	4,048,967	594,219
1902-3.....	—	534,815
1903-4.....	—	294,820

Total ... 20,532,408

Extension of Arsenal.

YEN.	YEN.
1896-7.....	1,654,734
1897-8.....	1,294,372
1898-9.....	—
1899-0.....	—
1900-1.....	—
1901-2.....	—
1902-3.....	—
1903-4.....	—

Total ... 2,949,106

Grand Total of Army Expansion Expenditures=78,983,204

The above expenditures distributed over the eight-year period within which the programme is to be completed, stand as follows:—

EE. ANNUAL EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF ARMY EXPANSION.

	YEN.
1896-7	17,257,331
1897-8	11,978,756
1898-9	13,111,391
1899-0	10,632,214
1900-1	7,923,862
1901-2	6,883,436

1902-3	2,618,205
1903-4	3,578,009

Total 78,983,204

To those who desire more detailed information it may be interesting to note that, under the heading of Barracks, Stables, Clothing, &c., the following items are included:—

	FF.	YEN.
Local strongholds (extension)	1,850,421
Clothing	4,550,855
Offices	5,040,750
Horses	1,035,665
Barracks, stables, appliances, &c.	18,075,643

Total 30,553,334

The systems of forts included in the above programme are eight, their localities being Naruto, Kure, Geiyo, Saseho, Tsushima, Nagasaki, Maizuru and Hakodate. It may be noted here that the fortifications of Tokyo Bay, Shimonoseki, and the Kitan Straits have been in progress for some time. The figures relating to them are these:—

GG. Tokyo Bay Fortifications—commenced in 1887 and to be completed in 1911. Total		YEN.
Outlay ... ..	...	8,265,000
Expended up to the close of the year 1896-7 ...	...	2,111,218
To be still expended ...	...	6,153,782
Shimonoseki Fortifications—commenced in 1888, and to be completed in 1901. Total		...
Outlay ... ..	...	1,603,160
Expended up to the close of the year 1896-7 ...	...	1,116,624
To be still expended ...	...	485,536
Kitan Fortifications—commenced in 1894, and to be completed in 1903. Total Outlay ...		...
Expended up to the close of 1896-7 ...	...	1,510,300
To be still expended ...	...	856,000
Total already expended ...	...	4,083,842
Total to be still expended ...	...	7,294,618

Grand Total 11,378,460

It will be seen from the above tables that the country's total expenditure on account of coast fortification is estimated at 31,910,868 yen, of which total a sum of 5,106,407 yen had been defrayed up to the close of the year 1896-7, and a sum of 26,804,461 yen remains to be spent.

Table V. shows that the Extraordinary Expenditures of the War Department in 1897-8 aggregate 31,484,591 yen, and since only 19,978,756 yen of that total is due to the programme of military expansion, a sum of 11,505,835 yen remains to be accounted for. It is essential to examine this additional outlay, in order to determine whether any portion of it is likely to be of a permanent character. The analysis stands thus:—

HH. EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY EXPENDITURES FOR 1897-8 OVER & ABOVE THE OUTLAYS ON ACCOUNT OF THE MILITARY EXPANSION PROGRAMME.

1.—Building and Armament of Forts in Tokyo Bay, the Kitan Straits and Shimonoseki Straits	YEN.
2.—Barracks connected with the above Forts and for Colonial Troops	452,793
3.—Surveying Expenses	183,910
4.—Military Bureau of Special Transportation	1,371,507
5.—Gendarmerie Barracks in Formosa	212,439
6.—Extraordinary Military Expenses	6,802,074
7.—Supplementary Funds for Work-shops	1,395,792
Total	11,505,835

With regard to the nature of the above expenditures, the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 7th explain themselves. They are exceptional outlays of a temporary character. The 6th item, namely 6,802,073 *yen*, under the heading of Extraordinary Military Expenses, is almost entirely made up of rewards granted to officers and soldiers in the sequel of the war with China. The 4th item, namely, 1,371,509 *yen*, on account of the Military Bureau of Special Transportation, is the expense involved in carrying stores and munitions to, and preserving communications with, Kelung in Formosa and Weihaiwei in Shantung. Finally, the 3rd item, Surveying Expenses, belongs to a scheme for drafting military maps, on account of which a grant was made by the Diet in 1895. The details stand thus:—

II.

MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS.

Total Expenditures, from 1895-6 to 1899-1900	YEN.
Amount spent up to close of YEN.	919,551
year 1896-7	367,890
Amount remaining to be spent...	551,731

Table V. shows also that the total Extraordinary Expenditures for the Navy in 1897-8 aggregate 66,936,882 *yen*, of which the portion representing outlays on account of the Naval Expansion Programme is 60,660,965 *yen*. Thus a sum of 6,275,917 remains to be accounted for. It is made up of the following items:—

JJ.

EXTRAORDINARY NAVAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1897-8 OVER AND ABOVE THE OUTLAYS ON ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL EXPANSION PROGRAMME.

1. Payments on account of men-of-war ordered in 1893, viz., iron-clads and cruisers.....	YEN.
2. Buildings at Saseho Admiralty ..	4,973,400
3. Various Constructions and Repairs	316,753
4. Expenses of Mechanics sent abroad	146,100
5. Hydrographic Surveys	31,075
6. Ship-building Materials at Admiralties	37,744
7. Shimose Gunpowder Factory (establishment)	345,000
8. Renewing Armament of ships taken from China	179,071
9. Reconstruction of the Dockyard No. 1 at Kure	126,792
	120,000
	6,275,917

Taking the above items in order, we find that the first relates to a programme, adopted in 1893, for the construction of two line-of-battle ships (the *Fuji* and the *Yashima*, which will arrive in Japan in a few months) at a total cost of 21,895,941 *yen*, and of one cruiser (the *Akashi*) and one despatch boat (the *Miyako*), at a total cost of 2,654,780 *yen*. The last payment on account of the iron-clads, namely, 4,884,588 *yen*, is included in the Budget for 1897-8. The cruiser and the despatch boat are to be finished next year, and the two last payments on account of them are

	YEN.
1897-8	88,812
1898-9	2,430

In other words, the total outlay contemplated under this programme was 24,550,-

721 *yen*, of which 19,574,891 *yen* had been paid out by the close of the year 1896-7 and 4,975,830 *yen* remained to be paid out.

The second item, "Buildings at Saseho Admiralty," is the last installment of an appropriation of 1,622,402 *yen* sanctioned in 1890, when the establishment of a naval station at Saseho was commenced.

The third item explains itself. It is an exceptional outlay.

The fourth item is part of an appropriation of 95,052 *yen*, made in 1895-6 to meet the cost of sending mechanics abroad to learn ship-building and the manufacture of arms. The term of instruction was three years, ending in 1897-8.

The fifth item, "Hydrographic Surveys," relates to the survey of the coasts of Formosa and the Pescadores. This work, commenced in the year 1896-7, is to be concluded in 1904-5. The total outlay is estimated at 273,809 *yen*, and the appropriation in 1896-7 having been 46,675 *yen*, the sum remaining to be spent is 227,134 *yen*.

The sixth item, "Ship-building materials at Admiralties," is part of an appropriation of 1,455,534 *yen*, of which 345,534 *yen* was paid out in 1896-7, leaving 1,110,000 *yen* to be expended from 1897-8.

The seventh item, "Shimose Gunpowder Factory," is part of a sum of 225,062 *yen*, voted in 1897-8 for building a gunpowder mill at Shimose. The money is to be divided thus:—

	YEN.
1897-8	179,071
1898-9	45,721
1899-1900	270

Total 225,062

The eighth item explains itself.

The ninth item, "Reconstruction of Dockyard No. 1 at Kure," is the first installment of a sum of 168,614 *yen*, to be expended in the years 1897-8 and 1898-9.

Having thus analysed the various expenditures, and distinguished those that are productive and those that are unproductive, we are in a position to form a tolerably clear idea of the problem by which the Government found itself confronted when, after the conclusion of the war with China, it resolved to embark upon a large scheme of naval and military expansion, on the one hand, and of industrial and commercial development, on the other. To grasp the full import of that scheme, it is necessary to consider it from its inception at the commencement of the fiscal year 1896-7, not as it stands at present, when a portion of the contemplated outlays have already been incurred and provided for. We proceed, then, to exhibit two tables giving a comprehensive survey of the post-bellum programme:—

KK.

Table showing Total Outlays on account of Productive Enterprises to which the State was already pledged at the commencement of the fiscal year 1896-7, as well as the Outlays to which it pledged itself as *post-*

bellum measures, either in 1896-7 or 1897-8.

	YEN.
Grants to Waterworks	3,431,176
Aids to Banks	20,000,000
Aid for Extending the Sale of Tea	420,000
Aid for Yangtze Navigation	1,181,589
Construction of Consulates in China	80,430
Leaf Tobacco Monopoly	8,213,550
Inspection of Weights & Measures	121,102
Paris International Exhibition ...	881,474
Educational Laboratories, Class-rooms, &c.	560,180
Establishment of Iron Foundry ...	4,095,793
Riparian Works	19,735,874
Extension of Railways (State) ...	79,782,224
Improvement of Railways (State)	26,553,000
Extension of Telephone System...	12,802,102
Additional Telegraphs, Cables and Light-houses.....	1,559,129
Establishment of Imperial Library	280,000
Establishment of Kyoto University	729,355
Wharfs at Kobe	84,127
Harbour Construction.....	7,868,618
Surveys of Forests and Moors ...	527,990
Horse Investigation Expenditures	24,178
Sericultural Instruction Stations ...	48,892
Agricultural Experimental Stations	125,448
Horse-breeding Paddocks & Stud Stations	347,825

Total 190,054,063

LL.

Table showing Total Outlays on account of Unproductive Enterprises to which the State was already pledged at the commencement of the fiscal year 1896-7, as well as the Outlays to which it pledged itself as *post bellum* measures in 1896-7 and 1897-8.

	YEN.
Kure Dock	168,614
Shimose Gunpowder Factory	225,062
Shipbuilding Materials.....	1,110,000
Hydrographic Surveys	46,675
Expenses of Mechanics abroad ...	83,007
Saseho Admiralty	486,735
Men-of-war ordered in 1893	11,335,528
Naval Expansion Programme.....	213,100,959
Military Topographical Maps.....	735,641
Extraordinary Military Expenditures, consisting chiefly of rewards to officers and men of the Army and Navy after the War.	6,802,073
Fortification of Tokyo Bay, Shimono-seki and Kitan Straits	9,408,186
Barracks at the above forts for Colonial Troops, &c.	862,791
Supplementary Funds for Workshops	1,395,792
Barracks for Gendarmes in Formosa	212,439
Army Expansion Programme	78,983,204

Total 324,956,706

N.B.—With reference to the total grant on account of rewards to officers and men of the Army, Navy and others, after the War, it is not possible to speak with certainty, pending the publication of the detailed War Accounts. A sum of 5,952,500 *yen* appears in the Budget for 1896-7 under that heading, but being covered by an issue of War Bonds to the same amount, the outlay forms part of the total issue of War Bonds—225 million *yen*—and consequently has no connexion with the purpose of the above table.

Before, proceeding to explain the sources from which the above outlays are to be defrayed, it is necessary to consider whether the Treasury can count on any income over and above the Ordinary Revenue shown in Table D. To speak of "extraordinary revenue" as permanent income is, of course, a contradiction of terms. But the Budget includes, every year, a list of extraordinary receipts which, though their totals vary within large limits, are nevertheless of a more or less constant character. A brief analysis of these receipts for the six years ended in 1896 will furnish a basis of estimate:—

M.M.

TABLE SHOWING THE EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE DURING THE SIX YEARS ENDED 1895-6.

	1890-1. yen.	1891-2. yen.	1892-3. yen.
Voluntary Contributions	151,503	87,839	47,586
Sales of State Property	790,187	610,455	687,835
Appropriation for manufacture and issue of Public Loan Bonds	87,608	50,071	100,072
Central Relief Fund	414,551	1,136,980	139,598
Official Contributions to ship building	—	—	—
Appropriation from Surplus	3,431,087	—	—
Miscellaneous	282,598	336,351	143,172
Totals	6,871,236	2,638,684	1,058,295
	1893-4. yen.	1894-5. yen.	1895-6. yen.
Voluntary Contributions	19,115	250	28,803
Sales of State Property	679,968	656,099	634,339
Appropriation for manufacture and issue of Public Loan Bonds	18,050	—	—
Central Relief Fund	390,464	1,451,859	151,068
Official Contributions to ship building	—	—	—
Appropriation from Surplus	—	1,691,472	1,784,090
Miscellaneous	146,032	186,728	291,058
Totals	3,159,129	2,651,680	2,897,337

The item "Miscellaneous" in the above Table is made up as follows:—

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

	1890-1. yen.	1891-2. yen.	1892-3. yen.
Repairs of Vessels	65,003	106,339	64,669
Receipts from Electric Light Company	—	—	—
Interest on Loans to Korea	—	—	55
Government Enterprises Funds	95,431	—	—
Private Enterprises Funds	29,480	86,865	69,082
Repayments of Loans	2,961	3,147	1,808
Other Receipts	39,916	200,000	14,553
Int. rest on Loans	—	—	—
Exhibition Tickets	—	—	—
Totals	289,596	336,351	143,172
	1893-4. yen.	1894-5. yen.	1895-6. yen.
Repairs of Vessels	78,990	117,089	106,284
Receipts from Electric Light Company	—	8,234	—
Interest on Loans to Korea	—	—	—
Government Enterprises Funds	283,707	—	—
Private Enterprises Funds	53,732	15,830	28,540
Repayments of Loans	3,197	9,310	945
Other Receipts	5,996	3,043	1,063
Int. rest on Loans	—	—	100,823
Exhibition Tickets	—	—	51,931
Totals	316,032	186,728	291,058

It will be seen that the totals for the above six years—excluding 1890-1, when a large appropriation was made from the surplus of previous years to meet outlays on account of the great earthquake—range between one and three million yen, approximately, and that not more than from 1½ to 2 millions can be regarded as having any character of permanency. It became necessary, therefore, to provide special sources of revenue against the special expenditures appearing in the *post bellum* programme. The only asset immediately available was the indemnity to be received from China, namely, a sum of 200 million taels constituting the indemnity itself, and 30 million taels paid by China in consideration of the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula. An element of uncertainty was connected with this asset. According to the provisions of the Shimoda-Tokyo Treaty the Chinese Government was left free to choose between paying off the whole indemnity by May 8th, 1898, or discharging it by installments spread over a term of years, ending May 8th, 1902. If the former method were adopted by China, she would escape any payment of interest, and her disbursements would be 230 million taels; if the latter, her payments of interest would aggregate 21½ million taels, and her total disbursements would be 251½ millions. It was not possible, of course, to foresee which course China would adopt, but inasmuch as she stood to save about 11 million taels by discharging her debt before May 9th 1898, the strong probability was that she would select that method, and Japan's financiers

had to shape their plans accordingly. In other words, they could not reckon on receiving more than 230 million taels, or 341 million yen, approximately, from the indemnity source. Had the whole of that sum been available to meet the unproductive outlays shown in Table LL, the situation would have been simple. But another question presented itself, which will be readily understood by examining the following table:—

NN.

METHOD OF PAYING THE INDEMNITY.

	Million taels.
First payment, due on Nov. 8th, 1895, and already paid	50
Second payment, due on May 8th, 1896	51½
Third payment, due on Nov. 8th, 1896, being one year's interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the portion of the Indemnity remaining due (i.e. 100 million taels) ..	5
Fourth payment, due on May 8th, 1897, being one-sixth of 100 million taels, together with six months' interest on that sum	17½
Fifth payment, due on Nov. 8th, 1897, being one year's interest on 83½ million taels ..	4½
Sixth payment, due on May 8th, 1898, being one-sixth of 100 million taels, together with six months' interest on the same	17½
Seventh payment, due on Nov. 8th, 1898, being one year's interest on 66½ million taels	3½
Eighth payment, due on May 8th, 1899, being one-sixth of 100 million taels with six months' interest on same	17½
Ninth payment, due on Nov. 8th, 1899, being one year's interest on 50 million taels	2½
Tenth payment, due on May 8th, 1900	17½
Eleventh payment, due on Nov. 8th, 1900, being one year's interest on 33½ million taels	1½
Twelfth payment, due on May 8th, 1901 ..	17½
Thirteenth payment, due on Nov. 8th, 1901, being one year's interest on 16½ million taels	½
Fourteenth payment, due on May 8th, 1902 ..	17½
Total	221½

It will be seen from the above that the Treasury received 50 million taels in 1895, on account of the indemnity, and to that amount must be added 30 million taels of compensation for the retrocession of Liaotung; that is to say 80 million taels in all, or 118½ million yen, approximately. How was the money to be employed? The Treasury owed, at the time, 71 million yen to the Bank of Japan and other sources in connexion with war expenditures. When the war broke out, and subsequently during its progress, the Government had sought and obtained from the Diet permission to raise a domestic loan of 200 million yen. At the conclusion of the war—May 1895—81,800,000 yen of that total had been floated, and, on the other hand, the disbursements on account of the war were expected to aggregate some 230 millions. Instead of floating another installment of the loan, on which interest must have been paid, the Government resolved to draft into the war account 80 millions from the indemnity. It may be interesting here to set down the sources from which the war expenditures have been met:—

	yen.
War Loan	125,000,000
Appropriations of Surplus from previous years	23,430,000
Appropriation from Indemnity	80,000,000

Voluntary Contributions 3,880,000

Total 232,310,000

The final accounts of War expenditures have not yet been published or submitted to the Diet, but the above figures are understood to be tolerably close approximations. They show that the total addition to the national debt on account of the War was 125 million yen—12½ million pounds sterling—and that the portion of the indemnity available for expenditures in connexion with the expansion of the national armaments was 261 millions. But as the cost of the latter—*vide* Table LL.—aggregated 325 millions in round numbers, there was here a deficit of 64 millions. It has already been shown, however, that the accumulations of surplus revenue in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year 1896-7, when the *post-bellum* programme was inaugurated, amounted to 39,103,249 yen—that is to say, 62,533,249 yen, less 23,430,000 yen transferred to the war expenditures account. Hence the assets actually available to cover the armament, expansion scheme, totalled 300 millions (i.e. indemnity 261 millions, and surplus funds, 39 millions), so that the further sum to be provided was only 25 million yen. Turning, now, to the productive expenditures, which may be regarded as a profitable investment of State funds, we find from Table KK., that a total of 190,054,063 yen had to be provided for. Out of that aggregate, the sum of 79,782,224 yen, on account of the extension of State Railways, may be left out of the immediate account, since it forms part of a total sum of 86,862,224 yen (*vide* Table ff. and gg.) voted by the Diet for that purpose in 1893, and to be covered by gradual issues of a domestic Railway Loan. Hence, in the category of Productive Expenditures, the total sum to be provided was 110,271,839 yen, and if to that be added the uncovered excess of expenditures—namely 25 millions—on account of the national armaments scheme, the final result was that 135½ million yen had to be obtained. The Government resolved to obtain it by means of a Public Undertakings Loan of 135 million yen, to be issued in installments as the need for funds presented itself. That was very close financing, but it has been shown—*vide* Table MM.—that a sum of about 2 millions annually may be estimated as a regular asset under the heading of "Extraordinary Revenue," and the accumulations from that source, during the period for completing the productive and unproductive programme, would aggregate some 20 million yen, thus leaving a fair working margin.

Such appears to have been the Government's financial scheme in outline. We may note here, for the sake of convenience and lucidity, that the total addition made to the national debts owing to the War, the Industrial Undertakings Loan, and the Railway Loan stand thus:—

OO.
Additions made to the National Debts from the fiscal year 1896-7 and onwards on account of the *post-bellum* programmes of Armament Expansion and Productive Enterprises, and addition made on account of the War.

	Yen.
Industrial Undertakings Loan.....	135,000,000
Railway Extension Loan.....	79,782,224
War Loan	125,000,000

Total 339,782,224

This involves an annual payment of 16,989,111 *yen* on account of interest alone.

Having analysed the nature of the financial programme mapped out by the Government after the War, and the general plan devised for meeting expenditures, we now proceed to examine how the plan was carried out in the two opening fiscal years of the *post-bellum* period, namely 1896-7 and 1897-8 :—

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES, AS SHOWN IN THE BUDGETS (*vide* Table V.)

	Yen.
1896-7	103,300,001
1897-8	142,179,733

PP.
EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE AS PROVIDED BY THE BUDGET AND THE SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGETS FOR THE TWO OPENING YEARS OF THE POST-BELLUM PERIOD.

	1896-7. Yen.	1897-8. Yen.
Contributions	19,676	—
Sales of Government Property	577,973	567,072
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,353,905	1,482,034
Receipts from manufacture of Public Bonds	15,000	8,358
Central Relief Fund	1,124,410	—
Contributions to building of War-ships, namely, 10 per cent. of official salaries	1,850,908	2,282,769
Received from China on account of cost of occupation of Weihaiwei ...	750,000	750,000
Drafted from the Indemnity	40,093,389	51,146,652
Public Undertakings Bonds issued	8,374,500	61,329,500
Surplus from Special War Funds	10,650,359	—
Issue of War Bonds (for purposes of rewards) ...	5,952,500	—
Refunds from Local Grants	361,300	361,300
Railway Loan	4,500,000	7,502,467
Drafted from Surplus of previous year	25,726,026	16,749,667

Totals.....103,349,946 142,179,733

According to the above Table, the amounts drafted into the Budget from accumulations of surplus revenue aggregate 42,475,623 *yen* for the two fiscal years 1896-7 and 1897-8. It has been shown, however, (*vide* Table B.) that the surplus revenue in the Treasury at the commencement of the fiscal year 1896-7 totalled only 39,103,249 *yen*. From a comparison of these figures it appears that the drafts made upon the surplus revenue have exceeded the sum actually available by 3,372,444 *yen*. But that statement does not include the results of the final accounts for the year 1896-7. Those accounts—though not yet published—are understood to show that the revenue collected and the expenditures incurred were greater and less respectively than the estimates by a total sum of some 6 million *yen*, and if that surplus be included, it will be seen that the drafts made upon the accumulations of surplus were from 1 to 2 million *yen* less than the available total.

Another point deserving notice is that the total appropriations from the Indemnity during the first two years of the *post-bellum* period were 91,240,041 *yen*, out of which 6,420,330 *yen* were on account of Formosa. Hence the sum actually taken from the Indemnity to meet the extraordinary expenditures on account of the expansion of the national armaments, and other non-productive military and naval schemes during those two years, was only 84,819,711 *yen*. On the other hand, the total unproductive expenditures incurred were 164,428,795 *yen*. It follows, therefore, that the financing of the armament-expansion programme is proceeding very favourably. The matter will, perhaps, be understood more clearly from the following statement :—

Liabilities—Total sums to be defrayed between 1896 and 1904 on account of *post-bellum* armaments-expansion, and other military and naval extraordinary projects inaugurated before the War (Table L.L.) 324,956,706
Total sums defrayed under the above headings in 1896-7 and 1897-8.....164,428,795

Total sum remaining to be defrayed 160,527,911
Assets—Indemnity (i.e. 341 million *yen* less 80 million drafted into the war account) 261,000,000
Expended from the Indemnity in 1896-7 and 1897-8 91,240,041

Portion of Indemnity remaining available 169,759,959

If these figures covered the whole situation, the future would present no perplexity. But Formosa has greatly complicated the programme. It has been decided that the new dominion can not be self-supporting for several years, and that, in the meanwhile, a grant of about six millions annually will have to be made on its account by the Central Government. Probably a total outlay of from 30 to 40 millions must be anticipated under that heading, and, if so, the final accounts would stand thus :—

Liabilities.	Total <i>post-bellum</i> unproductive Expenditures ...	324,956,706
	Total <i>post-bellum</i> productive Expenditures	190,054,063
	Grants to Formosan administration	40,000,000
	Grand Total of Liabilities	555,010,769
Assets.	Indemnity	261,000,000
	Public Undertakings Loan	135,000,000
	Railway Loan	79,782,224
	Surplus Revenue (including estimated surplus during 1896-7)	44,000,000
	Extraordinary Revenue during the period ending 1904	18,000,000
	Total	537,782,224

We see here a clear deficit of 27½ millions on the side of the available assets, and the question is, whence can funds be obtained to balance the account. Apart from new taxes or an additional public loan, no resource suggests itself except the possibility that surpluses may continue to accrue in the future, as they have done in the past, on the side of the Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure. That is not an unreasonable expectation. It has indeed

been calculated by financiers of repute that surpluses of that nature will aggregate 38 million *yen* at least during the nine-year period ending in 1905. But we are unable to endorse that forecast. On the contrary, we shall presently see that other uses offer for more than the assets available from the regular income of the State, and it consequently becomes necessary to conclude that the extraordinary liabilities, productive and unproductive, contemplated in connexion with the *post-bellum* programme, exceed, by 27½ million *yen*, the extraordinary funds provided for their discharge, and that supplementary income will be available to cover the deficiency. Apparently this disturbance of the Treasury's calculations is to be attributed to Formosa: it was not originally supposed that the new dominion would constitute such a severe drain upon the revenue of the Central Government. We have to note here, however, that a large part of the money granted for Formosan purposes will be productively employed, and that the island, so far from being a tax upon the Treasury, ought, in the course of a few years, to become a source of income.

Having examined the extraordinary outlays planned in the sequel of the War, we have now to consider whether the growth of the ordinary expenditures will be covered by a corresponding increase of ordinary revenue when the *post-bellum* programme has been completed.

It has been shown (*vide* Table L.) that, without taking account of productive extraordinary investments made by the State according to the *post-bellum* programme, the Ordinary Revenue in 1902 may be estimated at 153½ million *yen*, approximately. Now the total sum to be expended within the next ten years upon the extension and improvement of State railways, and development of the system of telephones and telegraphs, is 123 million *yen*, in round numbers. It is a reasonable assumption, based on experience, that a net income of 5 per cent., or, say 6 million *yen*, will accrue from these investments. We have further to add the Formosan receipts, or 8½ million *yen*—a minimum figure. Thus the final aggregate of Ordinary Revenue becomes 168 millions.

Now the total Ordinary Expenditures for the fiscal year 1897-8 are 123 million *yen*, in round numbers, including the Formosan outlays, and including, also, 3 millions drafted into the First and Second Reserves. What additions must be made to that aggregate in order to determine the outlays in 1905?

In the first place, the increased expenditures on account of maintaining the Army and Navy on their expanded footings have to be considered. The Government's estimates are that the Army will require an annual appropriation of 26,167,043 *yen*, and the Navy an appropriation of 14,516,846 *yen*. Now the outlays of the

War Department in the Budget for the fiscal year 1897-8 are put at 29,136,722 *yen*, and those for the Naval Department at 9,885,890 *yen*. It would appear, therefore, at first sight, that the military outlays have already exceeded the official fore-cast. But that is not the case. The appropriation for the service of the War Department includes four items which are considered independent of the actual cost of maintaining the Army. They are, the expenditures of the Department itself, the expenditures on account of the Gendarmerie, the expenditures on account of Colonial troops, and the yearly grant to the Yasukuni shrine, where services are performed in memory of officers and soldiers that died in the discharge of their duties. The sum allotted for the actual maintenance of the Army is only 25,686,891 *yen*, being therefore, 480,152 *yen* less than the Government's ultimate estimate. Similarly, in the appropriation for the Naval Department, the actual cost of maintaining the Navy stands at 9,715,204 *yen*, being, therefore, 4,801,642 *yen* less than the Government's ultimate estimate. Hence a sum of 5,281,721 *yen* has to be added, on account of the two services, to the Ordinary Expenditures for the current fiscal year in order to obtain the total for 1905.

The next point to be considered is the annual cost of maintaining the Navy at the standard to which it is to be raised according to the programme of *post-bellum* expansion. It need scarcely be said that to raise the fleet to the dimensions now contemplated would be of little use unless the nation is prepared to set aside annually a sum sufficient for replacing the vessels as they become obsolete or worn out. Now the total value of the ships to be added to the Navy under the programmes of 1893 and 1896 is 200 million *yen*, in round figures, of which 30 million *yen* represents torpedo boats. It is calculated by naval experts that the annual depreciation upon battle-ships and cruisers is about 4 per cent, and upon comparatively fragile torpedo-boats, 9 per cent. We must assume the value of the fleet to be at least two hundred million *yen* for the purposes of this calculation, and it then appears, on the above basis of wastage, that a sum of 9½ millions must be appropriated yearly. The question of repair also has to be taken into account. It may be taken to involve a further cost of 2 per cent., so that the total charge for keeping the Navy up to its standard will be 13½ millions.

Some allowance must also be made on account of a probable increase in the sums to be granted by way of State aid to Navigation. The Government asked the Diet last session to vote an appropriation of 2,918,975 *yen*, under that heading, for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's newly opened steam-ship services to America and Europe, the grant to be for ten consecutive years, commencing from April 1st 1898. The Bill was not passed by the

Lower House, but there can be no question that these services, as well as the Yokohama-San Francisco line on which the vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha are to run in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Companies, will ultimately be subsidized. Account must also be taken of grants under the ship-building encouragement law. An outlay of some £240,000 in that category will soon be necessitated in connexion with the new vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha alone. Taking everything into consideration, six million *yen* annually seems a reasonable estimate of the increased outlays that will have to be incurred on account of the encouragement of navigation and ship-building.

We must, also, of necessity, make some allowance for a natural growth of administrative expenditures. For such a calculation, however, we have no trustworthy data. Between the fiscal years 1887-8 and 1895-6 the ordinary expenditures grew from 79½ million *yen* to 85½ millions, or 7½ per cent. in 9 years. They then leaped suddenly to 98½ millions—omitting the Formosan outlays—in 1896-7, and to 109½ millions in 1897-8—omitting not only the Formosan outlays but also the sums set apart as Reserves. It is impossible to base any forecast on such experiences. The Cabinet, however, is certainly competent to prevent any rapid increase in the ordinary expenditures. We shall, perhaps, be justified in assuming that every effort will be made in that direction, and that the Ordinary Expenditures in 1904-5 will not exceed 117 or 118 million *yen*; that is to say, will not show an increase of more than 7½ or 8½ million as compared with the figure for 1897-8. On that account, then, we apply a correction of 8 millions.

Further, in Table L. we have assumed an increase of gross revenue from Posts, Telegraphs and Railways, amounting to 15,750,000 *yen*. From that figure we must deduct 53 per cent. for working expenses, or 8½ millions, approximately.

There remains, finally, the additional outlay required for the service of the National Debt, interest and amortization, owing to the floating of the Railway Loan and the Public Undertakings Loan. These two loans aggregate 221,862,224 *yen*, of which 15,454,500 *yen* having been already issued, the interest on it appears in the accounts for 1897-8. The sum to be still issued is, consequently, 206,407,724 *yen*, the interest on which at 5 per cent. is 10,320,386 *yen*. Further, according to the amortization scheme, the sum required for sinking fund in 1904 will be 10,671,250 *yen*, against 5,719,732 appropriated for the same purpose in 1897-8. On the other hand, the amount of public indebtedness redeemed between 1897 and 1904 will be 57,947,307 *yen*, and the payment an account of interest will be proportionately decreased. Compounding

these various items, we find that the total addition to the appropriation for the service of the National Debt will be 12,374,539 *yen*. Hence the corrected Ordinary Expenditures on the completion of the *post-bellum* programme stand thus:—

Ordinary Expenditures in 1897-8	Yen.
(deducting 3 millions drafted into the Reserves.....)	119,983,561
Add increased outlays for maintaining the Army and the Navy.	5,281,791
Add cost of maintaining the Fleet at the new standard	9,500,000
Add cost of keeping Navy in repair	4,000,000
Add grants in aid of Navigation.	6,000,000
Add increased outlay on account of the service of the National Debt	12,374,539
Add Working Expenses of Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, &c. ...	8,225,000
Add Increase of Ordinary Expenditures	8,000,000
Total.....	173,364,891

Against this expenditure we have seen that an income of 168 million *yen* is within sight. Hence, unless some new sources of income be found, our inference is that the State's Ordinary Expenditures after the conclusion of the *post-bellum* non-productive programme will exceed its Ordinary Revenue by some 5 million *yen*. At the same time, it must be noted that no actual outlay on account of maintaining the new fleet will be required, probably, until eight or ten years have elapsed from the building of the last ship on the list. Nevertheless, funds for that purpose, if not fully as large as those set down in our table, at any rate nearly as large, ought to be appropriated every year, if the finances are to be kept on a sound basis. Thus, according to her present programme, Japan is living somewhat beyond the limits of her visible income. She can easily increase her income, if she pleases, but that is another question.

Another disquieting element is the necessity, as already noted, of making an annual, though doubtless temporary, grant of six million *yen* to Formosa. We can perceive no source for obtaining funds to meet that outlay, unless increased taxation, or an additional loan, be resorted to.

We have, finally to examine the present condition of the National Debt. All Japan's public loans are contracted on the same principle, namely, that they run for a period of five years without redemption, and that redemption must be completed within 50 years from the time of commencing the process. It does not follow that fifty years should be devoted to the purpose: that is the maximum. The Treasury has competence to expedite the operation according to financial convenience, but the sum expended on amortization each year must receive the previous consent of the Diet. Within the limit of that sum redemption is effected either by purchasing the stock of the loans in the open market, should the rates be favourable, or by drawing lots to determine the bonds to be paid off. The interest on

all public securities has now been brought to a uniform rate of 5 per cent. In the following table the particulars of the State's indebtedness as it will stand at the close of the present fiscal year, March 31st, 1898, are shown:—

PUBLIC DEBT.		
	Sum to be re- deemed this year.	Amount at close of 1897-8.
Seven per-cent Foreign Loan; issued in 1873; to be paid by 1897.....	433,811	—
Five per-cent Pension Bonds; issued in 1876; to be paid off by 1906.....	3,904,470	26,306,650
Five per-cent Naval Bonds; issued in 1886; to be paid off by 1923.....	400,000	16,550,000
Five per-cent Consols; first issue in 1886, last in 1897....	500,000	175,000,000
Old Pension Bonds, not bearing interest; issued in 1873; to be paid off by 1921.....	219,455	5,486,362
Railway Bonds; first issue in 1893.....	—	19,082,467
War Bonds; first issue in 1894, last in 1896.....	—	125,000,000
Public Undertakings Loan; first issue in 1896.....	—	69,704,000
Seven-and-a-half per-cent. Satsuma Insurance Loan; made in 1877.....	1,505,808	—
Totals.....	6,963,544	437,129,479

It appears from the following figures that the National Debt will stand at its maximum—namely, 497,617,273 yen—in the year 1902:—

GROWTH AND AMORTIZATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.			
	Amount to be floated.	Amount to be redeemed.	Increase or Diminution.
1898-9.....	44,946,720	7,272,267	×37,674,453
1899-0.....	19,343,804	7,182,408	×12,161,396
1900-1.....	14,912,790	7,115,868	×7,796,922
1901-2.....	12,627,269	9,772,246	×2,855,023
1902-3.....	8,831,372	10,173,536	—1,342,164
1903-4.....	3,985,924	10,671,250	—6,685,326

A semi-official statement has been made that the Debt will attain its maximum in 1901, and that its amount will then be 499,340,000 yen; but we are unable to reconcile either that figure or that date with our own calculations.

It is interesting to compare the financial condition of Japan with that of some of the leading European countries:—

	Direct Taxes per head.	State Revenue per head.	Service per head.	Military and Naval Expenditure per head.	Public Debt per head.
Japan.....	2.30	2.95	0.71	0.93	10.46
Great Britain.....	20.00	25.00	6.50	7.00	169.00
Belgium.....	9.50	23.00	6.00	4.25	150.00
Germany.....	7.50	13.50	4.00	4.85	126.00
France.....	22.50	36.00	13.00	9.50	323.00

SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Taiyō* publishes an account of an interview between Bishop Nicolai and Mr. Hayakawa Gyorō, during which the subject of religion was discussed. Asked by Bishop Nicolai whether he believed in a God, Mr. Hayakawa replied that he was not prepared either to affirm or to deny the existence of a God. Whereupon the Bishop entered into a definition of the God of Christians, the Gods of non-Christians, and the impersonal all-pervading principle to which some writers apply the term God. To these definitions Mr. Hayakawa replied that, while acquainted with the different theories, he did not see that there was any ground for such knowledge as the Bishop claimed to possess. God was a spirit and could not be known nor defined in terms intelligible to man. The Bishop admitted that there was some truth in that, but still held to the opinion that, while religious belief is by no means solely based on intellectual knowledge, to a large extent we are obliged to depend on reason for distinguishing between truth

and error. He further added that in his opinion Christianity rested on a rational basis. Some people seemed to be of opinion that religion was only designed for women and uneducated people. This he could not admit. It was also meant for the intellectual, but one condition necessary to its acceptance was humility in the inquirer.

Subsequently the conversation turned on the difference between the Greek Church and Protestants. Going as far as to admit that the Protestants are sons of the same father, the Bishop proceeded to explain that, in his opinion, the one cause of the errors of that body lay in the fact that, instead of consulting mother church as to the meaning of the Heavenly Father's letters to his children, they had assumed the right to place their own interpretation on his words, the result being the creation of a number of sects which dispute with each other as to the meaning of certain Biblical statements. Now all children ought to be aware that the most likely person in the world to know what a father means by certain words used by him is the mother. In this capacity the Church has always been consulted and obeyed by members of the Greek Church. Hence its unity and consistency. But the Protestants either interpret by abstract reasoning or adapt the meaning to the practical needs of life. Those who follow the former method become philosophers, those who pursue the latter blind fanatics. What is there that is sacred in all that?

Asked what difference there was between the Greek-Church evangelistic methods and those of the Protestants, Bishop Nicolai at first replied none, but afterwards admitted that the 15 Greek Churches of Tōkyō do not create so much stir as those of the Protestants, and are not so well attended, but qualified that by adding that the persons who do attend these Churches, albeit few in number, are not seeking the "loaves and fishes" after the manner of many of the so-called inquirers of the Protestants. With the Greek-Church inquirers there was no expectation of being taught English on the part of the men or of learning how to knit on the part of the women; as far as human eyes could see they were *bond fide* inquirers. Mr. Hayakawa subsequently observed that he had had considerable experience of Christian Churches and that he had found that in not a few cases the Christianity was mere outward show; that the members among themselves were quarrelsome, and petty, and behaved in a manner that Japanese who made no profession would be utterly ashamed of; hence in his opinion there were very few real Christians and among them not many having a thorough knowledge of the religion they professed. To that the Bishop replied that frailty is attached to all things human, and that Japanese Christians no doubt have their imperfections, but that he still believed their faith to be genuine.

Mr. Hayakawa took leave of the learned prelate, full of admiration of his command of the Japanese language, of his conciliatory manner and respect for the opinions of an opponent, and pronounced him to be altogether a most remarkable man.

The 29th and 30th of Dr. Katō's Hundred Essays, published by the *Taiyō*, deal with religion, which the learned essayist regards as a narcotic designed to make men forget their troubles, a deadener of the pains of earthly existence. The Christian doctrine of the atonement, final judgment, rewards and punishments, and the Buddhist teaching concerning the 三世因果 *Sansu-ingwa* (Cause and Effect as displayed in the three ages, past, present, and future), and the oft repeated terms 安心立命 *Anshin-ritsumei* (the attainment in life of peace of mind), and 拔苦與樂 *Bakku yoraku* (removal of pain and bestowal of pleasure), are all based on man's desire to lighten the ills to which he is subject. Taken occasionally by certain classes of people, these narcotics may act beneficially, but on the whole they are to be considered in the light of inefficient remedies. The enlightened man knows that while there are ills in life for which there is no cure, there

are also evils for which it is our duty to find a remedy. To me, concludes Dr. Katō in his 29th Essay, there is all the difference in the world between the man of knowledge who fortifies his mind to bear the burdens of life by a study of things as they actually exist, and the man who draws his comfort from an imaginary world of rewards and punishments.

In the 30th Essay Dr. Katō maintains that the limitation of the meaning of the word faith to religious belief only is founded on a misconception. The scientific man places the same kind of confidence in certain proved principles as the religious devotee places in certain doctrines. In the attitude of mind there is no difference. The difference lies in the nature and amount of evidence required to produce religious belief on the one hand and scientific belief on the other. The former is frequently produced without the employment of anything worthy of the name of evidence, the latter rests on logical demonstration. It is often said that relying on the experience of others, or, in other words, on authorities, the religious man and the scientific man differ nothing, but to this I reply that these are subjects on which no man that has ever lived has any experience. On these subjects Christ and Shaka expressed fixed opinions, delivered testimony. Their testimony cannot be regarded in the same light as that which is concerned with things and laws familiar to mankind and which is capable of being tested in a hundred different ways. The religions of Christ and Shaka profess to be, but are not really, founded on experience.

We read in the magazine we have just quoted that the Buddhists are preparing a map designed to show the districts occupied and worked by the various sects. There is a movement on foot to localise the efforts of the different bodies so as to cover more ground and not involve the interference with each other's spheres of labour in the way that has hitherto been done. There is a talk too of studying the mental characteristics of the inhabitants of different provinces with a view to discovering, if possible, some of the causes of failure in proselytism in the past. A certain class of Buddhists seem anxious not to be outdone by Christian evangelists.

We are somewhat astonished to find that the Roman Catholic Mission has entrusted the work of making a new translation of the Four Gospels to Mr. Takahashi Gorō, who is, we believe, a Protestant. Whatever may be the case with other sacred books, it is a fact that from the days of the famous Septuagint translation down to the present time the religious public has usually entrusted the translation of the Bible to Committees rather than individuals. The reason is obvious. With the greatest desire to be faithful to the original, few translators avoid the imparting of a certain personal or doctrinal tinge of thought to their rendering, which is regarded by those for whom the translation is designed as an imperfection. The Roman Catholics in Japan have departed from what we may designate the rule of Christendom, with what result we are not in a position to say. It would be interesting to know what limitations were placed on Mr. Takahashi Gorō as to interpretation and so on; but on such subjects we have no information. We can only state the fact that Mr. Takahashi Gorō's translation of the Four Gospels may be bought at the Fujiya for 1 yen 10 sen, and that the translation as a literary work is spoken highly of by the *Fukui Shimpō*. Mr. Takahashi is somewhat of a linguist and hence we infer that he translated from the Douay version (A.D. 1609), which is founded on the Vulgate, as was Wycliffe's English Bible.

In an address delivered to the students of the Tōkyō Shinshū Middle School, a report of which is published in the *Tōyōtetsugaku*, Dr. Inouye Yenyō draws a comparison between religion in Japan and religion in Europe in the following manner:—A few years ago, when I visited Europe and America, I was very much surprised by the

difference between the feelings of Europeans in reference to religion and those of the crowds who frequent our Japanese temples. I went to Canterbury, in England, and knowing that the great Cathedral there was of world-wide fame, expected to see its aisles crowded with worshippers and the doors of the building besieged by people anxious to enter, but to my astonishment the building contained only a few solitary worshippers.* I afterwards visited Rome and went to St. Peter's, only to find a slight improvement on Canterbury, as regards attendance at this great shrine. The question which suggested itself to me was, how are these places kept up? In Japan the coffers of the various religious bodies are replenished by the contributions of those who visit the temples, and it is a case of many worshippers much money. Is it otherwise in Europe? After inquiry I reached the following conclusion. In Japan religion is regarded by a very large class of people as essential to worldly success and as a preventative against calamities of various kinds. Men and women go to the temples to pray against sickness, earthquakes, and other visitations by which they feel they may be overwhelmed at any moment. The gods or divinities to whom they pray are supposed to be located in the temples and capable of being approached there only. With foreigners it is different. They believe that God is everywhere and that they may pray to Him wherever and whenever the spirit of devotion prompts them. To them the Universe is God's temple. But it would be wrong to infer that because they do not continually frequent their churches they are backward in subscribing towards the latter's support. The contrary is the case. Money is forthcoming, as the magnificent order in which the great sacred edifices of Europe are kept abundantly testifies. It is important to observe that one reason for the readiness with which Occidentals subscribe money for religious purposes is the fact that ecclesiastical accounts, like all other public accounts, are in the West open to inspection. The persons who receive the money are bound to show the subscribers how it was spent. In Japan the case is different. Few people know what becomes of the money entrusted to priests. The methods of collecting money adopted by the priests are in the main two—flattery of the rich and working on the feelings of the middle classes and the poor by the erection of grand temples, by services, house visitation and the like. The worshippers in no sense feel themselves responsible for the keeping up of a temple as Occidentals do with their churches. Their contributions depend largely on the amount of pressure brought to bear on them by the priests. Once having got the money, priests use it pretty much as they please, and by their misappropriation of money entrusted to them cause no end of trouble and strife. In all these matters I am an advocate of reform. In fact, unless Buddhists change their tactics, it is impossible for them to retain their hold on the masses. There is no doubt that the prevailing tendency of the age is towards Western methods and modes of life. The day has past for loitering about in each others houses, smoking tobacco and talking at leisure. The day has past for spending three months, of the year over a pilgrimage to the various shrines of the country. We live in an age of work and bustle. The wages even of women have doubled themselves within the last few years, showing how great is the demand for labour. Under all this pressure worshippers at temples and pilgrims will fall off, and unless priests adopt other methods of exercising an influence over men's minds and purses, ruin will stare them in the face. The sooner this fact is realised the better.

The magazine quoted above has an article entitled *Gendai no Nihon-jinshin*, "The Mental State of modern Japanese," in which it is maintained that the Japanese intellect has been developed at the expense of the moral nature, that the age is essentially materialistic in ten-

* If Dr. Inouye visited the cathedral on an ordinary week-day, this might well be the case. He does not tell us whether he went on a Sunday or not.

dency, and that the majority of young men have lost faith in the old ethical standard of the country and only very imperfectly understand the moral standard of learned men in the West. Things mental are in a state of chaos, and there is discord and unrest everywhere.

We referred in a former summary to the Shintō movement in favour of soliciting Government aid for the due observance of Jingū rites and ceremonies. On this subject several organs have something to say. The *Taiyō* observes that the talk of restoring to life the 教部省 Kyōbushō* shows how little is the value attached to the liberty of conscience which the Constitution granted. Though the professed reason for the proposed change is regard for the worship of the Imperial Ancestors, it is very evident, says the *Taiyō*, that what is known as Jingū-kyō is in a very poor way, and that the present movement is a last effort to save from extinction the shrine worship that used to be so popular. The *Yoroku Chōhō* is of opinion that the agitators in this affair are not worthy of public confidence and that the Government should be on its guard against becoming the tool of such a party. The *Tōyōetsugaku* affirms that the contention that Daijingu worship is not religious will not hold water. In connection with this, amulets are sold, and the possession of them is said to be a protection against certain evils, owing to the power of the gods in whose memory they are issued. The whole thing is religious. Should the petition of the Jingūkyō-ha find favour with the Government, other Shintō sects may well ask for the same consideration. Public opinion is pretty unanimous in recommending the Government to reject the petition.

The *Fukuin Shimpō* discusses the "Connection of Religion and Principle." The following is the gist of what it says on this subject. Though no doubt there are religious people who have no principles, and *vice versa*, yet in the case of all earnest minds religion and principle are closely related to each other. The religious man and the man of principle are alike superior to the mass of people who have no fixed standard in life, who are swayed to and fro by a thousand influences. It may be said that the principles of a man who has an earnest purpose in life are his religion. Looking back over the history of the Meiji era, we are struck by the fact that the ups and downs which Christianity has met with have in each case corresponded to fluctuations in the great world outside the church. To cite only one case. The period when hundreds of earnest men resolved to work, plan and agitate for the recognition of popular rights was a time of great prosperity among Christians. The earnestness of men's minds in one direction helped them to be earnest in others. To men who have resolved to act in a decided manner for the furtherance of a special cause, it is no difficult task to take decided action in reference to other matters. With the decline of interest in religion which characterises the stage we have now reached, there is manifest a general want of fixed principles in all quarters. Principles are at a discount and mere cleverness is in demand everywhere. Riches, power, skill, these are thy gods, Japan. And what will ye do in the end thereof?

The *Kirisutokyo Shimbun* reverts to the much discussed question of union among Protestant Christians. There is doubtless a very widespread desire among Japanese Christians of various sects for greater union. The obstacles that stand in the way are fourfold (1) Obstacles connected with finances. (2) Want of liberality of sentiment among certain Christians. (3) Differences in standards of faith and in the religious ceremonies observed. (4) Differences in ecclesiastical government. Of these the first are by far the most formidable. As things now stand churches are for the most part governed by the missionaries; for the simple reason that they are the channels through which foreign money is conveyed to Japanese

* A Department, abolished some years ago which had the control of all ecclesiastical matters.

Christians. As the missionaries belong to different bodies, it is not to be expected that they should favour a change which would involve the loss of their identity as representatives of the Societies by whom they have been sent to this country. As long as they hold the purse-strings of the church, they must always have the chief voice in the settlement of its affairs. Financial independence is absolutely essential to the union we Japanese desire to see effected. No union worthy of the name is possible without compromise. Each missionary prefers his own sect and has as a rule no inclination, even if he had the power,* to agree to radical changes in church Government, discipline and formula. There is only one way, continues the *Kirisutokyo Shimbun*, of getting over this difficulty. Those who wish for union among the churches must begin by subscribing to a fund to be used for Church work. A new Society must be formed whose special work it shall be to collect funds and take other steps for creating a new and independent body of workers. The attempts of small Churches to get along without foreign aid have too often ended in failure to make it desirable to try the experiment again. What we cannot do separately can be done by combination. The discussion of the subject is to be continued in the next issue of the paper.

The *Kirisutokyo Shimbun* reports that the Young Men's Christian Association connected with the Imperial University is in a prosperous condition, the number of members having increased from time to time. A Bible Class is held every Saturday superintended by Dr. Christlieb, and once a month a meeting is held at which addresses are delivered by well known Christians.

Other scraps of news which we glean from the above named organ are (1) that the President of the Dōshisha, Mr. Ozaki Hiromichi, has resigned his post and purposes devoting himself to evangelistic work in Tōkyō. It will be remembered that Mr. Ozaki succeeded the late Mr. Nijima as head of the Dōshisha seven years ago. Mr. Yokoi Tokiwo has been chosen to succeed to Mr. Ozaki. (2) The editor of the *Kirisutokyo Shimbun*, Mr. Watarase Tsunekichi, has resigned his connection with the paper and will move to Kyōto. Mr. Tomeoka Kōsuke is to be the new editor.

The *Shūkyō* has an article entitled *Risō no Kyōkai* (the Ideal Church) by Mr. J. P. Hopps, in which under seven heads the writer sketches the kind of Church he would like to see established on earth. Buddhist subjects figure largely in the number before us. Mr. Kishimoto Nobuta contributes an Essay on Comparative Religion, showing how essential to the understanding of religion as a whole is a knowledge of the various creeds that have influenced the world's history. Among scholarly Japanese these seems to be a growing interest in this subject. The title of one of the Editorials is *Shūkyō wa chōka subeshi; jōho subekarazu*. "Religion should be harmonised, and not compromised," in which it is maintained that it would be wiser to base union on the numerous points of agreement between the different systems, and not waste time over irreconcilable principles and opinions. Another deals with a subject which, though seldom discussed, demands consideration, namely, the evils of youthful smoking. It is suggested that the practice of the Waseda Chūgakkō be followed by all elementary and Middle Schools, namely, that smoking be strictly forbidden. There is no doubt that smoking commenced at an early age is injurious in many ways. Expense is not now a consideration, but in ten years time it is likely to become so, as the Japanese are beginning to understand that the taxation of luxuries proves in most countries to be one of the chief sources of revenue.

The *Taiyō* publishes an article on comparative religion in which the writer refers to a number of instances in Japan, India, Ceylon, China

* By power, permission from his employers is meant

and elsewhere where gods or divinities have been worshipped under new names, and argues as though this practice were possible in the case of Christianity, overlooking the fact that its very essence consists of monotheism pure and simple. The writer goes on to show that such terms as "without beginning and without end," "the true and false way," "orthodoxy and heresy," are common to all religions, and that such epithets as "outsider," "gentile," "heathen," "barbarian," "savage" and even "beast" have been applied in ages of prejudice and bigotry to persons of alien creed, but thinks that the use of any language of this kind at the present day by religious believers is something of which they should be ashamed. Such terms as 正統 *Seitō*, correct, orthodox, and 異端 *Iryū*, heretical, have no significance in these days of liberality and breadth of thought.

In the number of the *Shakai Zasshi* (Society) appears an article from the pen of Dr. Katō Hiroyuki, entitled *Shakai Seison* (生存) *no ni hōmen* "Two aspects of the survival of society," in which Dr. Katō propounds his favourite theory, the survival of the strongest. Two forces, says Dr. Katō, hold society together, one being the assertion of the rights of individuals and communities, the other the universal sense of duty. After elaborating this subject, Dr. Katō discusses the rôle played by religion and morality in the preservation of this sense of duty. As regards days gone by, he admits that religion has done good service in deepening men's sense of duty, but he thinks that, unless in the case of poorly educated persons, this is no longer true. The morality that is wedded to religion is decidedly not progressive, and a non-progressive morality is at a discount in modern times. Whatever progress in morality there may have been hundreds of years ago in countries where the great religions of the world were taught, at the present time the ethical notions of the professors of these creeds are the same from generation to generation. As regards the moral teaching of Shaka, Mahomet and Confucius, while suitable to the state of society 2,000 years ago, when men had not learned to assert their rights and combine against despotism, it is out of harmony altogether with the spirit of modern times. Christianity doubtless differs widely from these creeds in adapting itself to altered circumstances. Its elasticity has to a large extent been its salvation. It has kept itself in touch with the spirit of the age. There are those who claim that all the progress in moral thought that has been made is to be placed to the credit of Christianity. But such persons are blind to facts. They do not see that strong influences have been at work which have no connection with Christianity; among them the growing regard for personal rights, the feeling that at all costs these must be asserted and defended figures conspicuously. The strong are always apt to oppress the weak. Speaking generally, the progress of morality consists of an improvement in the conduct of certain classes to other classes of persons, of the governing classes to the governed. In some countries men's sense of what is right and just has so grown that no heinous oppression is any longer possible. Now this assertion of popular rights did not originate with Christianity and goes on quite independent of religion, and yet it is one of the strongest factors of progress in morality that it is possible to name. In this world of ours physical strength reigns supreme only as long as widespread notions of right are not outrageously violated. So strong has the feeling become that the maintenance of their rights is dearer to men than their lives, that there is no power existing which can afford to ignore these rights. §

The *Shakai Zasshi* purposes devoting special attention to benevolent institutions of all kinds.

* Used by the Brahmans of persons not of their caste.

§ The case of Napoleon is not referred to by Kato here, but well illustrates the truth of his contention. That very unholy combination called the "Holy Alliance" is another instance that occurs to us. Strong as that alliance seemed at one time it proved

It will collect and publish statistics on this subject. In the issue before us it states one very significant fact, namely, that among the charitable institutions of Tokyo, not including Reformatories, that have come under its notice 2 are Buddhist, 1 Shintō, 5 Municipal, 28 Christian and 4 nondescript. There are 14 Buddhist Reformatories and 4 Christian.

In a recent number of the *Bukkyō*, in an article entitled 生死 *Sei-shi* (Life and Death), the writer points out that one of the reasons of the want of success complained of among Buddhists is the prominence that is given to death in their teaching. Of the three worlds of which Buddhists discourse, the present, the past, and the future, the present is by far the most important. The questions whence do we come and whither do we go? are alike incapable of being satisfactorily answered. The facts on which it is all important to dwell are that we find ourselves here and that it behoves us to make the best of our existence. To teach men how to live is more important than teaching them how to die. But on that subject Buddhism has little to say.

It has been argued in several religious organs that the Buddhist doctrine termed 無我説 *Muga-setsu*, "Self-annihilation," is absolutely injurious to morals, in that its effect on the minds of the masses is to make them think that all things are indifferent. The very term used by Buddhists to express the desirable state of existence 無心 *Mushin*, is in common use as an equivalent for indifference. Though it is plain that with high-class minds, fortified by other considerations, a state of indifference to the things of the world may prove to be very philosophic and even sublime, with low class minds this doctrine of indifference may play the rôle of an abettor of evil. Nothing matters whatever we do, argue such minds. Buddhists reply that that is a perversion of the true doctrine. No doubt it is, rejoin their opponents, but is there not a defect in the original doctrine, which renders it liable to such a perversion? Is self-effacement the *summum bonum* to reach which we must all strive. Does not the loss of individualism involve the removal of the most trustworthy of all the bases of morality? For the views of Buddhists on this subject we refer our readers to No. 125 of the *Bukkyō*.

The following items are culled from a variety of sources.

It is asserted that the magazines of the *Shingon-shū*, with the exception of the *Kōya-no-hikari*, have all deteriorated of late. The *Dentō* is no longer a "transmitter of light," as its name implies. The *Mitsugon* is in its dotage. The *Narita-Shirin* (志林) is spiritless.

No sect can compare with the Sōtō-shū in the matter of issuing and suppressing magazines. The *Nyōse* and the *Sōtō Kyōhō* have been discontinued and the *Wayū-shi* has appeared in their place.

Attention is called to the carelessness of the editor of the English *Hansei Zasshi*, the pronoun "she" being used to apply to Tsukiyomi no Mikoto, the word Emperor to Suiko-tennō (an Empress), and Buddhist divinities are sometimes referred to under their Sanscrit names, at other times under their Japanese or Chinese names, thereby causing obscurity.

The principal subjects discussed in Christian periodicals during the past few months are evangelistic work, reformatories, the improvement of prisons and the like. Buddhist organs have dealt more with theoretical subjects connected with religion.

Some surprise has been expressed at the silence preserved by Christian organs on the Carew case. Connected as it was with both morality and religion, why was it not discussed? Was it because the persons concerned were professing Christians, asks one journal.

Mr. Kishimoto Nobuta, a Christian, who is to be no match for the spirit of freedom, the assertion of national rights and love of self-government with which it was confronted in various parts of Europe. Despotism with superior physical force at the back was unable to cope with the champions of liberty.

engaged in studying Shintō, is reminded by one writer that the colour of the spectacles worn is very frequently seen in the objects examined.

No religious body in Japan has done so much for orphans as the Roman Catholics. What do Japanese Buddhists say to that, asks the *Taiyō*.

According to the *Kyōrin*, Shintoists have been convinced by the comparative success of Christianity that the following three methods of propagandism must be at once adopted:—(1) They must establish a great school where, combined with instruction on general subjects, Shintō must be taught. (2) Their preaching must aim at reaching the hearts of the people and at producing practical effects. (3) They must no longer neglect literature. Books and periodicals must be issued freely.

We have received a very well written monograph entitled *Shinkyō-Tetsugaku* (Shintō Philosophy), which is of considerable interest from various points of view, stating as it does in the language of philosophy the doctrines of Japan's national religion. The writer is Mr. Sakamoto Seitoku, and it bears evidences of being an authoritative statement of the views of the most intellectual of modern Shintoists. The treatise will be more fully noticed in our next summary.

PERSONAL.

We are glad to be able to say that Captain Bougouin has mended considerably, though he still lies very ill. There has been no hemorrhage of a serious character from the affected lung since Saturday, and if the present favourable conditions continue, all cause for anxiety will soon be past.

The death of Mr. Donald Fraser is exceedingly sad. We can all remember his arrival in Japan, not twenty years ago, a splendid specimen of a stalwart, handsome young Scotchman, with every promise of a long life; yet he has been carried off at an age when most men have only just reached their prime. He was a staunch friend, a genial comrade, and an enterprising man of business. Strong as his constitution was, he seems to have over-taxed it, a too common tendency among foreign residents in the East.

THE HONGKONG COURT MARTIAL.

Sergeant Fretter, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, now stationed in Hongkong, has been found guilty of accepting a fee of \$75 in his capacity of Canteen Sergeant, and sentenced to be reduced to the rank of Corporal—that is to say, he loses one step. The punishment seems to us distinctly lenient, and we are surprised to observe not only that it is considered excessive, by the *Hongkong Daily Press*, but also that our colonial contemporary writes in this strain:

Under a recent order, which had not previously been made in the Hongkong garrison or in any way brought to Sergeant Fretter's knowledge, the receiving of gratuities under any conditions is rendered illegal, and under this order the unfortunate Sergeant has been sentenced to reduction in rank. Of the spirit of the order in question every one must approve, but it strikes one as an outrage on justice that a humble sergeant should be made a victim to its letter when it is notorious that its spirit is daily violated in much higher ranks. In commercial life the acceptance of private gratuities by persons in a position of trust is a canker that it seems impossible to eradicate, and in the Navy and Army it is probably as virulent as in commerce, if not more so. The system is abominable and must be reprobated by all honest men, but if it is sincerely desired to reduce the evil it must be grappled with by some more drastic means than the simple "breaking" of a "non com."

We venture to deny that any Sergeant in the British Army is ignorant of the impropriety of such an act as Sergeant Fretter committed, order or no order, and as for the allegation that return commissions are daily accepted by officers wearing the Queen's uniform, it is a strange slander, such as we should never have expected to find in the columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*. If an officer were known to have accepted a sum of money under conditions such as our contemporary contemplates, he would have to send in his papers without delay.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst. an explosion of gunpowder took place in a house occupied by Mr. Sugitate Tōtarō, No. 18, Creek Side, Yanagiwara, Kanda, Tokyo, by which Mr. Sugitate, Mr. Otani Yoshitarō, Mr. Yamazaki Takichi and three boys—one of 9 years and the other two 7 years of age—were severely wounded or burnt. The house was also set on fire, but the flames were extinguished by the efforts of the neighbours. In the meantime, some police hastened to the house to render all possible help to the injured. Mr. Sugitate, master of the house, Mr. Otani, and Mr. Yamazaki were found to have been severely burnt all over their bodies, while the three boys had suffered most in their faces and arms. Mr. Sugitate, who is the most dangerously hurt, was at once taken to the Tashiro Hospital in Neribei-cho, Shitaya, and the other five were conveyed to the Second University Hospital for treatment. The cause of this disastrous accident is given by the *Asahi* as follows:—Mr. Sugitate and his friends had been engaged taking to pieces some 3,500 cartridges, separating the lead and copper, and depositing the powder in a tin box. They were engaged in this work when a cartridge that Mr. Otani was treating suddenly exploded and set fire to the powder contained in the tin box. It is stated that three of the injured persons are likely to succumb to their wounds.

ELECTION TO THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

From telegrams appears in the *Japan Times* and other papers on Friday, we learn that the following gentlemen have been elected to the House of Peers as the representatives of the highest tax-payers, in the various Prefectures and Cities:—Kyoto, Tanaka Gentarō; Miye, Amakasu Fumiye; Tottori, Sakaguchi Heibei; Gifu, Hayakawa Shuzō; Fukui, Yamada Takusuke; Nagano, Iroba Gidaru; Iwate, Ito Gihei; Osaka, Sumitomo Kichiyemon; Kochi, Yamamoto Tadahide; Kagoshima, Kaiyeda Heisaku; Aomori, Abe Kenkichi; Kumamoto, Shimada Kozaburo; Yamagata, Hyuga Sanyemon Saitama, Noguchi Kei; Gumma, Homma Chiyo-kichi; Saga, Yanaka Jinpachi; Chiba, Takahashi Kisoji; Akita, Mogami Hirohaze; Wakayama, Nakanishi Kozaburo; Shizuoka, Matsunaga Yasuhiko; Toyama, Suyeno Denzaburo; Fukushima, Sumita Rinbei; Ehime, Kume Tadatsugu; Tokushima, Miki Yokichihiro; Shimane, Sato Kihachiro; Ibaraki, Matsumura Shuhei; Tochigi, Tamura Kohei; Yamaguchi, Nomura Tsunezo; Hyogo, Shin-nami Yohichiro; Miyazaki, Akuzawa Iitarō; Kanagawa, Hara Zenzaburo; Niigata, Igarashi Jinzo; Yamaguchi, Hirose Chiku; Miyagi, Atsumi Magojuro; and Ishikawa, Okabe Yasaku.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A fatal accident occurred at the Shimbashi Railway Station early on the morning of the 4th instant. At about 7 a.m. a loud noise reverberated through the place, and a number of workmen hastening to the spot whence the sound proceeded, found that a large crane and its frame had been overturned. Masses of iron were scattered around, and under a portion of the debris lay the body of a man, dead and dreadfully mangled. Four others were lying here and there, insensible. Police constables and a medical practitioner were quickly on the spot, when it was found that two of the four were fatally injured. The cause of the accident is not clear, but it appears to have been due to carelessness on the part of the workmen.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, Count Kuroda, on the occasion of his audience at Kyoto, reported the affair of the Board of Audit to the Emperor, and informed His Majesty that, in the opinion of the Cabinet, Viscount Wata-

nabe ought to resign, adding that the Minister of State for Justice had also advised the Viscount to take that step as the most peaceful method of solving the problem. The Emperor approved of the recommendation, but it is alleged that Viscount Watanabe adheres to his resolution, and will not go out of office unless he is deprived of the Imperial commission, which he now holds. With reference to this, we may explain that the trouble had its origin in Viscount Watanabe's making a report to the Throne on the subject of the War Expenditures without previously consulting his colleagues of the Audit Board. A majority of the Auditors supported his action, their view being that the accounts in question were of a special character. Some of the Auditors, however, maintained the opposite opinion, and being out-voted, absented themselves from the subsequent meetings of the Board, the upshot being that Viscount Watanabe, in his capacity of President, brought about the retirement of the recalcitrant members. Such is the case, so far as we know, and if that statement be exhaustive, we can not but sympathise with Viscount Watanabe. If a minority of the members of an official board or bureau were at liberty to absent themselves from their posts and leave their functions undischarged because they differed from the verdict of the majority, discipline would be at an end.

It is stated by the vernacular press that the Irises will be in full bloom at about the middle of the present month, but we learn from persons who have been to Hori-kiri that a visit may be made at once. The *Hochi Shimbun* says that there are 400 varieties in the Yoshino-yen, which is about 3 miles beyond Azuma Bridge along the road called Hikifune-dori. Our contemporary gives the names of several varieties already in bloom in the Hori-kiri garden, but we do not imagine that our readers would be much edified by reading a list of terms like "*Homare no Ariwara, Goshō-asobi-ufi gawa, Shiga-no uranami*" and so forth.

It is reported that, on the 3rd instant, the Mitsu Bank contracted a loan from a foreign bank on the security of four hundred thousand yen worth of Japanese Public Bonds. If that be so, it is probably the first transaction of the kind. Another wealthy Japanese is said to be negotiating a loan of a million yen on similar security.

We read in the *Tokyo Shimbun* that a Korean-Japanese Bank—*Nihkan ginko*—is about to be opened in Korea, at Kyanchyon and Inchyon; that its capital will be 3 million yen, and that Mr. Mayeshima Mitsu has accepted the post of president. According to the same authority, all other Japanese banks doing business in the peninsula, will amalgamate at Fusan.

The delay shown by Austria-Hungary in revising her Treaty with Japan is referred to by the *Seikai-no-Nippon*, which declares that the singular procrastination of a Power having almost no commercial interests in Japan, prevents this country from obtaining an increment of revenue to the extent of 5 or 6 million yen, since the new Tariff cannot be put into operation until the Austro-Hungarian Treaty is revised. Our contemporary recommends the various political parties to cease agitating about insignificant questions like the affair of the Board of Audit or the appointment of a new Vice-Minister of Education, and to apply their strength to the really serious problem of Austria-Hungary's action.

The conclusion arrived at by people outside Japan is that the recent rise in the price of Japanese coal and the difficulty of procuring supplies for shipment abroad, are due to the formation of a ring by owners of mines, for the purpose of restricting the output. That is a not unnatural suspicion, but there are no grounds for it. Japanese mine-owners used to talk about a combination, but their talk never came to anything, and their competition is now just as keen as ever.

The editor of the *Straits Times* stands credited with a good and useful deed. Two China-

men were rescued by Malay fishermen from a wrecked tongkang. The cast-aways bargained to be carried to Singapore for twenty dollars, but, on arrival, refused to pay the money. Action at law was brought by the Malays, but the Court decided that it had no jurisdiction, the rescue having taken place within Dutch territory. Thereupon the editor of the *Straits Times* stepped in, and paid the Malays, trusting to get the money back from Chinese residents in Singapore.

A work recently issued by Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, entitled, "Tea-producing Companies of India and Ceylon," shows that about £35,000,000 of British capital is invested in tea-growing in India and Ceylon; that the land under tea in those countries amounted in 1895 to 755,000 acres, the acres in bearing to 637,000, the crop produced to 233,500,000 lb., and the labour, or "hands" employed, to 890,000. An instructive table is also given in the preface, showing how what may be termed British-grown tea has during the last thirty years displaced former sources of supply. For 1896 the home consumption of British-grown tea was 89 per cent., and that of China and other teas only 11 per cent.; in contrast with a consumption in 1868 of but 7 per cent. of British-grown tea and 93 per cent. of China and other teas.

CHINESE NOTES.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says:—"Japan makes no secret of her intention to annex the Hawaiian Islands as soon as she is ready to do so. There is, however, a great deal in the 'as soon as.' Now where, we wonder, did the Tientsin paper discover that extraordinary canard. If there is one thing more than another that Japan has always emphatically disavowed, it is an intention of annexing Hawaii, or meddling with the islands in any way. Of course the *Peking and Tientsin Times* has some authority that it considers trustworthy, but it is very egregiously mistaken. The *Shanghai Mercury* writes in a similar but more imaginative style. It constructs a fable about Japan's sending soldiers to Hawaii in the disguise of labourers, and represents her as engaging in a kind of Roland-for-Oliver game with the United States in the matter of despatching men-of-war. Some Münchhausen has been visiting the editors of these journals.

The railway between Peking and Tientsin has been sufficiently completed to allow of the passage of light rolling stock. It would be more correct to say the line between Tientsin and Tong-tai, which is 5 miles from Peking. Great credit is given to the rapid, business-like methods pursued in the construction of this line, as compared with the dilatoriness that characterizes the progress of the road over which His Excellency Shêng has control. Of course, being in China, the Peking line is not to escape without some vicissitudes. A rumour has been circulated that a child is wanted to bury under each sleeper, and if any children happen to be missed, the ignorant people will not be slow to divine their fate.

We take the following from the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

Our correspondent at Hankow writes under date of the 22nd instant that during the week now closing business has been considerably more active and on the whole with a tendency to firmness for such teas as are fancied. Arrivals continue very slow, and thus offerings command full attention. Quality of later teas has been very inferior. In Keemun kinds the balance of the second and third packs are very poor as compared with last season, and while the teas appear very strong they are mostly wanting in flavour and carry dull infusions. Of Ningchows little can be said, as almost all arrivals seem out of condition, the few sound parcels thus appearing more attractive, are promptly snapped up. In Hankow teas, Oanfas continue to show fair quality and the Towyens seem thoroughly good of their kind, though they are perhaps, like the rest of the crop, lacking in firmness. The few sound Oopacks and Oanfas have almost the worst leaf on record, consequently business in these teas re-

mains very restricted. The only exception being Cheong-sowkai, which seem good useful teas and having a comparatively attractive appearance have been eagerly taken for the Russian markets. Settlements for London still continue on a very moderate scale and apparently consist almost entirely of the lower grades of Keemuns. The *Oanfa* is circulated at 47/6. Date of departure about 5th prox.

Arrivals to date are:—

Kiukiang Teas—
Keemuns 62,580 ½-chests.
Ningchows, etc., 88,206 do

Hankow Teas 151,056 do
..... 206,000 do

Total 357,056 do

Settlements to date are:—

Keemuns 37,720 do
Ningchows, etc., 36,846 do
Hankow 78,378 do

Total 152,944 do

There is in the Chinese capital a "Pekin Field Force," numbering some 25,000 men. It is the crack corps of the empire; has two Imperial Princes for commanders, and is officered chiefly by members of the Imperial Clan, Dukes, Marquises, and Earls of the Manchu nobility. Since the war these troops have been re-armed with Martinis and Mausers, but there is also a jingal brigade, the jingals being fired by two men, of whom one offers his shoulders as a rest. The force is said to have recently received an extensive course of training in German tactics, its instructors being graduates of the Tientsin Military Academy.

The Pekin-Hankow line, or the Great Western Railway as some call it, seems likely to become a bone of diplomatic contention. An English syndicate—represented by Mr. E. Hooley, Major J. E. Jameson, M.P., and Mr. E. H. Bayley, M.P., offered the best terms, but the Viceroy Chang Chih-ung insisted that Director-General Sheng must accept the Belgian proposal, the great man's naïve idea being that it was better for China to deal with a small and virtually helpless Power like Belgium. His Excellency fails to see that Belgium simply means Russia and France in this instance. The British and German Ministers in Pekin have protested, and there will probably be some friction, but Chang will get his way, we expect.

According to native advices from Newchwang says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that town is at present excited by a report that a strong band of *Hutse-tse*, or Bearded Brigands, assisted by some 300 disbanded soldiers and deserters from the Kirin camps, have recently been seen not many miles distant at a place called Tungying, whence it is conjectured the bandits are meditating a raid on the surrounding towns, Newchwang amongst the number. In consequence of this report all the shops have recently been closing before sundown and the various trade guilds have moreover hired a lot of extra watchmen and armed *braves* to defend the members from attack. The Newchwang Taotai issued a proclamation informing the citizens that he had already made arrangements with General Chang, commanding the troops in Newchwang, to have his men under arms and on the alert to arrest any suspicious characters in the town, while the Taotai's own special battalion of guards were also to co-operate with General Chang in the duty of patrolling the town day and night. A scale of rewards was also offered for the capture of the bandits, namely, Tls. 10 for an ordinary bandit; Tls. 20 for a petty officer of the brigands; and Tls. 30 for the capture of any of the chiefs or those who have had the audacity to afford the brigands living quarters.

Copper cash have become so scarce in Soo chow that the Provincial Treasurer has authorized the local banks and pawn-shops to revert to the old-time custom of issuing rectangular bamboo tickets, having their nominal value—100 and 200 cash together with the name and seal of the issuer, burnt into the wood. These

tokens are promises to pay at sight the sum inscribed on them.

Despite the urgent necessity of sending food supplies with the utmost despatch to the starving folks in the north of Szechuan, the Chinese local authorities have not been able to persuade themselves to use steamers on the river. Conservatism is strongly rooted in China.

Land-owners at the ports to be newly opened to trade on the West River must be congratulating themselves. It is said that the market value of their land has risen from 5 to 15 times the price commanded a few years ago.

Mr. Gilbert Reid's project of an international institute in Pekin—, on behalf of which he is seeking to raise a sum of a hundred thousand taels, will be understood from the following account given by himself:—

The institute, as it had been projected and sanctioned by the Chinese authorities, consists of: (1) an auditorium, where lectures might be delivered to the educated classes as far as possible, and in connection with which there would be small class rooms for the propagation of certain schemes and certain branches of learning somewhat similar to the university extension course. A large number of officials—of the younger class—were interested in western education, but they were utterly unable to go through a course of three years, or nine years' study; therefore, these classrooms would be of immense benefit to them. (2) There would be a museum in which all the apparatus, machinery, models, etc., of western skill and civilization would be included so that the Chinese might be afforded an opportunity of seeing what was being done in foreign lands. (3) There would be a library and a small book store. (4) Then there would be reception rooms for social meetings. Anyone who lived in China knew that the Chinese were not accustomed to public lectures; but they were accustomed to social meetings.

The Japanese gunboat *Oshima* has earned some *kudos* in Shanghai for the smartness that her people showed in launching a boat and pulling off to the assistance of a gentleman whose skiff had been upset by the wash of a steamer. A sampan reached the scene first, but the men of the *Oshima* seem to have lost no time.

Mr. de Rijke has arrived in Shanghai and is busily making a survey of the river.

NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

Approval was given in the tenth session of the Diet, says the *Yiji*, to the granting of a subsidy of 800,000 yen from the Treasury for the improvement of Nagasaki harbour, the money to be spread over a period of six years. It has since been found necessary to revise the original estimates, a new scheme having been drawn up by the City Assembly of Nagasaki, and steps are being taken to obtain official sanction for the same. The proposed expenditures are now:—

	Yen.
30th year of Meiji (1897)	300,000
31st " " (1898)	200,000
32nd " " (1899)	650,000
33rd " " (1900)	500,000
34th " " (1901)	500,000
35th " " (1902)	400,000

Total 3,100,000

The estimates of receipts from 1897 to 1902 are as follow:—

	Yen.
1. Miscellaneous receipts—sale of 28,600 <i>tsubo</i> of reclaimed land..	400,000
2. Aid from Treasury	800,000
3. Aid from Local Taxes	250,000
4. Public loans, to be raised in six years from 30th to 31st year of Meiji	1,530,000
5. Expenses to be borne by Municipality	120,000

Total 3,100,000

The Pollard Lilliputian Opera Company arrived in Kobe by the *Saikyo Maru* from Shanghai. They opened with a performance of "La Mascotte."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The other day, the gunners of H.M.S. *Iphigenia* made very satisfactory practice when shooting near Singapore. Firing at a small rock from frequently-altering ranges, while the vessel was steaming 14 knots an hour, five hits were made, on an average, out of every six rounds.

On June 8th, at 1 p.m. at 34° 6' N. and 137° 55' E. (about 60 miles S. W. by W. of Rock Island), the D.D.R. steamer *Bellona*, Capt. von Binzer, picked up the crew of a Japanese junk which was in a sinking condition, and landed them safely at Yokohama.

The vernacular press on the Opposition's side are reviling the Government about the ill-feeling occasioned throughout the country by the enforcement of the Trades Tax Law. These newspapers declare that the Government itself is acknowledging that the measure was too faultily drawn-up to ensure smooth working; but nevertheless it must enforce the Law's provisions. Some 7,000,000 yen was expected to be obtained by the tax, but present indications seem to show that there will be a difficulty in raising more than 4½ millions.

The recent experiments in telephonic communication between Tokyo and Osaka having proved successful, steps are now being taken to purchase wire, posts, and other necessary materials for the practical establishment of a telephone between the two places. The distance is 150 *ri* (37½ miles), and requires twelve thousand posts—eighty posts being required per *ri*. The work is to be divided into several sections, which will start at the same time. The line is expected to be completed by the end of this year at latest.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* states that a Promissory Notes Exchange has been organised in Kobe through the combined efforts of the local branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the First National Bank, the Mitsu Bank, the Mitsubishi Bank, the Sumitomo Bank, the 38th and 65th National Banks, the Japan Foreign Trade Bank and the Japan Commercial Bank, and that business will commence from the 1st of July. The second storey of the Yokohama Specie Bank is to be used for the transaction of business for the time being.

"It should not be lost sight of," says the *Singapore Free Press*, "that Mr. E. de Bunsen, lately British *Chargé d'Affaires* at Bangkok, who was recently transferred to Washington, was intercepted on his way thither and sent by Lord Salisbury to Constantinople as Secretary of Legation. That is no small step, seeing that Constantinople is at present the actual political focus of Europe, and it means that upon Mr. de Bunsen is falling much of the actual work of forwarding the joint negotiations of the Ambassadors, which at this moment must be so exceptionally important."

The *Tokyo Shimbun* avers that the demands made by the various Departments this year will increase the estimates by more than one half, the Budget totalling nearly 500,000,000 yen. Under the circumstances it thinks that Count Matsumura will find the next few Cabinet Councils anything but pleasant, for all his colleagues are "stalwart heroes of equal influence" who will refuse to abate the demands of their Departments by a single *rin*. The Finance Minister utterly lacks the power of controlling the other Ministers, and the result will be, according to our doleful contemporary, speedy bankruptcy for Japan.

The proposed expansion of Japan's military and naval armament, remarks the *Asahi*, has attracted the attention of European nations. One, in particular, is taking unusual pains in the matter and under various pretexts has despatched military and naval officers to Japan to privately ascertain her actual position. These gentlemen, eager to find out what will pass at the proceedings of the Council of Chiefs of General Staff shortly to be held, are arduously engaged in secret investigations. At the same time they are ascertaining the general condition of Japan's finances as well as her national resources. The main questions receiving their consideration are (1) Whether Japan has the

financial ability to carry out her armament expansion schemes; (2) how long the national strength will allow of the expanded armaments being maintained; and (3) how many years Japan will be able to support herself by her own resources should she close all her ports and shut out foreign commerce.

The question of establishing a bourse in Japan is for the moment in abeyance owing to the antagonism of two parties, one of which desires to see the institution established in Tokyo, while the other wishes Yokohama to have the privilege of starting the Bourse of Japan. The Government is said to be in favour of the scheme, but will withhold its consent, according to the *Seikai-no-Nippon*, until the factions have arranged their dispute. A compromise, of course, will be the outcome, but what form it will take is the question now agitating the business men of Yokohama and Tokyo.

In December 1895, a Japanese junk named the *Sumisha Maru*, owned by Mr. Kajitani Jubel, of Hyogo, was sunk by collision with the French cruiser *Isly* off the coast of Kiushu, and her cargo of coal was lost with her. A claim was put in against the French Government for 10,000 yen damages, and negotiations, entrusted to the Japanese Minister in Paris, have been going on ever since. At last, we learn from the *Fiji*, through the efforts of the French Consul at Kobe, a compromise has been effected, the French Government paying 3,000 yen to the owner of the junk.

The remarkable abuses now attending the development of various manufacturing industries, remarks the *Mainichi Shimbun*, are a complication frequently attending disputes between employers and employed. Strikes, though comparatively insignificant at present, have occurred in various parts of the Empire during the past few years, and plans are mooted for the combination of labourers or artisans with a view to organising opposition against employers. Under these circumstances it is absolutely necessary that steps be taken to restrain labourers from such actions. Investigations on the subject are being made by responsible authorities so that suitable measures may be presented to the Diet next session.

Continuous purchases of public bonds, says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, are being made by the Chartered Bank in Yokohama—bonds purchased by it from the Insurance Bank and the Specie Bank on the 28th and 29th ultimo amounting to 150,000 yen and 100,000 yen respectively. Negotiations are also being carried on with Mr. Yenomoto Keizaburo for 300,000 yen worth of other bonds. It is said that as Mr. Yenomoto, in combination with the stock brokers of the capital, is taking steps to have his bonds cashed in Yokohama to the amount of thirty or fifty thousand yen per day, facilities are being afforded for the better circulation of money. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is reported to have entered into negotiations with Mr. Amemoriya for the purchase of War Bonds and Consols.

The recent despatch of a man-of-war, the *Naniwa Kan*, to Hawaii, remarks the *Tokyo Shimbun*, seems to have been effected under a misapprehension of the nature of the crisis. Had the vessel been sent earlier it might have had the effect of intimidating the Hawaiian Government and thus done some good. Unfortunately, however, it was not till after the third rejection of Japanese emigrants that the Foreign Department despatched the war vessel to Hawaii. Such dilatory action may be compared to the "brandishing of a club after the strife is over." Had the Government been sensible of the opportunity so lost, it ought to have sent the *Naniwa* at the time of the first refusal, with a view to the speedy settlement of the complication. This sort of writing is curiously unreflecting.

A slight accident befell one of the launches belonging to H.M.S. *Centurion* on Tuesday morning, the 8th. The handsome craft in question, which is, we believe, the Admiral's steam barge, was approaching the newly erected

jetty at the steps of the English hatoba, when, in endeavouring to avoid collision with another steam launch, she ran into the jetty with considerable force. A hole over a foot in diameter, about two feet above the water line, was made in the bows of the launch, and the upper coping of the jetty received some damage. The injury to the launch did not prevent her from steaming back to the *Centurion*. There was quite a gathering of police on the jetty, note book in hand, after the accident, to obtain all necessary details, in order, doubtless, to lodge a claim for the damage done.

Here is a welcome reform:—

For the Albert Hall Jubilee Concert held on the 6th of May, Dean Hole revised the second verse of "our illiterate National Anthem," in order to avoid the uncouth rhyme of "politics" with "knavish tricks." It ran as follows, and was sung by Madame Albani:

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter her enemies,
Make war to cease;
Keep us from plague and dearth,
Turn Thou our woes to mirth,
And over all the earth,
Let there be peace.

The musical arrangement by Sir Michael Costa was abandoned in favour of a new one by Professor Bridge.

According to the *Shogyo Shimpō*, the outlays during May, over and above the budgetary allowances, which were taken from the Second Reserve, were as follow:—

Expenses of despatching a Military At-	Yen.
taché to Crete.....	6,000
Investigations at, and repairs, of the 1st	
Dock, Sasebo.....	117,638
Prevention of epidemics.....	35,339
Expenses at the International Council of	
Education in the Orient.....	17,849
Expenses incurred through epidemics	
among cattle.....	25,000
Expenses at the International Medical	
Council.....	6,817
Special measures relating to districts af-	
fected by natural calamities.....	13,972
Total.....	224,615

The Second Reserve being two million yen, there now remains about 1,683,698 yen to its credit.

Fairplay says that in a recent discussion at Cardiff on a paper by Mr. Aisbitt on "Ship-building, Ancient and Modern," it was pointed out that Mr. Aisbitt had not mentioned the various useful and efficient types of boats and ships built by the Eastern nations, which were among the first in the field. Mr. J. Chellev observed that since reading Mr. Aisbitt's paper he had been searching the Scriptures for interesting notes on ancient naval architecture, and he came across the description of a boat built in the time of Paul—about the year, A.D. 62. He believed she was one of a fleet trading between Alexandria and Italy, which carried one fifth of the corn produce of Egypt. The passage took about 12 days. One of these vessels was 180 feet by 45 feet, with a tonnage of 1,575 tons; and she was stated to have yielded her owners nearly £3,000 annually. One of these old-time boats was said to have carried 1,200 passengers, besides a general cargo of paper, nitre, pepper, linen, and a large quantity of wheat. The puzzle was, he said, why, when such ships as these were built in ancient days, William the Conqueror should have come to England in a boat of about 60 tons. There must have been a retrogression. Mr. W. Simpson said he would have been glad if Mr. Aisbitt could have given them the midship section of the Ark.

A scheme is in contemplation, says the *Chuo Shimbun*, to establish a large Bank by the appropriation of the loan of three million yen issued to Korea some time ago. The object of the proposed Bank is to afford financial facilities to Korea under special contracts, to promote the circulation of money between Korea and Japan, and to conduct exchange business for Korea, China, and other countries. To grant subsidies for enterprises to be undertaken by the

Japanese in Korea in future is also to be among the principal transactions of the bank. The Government, in view of the present scheme, proposes to lend to the Bank one million yen, which has been already received from Korea, and the remaining two millions, without interest. Mr. Mayejima Mitsu is nominated President of the institution. On the establishment of this bank the branch of the First National Bank in Sōul is to be closed. The scheme seems to have been contemplated early in the 27th or 28th year of *Meiji*, when Japan was at war with China. The proposed construction of a railway between Sōul and Fusan largely contributed to the furtherance of the enterprise now under notice. The Japanese in Korea have rapidly increased, and it became absolutely indispensable to organise some source for the supply of capital to them. The project, however, failed to materialise at the time. Fortunately a portion of the Korean loan having lately been repaid, the problem has again been brought upon the *tapis*, and its promoters have been enabled to inaugurate their scheme under the auspices of Count Okuma.

Rudyard Kipling has written some verses to illustrate a picture painted for this year's Royal Institute by his cousin, Mr. Philip Burne Jones. The picture is called "the Vampire." In a room flooded with moonlight lies a sleeping—perhaps a dying—man, with a pale wound in his breast, and brooding over him there glows a beautiful, malign, vampire woman. Four of Kipling's verses are given in the *Saturday Review*:—

A fool there was and he made his prayer
(Even as you and I!)
To a rag and a bone and a hank of hair
(We called her the woman who did not care)—
But the fool he called her his lady fair:
(Even as you and I!)
Oh the years we waste and the tears we waste
And the work of our head and hand,
Belong to the woman who did not know
(And now we know that she never could know)
And did not understand.
A fool there was and his goods he spent
(Even as you and I!)
Honour and faith and a sure intent!
(And it wasn't the least what the lady meant)—
But a fool must follow his natural bent:
(Even as you and I!)
Oh the toil we lost and the spoil we lost
And the excellent things we planned,
Belong to the woman who didn't know why,
(And now we know that she never knew why)—
And did not understand.

The amalgamation scheme of the Tokyo and the Japan Marine Insurance Companies—theo two largest corporations of the kind in Japan—has made steady progress, says the *Shogyo Shimpō*. The conditions decided upon by the two companies are as follow:—

1. The Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, which has a capital of 1,200,000 yen (of which 300,000 yen is paid up), will set apart 300,000 yen to meet losses in business, and increase the remaining 900,000 yen by a further subscription of 2,100,000 yen, of which 450,000 yen will at once be paid up, thus augmenting the capital to 3,000,000 yen. The amount of paid-up capital will then be 750,000 yen, so that it will correspond with the paid-up capital of the Japan Marine Insurance Company.
2. Shares in the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company of the face value of two hundred yen, will be reduced to fifty yen.
3. The name of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company will be continued.
4. Officers will be appointed by the two Companies.
5. The Head Office will be in Tokyo with a branch in Osaka.
6. The special privileges of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, by which Government aids may be obtained, or which may serve as security with the Bank of Japan, will be maintained as before.

There was a large gathering of police and officials at the Kanagawa Kencho at about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, on the occasion of the election of a member for the House of Peers from among the highest tax-payers of this Ken. The balloting, however, went off very quietly. The candidates were Messrs. Hara Zenzaburo, Otani Kahei, and eight others. Mr. Hara—in whose favour Mr. Otani Kahei re-

tired—was returned by 8 votes out of 15. Mr. Ishikawa Toranosuke, a wealthy farmer, being next, with 6 votes. Mr. Hara is at present a member of the House of Representatives.

The twelfth number of the *Rattle*, completing the first volume, has appeared at last, and we (*North China Daily News*) learn with great regret that hereafter this dispeller of gloom will only appear spasmodically, "as an unexpected meteor, flashing from the gloomy void!"

A Reuter's telegram appearing in Shanghai papers says that the amount of the Chinese Loan from Belgium is £4,500,000 sterling, and the Syndicate receives the exclusive privilege of furnishing railway material, supplying engineers, and building future important lines of railway.

The custom of indiscriminate presentation of addresses and memorials to the King of Korea—a custom established in that country in days before history emerged beyond the shadows of fable—has been suddenly abolished by Royal Edict. Now memorialists must approach the Departments of State concerned through the Secretariat.

Of the fifteen mechanics, who, misled by wild stories of high wages in Japan, left the Transvaal, and arrived in Yokohama a week or two since, a portion left here the other day for Hongkong, en route to South Africa, by the *Tokyo Maru*. The remainder of the party, with some assistance from the Charity Organization and generous members of the community, are leaving this morning by the N.D.L. mail steamer.

Just before the E. & A. steamer *Menmuir* left Port Darwin for Hongkong the ship's surgeon, Dr. France, fell off a plank leading from the shore to the ship. His body struck against a girder with great force before reaching the water, and on being got to shore again he was found to be unconscious, having fractured his skull. He died at midnight and was buried at Port Darwin shortly afterwards. This was the deceased's first trip in the *Menmuir*, but he had previously been to the East in the *Australian*.

The reading room of the Seamen's Mission was well filled on Monday, almost entirely by men from H.M.S. *Centurion*, *Rainbow* and *Alacrity*, on the occasion of the annual concert given at the Mission to seamen in port. Mr. Wilkin presided and at the opening of the proceedings announced that Admiral Buller had expressed his regret at being unable to be present on the occasion, owing to a previous engagement. The concert opened with a pianoforte solo by Mrs. Doering, who also played again at the commencement of the second part, and accompanied some of the vocalists with her well-known taste and ability. Mrs. Irwine, in the first part, gave a charming rendering of "The Children's Home," by Cowen, and later on "Kathleen Mavourneen," the latter song, which was very sweetly sung, being kindly given to fill a number down on the programme for Miss Lloyd Thomas, who was unable to be present through indisposition. Mrs. Irwine also took part with Mr. Sydney H. Morse in the delightful duet, "Oh that we two were Maying," which proved the gem of the evening. Mrs. Mollison, who was in splendid voice, sang "A May Morning" (L. Deura) and a very charming Irish ballad "Ashore," by H. Trotter. Mr. Morse took the audience by storm by his expressive and finished rendering of Dibdin's well known sea song, "Tom Bowling," and Braham's "Death of Nelson," which suited his pure tenor voice to perfection. Two numbers were down on the programme for Miss Rice, who was unfortunately unable to be present, but Mr. Mollison kindly filled the breach by singing, without music or accompaniment, a couple of ditties of the olden time, "a Farmer's Boy," and "Ten thousand miles away," which were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. *Encores* were the order of the evening, but time would not allow of their being responded to. A vote of thanks and three cheers for the ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly given their services, and to Mr. and Mrs. Austen, brought a pleasant evening's entertainment to an end.

YOKOHAMA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The inaugural general meeting of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Company, which has been organised with a proposed capital of ten million yen for the purpose of insuring silk, will be held in a few days. The *Tokyo Asahi* gives the following particulars of the Company's prospectus:—

RECEIPTS.	
Premiums on raw silk and silk textiles insured for 3,000,000 yen	yen. 15,000
Premiums on merchandise and buildings in Yokohama and other districts, insured for 17,000,000 yen	204,000
Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, on 2,485,000 yen, balance obtained by deducting initiatory expenses, 15,000 yen, from one-fourth of the capital, viz., 2,500,000 yen	149,100
Half-yearly interest at 6 per cent. on premiums amounting to 219,000 yen	6,670
Total	374,670
EXPENDITURES.	
Reserve for policies issued (half the premiums)	yen. 109,500
Fees for Agency (five per cent. of premiums)	10,200
Various expenses	36,000
Total	155,700
Balance of net profit	218,970

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRINCE SIDDARTHA AND HIS TEACHINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Buddha is not the name of the founder of the religion commonly known as Buddhism, but is a term indicating "a state or condition of the mind." The founder of Buddhism was a prince in India with the royal name of Siddartha, and the family name of Gautama or Gotama. He was born in the north of India in the year 623 B.C., so he was a young man when the Jews were carried captives to Babylon. To-day fully one-fourth of the people on the earth worship him in one way or another. Gautama never claimed to be the true God, or even a god. At the age of sixteen he was married to a beautiful Indian princess and to them one son was born. Afterwards he left his palace, his wife and son, and retired alone into the jungle "to discover the cause of our sufferings and the way to escape from them." In the jungle he met some hermit Brahmins—Brahmanism being much older than Buddhism—who told him that "by severe penances and torture of the body a man may acquire perfect wisdom." But Gautama did not believe this, so he went away alone and "spent several years in deep meditation and fasting" by means of which he entered into Buddhahood, that is, he became Buddha—"the Enlightened, the All-knowing." He is now spoken of as Lord Buddha, or the Buddha, while those of his followers who have since attained to Buddhahood are called simply Buddhas.

As Prince Siddartha entered into this all-knowing state in the jungle, it is said that he discovered the secret of human misery—Ignorance; also the light that can dispel this ignorance of ours and remove all sorrows. This light he called the "Four Noble Truths." They are, "1. The miseries of ignorance; 2. The cause productive of misery, which is the desire ever renewed of satisfying one's self without being ever able to secure that end; 3. The destruction of that desire, or the estranging of one's self from it; 4. The means of obtaining this destruction of desire." Gautama taught that by knowing these four principles a man literally works out his own salvation without any outside help, and thus by a process of re-births reaches Nirvana, which is an Indian name for the Paradise of Buddhists. Nirvana is defined as a "condition of total cessation of changes, of perfect rest; of the absence of desire, and illusion, and sorrow; of the total obliteration of everything that goes to make up the physical man. Before reaching Nirvana a man is continually being reborn; when he reaches Nirvana he is reborn no more." Gautama taught that man should not acknowledge or expect anything from a Divine source, that the doctrine of a personal God is only a "gigantic shadow," that the highest goodness is attained without the assistance of God, that man may secure a continued existence without a soul, that there is a method of salvation without a saviour, that a redemption may be obtained by one's self as the redeemer, that nothing should be accepted on faith.

These facts about Buddha's teachings I obtained from a Buddhist Catechism that is recommended by a High Priest of Ceylon as "in agreement with the Canon of the Southern Buddhist Church."

Now contrast these teachings with those of Christ concerning God the Father, the Holy Spirit, the Son, the new birth, love, hope, eternal life, redemption, justice, faith, and so on, and you can see what a chasm there is between the two systems. One breathes the air of God, and heaven, and power and wisdom; the other, of man, and earth, and weakness and doubt. Christianity teaches that man is to be saved from the power of sin by faith in an all-wise, loving Heavenly Father and in Jesus Christ his son; all other religious systems teach that man must save himself by some work or effort of his own. Any scheme that proposes to amalgamate Christianity with any other religion is "profane and vain babbling" and that only. One is Divine, the others are human.

WILL PATTILLO.

May 15th, 1897.

JAPANESE RUDENESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Many will note with satisfaction your article in to-day's issue concerning the unreasonable demands of the *jirikisha* men, and the many technical assaults made by them on foreigners. I use the word technical as an all-inclusive term, but many assaults are more serious. On one occasion, some guests arrived at a hotel in Yokohama while I was there, and asked me the proper charge from the station. Inquired of the *jirikisha* men usually employed by the hotel guests, and they informed me. I paid the men, but they not only demurred but one of them doubled up his fists in a very suggestive manner and finally struck at me. Another man seized me behind and pinioned my arms and for a few minutes things looked lively. They assaulted not only me, but the house-keeper and even my little girl of seven. Finally a policeman arrived, and instead of ordering the men off the premises, began holding a *sodan* and collecting a crowd, and it was a hard matter to get them outside. My little girl was sick for a long time afterwards.

Another incident occurred to a lady acquaintance on the Bluff. She engaged one of these same men (near the Railway Station) and as she could speak Japanese, she arranged the price beforehand. On reaching the house, however, he discovered and recognised that it was occupied only by ladies, and probably thought he had an opportunity to impose on his fare. He demanded more. It was refused. He pushed through the door, followed the lady upstairs, and struck her a blow in the face. The lady, possessing a well knit frame and great presence of mind, promptly returned the blow with her compliments and in the same place, and the man departed without being desired.

Numerous instances might be mentioned, but let one more suffice. A man followed his passenger for several yards, and shaking his clenched fist in the face of his fare the whole distance, exclaimed, "Do you want any of this?" There was a rigidity about the gentlemen's lips which indicated the great self-control he was exercising. A policeman near took no apparent notice.

Why cannot fares be so fixed as to render this kind of thing impossible? Fancy a London cabman grabbing his fare and demanding twice his proper amount? The comparison perhaps is not fair, as here we have Japanese dealing with foreigners; but surely some satisfactory arrangement could be made by the police and licensing authorities.

Meanwhile, the advice I can offer is, never take *jirikisha* men from the stand at the Railway Station, nor the English Hatoba. Walk a little way further and you'll do better; and make your bargains as far as possible beforehand.

Yours very truly,

S. F.

Yokohama, June 8th.

• He probably had learned this from seamen.

[It is the greatest pity that some of these men are not vigorously prosecuted. Such things are wholly intolerable, and the police, as well as the courts of law, could not fail to assist in adopting deterrent measures.—Ed. J.M.]

"NOTES ON THE KURIL ISLANDS."

The transaction concluded twenty-two years ago, when Japan exchanged her possessions in Saghalin for the northern islands of the Kuril group, looks unpleasantly one-sided by the light that Mr. H. J. Snow throws upon it. Mr. Snow is one of the best known men in the Far East. It has often been asserted of him that he ought to have been born a hundred years ago; which is another way

of saying that opportunities for the full exercise of such a physique, such energies, and such a spirit of daring enterprise as nature has bestowed upon him, do not exist at the close of this nineteenth century. But the book that he has just published shows that these fine qualities have borne good fruit, and that they are supplemented by a keen power of observation, by considerable scientific training, and by much aptitude in collecting and marshalling information. Just a hundred years after the landing of Mendez Pinto on the shores of Japan; Martin Gerritszoon Von Vries sailed northwards from Batavia in the *Castricum* and *Boesken*, and wrote a perennial record of his voyage at Vries Island and Vries Strait between Eturup and Urup. Fifty-three years later (1796), the Kurils were again visited by that most intrepid and persevering of explorers, Captain Broughton of the Royal Navy. Broughton left the bones of the *Providence* on a coral reef near the Riukiu Islands, and broke the bone of his own arm also, but he transferred himself to a little schooner when he had lost his corvette, and sailing north by Yezo and the Kurils, returned by the east coast of Korea and Tsurushima, bringing with him the first correct map of Yezo and the Sea of Japan. Mr. Snow may be called a modern Broughton. He has visited the Kurils time and again in pursuit of his business as a hunter of fur seals and sea-otters, and if anyone imagines that a business of that kind is pleasant and easy, let him read this record:—"Since 1873, fifty-two vessels, usually schooners of from 35 to 100 tons, carrying crews of twenty to twenty-five, have been engaged in hunting the sea-otters on this side of the Pacific. Of these fifty-two, thirteen have been lost with all hands; seventeen have been wrecked, with loss of twelve lives; five have been seized and confiscated by Russian cruisers; fourteen have left the business through want of success, and only three remain." Mr. Snow, too, has left the business, but happily he "remains," and it now appears that while he hunted seals and otters in that region of fogs and storms, he managed to visit and examine every one of the seven-and-twenty islands stretching from Yezo to Saghalin, a distance of 650 miles. Nature has not yet donned any civilized garments in those wild regions. She is still toiling in all her naked vigour, building up islands, rending open volcanoes, lashing the ocean into roaring tide-rips that swirl and boil and suck in luckless ships and make teetotums of them, and brewing storms that flog the sea and carry its spume away at electric speed. Typhoons, fogs, tide-rips, and even vomiting volcanoes, these are things that many of us have seen, but to whose lot has it fallen to witness the actual building up of a mountain with materials piping hot from the kiln of the Titans? Mr. Snow saw that sight. It went on "under his very eyes" at one of the islands ominously named "the Black Brothers." The southern slope of the mountain was slowly and gradually upheaved; masses of volcanic rock were pushed up from below, and falling back at short intervals, rolled crashing and splashing into the sea; smoke and steam from the building laboratory rolled up through the interstices of the new erection, and, as if to show that there was nothing unusual in this process of mountain manufacture, thousands of sea-birds sat placidly regarding it from the ledges of adjacent cliffs. "Watching an opportunity," says Mr. Snow, in the most matter-of-fact manner conceivable, "I pulled my boat alongside this recently erupted rock and found it quite hot." A hot performance altogether, we should imagine, though perhaps not better than those "several occasions" when he "had the greatest difficulty in avoiding being drawn into a tide-rip, after having approached nearer than was prudent, in a fast hunting boat pulling five oars and a paddle." But there were compensations, if such unique experiences needed any compensation other than the delight that dangers surmounted and novelties surveyed bring to a brave, adventurous man. There was the compensation, for example, of finding that one of the strangest incidents in the "Marooned" was not a creation of Clarke Russell's imagination but a description of a genuine phenomenon. "At half-past nine on the night of September the 4th, 1885, within a few miles of the south-west end of Yezo, on the Pacific side, the sky being clouded over and the night very dark, with a light south-west wind and somewhat rough sea, a bright glare was seen to the southward, and appeared to be approaching the vessel. At first, in the distance, it looked like moonlight shining through a rift in the clouds, but the time being still within four days of the new moon, that could not be. As it approached, which it did at a considerable rate, in a fitful, darting manner, it appeared to be in the form of a luminous cloud, about 100 yards or so in extent, a sort of gigantic *ignis fatuus*. This remarkable cloud of light was anxiously watched by those on deck, who, with a certain

amount of disquietude, speculated as to what effect such an uncanny-looking thing would have on themselves or the vessel, for which it seemed to be directly making. On it came and suddenly enveloped the ship, the light being sufficiently bright as it passed to show the time by a watch. The wind was very light. The phenomenon appeared to move independently of the wind, for, some eight minutes later, it returned, passing the vessel a short distance off in the opposite direction." Then and above all there was the compensation of hunting the sea-otter. We confess that our sympathies are all with the otter. The mother otter holding her baby in her mouth when she is hunted, and never dropping it until she is killed or badly wounded, or until the little animal has been drowned by her constant diving to save its life and her own—that is an incident that does not add to the zest of the pastime. However, the sport must be emphatically exciting:—

The sea-otter has usually been hunted on this side the Pacific from schooners carrying three boats. Each boat is manned by five or six men, including the hunter, who stands in the bow on the look-out armed with a rifle. In fine weather the boats leave the vessel before daylight, and spread out in line. When an otter is seen a signal is given, and the boats take up positions some 600 or 800 yards apart in the form of a triangle, the otter being inside. Each time the otter comes to the surface to breathe he is fired at by the nearest boat, the others following if the otter does not dive immediately. As soon as he disappears, the boats are shifted so as to again have the animal within the triangle when he once more rises to breathe. As the otter tires and his dives become shorter, the boats reduce their distance, when sooner or later the otter is killed.

The weather must be calm and the sea quite smooth, or the "run" of the otter cannot be kept. When being hunted, the otter lies so low in the water, only just exposing its muzzle, that it is difficult to see, and offers but a very small mark for a rifle. Occasionally an otter is killed the first shot, but now and then a strong and cunning fellow will take one or two hours to get. On one occasion the writer saw an otter "run" for four hours, during which time nearly four hundred shots were fired. An otter will often get outside the boats; he will then generally go straight away, breaching every few seconds like a salmon. The nearest boat then takes up the chase, following right in his wake, and firing every time the otter breaks water. The other two boats follow, one on each quarter of the leading boat, and about 600 yards astern. The otter will eventually make a "back dive" and come up between the boats again. To a sportsman, sea-otter hunting offers one of the most exciting and fascinating of pursuits. To be a successful hunter it is necessary to be a good shot. It also requires considerable judgment, a good eye, smartness, patience, a cool head, a knowledge of the habits of the otter, and a strong constitution. An element that tends to give extra zest to the pursuit of otter-hunting is the rivalry between the boats. Each one naturally likes to secure the otter, but no one must go out of the proper position, and no hunter is supposed to spoil the chance of another in a more favourable position by firing first. The hunters are paid by a "lay," that is, a proportion of the whole, not according to what each individual hunter kills himself.

There are not many sea-otters left to be hunted now, and that brings us back to our starting point, namely, that the exchange of Japan's possessions in Saghalin for the northern part of the Kurils has proved a bad bargain, though it might have been profitable had a little wisdom and enterprise been shown. In Saghalin there were valuable fisheries, herring, salmon and sea-weed, and minerals, timber and peltries. In the Kurils practically the only source of immediate money-earning was the sea-otter and seal fishery. Eleven years ago, there were three rookeries of fur seals, two of them frequented by from twelve to fifteen thousand seals, and the third by from two to three thousand. It is doubtful if altogether a hundred "haul up" at these places now. They have been exterminated by the indiscriminate slaughter of old and young on the rookeries at the hands of both Japanese and foreign hunters. As for the sea-otter, "it has become so scarce that not more than 70 or 80 are now taken a year along the whole chain of the Kurils." Considering that the skin of a sea-otter fetches from £15 to £210 in London, the animals should have been worth a little protection. But they have had none, and what Mr. Snow says on the subject is very emphatic:—

The state of affairs to which the Kuril Islands are now reduced in regard to fur seals and sea-otters might have been very different, and the

seal rookeries preserved and made a lasting source of revenue, had the Japanese Government taken proper means to exploit them. The Government have no one to blame but themselves and their own officials. Time after time their attention was called to the importance of the matter, but apparently, owing to their reluctance to employ any foreigners to manage the business or give advice upon it, or to allow them to lease the right of taking seals, etc., or to be interested in the business with Japanese, the opportunity to secure the only benefit the Government were ever likely to obtain from their unfortunate bargain with Russia has probably been lost for ever. Without foreign assistance and advice the Japanese cannot manage this industry. They have tried it over and over again, but their experiments have always ended in disastrous failure and loss.

Mr. Snow is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, but we have not heard that the Admiralty has ever recognised the valuable work done by him in completing and correcting the surveys of the Kurils and their coasts. Now that he has published the results of his intrepid industry and arduous researches, he will probably be relegated to the unrewarded rank of all unselfish explorers, but he will at least have the hearty thanks of all readers of his book. We could fain follow him in his account of the Kuril Ainu, but our space has limits. They are rapidly disappearing off the face of the earth, these strange people; and no wonder, seeing that an Ainu mother will give neat rum to her baby in arms, and seeing that the baby likes it. "But the survivors now living in the Kurils are broad-shouldered, thick-set, stalwart fellows; the women comely, attractive, and brimful of fun and merriment, notwithstanding the hard life that they lead." Mr. Snow contradicts the common supposition that the Ainu are abnormally hairy. He declares that the men are not hairier than many Europeans, and that he has "never seen on an Ainu woman any approach to the hirsute crop observable on the faces of many women of southern Europe." Doenitz, Hilgendorf, and Scheube claim to have proved that the Ainu are Mongolians, Rittich groups them with the Hyerboreans, but Snow finds nothing to suggest a northern origin for them. He concludes that they were driven northward by the Japanese, and that, in their turn, they drove out an arctic tribe, the *Koro-pok-guru*, inhabiting Yezo and the Kurils in remote ages.

RAILWAYS OF JAPAN.

CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL.

The amount brought over from the previous year was 40,391,454 yen. When to this sum is added 027.851 yen representing an amount settled this year to adjust Railway Property, 2,126,170 yen for Railway Bonds, and 157,000 yen representing the price of stores purchased last year but paid for this year, 85,228 yen representing price of materials, and 926 yen as additional Construction expenses in connexion with right of way on the Takasaki-Naoyetsu line, there accrues a sum of 43,781,701 yen. When from this sum be deducted mispayments amounting to 148 yen made last year in connexion with right of way and included in the general Revenue of the year, and also the price of materials amounting to 78,507 yen, which though included last year in the account of materials sold and paid for and incorporated into the consolidated capital, was discovered not to have been settled, there remains a sum of 43,703,046 yen approximately, as actual consolidated capital at the end of this year, as shown below:—

TOKAIDO LINE.

(Tokyo-Kobe, Ofune-Yokosuka, Ofu-Taketoyo, Maeybara-Tsuruga.)

Brought over from the previous	Yen.
year's account	30,832,149.886
Added this year (from adjustment fund)	918,879.758
Total	31,751,029.644

SHINYETSU LINE.

(Takasaki-Yokogawa, Yokogawa-Karuizawa, Karuizawa-Naoyetsu.)

Brought over from the previous	Yen.
year's account	5,918,507.182
Added this year—	
Met by adjustment	Yen
fund	108,971.546
Additional construction expenses	926.396
Total	6,028,405.024

	9	0	0	8	3	6	6	3	5	0	8	4	5	3	3	0	4	3	0	0	6	4	4	8	5	3	5	0	7	6	0	1	9
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In computing the ratio which the average construction expense per mile bears to the gross consolidated capital and comparing it with the ratio last year, it ought to be remembered that as the two lines of Omi and Hokuriku are now in course of construction they do not admit of comparison with lines already completed. Consequently, a sum of 37,779,439 yen, obtained by deducting 5,923,611 yen representing the expenses spent on the two lines, from the gross consolidated capital of 43,703,046 yen, will be distributed over various items, and the amount per mile and the ratio which it bears toward the gross consolidated capital will be computed :—

As shown above, the average construction cost per mile at the end of the present year was 67,705 yen, which, compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, show an increase of 1,844 yen per mile. This increase in the average expenses was due to a sum spent in adjusting Railway property having been included. In computing the construction cost of various lines open to traffic (Aomori-Ikaiigasaki section excepted) with reference to mileage of respective lines, the following is obtained:—

The foregoing lines have all been completed and are open to traffic. The increase in the cost of construction of the Takasaki-Naoyetsu line was due to supplementary expenses in connection with the right of way having been paid out of Extraordinary Expenditure. Disbursements to adjust the consolidated capital were settled up to the preceding year by distributing them over the eight sections above enumerated, but from the present year this method has been altered and the charge was distributed over the main sections and subdivisions of the Tokaido and the Shinyetsu lines. The settled account for this year is shown separately in items 6 and 10.

Fixed Working Fund	200,000.00
	<u>41,254,481.80</u>

1. Traffic Receipts and Disbursements.—Traffic receipts during the year were 8,004,233 yen and traffic expenses 2,951,561 yen, a balance of 5,052,672 yen representing net profit, as shown below in detail. Compared with the result of the previous year, traffic receipts show an increase of 2,184,820 yen, traffic expenses 769,865 yen, and profits 1,414,955 yen.

Statement of Profit and Loss Account,

41,254,481.842

The ratio that traffic expenses bear towards traffic receipts is 36.9 per cent. this year, a diminution of 5 per cent. compared with the previous year. That such a good result was obtained this year despite large outlays on repairs was due to the development of communications and transportation in general, coupled with the extraordinary movement of troops and military stores, all of which tended to increase the receipts.

2. **TRAFFIC RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.**—The average daily traffic receipts and disbursements and the average traffic receipts and disbursements per mile on the respective lines during the year under review, as compared with the corresponding figures in the previous year, was as follows:—

Section.	Average traffic receipts and disbursements per mile.		Traffic Disbursements.	
	Traffic Receipts.	1895.	1894.	1894.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Tokaido	19,534	13,979	6,780	5,063
Shinyetsu	2,102	1,927	1,059	863
O-u	272	115	280	157
Total	21,869	15,944	8,064	5,977
Section.	Average traffic receipts and disbursements per mile.		Traffic Disbursements.	
	Traffic Receipts.	1895.	1894.	1894.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Tokaido	16,249	11,570	5,640	4,190
Shinyetsu	6,575	6,011	3,315	2,691
O-u	2,950	1,740	2,832	2,379
Total	13,659	10,282	5,037	3,855

The O-U line, that is to say, the Aomori-Hirosaki section, measuring 23 miles, was opened for traffic last year, but as the Hirosaki-Ikarigasaki section, extending 12 miles, was only opened for traffic from Oct. 21st, 1895, the average traffic mileage of this latter section was calculated at 6 miles, and this was added to the mileage of the Aomori-Hirosaki section. The average traffic mileage of the O-U line was obtained in that way. Owing to the same reasons, the average traffic days of the line were put at 293. The lines opened for traffic totalled 593 miles at the end of the year, but the average traffic mileage was 586 miles. The traffic receipts and disbursements of these lines show a large increase this year. This was generally due to the development of enterprises in the country, accompanied, especially on the Tokaido line, by large transportation of troops and stores. Going a step further and the gross receipts being subdivided into the three items of passengers, goods, and miscellaneous receipts, and the ratio which each portion bears to the gross receipts being calculated, the following comparative table is obtained.

ITEMS.	28TH YEAR.	27TH YEAR.	RELATIVE INCREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Passengers	5,925,583	4,295,838	1,656,745
Goods	1,921,354	1,430,530	490,824
Miscellaneous	130,296	93,045	37,251

Total

ITEMS.	28TH YEAR.	27TH YEAR.	RELATIVE INCREASE.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Passengers	7.44	7.38	.06
Goods	2.40	2.46	.06
Miscellaneous .....	.16	.16	—

Total

The gross disbursements subdivided into the four items of maintenance, locomotive, traffic, and general ratio that each portion bears to the gross receipts and gross disbursements compared with the corresponding figures obtained last year, were as follow:—

ITEMS.	28TH YEAR.	27TH YEAR.	IN'SR OR DE'S.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Maintenance ...	841,122	519,838	+321,284
Locomotives	1,355,392	1,058,313	+297,079
Traffic	658,831	500,406	+158,425
General	96,216	103,139	— 6,723

Total

RATIO WHICH EACH ITEM BEARS TO GROSS DISBURSEMENTS AND GROSS RECEIPTS.

ITEMS.	28TH YEAR.	27TH YEAR.	RELATIVE INCREASE.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Maintenance	2.85	3.30	— .45
Locomotives	1.05	1.19	— .14
Traffic	4.59	1.99	+ .60
General	1.70	1.44	+ .26
Traffic	2.23	2.04	+ .19
General .....	.82	.74	+ .08
General .....	.33	.67	— .34
General .....	.12	.24	— .12

Total

In the ratio columns the upper of the two shows the ratio of gross disbursements and the lower that of gross receipts. According to the above the three items of maintenance, locomotives, and traffic considerably increased. The cause of the increase in the item of maintenance, was due to the Mayebara-Tsuruga and the Ogaki-Tarui sections having suffered from an extraordinary inundation on July 28th, 1895, and the consequent necessity arising for disbursing a large amount on repairs, as will be explained further on. The gross working mileage of locomotives reached 5,415,055 miles during the year, an increase of 492,397 miles as compared with the previous year. The increase in locomotive expenses was quite natural. That of traffic expenses was due to the additions to railway staff, occasioned by the brisk state of traffic. A diminution is shown in the item of general expenses, due to the fact that ordinary repairs thus far included in this item have been transferred to maintenance. By subdividing traffic receipts and traffic expenses into their respective items, and finding the respective units by dividing them by their proper divisors, and comparing the result with that of the last two years, the following table is obtained:—

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.				
Receipts per average traffic mile.				
Year.	Average traffic mileage.	Passengers receipts.	Goods receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.
28th year	586	10,158	3,279	222
27th year	566	7,590	2,528	164
26th year	558	7,128	2,341	181
Average	—	8,292	2,716	189

WORKING EXPENSES.				
Maintenance.				
Year.	Divisors.	Per cent.	Divisors.	Per cent.
28th year	586	1.435	5,415,055	.250
27th year	566	1.188	4,926,585	.215
26th year	558	1.148	4,125,138	.188

Expenses incurred in repair works in connexion with damages wrought by floods in the Mayebara-Tsuruga and the Ogaki-Tarui section were as follows:—

Section.	Maintenance.		Adjustment.		Total.
	Dis- bursed.	Yet to be Dis- bursed.	Dis- bursed.	Yet to be Dis- bursed.	
Mayebashi-Tsu- ruga.....	250,108	25,183	40,203	4,433	300,727
Ogaki-Tarui ...	16,015	—	—	—	15,015

Total

3. **PROFIT.**—By adding 5,052,672 yen, representing the traffic profits of the year and 29,294 yen, representing the profit accruing from the Government Railway Stores Fund, and the ratio that combined they bear to the gross capital of 45,815,967 yen and the producing capital of 41,254,481 yen, and by comparing the result thus obtained with that of the preceding five years, the following table is obtained:—

Year.	28th year.	27th year.	26th year.	25th year.	24th year.	23rd year.
Ratio of increase of gross capital.	1.11	.85	.87	.64	.46	.63
Ratio of increase of gross receipts.	1.23	.91	.95	.72	.51	.68

Again, in order to compare the extent of the yearly increment of gross capital and that of gross receipts, and to show the relation that capital bears to profit during the preceding five years, the mileage and increase from the previous year and the ratio thereof are shown as follow:—

Year.	Traffic mileage.	Ratio of increase of gross capital.	Ratio of increase of gross receipts.
28th	13	3,154,789	.74
27th	23	3,093,437	.72
26th	7	2,013,256	.54
25th	—	973,357	.24
24th	—	1,611,476	.46
23rd	9	524,069	.15

The amount of profit given here being 5,052,672 yen, there is a difference of 1,450,078 yen as compared with the amount of net profit of 3,602,593 yen given in the section of receipts and disbursements account. This is due to a difference in the mode of computations as explained below:

Items that, though included in assets and receipts in the Traffic Account, are not treated as

such in the Receipts and Disbursement account, and items which though regarded as loss in the Traffic Account are not treated as such in the other. Adjustment Expenses

Amount of receipts not credited last year (work shop receipts excepted)

Amount of expenditures not disbursed this year (work-shop expenses expected)

Total

Items which, though not regarded as loss in the Receipts and Disbursement Account, are regarded as such in the Traffic Account, and items which though not included in the Receipts and Disbursement are not treated as such in the Traffic Account.

Amount not paid last year (work-shop expensed excluded)

Amount of receipts not credited this year (work-shop receipts excluded)

Total

Balance, showing the increment of profit on Traffic Account

PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

GRANT OF CHARTERS.—Charters were granted this year to the Sanuki Railway Company and 16 others, their aggregate mileage reaching 476 miles 14 chains, and their capitals 19,558,784 yen. Of the above charters six were issued to existing companies, their mileage aggregating 93 miles 29 chains in length and their capital 3,263,784 yen; 11 were issued to new companies, their railway lines aggregating 382 miles 65 chains and aggregate capital 16,295,000 yen. Provisional charters were issued to the Iyo Railway Company and 15 others, of 285 miles 32 chains in length and 11,010,000 yen aggregate capital. Of provisional charters four were issued to companies already existing and 11 to new companies, the aggregate mileage and aggregate capital of the former amounting to 32 miles 50 chains and 1,490,000 yen, and those of the latter amounting to 252 miles 62 chains and 9,520,000 yen, respectively, as shown in the following detailed statement. Compared with the previous year the companies that secured permanent charters show an increase of 15, with a total mileage of 218 miles 30 chains and total capitals of 8,931,225 yen.

At the end of the year under review the number of companies that applied for the issue of permanent charters totalled 14, with an aggregate mileage of 440 miles 54 chains and an aggregate capital 20,075,000 yen; the number of companies that applied for the issue of provisional charters totalled 93, with aggregate mileage of 3,250 miles 57 chains, and aggregate capital of 162,535,045 yen. Compared with the corresponding figures during the previous year the applications for permanent charters show an increase of 10, representing 293 miles 8 chains and 17,866,488 yen in capital, and applications for provisional charters show an increase of 48, representing 1,254 miles and a capital of 59,443,215 yen.

EXISTING CONDITIONS.—Existing companies at the end of the present year totalled 40, with an aggregate capital of 121,138,000 yen (of which 76,346,309 yen have been paid up), and an aggregate mileage of 2,681 miles 11 chains, of which 1,697 miles 19 chains have been opened for traffic. Compared with the corresponding figures in the previous year the number of companies shows an increase of 11, representing an investment of 24,444,800 yen (of which 12,417,600 yen have been paid up), and a total mileage of 470 miles 27 chains, of which 159 miles 66 chains were open for traffic. The foregoing description relates to those companies to which charters have either been issued this year, or additional capital has been sanctioned, or which, after undergoing inspection by the Authorities, have been opened for traffic. The following companies have received permission to increase their capitals.

Joint-Stock Railway Companies.	Addition.
	Yen.
Iyo	14,800
Kofu	150,000
Sanyo	5,000,000
Osaka	450,000
Sanuki	500,000
Hokkaido Tanko (Colliery Railway)	1,500,000
Sangoo	250,000
Kawagoye	60,000
Nanwa	150,000
Bo-So	850,000
Kyushuu	5,500,000
Chikuho	1,150,000
So-fu	1,200,000
Hoshiu	1,000,000
Nara	250,000
Naniwa	125,000
Total—16 Companies	18,149,800

CONDITION OF TRAFFIC:—The volume of passenger and goods traffic dealt with by private railway companies during the current fiscal year, or in 1895, was, subject to more or less alteration upon subsequent investigations:—30,167,313 passengers, fares aggregating 5,844,070 yen, and 4,159,618 tons (inclusive of parcels) of goods, freights aggregating 3,899,158 yen. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the item of passengers shows an increase of 8,410,186 or 38.7 per cent., fares 1,505,193 yen, an increase of 34.7 per cent., goods 906,481 tons, an increase of 27.2 per cent. The foregoing, however, being a generalized comparison, when examined in detail, will show that, owing to the opening of new sections for traffic during the year, the traffic mileage was different compared to that of the preceding year. Therefore, when such points are taken into consideration and the average daily volume of traffic per mile is calculated and compared, the rate of increase in passenger traffic was 27.4 per cent., fares 2.43 per cent., goods traffic 18. per cent., and freights 17.3 per cent.

In order to give some idea of the general condition of traffic on private railways the following condensed accounts based on the report of the Nippon and two other companies are given below.

NIPPON RAILWAY COMPANY.

During the first half of the year (January-June, 1895), owing to the unusual number of military trains, suspension of trains, or alterations of the time table, were constantly occurring and, in consequence, the railway suffered frequent inconvenience. The delay in arrival of freight trains was also very serious. Consequently, apprehending a possible deficiency in rolling stock, efforts were made to prevent the accumulation of freight at

stations. From April the downward waggon service was restored to its original order. Yet such was the accumulation of goods that though no discount was made in the rate of freight, goods were always in excess of rolling stock, and a remarkable phenomenon was occasioned, namely, an abundance of goods in June, ordinarily the most quiet month in the year for goods traffic. In short, though the exchange of goods between Tokyo and the provinces was somewhat dull during the first half of the year, and though the consignment of costly and general goods was less than that of last year, table salt and fertilizers exported from Tokyo reached an enormous amount. This extraordinary business in fertilizers was caused by the total stoppage of the import of Chinese beans. The most significant increase was shown this half year in the quantity of cattle and horses transported from the O U districts, the rate of increase for horses being 2½ times that of the corresponding period of last year and that of cattle more than 6 times. At Suigama, Aomori, etc., the interruption of marine transportation obliged owners of goods to have recourse to railway service for conveyance of general goods, while the quantity of rice consigned by railway was particularly large. Owing to these circumstances, though the volume of certain goods as compared with last year showed a considerable diminution, the decrease was made good by the extraordinary transit of other goods, and the brisk traffic consequent on the interruption of marine transportation. In short, though the greater portion of the half year fell in a time of war, the volume of goods traffic may be said to have suffered no particular change.

During the second half of the previous year,

deficiency of rolling stock caused by the extraordinary frequency of military transport trains resulted in the accumulation of goods and obstruction to the free operation of the goods service. The general drop in the market also operated more or less toward the same result. Quite the reverse state of affairs was witnessed during the second half of the year (July-Dec., 1895). The sudden activity brought about by the sequel of the war, the satisfactory result of the sericultural industry, the appreciation in the silk market, and the restoration of normal weather in August and September; all these things encouraged the laying in of stocks by local merchants, and while the quantity of goods exchanged between different localities was very large, the number of travellers by train was also excessive. Between October and November goods poured in for transportation in unusual quantity, and this brisk state of affairs was kept up till the end of the year. Of the goods transported this half year the most remarkable increase was shown in the volume of timber, fuel, cereals, iron (in various forms), sugar, and coal, as also fertilizers, and horses and cattle. Other substances showed more or less increase. What may be called special transportation service undertaken during this half year was the transportation of supplementary troops from Aomori and Sendai to Ujina, a service that required no less than 462 cars, and also the sending back of invalid soldiers and returned coolies to Sendai and Aomori; this service required 742 cars. The transportation was effected by ordinary trains, or sometimes by substituting luggage trains, or by fitting out express trains. In short, by having recourse to every suitable expedient this special service was satisfactorily undertaken.

TABLE NO. 1.		Passengers.					Goods.			Charges.			
Joint-stock Railway Company .		Operation mileage of trains.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Official service.	Total.	Parcels.	Goods.	Total.	Fares.	Freight.	Total.
Nippon	3,225,329	10,990	246,606	6,443,185	189,603	6,887,684	2,998	801,160	804,158	2,146,094	1,741,637	3,887,731	
Hankai	114,128	10,706	206,980	2,274,717	3,580	2,497,992	231	9,074	9,305	136,552	1,553	138,105	
Ryomo	232,812	310	24,901	1,194,952	16,256	1,236,420	516	105,382	105,898	173,236	80,222	253,458	
Iyo	111,340	560	23,916	890,239	3,773	918,488	1,689	28,684	30,373	26,175	3,776	30,951	
Sanyo	1,245,143	16,495	120,222	2,517,657	304,004	2,958,378	948	329,062	330,010	1,057,576	393,065	1,450,641	
Kobe	216,443	5,846	108,301	2,296,533	11,118	2,421,798	196	139,950	140,146	171,587	67,025	238,612	
Osaka	375,043	2,255	71,378	2,120,942	11,680	2,206,255	222	163,018	163,240	313,158	79,033	362,191	
Sanuki	167,160	2,087	18,916	880,034	3,061	913,998	16	15,684	15,700	54,739	1,841	56,580	
Kyushiu	895,188	8,194	103,938	3,316,578	128,508	3,557,218	317	388,851	389,168	1,179,997	287,580	1,005,577	
Kansai	329,125	1,208	42,844	1,197,256	12,377	1,253,085	228	79,074	79,302	296,723	77,409	374,132	
Hokkaido	560,293	747	14,118	441,101	17,285	473,251	72	480,475	480,547	149,759	473,015	622,774	
Tanaka	348,359	—	9,926	562,887	4,619	577,432	26	1,307,056	1,307,082	73,075	556,342	629,407	
Chikugo	32,168	—	—	4,327	263	4,590	—	25,500	25,500	867	11,932	12,799	
Kushiro	112,527	1,490	17,683	643,319	2,585	665,077	357	16,987	17,344	33,460	2,546	36,015	
Settsu	105,204	607	22,844	709,737	3,194	736,442	61	8,663	8,724	142,486	5,194	147,680	
Sano	23,163	—	—	164,856	926	165,782	3,857	45,930	49,787	9,512	17,285	26,797	
Sobu	148,703	807	25,043	912,222	66,241	1,004,313	151	18,323	18,474	200,530	12,002	212,532	
Bantan	94,889	—	3,561	261,507	3,300	268,368	25	50,221	50,246	41,142	35,518	76,660	
Aomori	42,841	—	1,193	115,991	1,942	119,126	27	16,835	16,862	11,761	5,497	17,258	
Kawagoye	83,619	59	4,149	355,337	2,149	361,694	54	31,786	31,840	34,855	9,537	44,122	
Hoshiu	39,955	—	2,013	101,065	835	103,913	5	83,174	83,179	12,451	36,266	48,717	
Nara	41,615	656	7,972	214,398	129	223,155	24	498	522	18,683	566	19,240	
Dogo	20,320	15,371	—	255,004	119	270,494	32	43	75	3,718	23	3,744	
Naniwa	6,540	—	13,429	327,856	475	341,760	8	2,068	2,076	17,195	303	17,498	
Grand Total	8,571,967	78,448	1,091,942	28,210,701	786,222	30,167,313	12,060	4,147,558	4,159,618	5,844,070	3,899,158	9,743,228	
Grand Total of last year	7,036,479	46,473	729,706	20,444,038	536,910	21,757,127	9,342	3,243,795	3,253,137	4,338,877	3,065,267	7,404,144	
Relative increase	1,535,488	31.975	362,236	7,766,663	249,312	8,410,186	2,718	903,763	906,481	1,505,193	833,891	2,339,084	

TABLE NO. 2.		Per mile per diem.									
Joint-stock Railway Company.		Passengers.				Goods (parcels excluded).					
		Present year.	Relative increase or decrease.			Passengers.	Relative increase or decrease.				
Nippon	...	31.44	3.63			3.66	0.59				
Hankai	...	1,090.83	133.60			133.60	-0.81				
Ryomo	...	64.70	8.39			5.51	1.15				
Iyo	...	245.73	19.59			7.68	2.03				
Sanyo	...	42.19	-1.43			4.69	0.27				
Kobe	...	245.42	151.43			14.18	3.22				
Osaka	...	141.54	27.80			10.46	1.24				
Sanuki	...	245.11	61.82			4.21	0.62				
Kyushiu	...	54.88	5.14			6.00	0.25				
Kansai	...	47.10	16.10			2.97	0.82				
Hokkaido Tanaka	...	8.40	2.24			8.53	2.07				
Chikugo	...	40.94	2.79			92.67	6.84				
Kushiro	...	0.73	0.09			4.07	0.46				
Settsu	...	215.37	34.23			5.50	0.66				
Sangu	...	84.81	24.03			1.00	0.20				
Sano	...	46.95	10.95			13.01	4.01				
Sobu	...	87.35	41.74			1.59	1.18				
Bantan	...	23.60	0.78			4.42	1.72				
Aomori	...	27.38	2.48			3.87	3.02				
Kawagoye	...	53.42	9.20			4.69	3.64				
Hoshiu	...	26.64	—			21.33	—				
Nara	...	125.09	—			0.28	—				
Dogo	...	618.98	—			4.65	—				
Naniwa	...	190.18	—			1.15	—				
Total	...	53.03	11.39			7.29	1.11				

TABLE No. 3.

AVERAGE PER DAY PER MILE.

Joint Stock Railway Company.	Receipts for the year.				Relative increase compared with last year.	Expenses for the Year.					Relative increase compared with last year.	Profit.		Rate of Dividend.	
	Coaching.	Goods.	Others.	Total.		Mainten- ance.	Locomo- tive.	Traffic.	General.	Total.		Present year.	Relative increase compared with last year.	Present year.	Relative increase compared with last year.
Nippon	10.09	7.65	0.82	18.56	3.05	1.90	3.25	1.87	0.48	7.51	1.66	11.06	1.39	—110	.001
Hankai	59.86	0.44	6.27	66.57	12.88	2.57	7.12	4.96	3.00	17.65	0.71	48.92	12.17	—160	—
Ryomo	9.38	4.02	6.69	14.09	2.24	1.42	2.51	1.03	0.65	5.61	0.51	8.48	1.73	0.210	0.040
Iyo	7.42	0.87	0.28	8.57	0.74	0.48	1.80	1.07	0.58	3.93	0.05	4.64	0.69	0.085	0.005
Sanyo	15.56	5.13	1.43	22.10	4.96	1.84	3.24	1.72	0.73	7.53	0.57	14.57	4.39	0.095	0.010
Kobu	17.77	6.59	1.40	25.76	7.74	1.47	4.13	3.16	0.67	9.43	4.22	16.43	3.62	0.075	—
Osaka	20.37	4.97	0.96	26.30	4.28	1.35	3.62	2.04	0.57	7.58	0.29	18.72	3.97	0.100	0.035
Sanuki	14.77	0.40	0.50	15.67	4.24	1.28	2.81	1.74	0.78	6.61	0.94	9.06	3.30	0.110	0.030
Kyushiu	11.39	4.33	0.71	16.43	1.80	1.58	2.02	1.46	0.59	5.69	0.93	10.78	0.87	0.100	—0.001
Kansai	11.49	2.56	0.35	14.40	1.96	1.11	2.74	1.26	0.37	5.48	0.91	8.92	1.05	0.080	0.012
Hokkaido Tanko	2.78	8.27	0.31	11.36	2.79	2.72	2.55	1.30	0.44	7.01	1.40	4.35	1.38	0.085	0.008
Chikaho	5.33	39.42	3.31	48.06	4.22	5.03	7.88	4.34	2.43	19.68	—3.46	28.38	0.82	0.120	—
Kushiro	0.15	1.90	—	2.05	0.24	0.86	0.87	0.24	0.09	2.06	0.47	0.60	0.38	0.100	0.020
Settsu	10.90	0.76	0.18	11.84	2.47	0.87	1.02	1.40	0.93	6.22	1.29	5.62	1.18	0.100	0.010
Sangu	16.94	0.67	0.21	17.82	5.59	1.21	1.83	1.27	1.00	5.31	—1.00	12.51	6.59	0.055	0.005
Sano	2.70	4.89	0.09	7.68	2.11	1.06	1.35	1.57	0.60	4.58	0.87	3.10	1.24	0.090	0.030
Sobu	17.55	1.01	0.15	18.71	9.41	1.76	1.82	1.55	0.98	6.11	0.24	12.60	9.17	0.100	—
Bantan	3.71	3.03	0.47	7.21	0.63	1.27	1.23	1.08	0.41	3.99	0.76	3.22	1.40	0.100	—
Aoume	2.74	1.25	0.31	4.30	1.69	0.70	1.23	0.84	0.25	3.02	0.02	1.28	0.85	0.040	—
Kawagoya	5.25	1.36	1.76	8.37	3.63	0.86	1.50	1.01	0.34	3.73	0.88	4.66	4.51	0.050	—
Hoshu	3.23	9.26	14.63	27.12	—	2.33	3.09	2.05	1.52	8.99	—	18.13	—	0.080	—
Nara	10.87	0.28	7.75	18.90	—	1.01	3.95	2.79	0.23	7.98	—	10.92	—	0.100	—
Dogo	8.51	0.05	0.64	9.20	—	0.71	2.41	1.59	1.35	6.06	—	3.14	—	0.016	—
Naniwa	12.18	0.87	1.72	14.77	—	1.74	1.74	1.94	0.86	6.28	—	8.49	—	0.030	—
Total	10.56	6.62	0.98	18.16	3.38	1.86	2.96	1.72	0.61	7.15	1.19	11.01	2.19	0.060	—

Figures given in the two columns headed Dividend are the rate for the whole respective year.

TABLE No. 4.

	Tokaido Trunk and Branch Lines.		Shinye-tsu Lines.		O-U. Line.		Total.	
	Present year.	Relative increase or decrease.	Present year.	Relative increase or decrease.	Present year.	Present year.	Present year.	Relative increase or decrease.
Traffic Mileage	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.
Train Mileage	429.36	—	117.03	—	28.65	575.24	21.08	—
Car Mileage	2,546,453	151,339	170,335	13,205	37,692	2,754,479	169,589	—
Average number of vehicles per train	34,118,446	4,076,227	1,898,122	113,194	413,721	36,430,289	4,325,066	—
Extended length of the employment of cars	13.40	0.86	11.14	0.18	10.98	13.23	0.81	—
Daily average mileage per car	255,106	7,981	21,960	60	8,763	285,829	15,473	—
No. of Passengers. { 1st class	133,742	12,175	86,435	—5,406	47,212	127,455	8,703	—
2nd class	128,437	41,887	—	—	—	128,437	41,887	—
3rd class	1,101,113	345,380	34,885	7,716	7,197	1,142,306	357,795	—
Total	15,701,933	3,141,264	1,457,962	81,761	342,122	17,493,644	3,518,096	—
Average number of passengers per diem	16,931,483	3,528,531	1,492,847	89,419	349,319	18,764,387	3,917,778	—
Passenger Mileage. { 1st class	46,261	9,541	4,079	234	954	51,269	10,593	—
2nd class	5,437,247	1,880,608	—	—	—	5,437,247	1,880,608	—
3rd class	36,326,276	11,867,167	977,914	213,885	145,934	37,450,224	12,183,510	—
Total	44,149,843	100,642,805	33,311,967	661,815	5,346,778	48,157,207	105,443,673	—
Average Mileage per passenger	483,261,986	114,390,580	34,289,881	875,700	5,492,712	523,044,579	119,507,791	—
per 1 passenger. { 1st class	42.33	1.24	—	—	—	42.33	1.24	—
2nd class	32.99	0.63	28.03	0.09	20.28	32.78	0.57	—
3rd class	28.12	0.98	22.85	0.87	15.63	27.45	0.64	—
Total	28.54	1.02	22.09	0.84	15.72	27.87	0.69	—
Average number of passenger per traffic mile	1,125,304	266,365	292,982	7,482	190,636	909,168	181,025	—
Average number of passenger per mile of train	189.78	35.77	201.31	191.26	145.73	189.89	33.78	—
Average number of passenger per car mile	14.16	1.88	18.07	1.46	13.28	14.36	1.79	—
Coaching Receipts. { Passengers	5,113,625	1,347,657	479,500	31,396	63,284	5,656,410	1,427,405	—
Parcels	198,847	27,406	12,864	4,884	605,550	212,316	32,631	—
Mail matter	52,099	2,160	3,948	0.745	936,900	56,985	2,918	—
Total	5,364,571	1,377,225	496,313	36,280	64,826	5,925,712	1,462,955	—
Daily average Receipts	14,657,300	3,733,063	1,350,048	95,682	177,122	16,190,471	3,963,739	—
Average receipts per traffic mile	12,491,726	3,206,951	4,240,639	309,987	2,249,948	10,300,212	2,248,872	—
Average receipts per train mile	2,107	0.442	2,014	0.403	1,720	2,151	0.425	—
Average receipts per car mile	0.3572	0.0215	0.2615	0.0328	0.1567	0.1677	0.0237	—
Average receipts per passenger	21.029	4.894	22.601	1.595	7.398	20.732	4.225	—
Average receipts per passenger per mile	0.3021	0.0211	0.3223	0.0019	0.1812	0.3014	0.0016	—
Average receipts per passenger per mile	0.01059	0.00039	0.01383	0.00033	0.01152	0.01081	0.00033	—
Tonnage of parcels and luggage	7,162	329	878	297	46	8,086	655	—
Average receipts per ton	27.764	2.674	14.652	0.917	13.104	26.257	2.076	—
Operating mileage of passenger trains	2,379,842	296,047	—	—	—	2,379,842	296,047	—
Operating mileage of goods trains	1,079,918	80,325	115,260	27,496	6,716	1,201,894	113,239	—
Operating mileage of mixed trains	333,221	289,416	340,670	26,409	7,382	749,273	252,915	—
Total	3,792,981	86,956	455,930	1,087	82,089	4,331,009	156,371	—

TABLE No. 5.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.	Mile chain.
Traffic mileage ...	440.39	—	117.03	—	23.77	581.39	16.71
Train mileage ...	1,246,528	64,383	285,595	24,292	44,407	1,576,530	—3,218
Mileage of waggons { Down ...	11,716,693	872,533	1,417,288	192,867	138,087	13,272,068	1,184,539
Up ...	11,803,417	1,053,908	1,274,445	193,592	130,490	13,208,352	1,358,622
Total ...	23,520,110	1,926,441	2,691,733	386,459	268,577	26,480,420	2,543,161
Mileage of empty waggons { Down ...	3,889,103	1,567,352	695,205	59,053	46,743	4,631,051	1,664,306
Up ...	648,887	—889,814	246,350	39,063	17,177	912,414	—836,479
Total ...	4,537,990	677,538	941,555	98,116	63,920	5,543,465	827,827
Mileage of empty waggons per 100 miles of waggons { Down ...	33.2	11.8	19.1	—2.9	33.9	34.9	10.4
Up ...	5.5	—8.8	19.3	0.1	13.2	6.9	—7.9
Total ...	19.3	1.4	35.0	—1.6	23.8	20.9	1.2
Average number of waggons per train ...	18.87	2.40	9.43	0.61	6.05	10.8	1.7
Extended number of days of use of waggons ...	173,166	24,546	63,628	483	20,934	657,728	42,078
Average daily mileage per wagon ...	41.035	1.675	42.304	5.796	12.830	40.260	1.379
Ordinary goods, down ...	54,250	3,665	51,530	6,734	7,151	110,825	15,671
Special contract goods, down ...	242,058	—24,834	38,000	5,069	463	275,781	—18,533
Total ...	296,308	20,869	89,530	11,803	7,614	386,606	2,862
Ordinary goods, up ...	79,093	10,439	91,730	12,728	21,076	151,889	37,843
Special contract goods, up ...	510,096	51,309	11,062	2,007	410	521,504	53,818
Total ...	589,189	61,748	102,792	14,735	21,486	713,453	91,661
Grand total ...	885,497	40,879	192,322	26,538	29,100	1,100,059	88,799
Average daily tonnage of goods ...	2,419	105	525	71	80	3,006	235
Ordinary goods, down ...	2,740,132	248,456	1,683,582	279,670	141,160	4,564,874	635,258
Special contract goods, down ...	21,753,421	—1,738,111	592,009	75,883	12,038	22,357,468	—1,050,190
Total ...	24,493,553	—1,489,655	2,275,591	355,553	153,198	26,922,342	1,014,932
Ordinary goods, up ...	3,468,923	661,753	4,307,948	677,481	370,827	8,117,698	1,614,255
Special contract goods, up ...	41,516,630	3,827,050	227,396	53,689	9,020	41,753,046	3,889,759
Total ...	44,985,553	4,488,803	4,535,344	731,170	879,847	49,000,744	5,504,014
Grand Total ...	69,479,106	2,999,148	6,810,935	1,086,723	533,045	76,823,086	4,489,082
Average mileage per ton of ordinary goods ...	46.56	2.01	41.82	1.15	18.14	42.00	0.01
Average mileage per ton of special contract goods ...	84.12	—0.19	16.70	0.27	24.12	80.40	—0.70
Average mileage per ton of down goods ...	82.66	0.74	25.42	0.72	20.12	69.64	2.00
Average mileage per ton of up goods ...	76.35	0.43	44.12	0.92	17.68	69.94	1.46
Average mileage per ton of goods ...	78.46	0.25	35.41	0.88	18.32	69.84	1.60
Average tonnage per traffic mile ...	157.732	6.808	58,194	9.285	22,245	132,115	4,000
Average tonnage per train mile ...	55.738	5.025	23,848	1.942	12.004	48,720	2,941
Average tonnage { Down ...	2.090	—0.306	1.606	0.38	1.110	2.028	—0.283
Up ...	3.811	0.044	3.559	0.039	2.911	3.778	0.031
waggons { Total ...	2.954	—0.125	2.530	0.047	1.985	2.901	—0.121
Average tonnage per mile after { Down ...	3.129	0.080	3.151	—0.117	1.677	3.116	0.053
deducting the mileage of { Up ...	4.033	0.364	4.411	0.056	3.352	4.058	—0.337
empty waggons from the above { Total ...	3.660	—0.089	3.892	—0.024	2.605	3.669	—0.094
Goods { Ordinary goods ...	451,075,277	80,852,447	263,729,236	28,627,748	23,352,739	738,757,243	126,425,443
Receipts { Special contract goods ...	1,051,192,643	89,132,990	18,006,153	2,832,524	532,860	1,069,731,656	92,498,374
Total ...	1,502,867,920	169,985,437	281,735,389	31,460,272	23,885,599	1,808,488,899	218,923,797
Average daily receipts ...	4,106,197	454,464	769,769	84,084	65,261	4,941,227	586,254
Average per traffic mile ...	3,411,829	385,993	2,407,223	268,805	996,790	3,110,108	294,725
Average per train mile ...	1.206	0.189	0.986	0.028	0.537	1.147	0.141
Average per wagon mile ...	0.0639	0.0022	0.1047	—0.0039	0.0889	0.0683	0.0019
Average per mile after deducting from the above the mileage of empty waggons ...	0.0792	0.0040	0.1610	—0.0102	0.1167	0.0864	0.0037
Average receipts { Ordinary ...	3.4387	0.2864	1.8425	—0.0586	0.8273	2.4404	0.0168
per ton of good { Special contract ...	1.3978	0.0792	0.4053	—0.0062	0.6103	1.3416	0.0592
Total ...	1.7012	0.1198	0.5021	—0.0569	0.8208	1.6440	0.0721
Average receipts { Ordinary ...	0.07310	0.00288	0.04379	—0.00274	0.04561	0.05811	—0.00041
per ton per mile { Special contract ...	0.01660	0.00089	0.02389	—0.00057	0.02530	0.01669	0.00090
Total ...	0.02162	0.00159	0.04158	—0.00254	0.04481	0.02354	0.00158
Average daily receipts per wagon ...	2.622	0.192	4.428	0.465	1.141	2.750	0.168

TABLE No. 6.

Joint-stock Railway Com- pany.	Receipts.				Disbursements.						Balance Profit.	Brought over from previous account.	Mode of disposal.				
	Coaching.	Goods.	Others.	Total.	Mainten- ance.	Locomo- tives.	Traffic.	General.	Total.	Dividend.			Reserves.	Rewards.	Carried forward to next account.	Others.	
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.			Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	
Nippon ...	2,211,162	1,676,570	179,781	4,067,513	417,947	711,897	409,526	104,750	1,643,220	2,424,293	523,776	386,711	2,492,611	121,185	48,591	431,655	240,738
Hankai ...	137,088	1,019	14,358	152,465	5,881	16,366	11,368	6,863	40,418	112,045	1,106	84,000	17,075	9,200	2,876	—	—
Yomio ...	179,302	76,841	13,273	269,396	27,209	47,912	19,740	12,493	107,354	162,042	208	135,000	8,102	9,634	4,322	5,192	—
Iyo	27,718	3,234	1,059	32,011	2,028	6,713	4,066	2,158	14,905	17,106	56	12,397	1,863	1,710	752	400	—
Sanyo	1,090,794	359,847	98,653	1,549,294	129,393	227,108	120,260	59,958	527,719	1,021,575	1,812	9,240	845,000	49,400	2,500	1,501	134,226
Kobe	175,400	64,982	13,866	254,248	14,507	49,756	31,208	6,660	93,131	161,117	94	111,450	8,066	5,619	4,533	31,529	—
Osaka	317,526	77,521	14,029	409,076	20,984	56,466	31,880	8,947	118,237	291,730	2,266	259,000	15,000	13,000	2,105	4,460	—
Sanuki ...	55,077	1,593	1,863	58,443	4,780	10,479	6,593	2,892	24,654	33,780	39	30,360	1,725	1,620	123	—	—
Kyushiu ...	738,134	280,764	46,455	1,065,353	102,606	131,046	94,452	38,379	366,483	842,200	15,825	640,824	32,000	26,500	24,571	75,000	—
Kansai ...	305,898	68,225	9,394	383,427	29,561	72,844	33,599	9,781	145,755	237,672	441	190,800	12,100	3,500	634	31,079	—
Hokkaido ...	156,758	466,016	17,218	639,992	153,360	143,710	73,077	24,812	394,959	1,252,849	1,522	585,000	32,613	49,266	32,220	17,115	—
Tauko ...	75,182	555,079	46,698	677,859	70,063	111,115	61,135	34,321	277,534	400,325	22,873	304,798	20,100	18,772	18,772	79,528	—
Chikugo ...	947	11,930	—	12,877	5,498	5,498	1,484	547	12,937	12,937	60	2,236	—	—	2,176	—	—
Settsu ...	33,655	2,360	553	36,568	2,098	9,323	4,321	2,804	19,206	17,362	1	14,616	865	1,719	36	127	—
Sangu ...	147,093	5,835	1,844	154,772	10,529	15,899	10,990	8,704	46,119	108,653	197	96,800	6,000	3,500	1,090	1,500	—
Sano ...	9,541	17,286	308	27,135	3,744	4,764	5,552	2,118	16,178	10,957	—	4,070	1,150	950	54	4,733	—
Sobu ...	201,853	11,582	1,728	215,163	20,232	20,873	17,846	11,323	70,274	144,889	1,944	126,000	7,244	9,846	3,743	—	—
Bantan ...	42,244	34,415	5,328	81,987	14,457	13,944	12,326	4,075	45,402	36,585	722	35,000	1,865	—	442	—	—
Anmei ...	11,913	5,424	1,366	18,703	3,064	5,336	3,942	1,070	13,112	5,591	282	4,975	307	292	299	—	—
Kawagoye ...	35,579	9,187	11,931	56,697	5,826	10,165	6,824	2,324	25,139	31,558	2,864	26,400	1,579	612	4,545	1,286	—
Hoshu ...	12,600	36,117	57,057	105,774	9,103	12,046	7,990	5,911	35,056	70,718	—	50,000	6,200	3,100	2,975	9,343	—
Nara ...	19,395	490	13,828	33,719	1,802	7,057	4,971	407	14,237	19,482	—	9,420	1,000	—	863	8,199	—
Dogo	3,718	23	279	4,020	311	1,054	694	591	2,050	1,370	—	380	69	82	28	811	—
Naniwa ...	21,889	1,560	3,090	26,545	3,130	3,125	3,484	1,557	11,296	15,249	—	11,413	1,500	1,440	112	784	—
Total	6,010,464	3,768,702	554,769	10,333,935	1,058,533	1,685,526	976,814	345,102	4,065,975	6,267,960	735,637	448,627	6,070,814	347,002	192,681	539,507	646,030
Previous year's total	4,487,728	2,979,711	287,799	7,755,238	834,280	1,213,743	773,866	303,533	2,125,422	4,620,816	824,005	129,102	4,564,397	336,968	129,757	448,627	561,068
Relative in- crease, or decrease	1,522,736	788,991	266,970	2,578,697	224,253	471,783	202,948	41,569	939,553	1,638,144	888,368	319,525	1,506,417	10,034	62,920	90,880	84,962

The figures marked by the asterisk (*) are Government subsidies, while figures in the last column represent sums redeemed, interest, and so forth.

The main points in the financial affairs of the year under review were as shown in the preceding tables. To show further the progress of Government Railway affairs, the receipts and profit account and the mileage open for traffic at the end of each year from the commencement of railway traffic to the present year are shown below in tabulated form.

TABLE 7.

Year.	Traffic mileage at the end of the year.	Traffic Receipts.	Traffic Expenses.	Profit.	Per Traffic Mile.		
					Receipts.	Expenses.	Profit.
	Mile. Chain	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
5th year (calendar) ...	18 00	174,930.181	113,464.565	61,465.616	16,628	10,785	5,843
6th year (calendar) ...	18 00	441,615.667	232,830.193	208,785.474	24,534	12,935	11,599
7th year (calendar) ...	38 27	592,671.719	346,803.333	245,868.386	19,057	11,151	7,906
8th year (January-June) ...	38 27	358,359.922	207,462.790	150,897.132	9,347	5,411	3,936
8th fiscal year ...	38 27	644,459.188	403,823.188	240,636.000	16,809	10,533	6,276
9th fiscal year ...	65 11	1,284,465.708	434,000.608	850,465.100	20,466	6,915	13,551
10th fiscal year ...	65 11	910,336.679	526,248.461	384,088.218	13,975	8,079	5,896
11th fiscal year ...	65 11	1,011,738.841	555,116.768	456,622.073	15,532	8,522	7,010
12th fiscal year ...	73 22	1,243,531.507	512,674.365	730,857.142	17,221	7,100	10,121
13th fiscal year ...	70 37	1,555,797.654	608,224.163	947,573.491	20,387	7,967	12,413
14th fiscal year ...	100 38	1,713,980.027	677,586.254	1,036,393.773	20,420	8,076	12,353
15th fiscal year ...	114 63	1,840,394.205	926,548.246	913,845.959	17,892	9,008	8,884
16th fiscal year ...	125 51	1,564,909.674	631,132.051	933,777.623	13,489	5,440	8,049
17th fiscal year ...	125 51	1,362,686.102	612,147.568	750,538.534	10,846	4,872	5,974
18th fiscal year (9 months) ...	167 02	896,111.038	442,220.575	453,890.463	6,428	3,172	3,256
19th fiscal year ...	208 64	1,301,118.975	622,994.908	678,124.067	6,074	3,196	2,878
20th fiscal year ...	244 40	1,698,873.868	677,124.426	1,021,749.442	7,209	2,873	4,336
21st fiscal year ...	445 19	2,313,811.062	967,585.396	1,346,225.666	7,004	2,920	4,084
22nd fiscal year ...	550 49	3,771,629.753	1,663,416.567	2,108,213.186	7,055	3,131	3,924
23rd fiscal year ...	550 49	4,213,804.055	2,001,273.089	2,212,530.966	7,653	3,615	4,038
24th fiscal year ...	550 49	4,110,140.755	2,426,899.512	1,683,241.243	7,405	4,408	3,007
25th fiscal year ...	550 49	4,580,632.423	2,166,199.021	2,414,433.402	8,319	3,483	4,836
26th fiscal year ...	557 49	5,384,454.783	1,942,375.381	3,442,079.402	9,056	3,483	5,573
27th fiscal year ...	580 69	5,819,413.041	2,181,696.091	3,637,716.950	10,423	3,908	6,515
28th fiscal year ...	593 22	8,004,233.576	2,951,561.156	5,052,672.420	13,445	4,958	8,487

The reason why the average receipts per traffic mile given in this table do not always coincide with the corresponding figures already given is due to the fact that the mode of calculating the traffic mileage used as divisors has been changed.

RAILWAY STAFF.

At the end of the present year there were 42 higher officials, beside another who in conjunction with his proper duties had to undertake railway business, 1,020 officials of *hannin* rank, besides another who in conjunction with his proper duties had to undertake railway business, 5 foreign employés, 1,030 Japanese employés, in all 2,097, their gross monthly stipends amounting to 39,198 *yen*. There were also 8,872 men whose monthly stipends aggregated 70,848 *yen*. Compared with the previous year, one higher official and 152 lower officials were added, one foreign employé was dispensed with and 157 employés were added, causing altogether an increase of 3,837 *men* in monthly stipends. The number of men were increased by 761, representing an addition of 383 *men* in monthly wages. By classifying the staff and duties, according to official rank and duties and comparing them with the corresponding figures at the end of the previous year the following comparative table is obtained.

TABLE 8. Adult and boy servants in the service of the Railway Bureau excluded.

Official rank and functions.		At the end of the year.		At the end of last year.		Relative increase or decrease	
		Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.
Chokunin. Superintending experts of railways ...		2	542	2	542	—	—
Sonin. { Railway Managers ...		8	1,058	7	891	1	167
Sonin. { Communication experts ...		5	625	2	292	3	333
Sonin. { Railway experts ...		27	2,892	30	2,857	3	35
Sonin. { Total ...		40	4,575	39	4,040	1	535
Hannin. { Communication clerks ...		13	395	15	430	2	35
Hannin. { Railway clerks ...		521	12,893	461	11,300	60	1,595
Hannin. { Communication assistant experts ...		5	170	6	200	1	30
Hannin. { Railway assistant experts ...		142	4,127	145	4,101	3	26
Hannin. { Railway assistant clerks ...		339	4,126	241	2,967	98	1,159
Hannin. { Total ...		1,020	21,711	868	18,998	152	2,713
Men. { Foreign Employés ...		5	2,400	6	3,000	1	600
Men. { Employés ...		1,030	9,970	873	3,781	157	1,189
Men. { Guards ...		98	1,081	75	777	23	304
Men. { Ticket-men ...		80	644	54	419	26	225
Men. { Telegraph students ...		20	60	6	18	14	42
Men. { Signal-men (Hand signal) ...		40	290	61	465	8	80
Men. { Signal-men ...		29	250	62	550	4	14
Men. { Points-men ...		266	2,201	223	1,852	43	349
Men. { Signal-pointsmen ...		58	536	20	184	12	99
Men. { Number-men ...		32	283	78	621	11	228
Men. { Chief Porters ...		89	849	1,191	7,195	81	350
Men. { Porters ...		1,272	7,725	78	621	39	308
Men. { Policemen ...		117	929	47	2,040	52	287
Men. { Yard-Policemen ...		20	182	75	631	37	246
Men. { Watchmen ...		510	2,145	237	5,955	30	212
Men. { Temporary employés ...		48	385	274	2,837	24	253
Men. { Drivers ...		267	6,167	476	2,980	18	2,295
Men. { Firemen ...		208	3,089	183	1,199	10	30
Men. { Carriage-cleaners ...		494	694	—	—	32	202
Men. { Coal and water men ...		173	1,160	90	1,182	29	377
Men. { Turn-table men ...		32	202	50	375	8	38
Men. { Carriage examiners ...		119	1,559	37	300	13	104
Men. { Tappers ...		58	413	1,700	18,214	236	1,699
Men. { Brake-men ...		24	198	2	17	—	1
Men. { Mechanics ...		1,936	19,913	64	711	4	57
Men. { Lighter-men ...		2	18	2,054	16,563	213	1,102
Men. { Assistant Foremen ...		68	768	1	8	—	1
Men. { Plate-layers ...		2,267	15,461	—	—	—	—
Men. { Ushers ...		1	9	383	3,786	103	1,262
Men. { Coolies in regular service ...		280	2,524	149	956	25	148
Men. { Boy servants ...		5	22	—	—	—	—
Men. { Adult servants ...		169	1,082	—	—	—	—
Total ...		8,872	70,848	8,111	70,465	761	383
Grand Total ...		10,969	110,046	9,899	105,826	1,070	4,220

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

The American Senate commenced the discussion of the Tariff Bill on May 25th, and has been engaged since the 3rd inst., in discussing section C, consisting of metals and metal wares.

DISEASE IN SILKWORMS IN FRANCE.

Lyons, June 5.
In one of silk districts of France, disease has appeared just as the worms were beginning to spin. The disease is likely to grow serious, and nobody can tell how much loss it will inflict upon the silk crop of France.

London, June 6.

The Cretans have established a Provisional Government, under the Chief Michaelis.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Foreign Representatives at Constantinople have commenced peace negotiations with Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It has been decided that the memorandum on behalf of the Great Powers respecting the rectification of the Greco-Turkish frontier shall be framed by M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador; the memorandum respecting the Capitulations [extra-territoriality of Greeks (and others) in Turkey] shall be framed by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador; and the memorandum respecting the indemnity shall be framed by Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The British War Office is arranging for the detachments of Indian and Colonial troops, escorted by the Life Guards, to traverse the East End of London in the course of Queen Victoria's "record reign" celebrations.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Loddon, June 7.

There are indications that the Turks are preparing for a prolonged occupation of Thessaly; governors, judges, and school-masters are being appointed, and the Turks' harems are arriving in Thessaly and settling down there.

PRESIDENT FAURE.

President Faure will leave Paris for St. Petersburg on the 25th July. M. Hanotaux (Foreign Minister) will accompany him.

THE SOUDAN.

An Egyptian patrol has had an encounter with a party of Dervishes sixty miles north of Dongola. The Dervishes were repulsed and pursued. In the course of the engagement, twelve of the Egyptians were killed or wounded. Captain Peyton, of the 15th (King's) Hussars, was severely wounded, but is now doing well.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

It is feared in Bombay that, judging by present indications, the rains brought by the S. W. Monsoon will this year be less than usual. Prospects in the Punjab, however, are slightly more hopeful.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

London, June 8.

The Porte has sent a Memorandum to the Embassies, justifying its own claims—the cession of Thessaly, the abolition of Greek extraterritoriality in Turkey, and the amount demanded as indemnity.

CRETE AND THE GREEKS.

Fifteen of the Greek Volunteers (lately

withdrawn from Crete) returned to the island with the object of encouraging the Cretan insurgents to continue hostilities, but were arrested before they could land.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

On the 10th June, the St. Petersburg and Moscow Banks will open subscription lists for 4 per cent. Bonds to the amount of fifteen million roubles for the East China Railway Loan to be issued at 97.

THE SPANISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

At the request of the Queen Regent of Spain, the Ministry of Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo, which resigned a few days ago, has resumed office.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN FRANCE.

London, June 9.

A destructive flood has taken place at the town of the Voiron, in the department of Isere, France. The damage is estimated at £500,000 sterling, whilst a thousand people have been rendered destitute.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

The Hawaiian Government has rejected the Japanese claims in connection with the exclusion of emigrants. It is said that Japan is expected to break off diplomatic relations with Hawaii.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

A Greek Memorandum has been sent to the Powers, complaining of Turkish atrocities in Thessaly and Epirus, and urging the Powers to intervene.

THE HAWAIIAN TROUBLE.

San Francisco, June 10.

As the Hawaiian Government has returned an unreasonable answer in reply to the Japanese claims in connection with the rejection of emigrants, Minister Shimamura has made a vigorous representation to that Government.

ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

London, June 10.

A Protocol modifying the Anglo-Chinese (Burmah) Convention of 1894 has been signed at Peking. It cedes to Great Britain the State of Kokang, and agrees to the opening of new trade routes. Further, it allows British subjects and protégés to settle at Sze-mao and Momein, or at Shuning-fu (in South-west Yunnan, on the road from Bhamo into Central China), for the purpose of establishing trade. Great Britain is also granted a perpetual lease of a large tract of land South of Mamwan (also on the road from Bhamo) to be under the control and administration of the British.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The negotiations between Turkey and the Powers for settlement of the terms of peace are making slow progress, and are likely to be protracted. Meanwhile, Greece is pressing the Powers to accelerate matters, on the plea that she has to keep her army in the field until peace is concluded and that this is a serious drain on her resources.

BIRTH OF A RUSSIAN PRINCE.

St. Petersburg, June 10.

(Received in Tokyo, June 11.)

The Russian Empress gave birth to a daughter to-day.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SEALING RETURNS.

Hakodate, June 9.

The sealing schooner *Pointer* has reached this port with 274 skins on board.

H.M.S. "LINNET."

Hakodate, June 11.

H.M.S. *Linnet* left here for Petropaulovsky this morning.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club is closed for the season: and reopens on Monday, 4th October.

The Tokio Chess Club is closed for the holiday season: and reopens on Friday, 1st October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 317.

WHITE.

1—P to K4

2—Q takes P

3—Q to Q5 mate

2—Q to K3 ch

3—Q to B3 mate

2—B to K3 ch

3—Kt to Q2 mate

2—Kt to K5

3—B to K3 mate

Correct answers from W.H.S., and Omega.

Correct answers from W.H.S., and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 318.

WHITE.

1—Q to R5q

2—Kt to B5 mate

2—Q to Kt sq mate

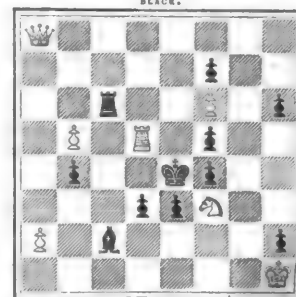
2—Q to R8 mate

other variations obvious.

Correct answers from W.H.S., and Omicron.

PROBLEM No. 321.

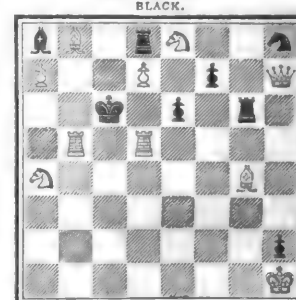
By A. F. MACKENZIE.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 322.

By J. BARTSCH.



White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 722.

Below is given the full score of the sixteenth game of the Showalter-Pillsbury match. The notes are by Kemy of the Philadelphia Ledger:—

(RUY LOPEZ.)

White—Showalter.	Black—Pillsbury.
WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	16 B Q2(c) Kt K4
2 Kt KB3	17 R R4 P KR3
3 B Kt5	18 P KB4(d) Kt K3
4 Castles	19 R K4 Kt Q5
5 P Q4	20 P B5(e) Kt KBP
6 B R4	21 R KBsq P QB3(e)
7 R Ksq	22 Kt B3 Q Kt3ch
8 Kt K5	23 K Rq Q B4(g)
9 Kt QB3	24 Q R3(h) Kt(B4) K2
10 B B4	25 Kt K4 BxR
11 R xP(b)	26 QxB P B4(i)
12 Kt K4	27 B Kt3ch K Rsq
13 Kt xBch	28 QxKt PxKt(k)
14 Kt Q5	29 Resigns.
15 Q R5	

NOTES.

(a) The sixth game of the match shows the same opening moves. On his ninth turn, however, Black played Kt to B 4. The move adopted in the present game seems to be an improvement. White, at least, is prevented from B to K 3 play, guarding the Q P. Black, with his B to B 3 move, threatens Kt takes Kt, followed by B takes P. If White answers B to B 4, as is the case in the present game, Black continues with better advantage, Kt to B 4, for there seems no proper way to guard the Q P. The position is a highly complicated one, and in all probability Mr. Pillsbury has analyzed pretty carefully the opening moves prior to adopting this line of play of this game.

(b) This move hardly seems satisfactory, for Black captures the Q P, relieving to some extent his position. Of course Black's only reply is Kt (B 4) takes P. Had he played P to Q 4, White would have answered Kt takes Kt, followed by B takes P and B takes R, coming out a pawn ahead. Since R takes P does not guard the Q P, it would seem that Kt takes P, followed eventually by Kt takes Kt, Kt takes B ch and B takes P, was a preferable continuation. Another play White had at his disposal was Kt to Q 5, threatening Kt takes Kt, followed by Kt takes B P. The move selected leads also to powerful attack, yet is hardly as satisfactory as Kt takes P or Kt to Q 5. Probably White overlooked the Kt (B 4) takes P reply.

(c) B to Kt 3 could not be played on account of Q to Kt 4 forcing exchange of queens. White might have played R to Q sq but it is doubtful whether it was any better than the move selected.

(d) B takes P looked quite promising, but it would have caused immediate loss for White. Black, by answering P to Kt 3 forces away the queen, winning the rook. The move selected has the disadvantage of closing in the rook. It seems R to K sq was a more conservative play, and probably better.

(e) The sacrifice of an additional pawn was hardly sound. White, it seems, tried to force the attack at all hazards. Had he played R to Kt 3, Black might have answered P to Q B 3, followed by Q to R 5, exchanging queens and remaining a pawn ahead. Probably White gave up the pawn to avoid this continuation.

(f) A powerful move, which forces back the White Kt, and also opens the Q Kt 3 square for the Black queen, enabling him to start a counter attack.

(g) Threatening Kt to Kt 6 ch, winning the queen.

(h) Kt to K 4 looks powerful, but it would have lost the exchange. Black would have continued as follows:—24—Kt to K 4, Kt to Kt 6 ch; 25—Kt takes Kt, Q takes Q; 26—Kt takes Q, B takes R. The move selected, however, was not any better, nor had White a satisfactory defence at this stage of the game.

(i) Splendid play, which secures a quick win for Black. He not only forces the exchange of queens, but also wins a piece, no matter what continuation White selects.

(k) The final stroke, which causes White to surrender. His queen is attacked, and Black also threatens R takes R mate. Even should White play R takes R ch, Black answers R takes R, still threatening R to B sq mate, which White cannot stop without losing the queen. Had Black played Kt takes Q instead of P takes Kt, he would have remained an exchange ahead, but it would not have won as quickly as the next move.

GAME No. 723.
ONE OF SIX CONSULTATION GAMES PLAYED
SIMULTANEOUSLY BY MR. LASKER AT
BIRMINGHAM.

(QUEEN'S GAMBIT.)			
White—E. Lasker.		Black—Birm. C.C.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P Q 4	P Q 4	14 P Q R 3	R B q
2 P Q B 4	Kt KB 3 (a)	15 Q K 2	Q K sq
3 P x P	Q x P	16 P Q Kt 4	B K 2
4 Kt QB 3	Q Q ch	17 P K 5	Kt Q 2
5 P K 4	P K 3 (b)	18 Q K 4	P KB 4 (d)
6 Kt B 3	B K 2	19 P x P (ep)	R x P (e)
7 B Q 3	P Q Kt 3	20 Q R 7 ch	K B sq
8 B KB 4	B Kt 2 (c)	21 P Kt 5	Kt Q sq
9 Castles	Castles	22 Kt K 5 (f)	Kt x Kt
10 R B sq	P B 4	23 B x Kt	Q R 4
11 P x P	B x P	24 B x R	B x B
12 Q B 2	P KR 3	25 B Kt 6	Resigns
13 KR Q q	Kt B 3		

NOTES.

(a) Black loses time by defending with king's knight; for after 3—P takes P, whether Kt or Q retake, White develops his game by attacking the piece.

(b) P to K 4 could be played here; for if 6—P takes P, Q takes Q ch, and Black will recover his pawn in the case of 7—K takes Q by Kt to Kt 5, or in the case of 7—Kt takes Q by Kt takes P.

(c) If castles K R, 9—P to K R 4 with a posi-

tion analogous to a certain variation in the French defence, of which the leading idea is P to K 5, followed by B takes R P ch, &c.

(d) Black might have foreseen this danger, and should have taken steps to prevent P to K 5. He had no better move at his disposal now.

(e) In trying to preserve his king's pawn Black incurred far greater danger than the pawn was worth. Kt takes P was the only possible move.

(f) Threatening 23—Q to R 8, mate.

It is possible that Max Judd, who is now acting as Consul-General at Vienna, may try conclusions with Pillsbury for the United States championship the latter end of the year. Mr. Judd is a very strong player, and has held high rank in Caissa's realm for many years. He conducted a game against Steinitz recently at Vienna, the score and notes of which, taken from the American Chess Magazine, are appended:

GAME No. 724.

(RUY LOPEZ.)

White—Max Judd.		Black—W. Steinitz.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K 4	P K 4	10 B x B	P x B
2 Kt KB 3	Kt to QB 3	20 B Kt 5	Q QB 2
3 B Kt 5	P Q 3 (a)	21 Q R Q sq	Q KB 2 (g)
4 P Q 4	B Q 2 (b)	22 P KB 3	Kt R 3
5 Kt B 3	Kt K 2	23 R Q 2	Q QB 2
6 B QB 4 (c)	P x P	24 Kt B 4	Q KB 2
7 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	25 Q R Q sq	Kt Kt sq (h)
8 Q x Kt	Kt B 3	26 R x P (i)	B x R
9 Q K 3	B K 3	27 R x B	Kt B 3
10 Kt Q 5	Kt K 4	28 Kt x KP	R Kt sq
11 B Kt 3	P QB 3 (d)	29 Kt B ch	Q x Kt
12 Kt B 4	B Q 2 (e)	30 Q K 5 ch	Q K 2 (j)
13 Q Kt 3 (f)	P Q R 4	31 R K 6	Q x R
14 P Q R 3	Q Kt 3	32 Q x Q ch	R B sq
15 Castles	P R 5	33 B x Kt (k)	P x B
16 B R 4	P KR 4	34 Q x BP ch	(l)
17 P R 2	Kt Kt 5		
18 Kt Q 3	B K 3		

NOTES.

(a) Mr. Steinitz' singular aversion against the recognized defence of the Ruy Lopez has caused him no end of worry and trouble. In the Vienna tournament he defended with 3 K Kt to K 2, and thereby nearly ruined his chances for first prize. He discarded it after losing to Blackburne and drawing with Dr. Fleissig. In the Vienna tournament of 1882 he somewhat improved upon this defence by combining 3—P to Q R 3 with K Kt to K 2, and he cast his lot with it until 1888, when he experimented with the move above. In his "Modern Chess Instructor" he proclaimed this as the best defence, but his experiences with Lasker and at Hastings compelled him to look for something better, which he, however, has failed to find. In the present game he reverts to his pet defence, with the upshot that he gets a wholly lost game, although his opponent is certainly not in his class.

(b) Mr. Steinitz' original thesis of the defence inclined 4..... P takes P, followed by 5 Q takes P, B to Q 2, forming a variation of the Philidor's defence, which, in his opinion, is not unfavourable for the second player. Later on he adopted the above line of play on account of the reply, 5—Kt takes P. We, however, are of the opinion that his first plan is the better one if black continues with 5..... B to Q 2; 6—Kt to Q B 3, Kt takes Kt; 7—Q takes Kt, B takes B; 8—Kt takes B, Kt to K 2, followed by Kt to B 3, as Blackburne did at Hastings against Lasker.

(c) First played by Makovetz against Blackburne at Dresden, 1892, and adopted by Lasker in the first part of their match in this city. Later on he played 6—B to K 3. Tarrasch and Tschigorin first play 6—B to Kt 5, forcing black to still further weaken his position by 6..... P to B 3, and then retreat 7—B to K 3.

(d) With a slight transposition of moves the same position is arrived at as in the fifth game of the championship match. Steinitz, at this juncture, played 11—B to K 2, castles; 12—Castles, K R, B Kt; 14—B takes B, whereupon white not only retained two B's vs. B and Kt, but also forced black to weaken his Q P by 14..... P to Q B 3.

(e) This retrocession does not look well, but is, in fact, his only good move.

(f) An excellent response, which effectually prevents black's intended B to K 2, for all time, as it proves.

(g) B to K 2 instead, though tempting, would not answer, white replying with 22—Kt to K B 4, followed by 23—Kt takes K P if 22..... B takes B.

(h) Evidently Black did not take into consideration the master stroke which white has in store, but his position is precarious. If 25—Kt to Q 2, the likely continuation would be: 26—Kt takes R P, Q takes Kt; 27—R takes P ch, R takes R; 28—Q takes B ch, and mates next move.

(i) This fine sacrifice, in conjunction with his

pretty twenty-ninth move, should have insured a speedy win.

(j) If instead 30..... K to B sq, white wins by 31—R takes Kt ch, B takes R; 32—B to R 6 ch, K to B 2 (if Q to Kt 2, then 33—Q takes P ch, if R to Kt 2, then 33—Q takes Q); 33—Q takes Q ch.

(k) Overlooking an easy win by 33—B to K 3, R to R 4; 34—B to R 8 ch, R takes B; 35—Q to Q 6 ch.

(l) While gaining a second pawn, white has freed the adverse rook, and has to fight it out with queen against two rooks. Still he ought to have won by careful play, or at least done no worse than draw, but he eventually committed a blunder which lost.

GAME No. 725.

KIRSCHITZKY GAMBIT.

White—Dr. Tarrasch.		Black—H. Hirschler.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K 4	P K 4	17 Kt Q 5	B B 4 ch
2 P KB 4	P x P	18 K K sq	B Kt 3
3 Kt KB 3	P KKt 4	19 P K 6	Kt (Q 2) K 4
4 P KR 4	P Kt 5	20 Kt B 6 ch	K K 2
5 Kt K 5	P to Q 3	21 B Kt 5	(e)
6 Kt x BP		22 Kt P ch	Kt x B
		23 Kt B 6 ch	K K 2
		24 Kt Q 5 ch	K K 2
		25 Kt B 6 ch	K K 2
		26 Kt Q 7 ch	K K 2
		27 Kt B 6 ch	K K 2
		28 Kt K 8 ch	K K 2 (f)
		29 R Q 8 ch	Kt x R
		30 R B 8 ch	K x R
		31 P K 7 ch	Resigns.

NOTES.

(a) A bold if not risky sacrifice.

(b) K to K sq seems better.

(c) If Kt takes P, then White would play R takes Kt.

(d) White courageously offers the exchange of Queens, and as will be seen, his judgment in so doing proved correct.

(e) Giving Black another piece. White liquidates the position in a beautiful manner.

(f) Black could not take the K P on any of the other checks without losing, but now it would have been his best move. Dr. Tarrasch explains that he gave these checks on purpose to mislead Black—not to take the Pawn at this, the decisive moment. He succeeded in his object, and wound up the game by a very quaint and remarkable sacrifice of both Rooks.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, June 17th
From Canada, &c.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Monday, June 14th.
From America.....	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, June 13th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per T. M. Co.	Wed'day, June 16th.
From Hongkong.....	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, June 17th.
From Hongkong.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Thursday, June 17th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, July 7th.

- 1 *Empire* left San Francisco via Honolulu on May 26th.
- 2 *Empress of India* left Vancouver on May 31st.
- 3 *Ferris* left San Francisco via Honolulu on June 8th.
- 4 *Oceanic* left Hongkong on June 8th.
- 5 *City of Peking* left Hongkong on June 9th.
- 6 *Empress of China* left Hongkong on June 9th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Shanghai.....	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, June 13th.
For Hongkong.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Monday, June 14th.
For Canada, &c.....	per C. F. R. Co.	Friday, June 18th.
For America.....	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, June 19th.
For Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, June 20th.
For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, June 21st.
For Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, July 9th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,894, F. J. Brown, 5th June.—Hongkong and Kobe 4th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- Toyohashi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,870, J. Higo, 5th June.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- Hohensollern*, German steamer, 2,376, H. Blecker 6th June.—Hongkong, 1st June, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nacif.
- Salvadora*, Spanish steamer, 978, Guilvermo Esquivel, 6th June.—Manila, Sugar.—Browne & Co.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1758, P. Cottier, 7th June.—Omaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma, British steamer, 1,662, T. A. Whistler, 7th June.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th June, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Olympia, British steamer, 2,608, Truebridge, 7th June.—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 21st May, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 7th June.—Nagasaki, 4th June, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Nissen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,484, —, 7th June.—Kobe, 6th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Yamamoto, 7th June.—Misuge, 4th June, Rice.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, Higo, 8th June.—Kobe, 7th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bellona, German steamer, 2,663, Nomark, 8th June.—Hongkong via ports, 2nd June, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 8th June.—Hongkong 29th May, Macao 29th May, Amoy 1st June, Shanghai 3rd June, Nagasaki 5th June and Kobe 7th June, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,396, A. Nishimura, 9th June.—Hakodate, 7th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fortuna, Norwegian steamer, 1,921, Christopher, 9th June.—Philadelphia via Suez Canal and Singapore 26th May, General.—Frazar & Co.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 10th June.—Kobe, 8th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benzorich, British steamer, 2,164, John H. Clark, 11th June.—London via ports, and Kobe 9th June, General.—Carnes & Co.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Pantan, 11th June.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 10th June, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, G. W. Conner, 11th June.—Shanghai via ports, 5th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,662, Morei, 11th June.—Hakodate, 9th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Hirayama, 11th June.—Hakodate, 9th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 12th June.—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe, 4th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

China, British steamer, 2,600, W. B. Seabury, 6th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tacque, 6th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Glenshiel, British steamer, 2,240, R. D. Jones, 7th June.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Mogul, British steamer, 1,827, Wright, 7th June.—Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Tacoma, British steamer, 1,662, Whistler, 7th June.—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, Y. Oda, 8th June.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,943, F. C. A. Lyon, 8th June.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 8th June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,758, P. Cottier, 8th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glentochy, British steamer, 2,997, J. McGregor, 9th June.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,360, E. S. Barstow, 9th June.—Melbourne, and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Olympia, British steamer, 2,608, Truebridge, 9th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Alacrity (4), British despatch boat, Com. De Lisle, 9th June.—Kobe.

Centurion (14), British flagship, Captain H. M. Lugin, 9th June.—Kobe.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 9th June.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Rainbow (8), British cruiser, Capt. V. A. Tisdall, 10th June.—Nagasaki via Kobe.

Salvadora, Spanish steamer, 978, Guilvermo Esquivel, 10th June.—Kobe, General.—Browne & Co.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Wm. Finch, 10th June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,870, J. Higo, 11th June.—Hakodate, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hohenzollern, German steamer, 1,376, H. Bleeker, 11th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, Sakai, 11th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,096, J. Muramatsu, 11th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, from Hongkong:—Miss Clara Weipert, Mr. F. Suck, and Mr. Dorberck in cabin; 1 Chinese 2nd class; amah and 2 Chinese in steerage; 22 Chinese on deck.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Nicoll in cabin.

Per British steamer *Olympia*, from Tacoma, Wash. and Victoria, B.C.:—Dr. Komma, Mr. Ray Krumm, and Mr. E. G. Barret in cabin; 39 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Capt. A. W. Newbold, Mr. B. C. Williams, Mr. A. Duncan, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Mrs. Von Vietinghoff, Mr. F. H. Noltenius, Mrs. Scott, Lieut. Ryan, Sir A. Luna, Dr. J. R. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Horsey, Mrs. Hollingworth, Mr. R. Milberg, Mr. C. F. Heinlein, Mrs. Mancell, Mr. A. C. Honam, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. N. P. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gove, Mr. E. Crevatin, Mr. O. D. Jerald, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Happer in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. T. Yoshimura in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. King, Mr. H. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ross, Mr. R. H. Hunt, Miss Clifford, Mr. Wong Wai, Mrs. Winton, Mr. H. Kopsch, Mr. J. Henningson, Mr. R. P. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Skottowe in cabin.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Doberck, Miss Porter, Mrs. H. Skott, Mr. K. W. Mounsey, Mr. Mackey, and Mr. Mussen in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss Pycroft, Mrs. Edey, Mr. Wong Ah Tai, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Messrs. A. J. Carter, J. E. Laford, A. H. Rostrow, and Eugene Chussler in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. & Mrs. Lowies and daughter, Miss Sargent, Miss White, Mr. C. R. Burkell, Mr. G. D. Counts, Miss Dunn, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sargent, Mr. V. E. Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. M. de Linan, Messrs. C. R. Morse, Chas. Hoges, A. Buschel, T. Davenport, W. Taylors, R. W. Fairbanks, C. F. Heinlein, S. W. Tso, G. Willeumier, Oda, W. M. Treglow, Mrs. Clark, Master Clark, Miss Officer, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Ditter, and Mr. J. J. Bell living in cabin.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Messrs. A. S. Carnegie, Tapper, and Hing Kee in cabin; 3 Chinese and 3 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Borneo*, for London via ports:—Mr. W. H. Martin, R. N. in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. H. J. Marshall, Lieut. T. Stizuta, Rev. Henry Loomis, Miss A. P. Ballagh, Mrs. and Miss Ogura, Mr. D. M. Stearns, Mr. R. Morai, and Rev. M. Lamondais in cabin; Messrs. J. A. Olsen, J. Morikawa, S. Nasu, O. Takakoshi, N. Yashiro, D. Segara, Mrs. and Miss Ansonshi, Miss Inaka Waka, Mrs. and Miss Yukawa, and Mr. T. Miyazaki in cabin; 39 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baker, Miss Baker, Mr. B. A. Bistows, Mr. U. Baird, Miss C. L. Ballou, Miss Ballou, Mr. W. G. Carter, Mrs. A. N. Carter, Mrs. Cross, Mr. Jno. H. Catherwood, Miss Clifford, Mr. R. P. Duncan, Mr. Guertier de Dumast, Sur. Maj. P. I. Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. M. Foret, Mrs. M. E. Flavelle,

Mr. S. E. Gwyer, Mr. J. W. Gillespie, Mr. Robert B. Greer, Mr. E. Hetherington, Mr. R. H. Hunt, Mr. J. Henningsen, Mr. H. W. Hall, Mrs. Ives, Mr. Arthur Joshua, Mr. & Mrs. S. G. O. King, Mr. H. Kirkwood, Mr. H. Kopsch, Mr. Paul Laugen, Mr. J. Mendelson, Mr. S. Mitsuhashi, Mr. T. C. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Noyer, Mr. J. Ohara, Mr. J. G. Purvis, Mr. Geo. S. Paterson, Mr. M. Pickenpack, Mr. D. W. Riggs, Mr. & Mrs. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Skottowe, Mr. H. Suydam, Mrs. J. F. Suydam and son, Consul-General Schmidt Leda, Mr. J. Saubolle, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Twombly, Jr., Mrs. S. C. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thoms, Miss Thoms, Count Wydenbruck, Mr. A. H. Cole Watson, Miss E. G. Woods, Mr. Guy S. Warren, Mr. Thos. B. Warren, Mrs. A. W. Winton, and Mr. Wong Wai in cabin.

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. Kobbé, Mr. H. Höckert, Mr. C. Gibbens, Captain Duncan, Mr. Justus Briggs, Mr. Ed. Thorwest, Miss A. Malz-Zickwolf, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Baunstein, Mr. Max Klee, Dr. Kihibuchi, Mr. Masuyama, Mr. J. Nakahara, Mr. Suzuki, Mr. Ah Hon, Mr. Fun J. Son, and Mr. Fun Im Neng in cabin; 6 Europeans in steerage; 12 Chinese on deck.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 209 bales; Waste silk, 52 bales.

Per British steamer *Mogul*, for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.:—

	TEA.				TOTAL
	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	COAST, PACKAGES	
Hyogo	325	3,391	6,542	—	10,458
Yokohama	—	17,459	16,974	1,656	36,089
Total	325	20,850	23,516	1,656	46,347

Per British str. *Tacoma*, for Tacoma, Wash. and Victoria, B.C.:—

	TEA.				TOTAL
	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	COAST, PACKAGES	
Shanghai	—	397	6,490	—	6,887
Kobe	527	4,010	2,556	—	7,093
Hongkong	—	—	50	—	50
Amoy	—	—	9,365	—	9,365
Total	527	5,407	18,461	—	23,995

Per German steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	TEA.				TOTAL
	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	COAST, PACKAGES	
Shanghai	3,107	2,257	570	—	5,934
Amoy	555	10,059	1,137	1,147	13,098
Higo	901	556	649	—	2,116
Yokohama	301	543	535	—	1,379
Hongkong	5	—	—	—	5
Total	4,870	12,869	2,928	2,297	22,904

	SILK.				TOTAL
	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	COAST, PACKAGES	
Shanghai	—	120	—	—	120
Hongkong	—	100	—	—	100
Yokohama	—	280	—	—	280
Total	—	500	—	—	500

Per German steamer *Hohenzollern*, for Hongkong via ports:—Raw Silk 26 bales, and Waste Silk 106 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Business has been slow, at very depressed prices.

COTTON FIBRE GOODS.

	PER YARD.	PER YARD.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 31 inches	\$2.30	to 2.80
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds. 31 inches	2.80	to 3.30
1. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 31 inches	1.50	to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 11 inches	1.95	to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 21 yards, 30 inches	2.00	to 3.75
Cotton—Italiane and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.30	to 0.35
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 21 inches	7.75	to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 31 inches	0.75	to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 21/25 yards, 30 inches	1.50	to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2 yds, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.75	to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2 yds, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.40	to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2 yds, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	3.00	to 3.50

WOOLLENIS.		PER YARD.
Flannel.....	30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches		0.35 to 0.41
Medium		0.30 to 0.32
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches		
Common		0.35 to 0.27
Mousseline de laine—Crape, 21 yards,		
31 inches.....		0.15 to 0.22
Cloth—Pilot, 51 @ 56 inches.....		0.15 to 0.50
Cloth—President, 51 @ 56 inches.....		0.60 to 0.75
Cloth—Union, 51 @ 56 inches.....		0.50 to 0.85
Blanket—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb.		
per lb.....		0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.		PER POUND.
Nos. 16-24, Singles.....		39.00 to 41.50
Nos. 28-32, Singles.....		41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38-42, Singles.....		45.00 to 46.00
Nos. 32, Doubles.....		45.00 to 47.00
Nos. 42, Doubles.....		51.00 to 53.00
Nos. 1/80, Plain.....		61.00 to 62.00
Nos. 1/80, Plain.....		75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2/100, Plain.....		99.00 to 100.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed.....		70.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed.....		85.00 to 92.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed.....		116.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.		PER POUND.
American Middling.....		\$24.00 to 24.50
Indian Hroch.....		21.00
Chinese.....		21.50

MEALS.
Good business in iron generally at unchanged prices. American Nails are still being offered freely and prices are the turn lower, while Pig Iron has improved a trifle.

PER POUND.	
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	14.00 to 14.10
Flat Bars, 1 inch.....	4.20 to 4.30
Round and square up to 1 inch.....	4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted.....	4.00 to 4.40
Sheet Iron.....	5.10 to 5.30
Galvanized iron sheets.....	10.00 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted.....	6.00 to 6.50
Pin Iron, per box.....	5.70 to 5.80
Pin Iron, No. 3.....	1.95 to 2.00
Hoop Iron (1 to 1 1/2 inch).....	4.80 to 5.00

KEROSENE.
Dull market, with petty sales; quotations weak.

American.....	\$9.00 to 3.05
Russian.....	3.00 to 3.05
Langkat.....	—

SUGAR.
Brown—A fair amount of sales have been made at quotations; which are just maintained at present level. White—A steady business at late rates.

PER POUND.	
Brown Takao.....	\$3.50 to 3.55
Brown Manila.....	4.20 to 4.90
Brown Daitong.....	2.80 to 2.90
Brown Canton.....	3.10 to 4.20
White Java and Penang.....	6.60 to 6.70
White Refined.....	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Approach of new crop has caused holders to give way and at the low prices now quoted a fair demand exists for Europe. Crop news good.

QUOTATIONS.	
Filatures—Extra 9/12, 10/12 den.....	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.....	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers.....	Nom. \$820 to 830
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers.....	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	Nom. 770 to 780
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers.....	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	730 to 730
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.....	—
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	—
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	—
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	—
Kakadas—Kato.....	—
Kakadas—No. 1.....	—
Kakadas—No. 1.....	—
Kakadas—No. 2.....	—
Kakadas—No. 2.....	—

WASTE SILK.

Nothing done this week of any moment, and there are practically no quotations.

QUOTATIONS.	
Noshi—Filature, Best.....	—
Noshi—Filature, Good.....	—
Noshi—Oshu, Best.....	—
Noshi—Oshu, Good.....	—
Noshi—Oshu, Medium.....	—
Noshi—Shinshu, Best.....	—
Noshi—Shinshu, Good.....	—
Noshi—Bushu, Best.....	—
Noshi—Bushu, Good.....	—
Noshi—Bushu, Medium.....	—
Noshi—Joshu, Good.....	—
Noshi—Joshu, Fair.....	—
Kibiso—Filature, Best.....	—
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds.....	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good.....	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Fair.....	—

TEA.

The rush is over and prices have dropped to last year's level. Dealers are disappointed at the present outlook and are trying to raise prices by

keeping their Teas off the market. Shippers are wide awake and can overtrump them. Export to date 10 million pounds against 3 millions last year. Settlements 107,000 piculs against 122,000 at 10th June, 1896.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest.....	\$30 up
Choice.....	27 to 28
Finest.....	25 to 26
Fine.....	23 to 24
Good Medium.....	21 to 22
Medium.....	19 to 20
Good Common.....	17 to 18
Common.....	15 to 16

EXCHANGE.

Exchange strengthened towards the close of the week.

Sterling—Bank T.T.....	1/11 1/2
— Bills on demand.....	1/11 1/2
— 4 months' sight.....	1/11 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight.....	3/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight.....	3/0 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight.....	2.49 to 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight.....	2.54
On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	1/10 p.
— Private 10 days' sight.....	1/10 p.
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	73 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight.....	74 1/2
On India—Bank sight.....	164
— Private 30 days' sight.....	169
On America—Bank Bills on demand.....	48 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight.....	49 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight.....	2.02 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight.....	2.06
Bat Silver (London).....	27 1/2

LOCAL AND JAPANESE SHARE LIST.

[Messrs. Bisset & Urr's List.]

Yokohama, June 11th.

Latest mail advices from Hongkong with dates up to the 4th inst. report the following changes in the Share market since the 26th ultimo:—Hongkong Fires have advanced from \$352.50 to \$355; China Fires \$100 to \$103; H. C. & M. Steamboats \$35 to \$35.25; Douglasses \$65 to \$66; Luzons \$48 to \$49; Punjion Preference shares \$2.25 to \$2.50; Balmorals \$2.20 to \$2.40; Preferences \$2.60 to \$2.70; Raubs \$25 to \$30; H. & C. Wharfs \$64.50 to \$65; Kowloon Lands \$16.50 to \$17; West Points \$19.75 to \$20; Hongkong Hotels \$48 to \$49; Humphreys \$8.50 to \$9; Green Islands \$37.50 to \$40; Hongkong Ropes \$171 to \$173; Hongkong Ices \$110 to \$112; Tramways \$100 to \$104 and Hongkong Bakeries from \$32 to \$33.

In local stocks we have no change to report, Grand Hotels continuing to be enquired for at \$205 and Breweries at \$340. Offers of North & Raes are wanted—\$175 being now offered for shares. Iron Works can be placed at \$140. Club Hotels are steady and have probable buyers at \$70. Oriental Hotel Founders' can be procured at \$450. Langfeldts can be had at \$107.50. Bretts are offering at \$7.50. Club Hotel Debentures—Offers of \$110 will be entertained for a few of them. Y. U. Clubs are wanted at par. Breweries can be sold at \$110 ex interest, while Brett Debentures are procurable at \$104.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd., \$50 ..	\$135 B.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., \$100.....	310 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd., \$100.....	305 B.

Club Hotel, Ltd., \$100.....	30 B.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., \$100.....	140 B.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. (Fdra.), \$121.....	450 B.
North and Rae, Ltd., \$100.....	275 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd., \$100.....	5.50 B.
Langfeldt & Co., Ltd., \$100.....	297 1/2 B.
Hongo Gas Co., Ltd., \$100.....	180 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb., \$100.....	110 B.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100.....	110 B.
Yokohama United Club Deb., \$100.....	100 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100.....	104 B.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, June 11th.

Five per Cent. Capitalised Pension Bonds.....	98 1/2
Redemption Loan Bonds.....	98 1/2
War Loan Bonds.....	99 1/2
New Public Loan Bonds.....	97 1/2
Old Public Loan Bonds.....	93 1/2
Naval Loan Bonds.....	97 1/2
Tokyo City Loan Bonds.....	100 1/2
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	95 1/2
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	46 1/2
Ayomo Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	88 1/2
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	86 1/2
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	84 1/2
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	81 1/2
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 10.....	40 1/2
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 10.....	94 1/2
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 10.....	54 1/2
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	84 1/2
Kawagoye Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	54 1/2
Chikuo Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	72 1/2
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	43 1/2
Boso Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	47 1/2
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	78 1/2
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	84 1/2
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	51 1/2
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	31 1/2
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	48 1/2
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	30 1/2
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	1 1/2
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	7 1/2
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	17 1/2
Kozuke Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	31 1/2
Nanso Railway Company—paid up yen 10.....	90 1/2
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 10.....	61 1/2
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 10.....	25 1/2
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 10.....	35 1/2
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 10.....	3 1/2
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100.....	803 1/2
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 10.....	33 1/2
Imperial Merchant Bank—paid up yen 10.....	27 1/2
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., paid up yen 10.....	38 1/2
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 10.....	70 1/2
Miyu Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 10.....	55 1/2
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co., paid up yen 10.....	16 1/2
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 10.....	80 1/2
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 10.....	110 1/2
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 10.....	74 1/2
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 10.....	31 1/2
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 10.....	73 1/2
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co., paid up yen 10.....	65 1/2
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co., paid up yen 10.....	67 1/2
Hokkaido Hemp Manu. Co., paid up yen 10.....	50 1/2
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 10.....	15 1/2
Yokohama Electric Light Co., paid up yen 10.....	60 1/2
Shinagawa Electric Light Co., paid up yen 10.....	40 1/2
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 10.....	54 1/2
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 10.....	88 1/2
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 10.....	18 1/2
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., paid up yen 100.....	70 1/2
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 10.....	313 1/2
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 10.....	165 1/2
Nippon Ginko—paid up yen 10.....	374 1/2
First National Bank—paid up yen 10.....	14 1/2
Third National Bank—paid up yen 10.....	10 1/2



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17.

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June, 1896.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1897.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

JUDGE MOWAT left Japan on sick leave on Friday.

A SILVER bullion exchange is to be established at Osaka.

FOUR shipping casualties on the shores of Japan are reported this week.

A SUBMARINE telegraph cable is to be laid along the Kurile Islands.

THE Hongkong Jubilee Celebration Fund amounted to \$52,158.77 on the 8th inst.

ALL the small dairies in the city of Tokyo have been ordered to remove to the suburbs.

COUNT MATSUOKA, Minister President has visited Osaka to inspect the new coins at the Mint.

ACCORDING to latest telegraphic advices, President McKinley has signed a bill for the annexation of Hawaii.

IT is reported that the Russian Authorities have resolved to spend 600,000 roubles on extending the defence works at Vladivostok, and 700,000

roubles on further armaments of the fortresses there.

A VERY disastrous earthquake occurred at Calcutta on the 12th instant, the damage done being enormous.

THE Anglo-American treaty regarding the Venezuela boundary has been ratified and exchanged at Washington.

A FIRE occurred in the Minechi coal mine, Fukuoka Prefecture, and the mine had to be flooded to extinguish the flames.

THE Japanese battle-ship *Miyako*, building at Kure Port Admiralty, having been completed, will be launched early in July.

THE Pollard Liliupituan Opera Company arrived in Yokohama on the 18th and open at the Public Hall on Monday the 21st instant.

THE Department of Communications will ask for an appropriation of 17,000,000 next session for the development of telegraphs.

ON the 11th inst. the steamer *Houn Maru*, conveying a cargo of ammunition, stranded near Kure but was floated off at high tide.

RAIN has interfered with several out-door affairs this week; but the *Grafton's* athletic meeting came off on Friday in splendid weather.

DURING May, the Kanagawa Kencho issued 263 passports for travel in the interior to 300 foreigners, most of whom were Americans.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha, or Oriental Steamship Company, have decided to reduce their proposed capital from 7,500,000 yen to 6,500,000.

THE crew appointed to bring home the Japanese battle-ship *Takasago* from England, will leave Japan at the end of June or early next month.

"BARNEY" Barnato, the South African millionaire, has committed suicide by jumping overboard from a steamer while en route to England.

MARQUIS ITO arrived in Paris on the 9th instant, and Prince Arisugawa at Marseilles on the 11th. They were to leave France for London to-day.

AN abortive attempt was made upon the life of the President of the French Republic on the 13th instant. Fortunately M. Faure sustained no injury.

THE new Treaty between Japan and France has been rejected by the Committee of the French Senate by five votes to four. It is expected however, to pass the Senate.

SEVERE thunderstorms occurred in the south-central districts of Japan on the night of the 16th. Several buildings were struck by lightning and three persons killed.

THE report of the Japan Railway Company for the first half of this year shows an increase of 40 per cent. in receipts as compared with the corresponding season of last year.

THE excess of imports at Yokohama and Kobe from January to May amounted to yen 12,603,112, an increase of yen 1,275,549 as compared with corresponding months of last year.

MR. H. S. WILKINSON, Crown Advocate at Shanghai, and for many years Law Secretary at the British Consulate, Yokohama, relieves His Honour Judge Mowat, as Judge in H.B.M.'s Court for Japan.

THE N.Y.K. steamer *Tokio Maru* went ashore off Suma, near Kobe, on the 14th inst., after starting on her voyage to Australia, but was

got off on the night of the 15th, with the loss of three of her propeller blades and some dents in her plates, and towed back to Kobe.

A COMMITTEE of the Yokohama Japanese Chamber of Commerce, is now investigating matters concerning the relations between foreigners and Japanese when the treaties come into operation.

LIEUT.-GENERAL NOGI, Governor-General of Formosa, has been summoned to Tokyo to discuss matters concerning the administration of the Island, and will leave Formosa for Japan on the 25th inst.

A YOUNG man of 19, named Suzuki Tokujiro, of Yokohama, attacked his step-mother with a sword on the 14th inst., and inflicted wounds from which the woman is not expected to recover. Suzuki is in custody.

THREE cases of plague were found on board the steamer *Fukuoka Maru*, on her arrival at Nagasaki from Formosa. All necessary precautions were taken at the quarantine station and the other passengers landed on the 16th instant.

THE Yokohama Jubilee programme includes a service in Christ Church; "God save the Queen" and a royal salute at noon; a bicycle parade in costume; sports, yacht races, illumination of the Bund and shipping, and a fête at the British Naval Yard.

INFORMATION from Hokkaido is to be the effect that Lieutenant Gunji, of the Navy, now on leave, and his followers have successfully passed the winter in the islands. Only two of the party suffered from illness and they are all now busily engaged in the fishery.

KOBE is laying itself out for a whole week of "Jubilising." Here is the programme:—

Monday, June 21st.—Ball and Variety Entertainment (at the Gymnasium) at 9 p.m. [The National Anthem at midnight.]

Tuesday, June 22nd.—Salute by Warships in harbour at noon. Children's Dance and Entertainment 3.30 to 7. Fireworks and Illuminations on the Bund 9 to 10.30.

Wednesday, June 23rd.—Sailor's sports during the afternoon on the Recreation Ground.

Friday and Saturday, June 25th and 26th.—Theatrical Entertainment at 9 p.m. [Guests are invited alphabetically—A to M on Friday and N to Z on Saturday.]

A CONSIDERABLE amount of business has been passing this week in Yarns, though mostly "to arrive," and although prices are low, importers do not grumble more than would be normal and decent under the circumstances, as they are hoping for a rising exchange to help them out. Let us hope that their expectations may be realised. There has been but a small market for metals, owing mainly to holders trying for an advance, which will not come so long as dealers have access to large supplies of cheaper iron. A rather better state of affairs prevails in the kerosene market, prices tending in favour of sellers in most of the transactions put through. Fair sales are also reported in brown sugars, and in some cases an advance of one cent has been paid. In white sorts a moderate business has been done at unchanged prices. We are now 'tween seasons for silk and naturally there is not much doing, European orders alone coming into the market for low priced filatures. The waste silk trade is dormant. After a week's rest Tea-men are busy again, the principal demand now being for teas of lower grade, and as there is a large stock of them prices are easy. Exchange has looked up a bit during the end of the week.

SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS
DURING THE WEEK.

When the Sakai outrage occurred, resulting in the death of fourteen French marines, it was decided, on the demand of the French Representative, that the men who had committed the act should be executed. Accordingly, Minoura, Nishimura, and eighteen others were condemned to commit *seppuku*. One after another they died by their own hands in the presence of Foreign and Japanese witnesses, showing unflinching coolness throughout. But when eleven had committed *harakiri*, the French Representative found the spectacle unendurable, and declared himself satisfied. It had been held, up to that time, that *seppuku* was a form of death displaying the highest courage, but after the Sakai incident such an exit from the world began to be differently regarded. Men saw that it savoured of savagery, and that it constituted one of the customs essentially differentiating Japan from the nations of the Occident with whom she desired to rank. About the same time Mr. Fukuzawa published his *Seiyō Jijō* (the State of the Occident), which found readers throughout the length and breadth of the land. That, it may be asserted, was the turning point in Japan's career. Hitherto men had known of foreign manners and customs only such meagre details as the missionaries were able to tell them orally, but now they began to have a clearer perception of the truth. Reform commenced, but its character was partial. *Seppuku* was abolished but the decapitation of criminals continued. The rights of women began to be discussed, but concubines continued to rank as secondary relatives (*niō-shū*). Prostitution ceased to be legal, promiscuous bathing was interdicted, and the Authorities took measures to stop the sale of demoralizing literature and pictures—measures which, though the impulse that proximately dictated them came from a desire to adopt Western standards, were in truth due to a wholesome reaction from the state of blunted morality into which the nation had lapsed during more than two centuries of peace and self-indulgence. The most prominent preachers of these reforms were the missionaries. They urged that the Japanese people had a liking for deeds of blood and acts of immorality, and in proof of the accusation they pointed to the theatres where revolting and demoralizing subjects were constantly put upon the stage. Therewith steps were taken to restrain such exhibition and to correct other abuses calculated to injure public morals. But these reforms were not undertaken for their own sake so much as for the sake of conforming with Occidental standards. That such was the case became apparent when dancing parties and fancy-dress balls found advocates among the very men prominent in the ranks of the reformers; when newspapers devoted their columns to popularizing those innovations, and when immoral incidents connected with them were discussed in the light of inevitable concomitants rather than as disgraceful abuses. It was about that time that the *Zoka Kiron* was published; a book which, under the pretence of being a learned treatise intended for purposes of instruction, belonged, in truth, to the class of immoral volumes. It obtained an immense vogue, for people are always ready to be depraved under the cloak of virtuous research. Everybody can remember how, at that epoch, the wicked act attributed to a prominent personage on the occasion of a certain ball, was lightly treated by the press, one of the arguments persistently employed to hush up the affair being that reputable journals in Europe never opened their columns to scandals about individuals. Then followed the era of literary fever, of stage reform, of musical enthusiasm, and so forth. But unfortunately all this zeal owed its strength to an imitative tendency rather than to a genuine desire for progress. All aids to progress are welcome. It can not be denounced as matter for regret that the incentive of ranking equally with foreign nations should have been employed so freely by the

leaders of thought in Japan. But an inevitable result of the superficiality of the motive was a tendency to revert to the fashions of former times. Moreover, absence of genuinely discriminating capacity marked the efforts of the reformers, so that, while, on the one hand, suppressing promiscuous bathing, the sale of immodest literature and such things, they encouraged, on the other, the extraordinary display of a disgusting nude figure at the Kyoto Exhibition of 1895. That picture was a recrudescence of the error that had taken the form of dancing parties and fancy-dress balls ten years previously. Simultaneously, literary men began to understand that the way to make their pens profitable was to prostitute them to the lowest tastes of the public. Editors of newspapers set themselves to collect scandals and personal gossip, which they dished up in their columns with whatever spice of phraseology could add to the attractions of the feast, and romances of more than doubtful morality were published as *feuilletons*, with additions of sensational pictures. For all these things the example of foreign journals could be pleaded, since their conductors had deliberately set themselves to pander to the depraved side of human nature, devoting far more trouble and money to procuring tidbits of gossip and immorality than to the inculcation of doctrines making for general improvement. The war with China, if it gave a spur to social progress, created also a taste for discussing and reading about deeds of violence, and thus helped the sensational and demoralizing tendency which must be considered characteristic of Japan to-day. Zola's novels, literature indefensible from any standpoint of sound morals, have found translators, and find also numerous readers. Foreigners contend that the way to be successful in trade is to adapt one's wares to the fancies of one's customers, and that the same principle applies to newspapers. It would appear, therefore, that the taste of the time turns to sensation of an inhuman and immoral character, for it is certainly to such a taste that the daily journals minister. An example was afforded by the recent Ocha-no-mizu murder. The crime itself was of a revoltingly brutal description and had its origin in immoral relations, yet not only the minutest details of the assassination but also all the facts relating to its origin were searched out and ventilated by the press, not for the purpose of imparting a deterrent aspect to the affair, but for the purpose of attracting readers. Ten years ago, these same newspapers were preaching the doctrine that it did not belong to the legitimate functions of journalism to rake up and expose personal scandals, but that sound doctrine seems to have been wholly rejected in obedience of the greed of gain. It would be interesting to ascertain where the responsibility for such a state of affairs primarily rests. There must be leaders for every change of customs. Usually the impulse comes from the upper ranks of society; sometimes from the administrative policy of the country. A long interval of peace and tranquillity leads to moral enervation; and time of warfare is succeeded by rough and violent inclinations. That is the teaching of experience. Twelve or fifteen years ago, luxury, display and social amusements were the order of the day, the example being set in high places. At present, the spirit and tastes that follow a foreign campaign prevail. The police records show that the majority of crimes now committed are due to greed of gain or to sexual immorality. Plutocracy has become the power of the era. Literary men who ought to be a reforming influence, lend their pens to provide material for degraded fancies, being themselves the slaves of the demon of gain, and thus they become, not merely panderers to evil but its promoters. It has been well said of Zola that he forgets Aristotle's wise dictum, namely, that a writer of popular literature should think first of the probable effect that his writings will produce upon the mass of his readers. Men of high morals and wide education feel only pity for the victims of the atrocities that Zola describes, and loathing for the miserable depravity that he depicts so vividly, but the multitude, the compara-

tively untutored and undisciplined multitude, peruse such recitals with very different feelings, and derive from them fresh incitements to immorality. It is true that a newspaper's prime rôle is not the improvement of public morality or the promotion of social reform. But assuredly it has no mission to impair the former or to retard the latter. That consideration has no apparent weight with Japanese editors to-day. They trick out vice in a guise so attractive and interesting that the sense of evil is subordinated to the excitement of novelty. Zola alleges that his works are intended to expose the state of society, and that the *Rougon-Macquart* series has no object but to administer a tonic to the debilitated morality of the household and the public at large. That is a plausible plea, but when poison in an attractive form is placed before all sorts and conditions of men, there certainly devolves upon the writer some responsibility to instruct them whether they shall take it or leave it. Zola's works might be otherwise described as pictures of the naked truth, and the appellation is more or less applicable to the newspapers of modern Japan. Their tendency is to familiarize people with vice. If it be admitted that they have competence to endanger public peace and good order by their writings; then certainly they may exercise the same baneful effect upon public morals. No fault is to be found with the fact that those in power used the international position of the nation as a lever to raise the people to a higher level of civilization, but they should unquestionably have considered whether the route led that they thus committed themselves to indicate. Looking back two decades, we see that while innumerable instances are on record of newspapers suspended for the offence of *chian bogat* (disturbing public peace), very few indeed met with any such punishment on the ground of *fusoku kairan* (injuring good morals). The heads of officialdom failed to apprehend the evils that must inevitably grow up under the conditions they were promoting. What are we to say? Has the country really progressed or has it retrograded in the interval of thirty years since *seppuku*, promiscuous bathing, and the sale of indecent pictures were abolished? These are the utterances of the *Nippon* in three remarkable articles, which our limited space has compelled us to greatly epitomize. They read very much as though they had come from the pen of Viscount Tani, whose connexion with the *Nippon* is understood to be of the closest character.

The Bonds purchased from Japan by a British Syndicate for £102 per 1,000 yen face value were sold by the Syndicate in London at £103 12s. 4d., and are now quoted in the open market at £105 2s. 4d., or 1,053.521 yen. Some critics regard that result as a financial success and congratulate the country on its attainment, but the *Fiji Shimpō* does not share their opinion. When British 2½ per cent. Consols are selling in London at 112, it can not be pretended that 105.35 is a good price for a five per cent. security the intrinsic value of which is 102.24. By the adoption of the gold standard Japan has eliminated all the metallic risks attaching to her Bonds, and if their credit were thoroughly good, they ought to command very much higher prices. What is the reason that they do not? There are two reasons: first, that the Bonds run for five years only before becoming liable to redemption, and that their holders are consequently exposed to the risk of having their money returned to them, or being asked to accept in exchange securities carrying lower interest; secondly, that in view of the violent fluctuation in the relative prices of the precious metals, investors can not feel certain of Japan's ability to maintain the gold standard. That is by no means an unreasonable apprehension. There is but one way to surmount such difficulties, namely, by recourse to a foreign loan, on such conditions as shall satisfy the lenders in the matter of redemption period, and shall pledge the national credit to pay in gold. Hungarian 3 per cents. are quoted in London at 99, and Turkish 3½ per cents. at 96½. There

is not the least doubt that Japan could get whatever money she wants at 3 per cent., especially as she needs it for purposes of productive enterprise, namely, the extension of telegraphs and telephones, the improvement and development of railways, the establishment of an iron foundry and forth. Selling Bonds to a foreign syndicate and raising a foreign loan are one and the same thing for all practical purposes: principal and interest must be paid abroad in gold. The sole objection to a foreign loan is the clamour of the anti-foreign conservatives, who try to persuade the public that the country sells itself when it contracts indebtedness to Western nations. That is a preposterous and ridiculous contention. Financial considerations pure and simple must be the sole guides and nothing could be more unwise than to raise money for national purposes at 5 per cent. when it can be had for 3 per cent. without any difficulty.

Writing on the same subject, the *Osaka Asahi* declares itself to be neither an ardent advocate nor a bigotted opponent of the introduction of foreign capital. It denies the justice of the contention that borrowing abroad inures to the benefit of the borrower solely, or to that of the lender solely, and explains that while the one finds a profitable investment, the other obtains capital for paying purposes—a platitude scarcely worth the space occupied in stating it. On the whole, however, the *Osaka* journal throws its influence into the scale against a direct foreign loan. It thinks that the safest and most satisfactory method is to leave the matter to individual management; in other words, to let capital enter the country by private sales of bonds, whenever circumstances indicate the expediency of that course. The country has pledged itself to a programme of military and naval expansion, and the responsibility of carrying out the programme devolves upon the country. If its resources prove unequal to the task, foreign capital can be enlisted, but the demonstration of the necessity should be left to the course of events. No precipitate measure should be adopted. In point of fact everything indicates a large outflow of Occidental capital to the Orient. China has had to borrow great sums in Europe in order to discharge her indebtedness to Japan, and Japan, by adopting gold monometalism and pledging herself to the abolition of all the restrictions hitherto conventionally imposed on foreign trade and travel within her dominions, has opened her doors to the influx of Western money. It is probable that the next twenty years will witness a very marked change in the economical conditions of the world.

The losses—five hundred thousand yen—incurred by the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, and the fact that it has been obliged to devote one half of its paid-up capital to make good the deficiency in its accounts, furnish topics for discussion by the *Mainichi Shimbun*. It may be noted, *en passant*, that these losses were made subsequently to the establishment of the Company's London branch. The *Mainichi* has a good deal to say about the principles that ought to govern the business of insurance, and says it in a very clear and convincing manner, but we presume that a disquisition so trite could not greatly interest our readers. Our contemporary's conclusion is that the Company's officers do not know their business, and are not qualified to carry on the work they have undertaken. They lack judgment as to the nature of the risks accepted; they fail to appreciate the fact that insurance operations derive security from their magnitude, and they have not awoke to the imperative necessity of re-insurance. The *Mainichi* is not a little disheartened by this want of success, and longs for the day when Japan will have insurance companies qualified to rank with foreign institutions.

No words have ever been so much used by Japanese journalists and politicians as *Sekinin Naikaku* (responsible Cabinets), writes the *Sekai-no-Nippon*, and none appear to be so

little understood. A responsible Cabinet is a Cabinet that acknowledges its responsibility to the nation; is prepared to quit office in accordance with the nation's mandate expressed through its parliamentary representatives, and accepts as a whole the blame attaching to the acts of any one of its members. That is the definition given more than once by Count Okuma when out of office, and the definition announced by the *Shimpo-to*. But the conduct of the *Shimpo-to* since the Matsukata Ministry came into power has been a perpetual contradiction of any such doctrine of responsibility. The leaders of that Party have adopted, and are pursuing, the policy of attacking the Cabinet piecemeal. They set out by running a tilt at the *Banshoku Daijin*, as they choose to call three or four Ministers of State. Then they assaulted the Educational Department. Then they turned their arms against the Board of Audit and its chief; and now they are collecting materials for an attack upon the Colonization Department and its head, Viscount Takashima. Either they are the Cabinet's enemies, or they act in obedience to the principle so often repudiated by themselves in the past, namely, that the Ministry as a whole is not responsible for the mistakes of its individual members. Upon the horns of that dilemma the *Sekai-no-Nippon* impales the *Shimpo-to*, and mocks at the Party's inability to extricate itself.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Hochi*, and the *Tokyo Shimbun* all discuss the Hawaiian question, but all write from the mistaken point of view that the Honolulu Ministry has shown itself hopelessly obdurate, and has rejected demands *en bloc*. The *Nichi Nichi* condemns the course adopted by the Government from the first. Strong measures, it considers, were wholly out of place where Japan's *vis-à-vis* is such a helplessly weak Power as Hawaii. It is not easy to distinguish whether our contemporary's article is directed against the agitators whose voices are now raised in favour of coercing Hawaii, or whether it intends to suggest that the Cabinet is seriously culpable; but the gist of its argument is that anything like a display of force ought to be carefully avoided, first because Japan can not afford to lay strong hands on such a puny antagonist, and secondly because coercion will simply be playing the game of the annexationists, who would find in it an excuse for throwing themselves into America's arms. The *Hochi* expresses profound astonishment at the contumacious attitude of the little republic, and concludes that it must have some backing not apparent to the public. It is scarcely credible that Hawaii can expect to be supported by the United States of America, a country friendly to Japan and guided by justice in its international dealings. But if such an expectation is entertained, and if America really does support Hawaii, Japan must act with boldness and determination. The tone of the article is high, almost defiant. The *Tokyo Shimbun*, imagining that no prospect now exists of an amiable settlement, wants to know what Count Okuma's next steps will be. Without actually denouncing the methods hitherto pursued by the Foreign Office, our contemporary takes no pains to conceal that it disapproves of what has been done. It further traverses very strongly a theory advanced recently by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, namely, that if Hawaii does not wish to have Japanese immigrants, the best plan for the Japanese is to refrain from going thither, since there are many other places where they will be welcomed, and where they can find equally lucrative employment. The *Tokyo Shimbun* concludes that, in advancing such a pusillanimous proposition, the *Yomiuri* wrote to Count Okuma's dictation, and that the object of making the statement was to prepare the public for a policy of "scuttle" contemplated by the Count.

Latest cricket news from England, via Rangoon, is dated May 22nd:—Essex has beaten Yorkshire by three wickets; Surrey beat Sussex by 274 runs; Lancashire defeated Hampshire by eight wickets.

ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

From telegraphic intelligence received in Tokyo on the 15th instant, it appears that an attempt was committed upon the life of the President of the French Republic on the 13th instant. No particulars are as yet known, but the following telegram officially transmitted to His Excellency the French Representative in Tokyo, happily dispels all uneasiness in connexion with the affair:—"L'attentat commis hier, 13 juin, contre le Président de la République, ne présente aucune espèce de gravité."

MARINE CASUALTIES.

The *Tenshin Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, while on a voyage from Otaru to Yokohama, ran on a sunken rock in the vicinity of Fukuyama on the 14th inst. about 1 p.m., and damaged her bottom. The *Toyohashi Maru* left Hakodate on the night of the 15th inst. to transship cargo of the stranded steamer. The *Ninsen Maru* and *Bankoku Maru*, that left Hakodate on the 15th inst., will also call at the scene of the disaster to extend help.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Mikawa Maru*, while proceeding to Hakodate, stranded near Mizunashi-seto, Iyo Province, on the afternoon of the 15th inst. The vessel succeeded in reaching the port of Shimonoseki at full speed and her cargo was landed. Upon examination, the bottom was found to be damaged to the extent of four feet square, together with other damage to the hull. Happily the cargo was undamaged. The steamer *Shinshu Maru*, then lying in Kobe, left on the 16th inst. to receive the cargo from the damaged vessel.

The steamer *Iwai Maru*, owned by Mr. Iwata Sadajiro, of Fukuyama, Hokkaido, struck a rock off Cape Ayasato, near Kamaishi, Rikuchu Province, on the 16th inst. at 3 a.m., and the vessel, together with her cargo, eventually sank. The passengers and crew are reported to have escaped. The vessel was insured for 52,000 yen in the Japan Land and Marine Insurance Company. The disaster was due to thick fog.

BOAT FARES IN YOKOHAMA.

We are courteously informed by Mr. Yuasa Sankichi, Superintendent of Water Police, that in consequence of the general rise in prices of provisions, etc., the Boat Guild in Yokohama has presented a petition for the amendment of the rates of boat hire, to which official sanction has been given. The new rates are as given below, and come into operation from the 15th instant:—

BOAT FARES IN YOKOHAMA HARBOUR.

15 *sen* is charged for two persons either going or returning to or from a ship in ordinary weather; 5 *sen* for every additional person; 23 *sen*, for two persons both going and returning to and from a ship in ordinary weather; 8 *sen* extra for every additional person, the period for going and returning being fixed at one hour; for waiting over one hour 8 *sen* per hour.

In rainy weather or when the harbour is rough, 20 *sen* is charged per person either going or returning to or from a ship, and 7 *sen* extra for each additional person; 30 *sen* for one person both going and returning to and from ship, and 10 *sen* for each additional person, the period for going and returning being fixed at one hour and a half; 10 *sen* per hour over one hour and half; 2 *sen* is charged for transferring from one boat to another; 85 *sen* is charged for the hire of a boat for a day; 40 *sen*, for towing a Japanese-style boat; 50 *sen*, for towing a foreign style boat.

The above rates are applicable only within the limits of the breakwaters. For going outside the breakwaters, or when the weather is stormy, rates will be arranged with passengers when engaging a boat.

THE REVISED TREATY WITH FRANCE.

That the Committee of the French Senate, appointed to examine and report upon the Revised Treaty with Japan, have recommended some alterations in the document, is now certain, as is also the fact that the recommendation was made by a vote of five to four. It does not follow, of course, that the progress of the Treaty through the Senate will be delayed by this action on the part of the Committee. The members of the latter would naturally find points not entirely to their taste, and would be bound to indicate them, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs by whom the Treaty has been concluded, and who is presumably satisfied that its provisions represent the arrangement most equitable in the interests of both the High Contracting Parties, will present it to the Senate, backed by the strength of his endorsement, and will doubtless be able to carry it.

Concerning the particular provisions to which exception was taken by five out of the nine members of Committee, nothing definite is known. The telegrams received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo indicate only the Articles concerned, and as each article contains several provisions, there is plenty of room for conjecture. We are disposed to think that, with regard to the clause extending the operation of the Treaty to French colonies, at their option, the Committee conceived it advisable that some restrictions bearing on the labour question should be inserted. But in the absence of clear information, hypotheses are of little value.

The *Japan Gazette*, we observe, professes to be in possession of information much more minute than any that has reached the Foreign Office in Tokyo. Many weeks ago, our contemporary alleged that the Committee had rejected the Treaty because the privilege of owning land in Japan was not secured to French citizens, and added that Count Okuma having conceded the point in deference to the Committee's remonstrances, the foreign residents might congratulate themselves that their interests, neglected by incompetent British diplomats, had been saved by French statesmen. That was certainly one of the most "previous" canards on record. Our contemporary now says:—

As our readers are aware the great point objected to by the Committee is the inequitable system of land tenure. We understand Japan would give way on this matter and even now it is just possible that the Japanese will stoop to conquer. After all it is only a fair exchange. Why Japanese should be able to hold land in England while Englishmen can only have a twenty-five years lease under the new Treaty, is a puzzle Lord Kimberly would hardly like to answer.

If "our readers" are aware of those things, they know more than the officials in Tokyo. Of course it is quite conceivable that the Committee desire to obtain the privilege of land-ownership in Japan, but we can only guess at the nature of their desires, whereas we can be sure that the French Government has not fallen into the error of imagining that Japan could be induced to yield upon the question of land tenure. We ourselves have very little sympathy with that particular phase of Japanese conservatism, but we recognise that the national mind is quite made up, and that no Cabinet could remain in office after making the conces-

sion referred to. It will be observed that the *Japan Gazette* clings tenaciously to its old blunder about the duration of land-leases in Japan. "Why," it writes, "Japanese should be able to hold land in England while Englishmen can only have a twenty-five years' lease under the new Treaty, is a puzzle Lord Kimberly would hardly like to answer." The real puzzle is the *Japan Gazette's* persistent ignorance. There is no such restriction as twenty-five years. The Civil Code assigns no limit of tenure. Over and over again that vital fact has been pointed out, but the *Japan Gazette* continues to publish the same misleading statement, with occasional variations as to the number of years. We can not suppose that there is any deliberate intention of deceiving the public, but truly we fail to detect any other explanation of such continuous falsehood.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

An attempt has been made, we observe, to impart a highly sensational character to the negotiations now in progress between Japan and Hawaii, by declaring that preparations are secretly on foot for a Japanese descent upon the island republic, and that the Government in Tokyo has definitely made up its mind to annex Hawaii. That sinister view of the situation is propounded, with addition of practical details and political contingencies, by a correspondent of a local contemporary, who signs himself "One not quite in the Dark," and his forecast seems to be endorsed in a tentative manner—certainly is not contradicted—by the journal to which he addresses himself. It is not to be supposed that many persons will be misled by such rumours. Had the copious comments of the Japanese press on this Hawaiian complication contained the most shadowy indication of a desire for the addition of Hawaii to the Japanese dominions, there might be some peg whereon to hang a suspicion such as that formulated by our local contemporary's correspondent. But there has been not only a striking absence of any symptom of ambition in that sense, but also a most emphatic protest against the absurdity of attributing aggressive designs to Japan—an absurdity gravely perpetrated by some of the Hawaiian annexationists who from the first have endeavoured to magnify this complication into an instrument for inciting the interference of the United States. It appears almost a waste of space to contradict such silly rumours. Their incredibility must be patent to anyone having even a slight grasp of the situation. We venture to say that there could not be found in the whole of Japan a dozen men, however irresponsible, who are silly enough to entertain the wild and most unwise project attributed to the Japanese Government by "One not quite in the Dark." Japan's position in this matter is moderate and reasonable. She is understood to ask for nothing more than she has an undoubted right to demand, namely, that Hawaii should observe its treaty obligations, and should make reasonable compensation for the loss inflicted on Japanese subjects by its breach of these obligations. She has not the smallest wish to disturb the existing regimen in the republic, but she expects to be treated with the consideration observed by civilized states in their conventional relations with each other. We do not like to probe

for motives, and are willing to believe that "One not quite in the Dark" and his journalistic endorser are ingenuous victims of a hallucination, but we would call their attention to the fact that they lay themselves open to the suspicion of deliberately playing into the hands of agitators who seek to alarm the United States in annexing the Pacific republic.

One point to which this incident has given prominence, deserves special reference. "One not quite in the Dark," and the local journal in which he writes, evidently labour under the impression that every Japanese adult male receives military training. On that hypothesis they allege that the eighteen thousand immigrants now in Hawaii practically constitute an army, and require only weapons "in the use of which they have been trained when serving as conscripts at home." A little reflection would have obviated such an error. The number of Japanese males between the ages of 20 and 40 is six millions, in round numbers, and of these only twenty thousand pass annually through the ranks. In other words, out of the whole six millions, only four hundred thousand, or sixty-six in every thousand, have received military training. Hence, if there are 18,000 adult males in Hawaii, only 1,188 of them fall within the category to which the whole are assigned by "One not quite in the Dark" and his editorial fellow-thinker.

REFOUND.

We do not know whether the rediscovery of British prestige will be any satisfaction to the folks who imagined that it was lost. Any how the article is once more *en evidence*. It had gone astray, "almost disappeared," a fortnight ago, and now it has come up once more "all serene." What is prestige? The question propounded nineteen centuries ago and still unanswered, might have taken that form and shared that fate if the duty of finding a reply rested with the uneasy Jingoos whose irresponsible chorus of clamour deafens us all day long. Prestige, if we may infer the creed of those writers from their conduct, is to be perpetually asserting oneself; to be unvaryingly aggressive; never to desist from demanding and insisting that everything wrested by a rival from a weak Power shall be balanced by a like concession to oneself; always to be ready to interfere in every complication by whomsoever created and wheresoever located; and, above all, to pose ceaselessly before the public. That is a tall order, and the prestige that could survive implicit obedience to it must indeed be remarkable prestige. Tracing this matter to its origin, however, the fact seems to be that if evidences of the growth of the British empire become undiscernible for even a brief season, Britons get alarmed and feel uneasy lest the conquerable worlds should be slipping out of the lion's reach. It is a fine, old-fashioned sentiment, based upon the incontrovertible law of nature that decay is the only alternative to growth. Meanwhile England has a happy knack of dispelling those apprehensions. Just when the interval between the acts threatens to reach a tedious length, and just when the galleries are waxing clamorous, a *coup de théâtre* is provided. Where is it all to end? The

route to South-western China is now open. Is the journey to extend no farther? Has it ever stopped at such a stage of progress? May we be held guiltless of either grandiloquent or oracular intentions if we say that the star of empire is a restless planet, and that if the elements of its orbit are still beyond the reach of Oriental calculation, their want of clearness is not to blame?

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

It is plain that the advocates of a foreign loan for the purpose of converting the national debt of Japan are growing in number and conviction. The *Hochi Shimbun* writes in very confident terms, but its figures are a little perplexing. It repeats the assertion of the *Yorodsu Choho* that the country's total indebtedness in 1901 will be 495,700,000 *yen*, and that the interest will then amount to 25,670,000 *yen* annually; but as the rate of interest on all the public bonds is now uniform, namely, 5 per cent., it is plain that the annual interest on 495,700,000 *yen* is not 25,670,000 *yen*, but 24,785,000 *yen*. That, however, is a secondary consideration. It does not affect the *Hochi's* contention that a foreign loan should be raised at 4 per cent. for purposes of conversion, and that the saving would be nearly 5 millions annually. Our contemporary further claims that the economic effects of such a measure would differ from the effects of selling bonds abroad, as has just been done. The latter operation increases the amount of money in circulation and tends to raise the price of commodities, whereas the consequence of conversion by means of foreign capital must be that large sums would come into the hands of the upper classes, the present bond-holders, who would deposit the money in the banks, thus rendering it available as floating capital for industrial, agricultural, and commercial enterprise.

The *Hochi* writes as though this large operation of conversion could be effected in a few months. In fact, it speaks of the saving of interest as an immediate relief to the Treasury. But our contemporary appears to forget that a large quantity of the securities can not be dealt with in that summary fashion: the period for lawfully commencing their redemption has not come. That is true of all the War Bonds (125 million *yen*); of the portion (nearly 9 millions) of the Public Undertakings Loan floated last year; of the Railway Loan; and of some of the Consols. The Treasury can not arbitrarily change the explicit conditions under which the bonds were issued: they must be allowed to mature as fixed by law. We entertain no doubt that by going abroad for money, placing her bonds on a different footing, and pledging herself to redeem them in gold, Japan could get as much money as she wants at 3 per cent. But the slightest symptom of a disposition to break faith with her domestic creditors would injure her seriously in foreign eyes.

The *Osaka Mainichi* states that the number of payers of the business tax in the city of Kobe is some 5,970. The amount of the tax to be paid by them was at first estimated at about 150,000 *yen* by the revenue officers, but, after repeated reinvestigations, the amount is found to be about 130,000 *yen*.

THE SÖUL-CHEMULPO RAILWAY.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes very full details, which, of course, are avowedly accurate, of negotiations said to have been concluded between Mr. J. R. Morse, on the one part, and an influential Japanese syndicate on the other, for the sale of the Söul-Chemulpo Railway by the former to the latter. The price for the completed line, with rolling stock and plant, is said to have been fixed at \$950,000, gold, and the cost of construction and equipment being estimated at \$750,000, it would appear that the price paid for the concession is two hundred thousand gold dollars, or four hundred thousand *yen*, less, of course, the expense of promoting, which must have been considerable. We are in a position to describe this story as an example of the dimensions to which a fragment of truth can be inflated by rumour. That some negotiations have taken place in the sense indicated seems to be true, but that matters have reached the stage described by our Tokyo contemporary is an erroneous idea. Various interests have to be consulted in such a matter, and it may be taken for granted that, pending their satisfaction, the project, supposing it to be still entertained, will not become an accomplished fact.

JAPANESE NOTES.

Some of our readers may not understand the election that has just taken place for the House of Peers, since nothing of the kind has occurred for seven years. This, indeed, is only the second occasion of such an election, for the term of membership is seven years, and the Japanese Diet is only seven years old. The House of Peers is composed of nobles who sit by hereditary right; nobles elected by their respective orders; members nominated by the Sovereign on account of meritorious acts or special attainments, and representatives of the highest tax-payers. To the first class belong Princes of the Blood, Princes and Marquises; to the second, Counts, Viscounts, and Barons; to the third, ex-Senators, eminent jurists and scholars and other men of note selected by the Sovereign; and to the fourth, forty-five members, one from each of the three cities and forty-two prefectures. The election that has just taken place was for these last. The fifteen highest tax-payers in each city and prefecture choose one of their number by ballot, and send him up to represent them in the House of Peers. Thirty-six elections—including those at Osaka and Kyoto—have been held, and, strange to say, out of the thirty-six successful candidates two only—Mr. Yamada Takasuke (Fukui Prefecture) and Mr. Miki Takichiro (Tokushima Prefecture)—are re-elected members; the rest are all new men. It might naturally be supposed that in such an election the great majority of the former members would be returned a second time, but the very opposite is the case. There will be some interest in learning the reasons assigned for such a marked change. Possibly the former members desired to stand aside for the sake of giving a chance to others: that would be essentially Japanese. Possibly the highest tax-payers have not been satisfied with the parliamentary career of their representatives: that is a hypothesis not

difficult to reconcile with the record. At all events the result is surprising. If the elections for the Counts, Viscounts, and Barons, which are now pending, should be productive of anything like a corresponding change, the House of Peers will receive a large infusion of new blood, and may perhaps develop a disposition less complaisant than it has hitherto shown.

We read in the vernacular press that the total of the direct taxes—namely, land tax, industrial tax and trade tax—paid by the franchise-holders for the House of Peers is 829,381 *yen*. In other words, the contributions to the Treasury, under the headings of land, industries, and trades taxes, made by the 675 highest tax-payers in Japan, aggregate the above sum; an average of 1,214 *yen* annually, in round numbers. Were the income tax included a different result would be obtained, but the income tax is not mentioned in the Law of the Houses. As to the order in which the cities and prefectures stand, it is worthy of note that Niigata heads the list—Niigata generally supposed to be a poor district. The figures are:—Niigata, 78,955 *yen*; Okayama, 38,237 *yen*; Osaka, 32,565 *yen*, &c. We have here an evidence of the fact often recently alleged, namely, that the sun of prosperity is shining very brightly in the provincial districts at present. The names of the highest tax-payers for the purposes of this franchise stand thus:—

Taxes paid.

	Yen.
Mr. Ichijima Tokujiro (Niigata)	12,444
Mr. Morota Seiroku (Miye)	10,871
Mr. Nozaki Fukichiro (Okayama)	8,707

The last-named gentleman heads the list of those now elected. He is followed by Messrs. Sumitomo Kichizaemon of Osaka, who pays 6,787 *yen*; and Igarishi Junzo of Niigata, who pays 4,102 *yen*. A payment of a thousand *yen* annually in the form of land tax means the possession of at least eighty thousand *yen* worth of land, according to the official method of assessment. That fact furnishes an indication of the property of the above franchise-holders.

A telegram from Formosa, published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, gives intelligence of another outrage by the insurgents in Formosa. The scene of the trouble was a camphor manufactory at Getsubi (?) near Ilan, projected and started by Messrs. Oguri, Higashi and Oshima. It appears that some fifty or sixty Japanese workmen arrived recently at the factory, and that Messrs. Yakushi and Yano, with six assistants, were engaged in the transport of supplies for the work when they were set upon by a band of insurgents, and the whole eight were massacred. That is a terrible business. The pacification of Formosa has certainly not been a success in the hands of the Japanese, and unless security of life and property can be attained, there is no hope of the island's resources being developed so that it shall cease to be a charge upon the Treasury in Tokyo. Of course the Government appreciates all that clearly enough, but there appears, nevertheless, to be a want of capacity to deal with the problem. It is an exceedingly difficult problem, no doubt, but Japan has to solve it: there is no alternative.

The Settled Accounts for the fiscal year 1896-7 will not be completely compiled until the end of July, but the results are already pretty well known, according to

the *Fiji Shimpō*. Our contemporary gives these figures:—

	Yen.
Estimated Revenue	197,197.712
Actual Revenue	182,246.746
Estimated Expenditure	193,425.760
Actual Expenditure	165,100.929
Amount drafted from the Indemnity into the Budget	40,022.623
Amount actually drafted from Indemnity	32,178.313
Amount of Indemnity actually spent	11,789.389
Difference	20,388.924
Amount of Indemnity to be restored	28,233.234

The sum drafted from the Indemnity and other sources, according to the Budget, was to have been spent upon Army expansion (17,250,000 *yen*), Naval expansion (32,192,000 *yen*) and the establishment of an Iron Foundry, but the work in these various sections seems to have been unexpectedly delayed.

It is now alleged that Colonel Putiata—about whose doings and movements there has been so much talk lately in Japan, and who is supposed to have strenuously supported Mr. Waeber's project of employing a large number of Russian officers and non-commissioned officers in Korea—is not going home at all, as was reported, but has merely proceeded to Shanghai where he will meet Baron Rosen, the new Russian Representative in Japan. Baron Rosen is under instructions to come to Tokyo *via* Seoul, and the idea is that Colonel Putiata desires to convey some information to him before he reaches the Korean capital. That is very probable, and very natural, too, so far as we can see.

We read in the vernacular press that the various Ministers of Departments have been instructed to refrain from all new undertakings involving an outlay of funds, and to temporarily abandon the strongly prevalent idea of increasing the pay of officials, especially junior officials. It is thought better that every effort should be devoted to placing the finances on an easy basis before launching out in new directions.

The *Tokyo Shimbun* alleges that certain native tribes in Formosa use the heads of assassinated Japanese for wedding presents. Recently they succeeded in killing Ensign Yuki and 12 other Japanese soldiers, belonging to a reconnaissance party, and they employed them as here described.

Statements made by the Formosan insurgents taken prisoners at the time of the raid at Twatutia on the 8th of May, are to the effect that the raid was undertaken in obedience to a circular sent from Amoy. The document said that Japan would never be able to retain possession of Formosa permanently, and that the best device to hasten her departure was to create hostility to her occupation on the side of foreign nations. To that end an attack should be organized on the Settlement of Twatutia. If some houses were robbed and burned there, the foreign residents would complain that life and property were not secure under Japanese rule, and a considerable impulse would be given to the restoration of the island to China, in which event the plunderers and burners would be largely rewarded by the Chinese Government.

Since Count Okuma took the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce as a temporary measure, he has been engaged in effecting the re-organization of the De-

partment, and the result of his labours was published on the 12th instant by Imperial Ordinance. The changes effected will be best understood by placing the old and the new organizations side by side:—

PRESENT ORGANIZATION.	NEW ORGANIZATION.
Bureau of Agriculture (Nomu-Kyoku).	Bureau of Agriculture (Nomu Kyoku).
Bureau of Commerce and Industry (Shōkō Kyoku).	Bureau of Commerce (Shomu Kyoku).
Forestry Bureau (San-rin Kyoku).	Bureau of Industry (Komu Kyoku).
Mining Bureau (Kosan Kyoku).	Forestry Bureau (San-rin Kyoku).
Patents Bureau (Tokkyo Kyoku).	Mining Bureau (Kosan Kyoku).
Geological Investigation Office (Chishitsu Chosa-jo).	Patents Bureau (Tokkyo Kyoku).
Marine Products Investigation Office (Suisan Chosa-jo).	Marine Products Bureau (Suisan Kyoku).

The Directors are to be of *chokunin* rank; the number of Councillors is reduced from 8 to 5; the number of Secretaries is to be 4; the number of Engineers, 32, the number of Mechanical Experts, 55, and the number of junior officials, 165. There will be a Chief Engineer in the Mining Bureau; an Inspector in the Forestry Bureau; two Chief Engineers, ten Examiners, a Vice-Director and twenty Assistant Examiners in the Patents Bureau; and one Engineer and seven Secretaries in the Commercial Samples Museum.

The following appointments are gazetted in connexion with the re-organization of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—

- To be Director of the Bureau of Commerce, Mr. Taketomi Tokitoshi, hitherto Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry.
- To be Director of the Bureau of Industry, Mr. Shimura Gentaro, hitherto a Secretary.
- To be Director of the Bureau of Marine Products, Mr. Fujita Shiro, hitherto Director of the Bureau of Agriculture.
- To be Director of the Bureau of Mines, Professor Hotta Rentaro.

It will be interesting to see how the leading politicians of Count Okuma's some-time Party, the *Shimpō-to*, and of the opposing Party, the *Fiyu-to*, regard the changes of organization effected by His Excellency at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Two sections of the Department, the Bureau of Forestry and the Bureau of Patents, have been greatly enlarged; the number of officials in the former being doubled, and that in the latter increased from 1,991 to 2,596. Further, the members of the High Council of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry have received an increment of fifty per cent.—twenty to thirty—and it is provided that an allowance of 300 *yen* annually may be granted to each member. This Department has been the target for many shafts of criticism in every session of the Diet, its management of the State forests being especially condemned. Count Okuma has, in one sense, endorsed the justice of the complaints by the sweeping changes now made in the Forestry Bureau, but, on the other hand, he has virtually declared that the fault lay, not with the indolence or incompetence of the officials, but with their insufficient staff. We suspect that his enemies will have a great deal to say on the subject; all the more because they must have hitherto been speaking under false impression.

There is a great deal of impractical sentiment in Japan. Some of it is now *en evidence* with respect to the approach-

ing election of Counts, Viscounts, and Barons for the House of Peers. They are denounced because they form combinations to secure the election of certain members. Why on earth should they not combine for such a purpose? Would it be right that the matter should be left wholly to chance? There are 85 Counts, 365 Viscounts, and 142 Barons in the empire, and out of that total of 592, there have to be chosen 104 for seats in the Upper House. In any country with which we are acquainted some kind of organization would be employed to contrive that the best men, or, at all events, the representatives of the most generally entertained opinions should be elected. We can not perceive that the dignity of the nobles would be in any respect compromised by uniting to return suitable peers from each Order. Not the least singular feature of the affair is that Marquis Asano, in a circular sent to the nobles, approves of the organization of political coteries, but condemns the organization of caucuses. The Marquis has no practical interest in the matter, being himself a hereditary member of the Upper House. Perhaps that is why his advice is so impractical.

The remaining portions of the Civil Code will be submitted for the approval of the Diet next session, and the whole will go into operation from July 1st, 1898, or a year and a few days previously to the date fixed for the earliest enforcement of the Revised Treaties. We take that intelligence from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. It is doubtless correct, unless, indeed, the operation of the Treaties is to be postponed. Our contemporary adds that the Law Courts are already making preparations to apply the new body of laws.

Count Okuma, in an address delivered to the Local Governors, made the following remarks on the Hawaiian complication, according to the *Japan Times* translation:—

Twelve years ago, the immigration of Japanese labourers to Hawaii first took place, and since then more than forty thousand have gone over, about one-half now remaining in the country, the others having returned home. The result of Japanese immigration has been hitherto satisfactory, both to the immigrants themselves and to their employers. In the meanwhile, however, the attitude of the Hawaiian Government towards the Japanese labourers has undergone a sudden change. There has been a considerable increase of severity in the treatment accorded to the labourers, and the Hawaiian authorities have committed acts calculated to restrict as much as possible the immigration of Japanese labourers. Indeed, if this state of affairs be suffered to go on, the rights and privileges which Japan enjoys in virtue of the Treaty with that country would be seriously affected, so that Japan has been obliged to make strong representations to the Hawaiian Republic. In other words, Japan has pointed out that Hawaii's recent actions are flagrant violations of the Treaty, and irreconcilable with the spirit of international courtesy; that the rulings of her Courts were wrong; that the steps taken by her Executive and Judiciary are not justifiable in reason, and that for all these faults the Hawaiian Government must be held accountable. To be more specific, Hawaii must pay damages for the losses which Japan has been obliged to incur on all these accounts, and the Republic must give sufficient safeguards against repeating any such actions in future. On the basis of the above instructions negotiations were opened with Hawaii, but the reply which the latter has made was extremely vague, so that Japan has been obliged to demand further explanations. It is of course not possible to predict with any certainty the result of the negotiations. Some are of opinion that when a small country adopts a high handed attitude towards a large country, it is probably because the smaller country entertains sanguine hopes as to the backing of some stronger Power, and that the present complication may therefore be converted into one involving Japan and the

United States. The Count thinks otherwise. For not only are Japan and America bound by ties of special friendship dating from the opening of this country for foreign intercourse, but even viewed from the standpoint of the American constitution and of the principles that underlie the founding of the Great Republic, it is clear beyond any doubt that America will never interfere in the politics of other countries, much less sympathize with the present Hawaiian acts that are so distinctly opposed to the spirit of international courtesy; nor would America offer opposition to Japan. The Count believes that the question admits of a satisfactory solution. So long as Japan straightforwardly adheres to the dictates of right and justice, as she has consistently done from the first, there will be no occasion to call in the help of a third party.

It is alleged by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* that a grant of 17 million *yen* will be asked for by the Communications Department in the next Budget, the chief object of the appropriation being to double, or otherwise increase, the lines of telegraph already in existence. The Department finds that the time now required for transmitting telegrams is altogether too long. For example, from 10 to 15 or 16 hours are needed to send a message from Tokyo to Osaka, and similar tardiness exists for other places. If the proposed programme be carried out, it will be possible to despatch a message to Osaka from Tokyo in ten minutes, and no two places in the empire will be telegraphically separated by an interval of more than one hour.

A paragraph in the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, referring to the repeated fixing and repeated postponement of the date for performing the obsequies of the late Queen of Korea, says that the delay is entirely due to Madame On Sang-kung, one of the Palace ladies. It appears that, after the funeral, the King will have to take another wife, and Madame On, being *enceinte*, wishes to put off that conjuncture until after her own confinement, since if her child should be a boy, she would herself become Queen. She has accordingly induced the King to wait until the 7th of August. The *Yomiuri* adds that whether Madame On is really *enceinte* can not be ascertained, and that possibly she is merely finding pretexts for the postponement of the funeral. She has enlisted the Prince Royal in the same cause, persuading him that his interests would be impaired by the King's marriage. It is expected, therefore that when August comes, some fresh excuse for delay will be found.

Three volumes of considerable size have been compiled and issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, containing much valuable information about countries in which Japan is interested. The first volume, consisting of a report by the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, relates to Hanchow, Ningpo and Chochiong, and discusses the system of administration; riverine matters; currency; postal and telegraphic communications; fiscal affairs; sericulture; cotton growing and spinning; fishing and other industries; machines of British make in China and Japan; American interests in and relations with the Orient, &c. The second volume embodies the first report issued by the High Council of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry convened last year under the presidency of Count Sano. The subjects discussed are the navigation of the Yangtze; the machinery for the circulation of money abroad; affairs of custom houses and bonded warehouses; extension of markets for Japan-

ese exports; marine insurance; foreign correspondence, and the control and protection of artisans. The third volume emanates from the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. It contains a mass of information about Mexico, Central America generally, British Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, and California. These books should be of great value at the present juncture.

"A review in which two Divisions take part is called *Tai-kido-yensku*, and a review in which the Emperor himself assumes command, is called *Tokubetsu Tas-yenshu*." The *Miyako Shimbun* is kind enough to furnish that information, and probably it will interest some of our readers. There is to be a *Tai-kido-yenshu* in the fall of the present year, we learn from the same authority. It will be held in the plains of Chiku-ho—that is to say, Chikugo and Buzen—and the Fifth and Sixth Divisions will constitute the force, Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata taking command. Two Divisions will furnish about eighteen thousand men of all ranks. The Field Marshal, and Colonel Inouye, of the General Staff, are already engaged inspecting the district, and it is expected that the manoeuvres will be arranged for the beginning of November. There is to be a big naval review at the same time.

The Military Authorities decided recently that the Artillery must be re-armed. The cost of the operation is estimated at six million *yen*, and as the arsenals in the country can not undertake more than a part of the work, large orders will have to be placed abroad. The *Yorodsu Choho*, from which we quote these particulars, says that German and French merchants are competing keenly for the commission, and that a trial of the weapons they offer is now proceeding on marshes near the Yotsukaido in Chiba, whither the foreign merchants repair every day to assist at the trials. It might be supposed from this statement that English weapons were not in the competition, but the fact is that specimen guns from Lord Armstrong and Company were tested last year at the same place in the same way, and when the results of the present trials with the French and German guns have been tabulated, choice will be made between the three. We believe that a severe test of endurance will be applied to the carriages also by dragging the guns over the Hakone Pass, or along some equally rough route.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have just made an exceptionally unfortunate record. The *Tokyo Maru* struck a rock on the 14th inst., and has been obliged to put back to Kobe. During the night of the same day the *Tenshin Maru*, a steamer of 2,907 tons, while *en route* from Otaru to Yokkaichi, went ashore at a place about 50 miles south-west of Hakodate, and had not been floated off at the date of our latest advices. On the 15th, the *Mikawa Maru*, a vessel of 1,940 tons, touched a rock in the Inland Sea and put into Shimonoseki with one of her holds leaking. She was able, however, to proceed to Nagasaki for repairs. Three casualties within 24 hours make a record novel in the annals of any steamship company, we imagine.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* says that although the French Cabinet commanded a majority

in the Senate previously to the Greco-Turkish conflict, and could, therefore, have secured the passing of the Revised Treaty with Japan, despite the opposition of the Senate Committee, things have changed somewhat, owing to the Government's support of Turkey against Greece, and there is a possibility that the Minister of Foreign Affairs may find himself unable to have the Treaty approved.

Special correspondence from Korea, dated the 6th instant, appears in the *Yomiuri Shimbun* to the effect that Russians have been coming of late to Hamgyong-do, and buying all the oxen they could procure, without regard to price. The cattle are sent to Vladivostock, and it is supposed that they are there converted into ship's stores. The correspondent adds that Russian steamers have begun to frequent the ports of the same district and to engage in trade there, so that the conditions observable formerly in Saghalin, while a portion of it was still in Japanese possession, seem likely to be re-produced in Hamgyong-do. Colonel Patiala's abandonment of his projected trip to Europe is adduced by the correspondent as another evidence of the advent of ominous events, but the whole paragraph seems to be a mere sensational hotch-potch.

According to the *Tokyo Asahi's* information from Korea, the Söul-Chemulpo Railway works are not progressing very rapidly. Mr. Morse occupies himself principally with the financial arrangements, and Messrs. Townsend & Co. look after the construction. An engineer from America is expected to arrive shortly, but the correspondent says that the operations hitherto seem to have been dictated by a desire to keep the project alive, rather than to carry it to speedy completion.

Mr. Kawashima Jun, a well known member of the Lower House of the Diet, has been gazetted President of the new Industrial Bank, and Mr. Fushima Masataka Vice-President. Mr. Kawashima's political record indicated him as a man likely to receive consideration at the hands of the present Cabinet.

Large sales of various securities belonging to the Mitsubishi Firm have been made since May of last year, and the fact recently began to attract public attention. A representative of the *Shogyo Shimpō* accordingly visited the Mitsubishi Bank to obtain information, and the results of his inquiry are published by that paper. Briefly stated, the explanation given is that a transfer of capital from one class of enterprises to another has been effected. In May of last year, 15,000 shares of the Yusen Kaisha, the Sanyo Railway, and the Kiushu Railway were sold. In November and December of the same year, various shares, to the number of 20,000 were sold; and lately Sanyo Railway shares to the number of 14,480, Kiushu Railway old shares to the number of 10,730 and new shares to the number of 4,660, and Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares to the number of 4,000, a total of 33,870, have been sold. The aggregate is 68,870 shares, but the money value can not be calculated without fuller details. It appears, however, to be not less than from four to five million *yen*. The money was needed, we read, for the purchase of the Sado, Ikuno and other mines, and proper-

ties put into the market last year by the Imperial Household Department, as well as to subscribe for new shares in various companies. The fact affords some index to the magnitude of the transactions in which the Iwasaki family engage.

In a recent issue we re-produced a report from the vernacular press with reference to large purchases of oxen by Russian agents in northern Korea. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* reverts to the subject, and explains that the purchases are prompted by the necessity of obtaining increased supplies of beef for the largely augmented garrison at Vladivostok. An extensive pasturage has been formed at that place, and it is the intention of the Russian Authorities to stock it with several thousand head of cattle. That explanation sounds reasonable. We do not know what force of troops Russia has massed at Vladivostok. The wildest stories have been circulated on the subject, some calculations being apparently based on the hypothesis that all the soldiers reported, from time to time, as passing Nagasaki *en route* for Vladivostok are additions to the garrison, and that such an operation as that of relieving regiments does not enter into Russia's military programme. But whether there be fifteen thousand or thirty thousand, the problem of supplying them with fresh beef must grow constantly more difficult to solve, and the formation of extensive pastures stocked with Korean cattle would be a natural proceeding.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* prints the following list of private railways for the building of which charters have been granted:—

GANYETSU RAILWAY.		
From Koriyama to Sakaya; 108 miles 52 chains.		
Cost, 6 million yen.		
TOKUSHIMA RAILWAY.		
From Tokushima to Kawada; 21 miles 60 chains.		
Cost, 800,000 yen.		
TOHI RAILWAY.		
From Kumamoto to Otsu; 14 miles 4 chains.		
Cost, 600,000 yen.		
SHIKOKU RAILWAY.		
From Asami to Tadotsu; 96 miles 65 chains.		
Cost, 3,500,000 yen.		
SKTO RAILWAY.		
From Nagoya to Seto; 13 miles.	Cost, 250,000	
	yen.	
KURATE RAILWAY.		
From Miyata to Toga-kawa, 11 miles.	Cost, 400,000	
	yen.	
HOKUCHIKU RAILWAY.		
From Dazaiji to Yoshii; 20 miles 52 chains.		
Cost 1 million yen.		

The total length is 264 miles 13 chains, and the total cost, 11½ million yen. These lines, it will be understood, are the last batch approved by the Railway Council.

A kind of small sensation has been got up about a Russian gentleman now staying, or said to be staying, at the Imperial Hotel. The *Hochi Shimbun* describes him as a person without any of the habits or proclivities that distinguish the ordinary tourist, and says that he goes out every day without an interpreter, and devotes himself to examining the harbour and the railways. His name is given as Machius(?), and one of the suspicious circumstances connected with him is that he went by a different name when in Kobe. What an awful individual! And how foolishly he wastes his time! The idea of secretly surveying the port of Tokyo and the railways is only one degree sillier than the idea of imagining that such inspection could be in any way dangerous or detrimental to Japan's interests.

With reference to the above subject, our Tokyo contemporary adds a curious detail. It avers that the buyers of Korean oxen have been endeavouring to evade the customs dues by shipping the cattle at Kil-fu instead of Won-san, the former not being an open port. Several steamers are said to have called at Kil-fu for the purpose, but Mr. Olsen, the Commissioner of Customs at Won-san, not having been able to procure conclusive evidence against more than one, the *Vladimir*, has demanded that she pay a fine of 5,200 yen. How much truth there be in the story we can not pretend to say, but it sounds very apocryphal. Kil-fu is a place lying far to the north of Won-san, and we were not aware that it possessed a port suitable for such a purpose.

News has already been published of the arrest of one of the alleged ringleaders of the *emette* at Twatutia, in Formosa, on May 8th, and some particulars are now published by the *Sekai-no-Nippon*. Kimura, a detective attached to the gendarmes in Formosa, is said to have been the means of making the arrest. After moving about among the natives for some time in Chinese dress, he succeeded in identifying and apprehending the man on the 26th ultimo. His name is given as Chito, and he is said to have come to Formosa about 3 years ago, for the purpose of pursuing the dyer's trade. In February last, he came into contact with the chief of the rebels and the two concerted measures for an attack upon Taipeh, choosing the 8th of May for the purpose, since that was the last day of the period of grace within which the Formosans had to decide whether they would continue their allegiance to China, or become Japanese subjects. Plunder was the prime object of the scheme. The conspirators could count upon about three thousand men, but they desired to have a thousand more, and Chito proceeded to Amoy for the purpose of collecting them. It is alleged that he succeeded in obtaining the coöperation of that number, and that they came over in various disguises, giving themselves out as tea-growers after their arrival in Formosa. Four thousand men in all are said to have taken part in the raid upon Twatutia, and they operated in two parties, one of 2,500 and the other of 1,500. The latter served to decoy the Japanese away from Twatutia, and the former did the looting and burning. Considering the heavy casualties suffered by these rioters, the number of men engaged, and the small booty—forty thousand yen—that they carried off, their enterprise can not be considered a success.

"A SOUVENIR OF THE OVERLAND LIMITED."

Mr. T. D. McKay, the very active Agent of the San Francisco Overland Route, has sent us a volume illustrating the comforts enjoyed by travellers on the "Overland Limited" route. The book is a veritable gem as to typography and pictures, and the coloured views of the various cars, sleeping cars, dining cars, smoking and library cars, reclining chair cars, buffet cars, drawing room cars, and what not, are so vivid and attractive that they inspire one with a desire to pack a portmanteau and start at once for a trip on a railway offering such inducements. But the beautiful little volume is painful in one sense: it reminds us of what we have not in Japan. When will such cars be available for the weary traveller on the Tokyo-Kyoto line, for example?

THE NAVAL POCKET BOOK.

Mr. Clowes' *Naval Pocket Book* for 1897—is its second year of publication—is an ideal little volume for any one desiring information about the navies of the world. It is so arranged that all the necessary details about a ship, whatever the flag she flies, can be learned at a minimum cost of time and trouble. Moreover, a method of classification is adopted which enables the reader to compare, at a glance, not merely the relative positions of two countries as to the numbers and displacement of their ships—fallacious guides, after all—but also the actual fighting capacities of their fleets. Such information can not, of course, be conclusive: a margin of error must of necessity exist. The plan of Mr. Clowes is to divide the ships into 26 classes, distinguished by the letters of the alphabet. Thus, the letter "A" prefixed to the name of a vessel, indicates that, she is a first-class battleship; "B" that she is a second-class battleship, and so on. It is interesting to note, *en passant*, that ships of 9,500 tons and upwards, launched from 1882 to 1889 inclusive, are ranked equally with ships of 8,000 tons and upwards launched in or since 1890—so great is the value attached to modern improvements. Adopting that method of classification, the following result appears:—

	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.
Fit for the line of battle—				
Battleships 1st class A	34	15	6	16
do 2nd class B	12	4	7	4
do 3rd class C	11	5	3	—
Sea-going Coast-defence ships D ..	5	13	8	8
Large Armoured Cruisers E ..	18	14	4	12
Commerce Protection, &c.—				
1st class Cruisers Protected G ..	21	4	4	2
2nd class do H ..	49	18	5	2
2nd class do Others I	11	6	—	—
3rd class do Protected J ..	28	16	7	1
3rd class do Partly Protected K ..	23	—	1	—
3rd class do Others L	1	13	6	20

We need not continue the list to the end. After the lists of ships, the *Pocket Book* contains a number of useful tables, showing the guns and small arms of various countries; the *personnel* of the navies; the dry docks in Europe, Asia and America; conversions of measures and so forth. It is a veritable *multum in parvo*, and we should think its invaluable character must be universally recognised. Before closing it we may notice that the index of ships covers 22 pages and that each page contains the names of 141 ships, approximately. Thus there are about 3,100 ships now afloat—irrespective of torpedo-boats and torpedo-destroyers—devoted exclusively to warlike purposes. What a world it is, to be sure, this world of the nineteenth century!

FORMOSA.

According to telegrams from Formosa the 8th company of the Second Regiment, which was sent out against the rebels, returned to Taipeh on the 25th instant. Captain Morita's Company, which is stationed in To-ai, encountered a party of 20 or 30 insurgents at Kanmin-shan, to the north of Jiu-chan, killed one of them, and drove the remainder into the hills. Captain Ota's company, which had been detailed to patrol the country between Gilan, Ping-un and Taipeh, returned to the first named place on May 31st. A detachment of the Gilan Garrison, sent out from that place under Captain Ishimori, fell in with a party of rebels at Sikan-jichow, killed 4 and took 14 prisoners, without suffering any casualties. Another detachment, under Ensign Yamamoto, while engaged in a reconnaissance near Ting-u, came into collision with 30 rebels, killed 4 and put the rest to flight. Two rifles and a quantity of ammunition were taken, and the Ensign's party did not suffer any loss. In consequence of the unsettled state of the country about Gilan, a battery of mountain artillery was despatched thither from Taipeh on the 9th inst.

THE NEW KOREAN CONSPIRACY.

NO particulars are to hand throwing light on the latest Korean trouble. Briefly stated, the affair resolves itself into a plot to eliminate Russian and Japanese influence; to remove the KING to the Kyong-pok Palace, and to place TAI WON-KUN in the position of Regent. Twenty-four suspects are said to have been arrested, their ringleaders being KO KEN-TZU, SHIN TAI-KING, LI SHOKYO and IN SHYAKU-SHUN. We are not familiar with any of these names, and can not draw any inference from them. It may seem strange that Japanese and Russian influences should be classed together by a party of Korean agitators, but, after all, whatever under-currents of rivalry may exist, the two empires are apparently running in Conventional harness—tandem with long traces, it must be admitted—and to Korean eyes the country's liberation from both must seem an essential condition of independence. It is suggested in some quarters that this last disturbance may be a scheme of the pro-Russian clique to alarm the KING, and drive him back to his old asylum. That is possible, of course, but scarcely probable, we think. A similar origin was assigned to the conspiracy of April, but the sequel did not confirm the hypothesis. It does not appear that Korean agitators affect any such subtleties. Their plots are of the straightforward, stab-and-poison order, without any refinement of motive or vicariousness of method. One indisputable fact is that the hot-bed of intrigue is just as fertile as ever in Söul. Its evil germs have not been sterilized, whatever so-called reforms—very few apparently—have been achieved in other directions. The fact suggests a thought which deserves to be stated. From the battle of Yashan to the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula Japan was supposed—rightly supposed—to be the dominating influence in Korea. It can not have escaped our readers' recollection that during that period every disturbance, every *émeute*, every conspiracy, in the Korean capital was pointed to as a proof of Japan's failure to carry out her programme of reform, and as an evidence of her administrative incompetence. Japan is no longer paramount at the Korean Court. Russia is paramount. What the effective value of her predominance may be, we do not pretend to estimate, but assuredly the common criticism is that she has supplanted Japan, and that the latter has been obliged to surrender to her all the advantages of prestige and position accruing from the war with China. We do not observe, however, that any reproaches are uttered against Russia because intrigues and disturbances continue to be prevalent under her regimen. No writer denounces the failure of her reformatory efforts, or the inefficiency of her administrative

methods. Yet surely what was sauce for the Japanese goose two years ago ought to be sauce for the Russian gander to-day. Perhaps the critics are beginning to see that to radically correct the wretched conditions prevailing in Korea demands an exercise of authority such as neither Japan nor Russia has ventured to assume in the peninsula. So far as winning the sympathy and confidence of the Korean nation is concerned, we can not perceive that Russia has done much better than Japan, despite the unique opportunity furnished for her by Viscount MIURA's demented proceedings, and so far as concerns the progress of Korean reform, the situation looks more hopeless now than it looked when the KING took refuge in the Russian Legation. After all, we come back to the old problem, is Korean independence a practical possibility? No international reputations have yet been made in the attempt to assert it.

BISHOP AWDRY ON CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

In addressing a meeting at Malshanger, in Hampshire, the country residence of Mr. Wyndham S. Portal, Chairman of the London and South-Western Railway Company, the Bishop of Osaka (Dr. Awdry) said:—

As an amusing instance of how down to the last forty years the Japanese conception of a foreigner was that of a Chinaman, Bishop Awdry mentioned that even now in the southern parts they would probably refer to him as "the tall Chinaman," or, more likely, "the hairy tall Chinaman" seeing that a Chinaman had no hair on his face. The Chinaman was slow and steadfast, and many people thought he had more of the future than the Japanese; but the Japanese when he had made up his mind moved forward at an astonishingly rapid pace, and their progress now was very real. Although he had been only one year in Japan he had seen sufficient to make him practically certain that the progress would be found to be real. It might break down by its own haste; as was said of individuals, the Japanese might "Sow their wild oats" to such an extent in the first years of their rush forward that they might destroy their future. He could not promise it would not be that, but if they remained more or less steady for a certain number of years he could not doubt they would have a very large part in the world's future. In addition to his own diocese he had been asked to undertake the responsibility of visiting Formosa until a regular mission could be established there, because some of our own countrymen were scattered along the western coast, and it was being colonised rapidly by Japanese. He hoped to spend the greater part of next March in Formosa. There were about 150,000 Christians altogether, and of these perhaps 50,000 were Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholics deserved their success, not so much because of their work now, as on account of their work 250 years ago, stamped out as it was in blood. Their mission was purely French, being carried on by the Société des Missions Étrangères de Paris. There was an interesting Russian mission, striking as being only a "one man" mission, with 23,000 converts. The only English mission in Japan was the one to which he (Bishop Awdry) belonged; there were no Non-conformist bodies from England. There were a great number of American missions of all kinds, one being in communion with the Church of England. Their own mission was small as yet, but partly because of its suitability to the Japanese character—combining its historical aspect, its system, and

so on with the power of having a purely national character given to it, its not being dependent on a foreign potentate in any way—he thought it was the one which had the greatest hope for the future. His impression was that in the event of other missions going back their people were more likely to turn to the English mission; indeed, there had been an instance of that within the past four months. It so happened that the American Independent Mission had gone back very much, and of three separate congregations two had transferred themselves in different places to Bishop McKim, an American Bishop of their Church, and the third was transferred to himself. Amongst Eastern nations adoption was absolutely equivalent to birth, and in virtue of the first Emperor claiming to be a god it went right down, and the present Emperor in the eyes of his Shinto followers was also a god. When the Japanese determined, less than forty years ago, that they would not maintain their isolation, when they made up their minds to choose the policy of mixing with the world they made up their minds if they adopted that policy they must take the whole thing complete with all its consequences, and they had been assimilating their most sacred customs to those of the West, not because of their love of the West, but because if they were to run with the West they must associate with the West. To grant freedom of religion would be of no use to a Christian if he was bound to worship the Emperor, and so the Emperor, by a stroke of political genius, had found a way of enabling Christians to be loyal by practically announcing that the honours paid to him on his birthday, and so forth, might be regarded as historic and patriotic. Of course there were plenty of petty officials who displayed petty persecution at times, but it would not be supported from head-quarters. The difficulties of the Christian in Japan were of the same kind, but immensely aggravated by the circumstances, as those which often confronted a Christian at home.

We wonder whether Bishop Awdry has been correctly reported. If so, we must distinctly join issue with him when he says that "the Roman Catholics deserve their success, not so much because of their work now, as on account of their work 250 years ago, stamped out as it was in blood." If any missionaries deserve success, they are the Roman Catholics. We do not share their creed, and should be sorry to see the world converted to it, but as to their work, it is above all praise. They are in truth the "heroes in the strife," the men that have "learned to labour and to wait." The splendid devotion of their lives, their absolute and unvarying self-abnegation, their cheerfully accepted exile from everything that makes existence pleasant to the senses; their "mute, inglorious" toil from year's end to year's end, unrelieved by any hope of reward other than that which their own conscience in the present and their Judge hereafter can bestow on them—these are spectacles that kindle the enthusiastic admiration of every impartial observer. If it is possible to be a martyr without being nailed to a cross or calcined at a stake, we have many martyrs among us, and the fact that their labours remain hidden from public gaze is precisely one of the evidences of their beautiful self-effacement. Bishop Awdry we believe to be a good man. It would pain him bitterly to think that he had been unjust. Yet he is emphatically unjust if he thinks that the blood of the martyrs of three centuries ago established a title to which the martyrs of the present era lend no increase of vividness or validity. We doubt whether the crown of thorns is at all easier to wear because it prickles in secret. The men that sealed their mission with their blood in days of medieval savagery, had at least the hope of apotheosis by their grateful Church, and the splendid exultation of occupying for a moment the central position in a pageant of which all generations would be admiring spectators. But there is no aureole for the martyr of to-day. His life is one long, unbroken record of *pains sine palma*. And to say that he does not deserve success!

"JAPAN'S RELIGIOUS DARKNESS."

The annual meeting of the Medical Missionary Association was held in Exeter-Hall on 3rd May, Mr. James E. Mathieson presiding. Among the speakers was Mrs. Bishop, who said that in her three years' journey in the Far East, from which she had returned a few weeks ago, she had visited twenty-eight medical missions. In Korea and Japan, physical healing seemed the sole object of the doctors, though theirs were the lips from which the people would most willingly take the Gospel message. In China the thoroughness alike of medical and spiritual work had much impressed her. A singular amount of good had resulted, patients carrying the Gospel back to their villages. Some of the hospitals were, apparently, insanitary; one was dirty and overcrowded, with people lying on their own mattresses between the beds, and another consisted of a series of piggeries—mud hovels, with no light except through the door and no ventilation except by accident. Still the proportion of cures was very high. The Hangchow hospital under Dr. Main was the best of all. It was patronised by the Governor, and mandarin patients often left \$100 and more as thank-offerings. At Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, and politically the second city of China, the Emperor's uncle and another mandarin had made public proclamation, with processions and bands, that Chinese medicine was a delusion and that they themselves had been treated at the United Presbyterian Hospital. The common people, therefore, came without fear, and the best results had followed. Mrs. Bishop also said that the more she travelled the more she was oppressed with the darkness of heathenism; and in Japan the darkness, in a religious sense, was thicker now than when she paid her first visit nineteen years ago. In Korea a medical missionary could to-day do more good than twenty others, and for every medical missionary now in the world fifty were needed.

Mrs. Bishop's impressions about Japan appear rather wide of the mark. Opinions may differ as to the progress made by Christianity among the Japanese, but we not think that there can be any difference on the subject of the religious quickening that the nation has undergone owing to missionary effort. In one sense it is vicarious quickening: Buddhism has been roused from its *dolce-far-niente* mood, and has become a militant creed. Its torpor and quiescence would certainly have remained undisturbed had not its sleeping palace been invaded by Christianity, and had it not found itself suddenly confronted by the necessity of fighting for its life. Mrs. Bishop evidently ranks Buddhism among heathen cults. That is a very old prejudice, none the less ugly for its wrinkles. Buddhism is millions of miles removed from heathenism, if the latter word be used in its ordinary sense, and we imagine that many a Christian missionary will support us in affirming that the revivification of Buddhism has been one of the benefits conferred on Japan by Christianity. The statement sounds paradoxical, but it rests on the simple truism that moral apathy is the most dangerous condition into which any people can fall. With regard to the direct results of Christian teaching in Japan, it is enough to point to the Christian literature of the time, as summarized every month in these columns. The volume and intellectual character of that literature are very different to-day from what they were when Miss Bird wrote *Unbeaten Tracks*, and had she given the question any serious consideration, she would never, we are convinced, have penned the strange error that religious darkness in Japan is thicker now than it was nineteen years ago. It is not thicker. A flood of light has come; not light that shines with precisely the kind of effulgence desired by every Christian, but light for all that, and most emphatically light that has been kindled, in great part, by missionary effort.

CHINESE NOTES.

With reference to the reports recently received about the prevalence of anti-foreign feeling in Tientsin, it appears that the trouble had its origin in extensive kidnapping of children, a species of outrage very common at the time when the tribute-rice boats pass through Tientsin. The children kidnapped are, of course, girls, and their destination is Canton, where they are sold for service in the flower-boats. They fetch from a hundred to two hundred dollars, and it is therefore well worth the while of covetous ruffians to engage in the enterprise. The kidnapping is, of course, particularly active whenever, owing to prosperous times or some other cause, the supply of girls duly offered for sale by their own parents is unequal to the demand. Such seems to be the case this year. A number of unfortunate children have been carried off from Tientsin, and the fury of the people became so great that two Cantonese junkmen, suspected of being engaged in the work, were attacked on Sunday, the 30th of May, dragged outside the city and summarily decapitated. It is not to be wondered at that parents resent such outrages, for although the lower orders in China are shockingly careless about the fate of female children, they must be well aware of the cruel sufferings that often await the unfortunates when sold into a life of slavery. A case recently reported in Shanghai illustrates this:—

Inspector Wilson brought to light a case of shocking cruelty, when he charged a man and woman at the Mixed Court this morning (May 29) with cruelly ill-using a Tientsin girl. The girl was purchased by the prisoners for the usual market price at which human nature is assessed by the average native, and besides being cruelly over-worked by her owners, she was also treated with wanton barbarity, and, when discovered by the astute detectives of Louza a few days ago, was in a most deplorable condition. Filthy and neglected, her body covered from the shoulders downward with large patches of blue and green bruises, and her wrists and ankles swollen by being bound for long periods with straw fastenings. Inspector Wilson pressed for a heavy penalty. The girl was confiscated by the Court, who handed her over to a native charitable institution; by this the prisoners lose \$120, the price they paid for the unhappy little slave. The man was fined \$20, but the woman who was accused of the ill-treatment was liberated without punishment.

After the kidnapping had been going on for some time in Tientsin, rumours began to be spread that foreigners were connected with it, and an agitation was fanned against the new Catholic Cathedral, which, as our readers are doubtless aware, has been re-built on the site of the cathedral destroyed by the rioters in 1870. The ceremony of opening the Cathedral had been fixed for June 21st, the anniversary of the day of its predecessor's destruction, but as the choice of that day might have the effect of inflaming the popular mind, it was suggested that a change might be advisable. We do not know whether the suggestion received any attention, but, on the whole, we should be sorry to learn that it did. There seems to us to be only one way of proceeding in China. Concessions are always misconstrued.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says:—"The Chinese loan with which Dr. Dudgeon's name has been so liberally associated down South, has, we believe, fallen through, after getting through the preliminary stages. Quite another loan scheme with an English syndicate has been on the tapis simultaneously, and so far we believe it is in a healthy and thriving condition."

A singular event has occurred in Shanghai. A man claiming to be a British subject, and possessing documents that proved his claim, was arrested by the French police on a charge of assault, but his own Consular Authorities refused to recognise him on the ground that he had not registered since 1894. He was accordingly sent into the city to be dealt with by the Chinese Magistrate. Such, at any rate, is the statement made by the *North China Daily*

News, but we find it scarcely credible. The British Consular Authorities are not competent to divest themselves of the jurisdiction that they have assumed by Treaty simply because a British subject declines to pay a poll tax imposed by them. Such a theory would imply that the ability of Her Majesty's Consular and Judicial Authorities to preserve order among British subjects in China depends upon the willingness of British subject to submit to British official control. If a man can place himself beyond the range of that control simply by failing to pay a poll-tax—which, be it observed, is not payable in the United Kingdom—then it follows that Great Britain has pledged herself by Treaty to do something which she has no power to do. We lay no special stress on the other phase of the question; the fact that no British subject can be held to have forfeited his nationality by failing to pay a tax. There are means provided for making him pay the tax, and if the Consular Authorities neglect to avail themselves of those means, neither perfunctoriness nor his evasion can effect his national status in the smallest degree. We lay no stress upon that point, because it is too obvious to be worth considering, for we do not imagine that any one could seriously entertain the notion of a British subject ceasing to be a British subject because he violates British fiscal regulations. The more important consideration, we think, is that Her Majesty's Consular Authorities have no right to leave undischarged the judicial functions devolving on them by Treaty. The Chinese Magistrate has no competence to assume criminal jurisdiction over a British subject, nor can he possibly acquire competence because the subject has neglected to pay a British tax of which the Treaty takes no cognisance. It results that this man—his name is not given—stands outside all control, and may commit with impunity any crime that he pleases.

A correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing from Weihaiwei, in Shantung, says:—

The interior of this province (Shang-tung) has caught the wheel-fever, and among her thirty million natives and two hundred foreigners (Chefoo excepted), she now possesses something over a score of American wheels and perhaps a few of European make. At one interior city on the Grand Canal some half-dozen enterprising natives have procured wheels through the good offices of the local missionaries. Not only this, but several ambitious gunsmiths, tinkers, and blacksmiths have rolled up their sleeves and turned out a few hand-made bicycles which are very fair copies of the foreign originals. I got a glimpse of one of these the other day and was astonished at the skill displayed in the tedious reproduction of sprocket-wheels, chain, pedals, and handle-bars. While the finish is not to be compared with the foreign workmanship, still it is a good example of the Chinaman's ability to imitate any sort of machinery. I cannot guarantee the quality of their work, but am told that one wheel so constructed has been running for a year without dissolution. In lieu of pneumatic tires, they plait a solid tire of hemp, and cover it with rawhide! The resemblance to a foreign tire is fair, but the prime object of the pneumatic is lost. It would be interesting to know to what extent this kind of native enterprise is being developed elsewhere.

A badly conducted son meets with scant grace in China. Here is a case embodied in an edict by the Empress Dowager, which the Emperor "hastened to confirm":—

The Princess Fu Chin, 2nd Order, the Consort of the Prince Fu Chin, has presented to us (the Empress Dowager) a memorial complaining of the headstrong, wilful, and unfeeling conduct of Prince Tsai Shu, 3rd Order (*Beileh*), her eldest son and heir to his father's estate. As a matter of fact he frequently showed contempt of his mother's efforts to restrain his headstrong conduct and of late has wilfully shown disrespect in his daily bearing towards his widowed mother. For instance, the 10th instant was the birthday anniversary of the Princess Fu Chin. Instead of showing due filial piety by evincing an interest in or directing the proposed festivities to be held in honour of the occasion, Prince Tsai Shu pretended to fall ill the day before and asked to be excused from participating in them, thereby evading certain important ceremonies which as the eldest son and head of the house he should have tried by every means in his power to perform. Then, to crown all, when

our (the Empress-Dowager's) birthday presents to his mother arrived at the Fu Chin Palace, Prince Tsai Shu made no attempt to appear and show his loyalty and respect for us as well as thankfulness for this mark of Imperial bounty to his mother, by reverentially kneeling at the grand entrance of his Palace while the Imperial gifts were being borne within. Furthermore, neither did he worship at the tablets of his ancestors nor pay congratulatory obeisance before the image of his mother, which he should have done on such an occasion, even if he had been considerably more ill than he pretended to be. In a word, this audacity, this contempt for the first principles of filial piety and loyal devotion to his parent has really gone beyond bounds, and if we do not make a most severe example of the culprit we cannot expect to see dutiful and loyal conduct in others. Our (the Emperor's) sentence, therefore, is that Tsai Shu be forthwith stripped of his princely title and handed over to the Imperial Clan Court for the administration of eighty blows of the broad-bladed bamboo. He is then to be immured for ever within the four walls of an empty room. We hereby depute the carrying out of our sentence to Shih Tu, Prince of Li, 1st Order, who is the senior member of the Imperial Clan, and he is to see that the sentence be wholly carried out. As for the successor of Tsai Shu, we hereby leave the Princess Fu Chin herself to select the next heir to the late Prince Fu Chin and his estates.

To be immured for ever within the four walls of an empty room is a sentence of sentences.

The celebrated E-ko-tang, who distinguished himself by being the only Chinese General that inspired the Japanese with any respect in the Manchurian campaign, seems to be a man of another type in the piping times of peace. He recently reported "the carelessness amounting to crime" of a captain among the troops under his command. The Captain, according to General E-ko-tang's report, arrived with a squadron of cavalry on the bank of the Liao river just as some privates were escaping after robbing three boats in which an expectant magistrate with his family were proceeding up the river. Without pausing to inquire who was who, the Captain ordered his men to fire, and the unfortunate magistrate fell dead, while the pirates escaped scot free. That was the General's story, and in the sequel the Captain and 4 of his men were beheaded. But the truth is said to be that the officers and his patrol were the real pirates. The General, however, dared not tell the truth, as the responsibility of such a flagrant failure to preserve discipline among the troops under his command would have fallen on himself.

SAVINGS' BANK DEPOSITS.

The *Nippon* publishes a statement regarding deposits made in Postal Savings Bank by men of various occupations during the 28th year of *Meiji* (1895). Japan has not yet made any detailed investigation into the numbers and the various callings of her people and there is no means of definitely ascertaining the census of her artisans. It is therefore impossible to ascertain what class of workers makes the greatest deposits in the Postal Savings Bank. The following table, however, is a fairly trustworthy classification of depositors and their callings:—

	Numbers.	Amount of Deposits. Yen.	Average per man. Yen.
Farmers	453,445	8,213,686	18.100
Merchants	224,246	6,750,466	30.100
Industrials	95,402	2,607,808	27.300
Miscellaneous occupations	79,711	2,492,580	31.300
Artisans and Employés	68,604	1,476,002	21.500
Fishermen and sailors	13,258	331,410	25.000
Officers and Soldiers	83,448	2,605,809	31.200
Students	66,301	342,056	5.200
No fixed occupations	12,238	331,395	27.100
Unknown occupations	99,005	2,796,788	28.200
Total	1,195,658	27,948,000	23.400
Shrines, temples, and other institutions	27,427	1,017,427	37.100
Grand Total	1,223,085	28,965,427	23.700

ACCIDENT TO THE "TOKIO MARU."

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Tokio Maru*, Captain Barstow, soon after leaving Kobe at noon on the 14th, on her passage to Sydney, struck a rock near Miako. The cargo is undamaged. The passengers of the *Tokio Maru*, who included 220 emigrants for Australia, were transferred to the *Yokohama Maru*. The *Kobe Chronicle* of the 15th said:—"As soon as information reached Kobe, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sent down the *Yokohama Maru* to her assistance, and both the *Sagami* and the *Totomi* afterwards assisted in the operations. All efforts made to move her yesterday proved unsuccessful, however, and though she was moved about seven o'clock this morning, she simply drifted a few yards and again became hard and fast." Eventually the vessel was got off and arrived in Kobe in tow of four steamers. The *Tokio's* propeller was completely smashed.

WITTING AND UNWITTING PLAGIARISM.

It is often very amusing to watch the course of newspaper paragraphs in their travels from the columns of one paper to those of another. Many and many a time does it happen that paragraphs appearing in the *Japan Mail* are copied into Shanghai or Hongkong journals, and re-copied from the latter into the columns of our *Yokohama* or *Kobe* contemporaries. A case is now before us. About three weeks ago, we reproduced the article in the *Dingley Tariff* relating to the examination and taxing of the clothes and personal effects of Americans or foreigners entering the States, and appended some comments of our own. The whole paragraph was transferred without acknowledgement, into the columns of the *Shanghai Mercury*—a frequent occurrence—and is now copied by the *Kobe Herald* with due acknowledgment to the *Shanghai Mercury*.

AUDIENCE OF THE SPECIAL RUSSIAN AMBASSADORS.

As already stated in these columns, Prince Ukhtomsky and suite arrived at Peking on the 21st ultimo, but owing to the absence of the Emperor at Eho Park it appears that the special Russian Ambassadors did not have their audience until the 26th of the month. In the meantime the Russian Princes stayed at the Russian Legation instead of the quarters specially prepared for them near the Board of Rites. The time between their arrival and their audience of the Emperor was occupied with visits and return visits between the Ambassadors, the Ministers of the Grand Council, the Ministry of War, and the Taungli Yamen. On the 26th, the day of the audience,—his Majesty having returned on the afternoon of the 25th—the Russian Princes, after presenting an autograph letter of the Czar also presented the list of presents sent to H. M. Kuang Hsi by their Sovereign and impressed upon the Emperor that several of the presents had been personally selected by his Russian Majesty. The Emperor smiled and said he would "value them all the more for this." The audience took place in the usual Throne-hall—the *Wen Hua Tien*. It is reported that the Russian Ambassadors also wish to present the Czarina's gifts to the Empress Dowager personally, and have requested a private audience to do so; but it is not yet settled whether this audience will be accorded, although there ought not to be any difficulty, since Manchurian ladies are accustomed to meet male guests at their own homes.—*N. C. Daily News*.

All her many friends in Yokohama, Tokyo, Shanghai, and elsewhere will regret to hear of the accident that befel Miss Eldridge on Friday week. She was riding her bicycle along Main Street, and in attempting to avoid a dray—a frequent cause of nasty accidents in Yokohama—was thrown from her machine, breaking her knee-cap and sustaining a severe shaking.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Japanese men-of-war *Matsushima*, *Fuso*, *Chinyen*, *Itsukushima* and *Takao* are to be stationed at Kobe during the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

The fancy-matting dealers of Hiogo, Okayama, and Hiroshima intend forming an association under Government protection which will start a matting factory in America, supplying the raw material from Japan. By this means they intend to circumvent the new American tariff.

The interest, as well as the face value, of the war bonds lately purchased by the London Syndicate, to the amount of forty-three millions of yen, are of course guaranteed to be paid in gold. Yet it is alleged that the Specie Bank has lately sold some silver bonds in London in small quantities. We do not understand the statement, for there are virtually no such things as silver bonds in Japan at present.

The chief officer of the steamer *Afridi* was seriously assaulted by the head-coolie of a gang of cargo men, when the ship was discharging at Kobe. The coolie was drunk and without receiving any provocation struck the officer with an iron cargo hook. The matter was reported to the British Consulate and the coolie was arrested. It is alleged that the Japanese police on board saw the assault but took no notice.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* publishes a report of the transactions of the Bank of Japan, which shows a sudden and considerable decrease of deposits. The actual deposits on the 5th June are stated at 11,127,136 yen against 20,128,860 yen on the 29th May, indicating a decrease of 9,001,723 yen. The abnormal increase and decrease of deposits, however, are ascribed to receipts and delivery of securities connected with subscriptions to the Industrial Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Mowat, left for home on the 18th inst., by the *Empress of China*. Judge Mowat's health has been indifferent for some time—ever since the Carew trial, we believe—and his medical advisers have recommended a trip home. We sincerely hope that His Honour may be completely restored by a few months' rest, and by the invigorating air of the old country. He has made many friends and earned a high reputation in Japan. During his absence Her Majesty's Court will be presided over by Mr. H. S. Wilkinson.

The Yokohama Silk Trading Guild held a special general meeting, says the *Shogyo Shimpō*, on the 7th instant, and revised the scale of fees as below for the sale of raw and waste silk:—

The revised fees are to be enforced from the 1st July, with the proviso that insurance be paid out of the same.

	Fees for	Revised rate.	Present rate.
Raw silk
Noshi and floss
Tama
Raw hemp, pierced & waste cocoons, & refined cotton.

There seems to be a chance of sleeping cars being introduced shortly on the railways of Japan, if the *Yorodsu Shimbun* is rightly informed. Our contemporary says that in view of the approaching completion of a through line from Bakan in the south to Aomori in the north, the Railway Authorities have turned their attention to the necessity of providing sleeping accommodation for passengers. Quite recently a Tokyo merchant, acting on behalf of certain Americans, applied to the Railway Authorities for an order for the supply of the proposed sleeping cars, and the authorities are now busying themselves in investigations as to the designs and specifications of sleeping cars best suited for Japanese use.

The Governor of Taipeh Prefecture, Formosa, in the course of a report to the Governor-General, observes that the people of the Island could not grasp the full significance of their change of rulers.

for a long time, but now they are gradually discovering the system of administration by which Japan proposes to govern the Island. At first the Formosans had an active horror of detectives and interpreters. The latter they called "tongue-officers," declaring that they derived a living by a dishonourable use of their tongues. As for detectives, they were men to be shunned as monsters of treachery. These prejudices are gradually dying out. The conferring of badges of honour upon the leading inhabitants of the various districts has had considerable influence in winning over the gentry to the new administration.

Kobe is gaining for itself an unenviable reputation in the matter of rowdy coolies. Every other day or so the local papers contain reports of assaults on foreign ladies and children, varied at times by attacks on ship's officers. The *Kobe Herald* of Tuesday, tells us of another instance in which a party of ten coolies mobbed a lady and her children after Church last Sunday. In beginning its account of the disagreeable affair our contemporary says:—"It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that it is no longer safe for ladies and children to venture into unfrequented parts of the town without an escort. The behaviour of many of the coolies and some of the *jinrikisha* men towards ladies and children is sometimes most insulting and occasionally actually menacing."

Japanese cotton crêpe has long had a ready sale in China, Hongkong, and India; then it was exported to Europe and America with excellent results. But the Japanese manufacturers made the usual mistake, producing a coarser and inferior material to that originally supplied, with the result that the trade fell off, as the following export figures will show:—

Yen.	Tan.	Yen.
1890	75,826.....	51,130
1891	113,543.....	77,621
1892	290,171.....	275,983
1893	605,695.....	586,970
1894	1,088,389.....	1,067,573
1895	469,595.....	585,909
1896	384,629.....	400,734

The *Yomiuri* publishes a long story of ill-treatment that a Japanese named Mayeda Miwajiro, is alleged to have received in San Salvador. This man went to Central America in 1893, and obtained employment as a sugar-boiler at Santa Maria, San Salvador. He soon found the work too arduous for his strength and requested leave to break his contract. This was refused, and upon making another application, the man was beaten. One day when Mayeda was away on an errand his master beat Mayeda's wife, and then treated him to similar indignity when he returned. Mayeda then appealed to the police for protection, which was afforded. He has since applied to the Japanese Legation in Mexico, and the officials there have accordingly opened negotiations with San Salvador.

The reform party have won the day in the Hongwanji and the corruptions and abuses so long complained of will now be completely eradicated. The affairs of the big temple and its subordinate shrines will henceforth be governed on democratic principles, sixty representatives being elected from among the congregations to form a legislative and executive body. The new system was inaugurated at a convocation specially convened in Kyoto over which Mr. Kobayashi Konin presided. This convocation decided to divide the Empire into twenty-one electoral sections, and fixed the first election to take place on the 30th of June. Competition is already noticeable among candidates who seek seats on the Hongwanji Council.

"Jean du Briest, writing from Yokohama on the 9th of April to the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, tells a remarkable story of a Japanese steamer which was caught in a storm and tried unsuccessfully to take shelter in the Korean port of Fusan. She drifted out to sea and found herself some hours afterwards on the coast of China, not far from Ningpo. Here she was boarded

by a band of Chinese, many of them in uniform, who forcibly set to work to pillage the cargo and then set fire to the vessel. The crew duly reported this to the Japanese Consul at Shanghai, and were then sent home to Nagasaki." We take this from the *N. C. Daily News*. It is an exaggerated version of an incident translated into these columns at the time from the vernacular press of Tokyo.

The Red Cross Society of Japan has now a membership of 360,000, but the governing Council declare that its organization needs radical changes to render such a huge body of really efficient service in times of war. As a preliminary step, a council of various Local Governors and others, now in Tokyo attending the Conference of Local Prefects, is to be convened. It has been mooted that a period of ten years should be allotted for the development of the Society's organization, the first five of which shall be taken up in perfecting the system of local branches, and the latter five in making preparation for times of war, in laying up supplies of medicines, medical instruments, and the equipment of proper field and hospital ambulance brigades, etc. The elaboration of this programme will be carried out in concurrence with the wishes of the Authorities. In the 35th year of *Meiji*, the Japan Red Cross Society will celebrate its 25th anniversary. A long document has been drawn up, containing advice, admonitions, and hints for future development, which is now being circulated among the members.

On Saturday afternoon a new yacht, named the *Kodesu*, was launched at the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works in the presence of her owners—a syndicate composed of Messrs. J. F. Lowder, B. Hyde Pearson, C. F. McWilliams, Lefroy Murray, and Edisson—and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Campbell, Mrs. B. H. Pearson, Messrs. F. H. Tanner, S. W. Lewis, M. Schellenberg, F. J. Hall, and J. McArthur. Mrs. B. Hyde Pearson christened the dainty craft, breaking the bottle of champagne with neat precision, at the same time saying:—"I wish you all success and prosperity." Mr. W. W. Campbell was the designer of the *Kodesu*. She is 26 ft. in length with a 7 ft. beam, and will probably be classed as a 17-rater. Messrs. J. W. Weaver and R. W. Hammond superintended the launching.

Fishing enterprises entitled to the bounty in accordance with the Deep Sea Fishing Encouragement Law, consist, says the *Tokyo Shimbun*, in the capture of whales, otters, seals, sharks, bonito, codfish, sardines, cuttle-fish, and flounders. The places in which fishing is to be carried on are the China Sea, the Formosan and Korean Straits, the Yellow Sea, and Japan Seas. The tonnage of vessels, and their crews are to be as follows:—

Steamers:—Registered tonnage.	Crew.
Upwards of 100 tons.....not more than 35	
" " 200 tons....." " 44	
" " 250 tons....." " 47	
" " 300 tons....." " 52	
" " 350 tons....." " 53	
Sailing Vessels:—Registered tonnage.	Crew.
Upwards of 60 tons.....not more than 26	
" " 80 tons....." " 28	
" " 100 tons....." " 29	
" " 140 tons....." " 31	
" " 160 tons....." " 32	
" " 180 tons....." " 34	
" " 200 tons....." " 37	

With regard to the inspection of tea carried by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers to Seattle, concerning which there has been some little difficulty, owing to the competition of the railway companies, the local agency of the N.Y.K. have been favoured with the following extract from a letter by the Company's Agent at Seattle, delivered by the *Empress of India's* mail:—"The Hon. J. C. Saunders has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to announce, as Collector of Customs for Puget Sound, to the Deputy Collectors at Seattle, Tacoma, Port Angeles, Everett and other ports—all reporting to, and under the orders of Mr. Saunders, who is re-

cognized as a thoroughly impartial officer, and who will not allow any discrimination or favour in his subordinates—that all ports in the District have equal privileges."

The foreign trade returns for last month are now in process of compilation by the Finance Department. The returns for Kobe and Yokohama, which were lately completed, show the excess of imports since January this year to be over 18,600,000 yen in value. If this state of affairs continues for any length of time, the excess at the end of the year can scarcely fail to fall short of fifty millions of yen. As the financial world at present is considerably influenced by the vicissitudes of foreign commerce, the excess of eighteen million yen in the value of imports is a source of great anxiety. So remarks the *Yorossu*:

Bradstreets observes that, with the exception of China, all the nations of the world have now become members of the Postal Union, and China has announced her intention to join the Union as soon as she is in a condition to assume the responsibilities of the association. This announcement was made at the second plenary session of the Universal Postal Congress, which was recently held. The Chinese representatives asked that the protocol be left open for her admission. The Korean delegates announced the agreement of their Government to the general compact, to take effect at a date not later than January 1st, 1899, the time fixed for the convention signed at the Congress to go into effect.

The recent law partially emancipating French universities from their bondage to the State, says *The Times*, has already begun to bear fruit. The universities of Laon, Bordeaux, Montpellier, and Paris, and now finally of Nancy, are becoming, with gratifying frequency, the recipients of bequests and donations. Rich citizens, now that they are sure that their gifts can be utilized by the local authorities of the local institutions which they know and love, show an enlightened and practical patriotism, which is of good omen for the future. The great institutions of learning, which, in the terrible vicissitudes of centralization, had almost all of their essential life crushed out of them, are now likely to renew their vitality and importance.

The production of fish and rape-seed oil increases year by year, says the *Osaka Asahi*. The amount of the latter oil produced last year being as follows:—

Prefecture.	Koku.	Value. Yen.
Niigata	2,702	75,798
Hiogo.....	4,308	114,308
Osaka	45,376	1,336,482
Miye	23,785	562,042
Aichi	18,055	472,016
Shizuoka	9,974	233,127
Miyagi	10,72	32,477
Fukuoka	24,492	563,138
Total	129,854	3,389,522

One-third of this oil is used for culinary and other purposes and the remaining two-thirds for lubricating machinery. Shimbashi Railway Bureau consumes more than twenty thousand casks per year, and the consumption of the Sanyo Railway Company amounts to over ten thousand yen in value every half year. Fish oil is chiefly exported to America to be refined there for re-export.

The *jinrikisha* coolies of Yokohama, according to the *Tokyo Asahi*, having found the cost of living pressing upon them more and more of late, have selected some of their number as representatives, to commence an agitation for the reduction of the existing tax on *jinrikishas*. These representatives visited the Kanagawa Kencho on Friday last and requested an interview with the Governor of the Ken. But Mr. Nakano, the Governor, being absent in Tokyo, Mr. Arakawa, Chief Secretary, received them, when they presented a petition stating that they would never withdraw their request whatever official oppression

were enforced upon them. The *jinrikisha* men purpose opening a grand lecture meeting at one of the Yokohama theatres in a few days to appeal to the public for assistance.

The C. D. Acts question has been revived with vigour during the past two months, owing to the action taken by the Secretary of War to revive registration and examination in India. The opponents of the measure have already held an indignation meeting, at which Mr. Maclaren presided. Professor Stuart, Mr. Stansfeld and several lady agitators—the “shrieking sisterhood” as some one has dubbed them—spoke. On the other hand, a women's memorial has been presented to Lord George Hamilton urging immediate action to prevent the spread of contagious disease in the Indian Army. The first signature to this memorial is that of Princess Christian, who, it is well known, represents the Queen's views in this matter. Then follow the Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of Teck, Miss Florence Nightingale, the Matrons of the principal London Hospitals, and many eminent women.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* states that the following terms of reconciliation between the Mercantile Exchange and Mr. Nakano's party, in regard to the establishment of a Bourse in Yokohama, have been arranged:—

- 1.—The parties in combination shall forward a fresh application to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for permission to establish a bourse.
- 2.—A bourse shall be organised with a capital of 400,000 *yen* in 8,000 shares of 50 *yen* each. Each party shall hold half the amount of these shares, viz., 4,000 shares.
- 3.—The shares may be distributed among the members of either party according to convenience, but applications must bear the names of three representatives of the shareholders of the Tokyo Mercantile Exchange besides those of the twenty-six mentioned in the former application.
- 4.—The initiatory proceedings shall be conducted by the two parties, each appointing three commissioners for the purpose.

From the report of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for 1896, a copy of which has been forwarded to us by the local agents, Messrs. Mollison & Co., we learn that the Fire Premium income for the year, after deducting the sums paid for re-insuring surplus risks, amounted to £1,552,835. The losses, inclusive of full provision for all claims that had arisen up to the close of the year, amounted to £839,970. The account, after providing for expenses, shows, without the addition of interest, a surplus of £201,934; which has been carried to profit and loss account. In the Life Department, during the year policies were issued for £576,360. The balance at credit of profit and loss account was £1,241,760, out of which it was proposed to pay a dividend of 20s. per share and a bonus of 11s. per share on account of the Fire Department, and a bonus of 3s. per share out of life profits, making £1.14s. per share, free of income tax.

The following account of experiments made at Shoeburyness, by the officers of the Ordnance Department and the Superintendent of Experiments at the School of Gunnery, on the one hand, and the officers of the School of Military Ballooning at Aldershot on the other, is given in *The Scientific American*:—“A captive balloon was sent up over the estuary of the Thames, attached, by a cable of about 700 yards, to a boat loaded with ballast, which was set adrift on the water. The weather was somewhat boisterous, and the morning dull and hazy. The field-piece was placed on the marsh land beyond the school of gunnery from where the firing took place. The distance of range was ascertained to be about 4,000 yards. . . Shrapnel shell was used, and good practice was made from the first. On the sixth round, however, excellent elevation and direction and distance were obtained, and shell was observed to burst almost immediately over the balloon. After oscillating for a few seconds, the balloon was observed to be collapsing, and then it gradually fell. Its descent was slow, and, as far as could be judged, had the car contained any occupants,

it is possible they would have sustained but little, if any, injury had the balloon fallen on land. . . It was impossible to ascertain the extent of the injury which was done to the balloon itself, but the wicker car appeared to have sustained little or no damage.”

The report of the *Hastings* court-martial was published on 7th May. It shows that the charge of which Commander Holland was found guilty was that of negligently and by default losing the vessel. The sentence has been reduced by the Viceroy in Council from a severe reprimand to a reprimand only. At the same time a notification is published in which the Viceroy places on record his sense of the excellent conduct of Commander Holland and the officers and crew of the *Warren Hastings* after the striking of the vessel. The notification continues:—“The coolness and judgment displayed by the Commander of the vessel and the perfect discipline and courage of the officers and men under circumstances of the most trying nature are worthy of high praise, as also the admirable conduct of the troops, whose discipline stood the extreme test of inaction in the face of imminent danger.” Reports of the officers commanding are also published and the gallant conduct of several of those on board is recommended to the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

The German emigrant is no longer to be a dead loss, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The country, having paid for his education and training, intends to profit by his settling abroad. Hence the tide of emigration will be turned as much as possible away from North America and toward South America. North America, it is argued, is useless to Germany as a home for her surplus population. The American is so similar in character to the German that the latter is speedily assimilated and is soon ready to compete with his former countrymen in all agricultural and industrial branches. In South America, especially in Southern Brazil and in the La Plata States, German customs and the German language are preserved much longer, and the German settler in those parts remains a customer to Germany to a much greater extent. On the whole, it is certain that the German resists assimilation much longer among the Latins than among the English races. This does not mean that emigration to the United States will be forcibly stopped, or that the Government will make special efforts to send to South America people who have already decided to go to North America. The Government will, however, undertake to secure special advantages for all those who can be induced to swell the population of the Southern continent.

The *Yoroku Choho* has for some time past constituted itself a censor of public morals. In its English Department the peccadilloes, backslidings, and moral delinquencies of foreigners are at times held up to obprobrium and denunciation: its Japanese columns often treat of the alleged “licentious habits of Marquis Ito, Count Matsukata, Ministers of State, Vice-Ministers,” and, in fact, the Government generally. Recently the editor observed that “the example of the higher orders of society is invariably followed by the lower.” He used this platitude as a peg whereon to hang some statistics of crime taken from the columns of the *Official Gazette*. These statistics cover the period from 1892 to 1896. The year 1894 exhibited the largest increase of criminals: then the numbers decreased; remarkably so in 1896. Offences which show the greatest tendency to increase year by year, are perjury, abortion, adultery, illegal marriages, and offences connected with opium, slander, calumny, and obscenity. Decreases are noticeable in transgressions relating to escapes of prisoners, illegal protection of offenders, evasion of accessory punishments, murders, bankruptcy, &c. The most remarkable decrease after the war with China was in burglaries, manufacture of counterfeit coins, and unarmed thefts. Statistics show that in the 25th year of *Meiji* (1892), the number of offences against public morality

was 40,612; in the 27th year 43,316; and in the 29th year 47,299; while offences of obscenity, adultery, and illegal marriages totalled 324 in the 25th year, 386 in the 27th year, and 477 in the 29th year. “Who is to blame for these phenomena,” asks the *Yoroku Choho*? “Who is really responsible for such a state of affairs? Society has sunk to the bottom of the well of corruption.”

Statistics published in the *Nippon* show that at the end of May last the number of joint stock companies throughout the empire (with the exception of railway companies and banks) was 1,900, with an aggregate capital of 285,311,667 *yen*, showing an increase of 47 companies and of 3,343,380 *yen* capital as compared with the figures for the previous month. The various companies are classified as follows:—

COMMERCIAL.		Capital.
Number.		Yen.
New	31	1,352,500
Increase of capital ..	9	103,760
Dissolved	4	52,480

INDUSTRIAL.		Capital.
Number.		Yen.
New	24	1,757,000
Capital increased	11	658,440
Dissolved	7	601,000

AGRICULTURAL.		Capital.
Number.		Yen.
New	3	115,000
Increase of capital ..	1	10,000

The following comparative table shows the number of different joint stock companies and the amount of their capitals for the two months:

COMMERCIAL.		Capital.
Number.		Yen.
April	882	126,660,985
May	909	128,064,765
INDUSTRIAL.		Capital.
Number.		Yen.
April	889	153,324,006
May	906	155,138,546
AGRICULTURAL.		Capital.
Number.		Yen.
April	82	1,982,755
May	85	2,107,755
TOTAL.		Capital.
Number.		Yen.
April	1,885	281,967,746
May	1,900	285,311,067

The secrets of the Government's financial condition are often brought to light, remarks the *Yoroku Choho*, through the actions of Mr. Amenomiya Keijiro and the columns of the *Toyo Keisai Shimpō*, the former being a councillor of the Matsukata Cabinet, and the latter an organ of the Bank of Japan. Mr. Amenomiya, according to the *Yoroku*, has been urging Count Matsukata to reduce the rates of interest on public bonds. The *Keisai Shimpō* of the 15th inst. commenting upon the necessity of an issue of bonds bearing a low rate of interest, says:—“The amount of public loan bonds increases year by year. It will reach 495,700,000 *yen* by the 34th year of *Meiji* (1901), and the annual interest upon them will then exceed 25,670,000 *yen*? This is to be defrayed out of ordinary expenditures, and if it were reduced the saving might be appropriated to other items of ordinary outlay. If the bonds are to be exchanged for bonds bearing lower rates of interest, the best scheme would be to offer them for sale in Europe. War bonds, which only run for a period of three years, were immediately bought up to the amount of forty millions of *yen* at a higher price than their face value. Should bonds be issued to run for a period of fifteen or twenty years, foreigners would perceive that the utmost safety attached to them as investments, and it would be easy to effect sales of such bonds to the amount of several hundreds of millions of *yen*, even if issued at three or four per cent. interest per annum.

Orders with regard to railway subsidies were issued, says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, by the Governor-General's Office in Formosa under date of the 15th May. The articles which relate to subsidies are as follow:—

CHAPTER VII.—SUBSIDIES.

Art. LIV.—Subsidies will be granted for the construction of railways, exclusively, in the following places, each section of work being entitled to

the bounty:—Between Kelung and Taitong; between Taitong and Chiai, between Chiai and Takow, with a branch to Anping.

Art. LV.—The amount of capital required for the three sections of work as specified in the foregoing article shall be fifteen millions of yen, and the approval of the Governor-General must be obtained for the programme as well as the amount required for each section, previously to the commencement of the work. In case it is found necessary to increase or decrease the amount of capital, according to the nature of the work, the sanction of the Governor-General must be first obtained by presenting a statement of the reasons for the change. In the case of an increase of capital, the subsidy shall be granted according to Article LVI.

Art. LVI.—The subsidy shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the capital paid up, from the month immediately following the payment of the capital until twelve years after the commencement of traffic on the whole line, for each section of the railway. The term "Industrial funds," or simply "funds," is to mean all the outlays for railways, cars, locomotives, stations, land, buildings, etc. Such outlays are to be designated *kogyōki*, or industrial expenditures.

Art. LVII.—Whenever it is deemed necessary for purposes of armament or of colonization to double the line, increase the number of cars or stations, or alter the buildings or other things already completed, orders may be issued to that effect at any time during the period of the subsidy for each section of railway.

If in cases specified above an increase in the amount of capital becomes necessary the subsidy shall be paid according to Article LVI.

Art. LVIII.—The estimates of the subsidy shall be presented every year on the 31st of March.

Art. LIX.—At the end of each working year the settled accounts of receipts and expenditures, that have been passed by the general meeting of shareholders, shall be presented within thirty days after such meeting is closed, and approval be obtained from the Governor-General of Formosa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RUDE CONDUCT OF JAPANESE TOWARDS FOREIGNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am sure that the great majority, if not all of your readers were thankful to see an article under the above heading in your issue of the 8th inst. and it is to be hoped that you have succeeded in drawing the attention of those largely responsible for it to the rudeness you most justly complain of. Would you kindly allow me space for a remark or two on the subject which, as you say, is an important one to the Japanese people at large, for if this rudeness, which seems to be rapidly increasing everywhere, is allowed to continue, Japan will soon lose the "admirable reputation for courtesy which its people have acquired." I was not aware until lately that the rudeness to which the foreign residents of Nagoya have long been subjected prevailed to any extent in other places, but several references to the subject in the *Mail* during the past few months indicate that it is increasing everywhere.

The most deplorable feature of the matter is that this rude conduct is not confined to "*jinrikisha*, *sando* and street *gamin*," whose ignorance constitutes some excuse for misbehaviour," but, on the contrary, as far as my own experience and observation, extending over a period of eight years, go, is far more prevalent amongst those who would be tremendously indignant if they were to be described as belonging to the lower orders. Among the words and phrases which ring in our ears whenever we take our walks abroad here are *paki*, *chan-chan bōsu*, and *baka*, not to mention the old familiar *tojin*, frequently embodied in what the popular mind seems to consider a pretty little chant.

*Tojin, tojin ketōjin,
Uma ni karavate ya, chin, chin.*

Now if this complimentary language were used only by street *gamin*, people would probably, as you say, "take little more notice of it than they do of the barking of a dog" but this is not the case. I have had these phrases shouted at me from the upper storey of a Judge's residence; I have heard them used by the sons of military officers, and they may daily be heard proceeding from the students of our schools, from the little boys and girls who attend the primary classes to the young men, presumably the sons of officials, professional gentlemen and other respectable citizens, who are preparing to take a share in the affairs of their country by a course of study in the *Middle School*.

Now who is responsible for this state of things? I have been told that the Buddhist priests teach the people all sorts of rude things about us mis-

sionaries because they dislike the religion which we teach. That may be so, but it is not on the priesthood that I would place the blame principally; I believe that the greatest weight of responsibility in this matter rests upon the public school teachers who, in many cases at least, not only refuse to exert their influence against this rudeness but actually countenance and encourage it.

On one occasion as I was passing a school while the children were playing outside, shouts of "paki" "paki" filled the air. One of the teachers being in the play ground, only a few feet from the street from which it was separated by a low hedge, I stopped and politely asked him if he did not hear what the children were shouting. At first he paid no attention to what I said, but on being pressed for an answer he replied, in a very discourteous manner, that the children were saying nothing wrong and that I probably did not understand their language.

A few days ago, a lady here, who understands Japanese very well, told me that she was passing the Middle School one day when some of the larger boys, accompanied by teachers, were coming out. The students at once began passing the most insulting remarks about her, which seemed to amuse the teachers but drew from them no word of rebuke.

Another friend of mine, not in this city however, has a little Japanese boy living with him who attends the primary school. One evening this little fellow asked his guardian why the Japanese school teacher taught the boys never to get out of the way of a foreigner. His foreign guardian had taught him that children should always make way for their seniors, but his Japanese school teacher said, "not so, a Japanese must never make way for a foreigner, no matter who he may be." If children have such school teachers as these it is no wonder that they should act rudely. Of course, school teachers are not wholly to blame and cannot alone correct the evil; parents have also a great responsibility and I believe that if the press could be induced to bring the matter before the public many parents would perceive their duty in the matter and great good would result. My experience in bringing cases of rudeness to the notice of teachers and policemen have not been very encouraging, but when I have arrested a boy, and I have frequently done so, and brought him before his father or mother, I have almost invariably been thanked for my trouble and the exhortation I offered, the boy being made to apologise. In the next place I quite agree with you that it would be a great help if policemen were to receive such instructions as would cause them to render assistance when appealed to by persons suffering violence or insult. A few days ago, a gentleman here drew the attention of a policeman to a case of gross rudeness on the part of a youth towards a foreign lady in the street. The policeman's reply was "*shikata ga nai*." Surely there ought to be something done in such cases!

Finally, is not every educated and respectable Japanese responsible to a certain extent for this deplorable prevalence and increase of rudeness? Nothing astonishes me more than their utter indifference to it. I have frequently been insulted in the streets when in company with Japanese gentlemen, and can only recall one or two occasions when anything was said about it even in the way of apology to me. If the Japanese as a nation do not regard all foreigners as despicable barbarians; if they believe that this rudeness is wrong and a disgrace to their country, why don't respectable people raise their voices against it? If they would only do so the disgrace would soon be wiped away.

I observe, Mr. Editor, you mention the scowls and jeers of the Tokyo students in the list of their boorish acts. Well, there is plenty of scowling and jeering here, but throwing sticks and stones and spitting at foreigners being not altogether uncommon forms of diversion here,—I do not say amongst students—we take little notice of looks at least.

Let me again express the sincere hope that your timely and able article will be successful in attracting the attention of those who have the remedy in their hands. I have often felt moved to address to you a letter on the subject but until the present have refrained from doing so. Now, however, thinking that perhaps a few plain words from another quarter of the Empire might help to emphasize, in some small degree, what you have so faithfully described, I venture to write.

Like yourself, I have no desire to magnify the defects of the people amongst whom and for whom I am content to spend my life and who in many respects command my admiration. I am deeply conscious also of the defects which the Japanese must see in the foreigners who sojourn in their land, and thus write, not in the spirit of a critic, but as a sincere friend and well wisher.

Believe me, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. COOPER ROBINSON.
Nagoya, June 10th, 1897.

PROTECTION OF RAILWAY COMPANIES IN FORMOSA.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 274.

We hereby sanction the provisions relating to the protection of Railway Companies in Formosa, and cause the same to be promulgated.

(His Majesty's Sign Manual and Great Seal.)
June 4th of the 30th year of Meiji.
(Countersigned.)

VISCOUNT TAKASHIMA TOMOYENOSUKE,
Minister of State for Colonization.

Art. I.—The Governor-General of Formosa may, if he deems it necessary, grant free of cost any Government land to be appropriated for the construction of Railways by the Railway Companies in Formosa.

Art. II.—The following land may be set apart for the use of Railways:—

1. Land over which the line of railway passes. The extent of such land for the line, excavations, embankments, bridges, &c., shall be determined according to the nature of the work undertaken.
2. Land for the construction of stations, as well as godowns for cars and cargo belonging to the same.
3. Land for the construction of dwelling houses for station masters, conductors, and engineers, and of huts for watchmen, whose constant residence within certain precincts is absolutely necessary.
4. Land along the line to be employed for building workshops where cars, wheels and implements necessary for the establishment of a railway or for transportation are manufactured, and also warehouses where all these things as well as materials and utensils may be preserved.

Art. III.—Any land which, though not actually needed for the establishment of a railway, is required for a service line for the transportation of coal for trains and workshops, or of materials for the construction of a railway, and other land which may be needed, being in the Government's possession, may, if the Governor-General deems it necessary, be granted or leased without charge until the work is completed by the railway company in Formosa.

Art. IV.—In case the land required for the construction of a railway, or for the purposes specified in the above Article, belongs to private persons, and in case a railway company in Formosa applies for a grant of Government land with a view to have the same exchanged for such privately owned land, the Governor-General may grant such land without charge.

In that case, however, the Government land shall be limited to a quantity equal in appraised value to the privately owned land in question.

Art. V.—In case the Governor-General deems it necessary for public benefit to deliver to a railway company in Formosa, free of cost, the Government Railways already constructed and buildings and utensils appertaining to the same, he may take steps to that effect.

Art. VI.—The buildings and plant on Government land which is granted without charge shall also be handed over free of cost.

BEGINNINGS OF JAPANESE HISTORY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at No. 54, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on Wednesday, June 9th, at 4 p.m. Mr. Tyng occupied the chair.

After the preliminary business of the Society had been transacted, the Chairman called upon the Rev. Isaac Dooman to read his paper on the "Beginnings of Japanese History, Civilization, and Art." Mr. Dooman stated that as his paper was very long he would only give a summary with comments:—

In a previous Paper read before this Society the present writer endeavoured to trace the origin of the Japanese to that North Himalayan family of mankind commonly called Altaic or Mongolian; a race which has displayed great aptitude in developing some innate germs of self-expansion and civilization: the race which is gradually coming to displace the mastery of the planet with the aggressive Aryan. In the present Paper my object is to give a succinct sketch of the early history and civilization of the nation till reaching the period of authentic documentary data, which cannot be earlier than the 6th century of our era: the universally accepted time of the introduction of Buddhism into Japan.

The traditional history of Japan, as we have it in the *Kojiki* and the succeeding historical books, deeply needs a thorough recon-

struction; and this reconstruction must be achieved along the same line which Mommsen, following the footsteps of his famous compatriot Niebuhr, has reconstructed the early history of Rome. It is quite surprising to see that even Western scholars who have attempted to write a history of these delightful islands and their people, while eliminating the mythical element, have faithfully followed the quasi-historical chronology and material collected in the *Mito dai Nihon shi*: that *magnum opus* of Japanese scholarship and erudition.

The authorities, beside the language, which will considerably assist the future scientific historian of Japan, are two venerable volumes which remote antiquity happily has left to posterity, namely the *Kofiki* and the *Manyoshu*. The former will render invaluable help in picturing the struggles of the divers elements in the national life till the establishment of Imperialism; while the latter is the most complete mirror of the habits and manners, both domestic and religious, of the primitive Japanese.

Now, the first and most important question which presents itself to every student of early Japanese history is:—when did the first Japanese colonist reach these islands from the continent of Asia? Judging from the gradual expansion of the Aryan toward India, and its final subjugation, the advent of the first Japanese has to be placed between the fifth and tenth centuries before our Christian Era. According to this theory, from the first appearance of the continental Japanese till the introduction of Buddhism we have a gap of more than a millennium which the historian has to fill up. Now, if we turn to the *Kofiki* we can clearly see, I think, three distinct stages of the colonial evolution towards nationalism and ultimate Imperialism. These three stages are:—(1) The struggle between the colonists and aborigines; (2) The struggle of the colonists between themselves after the subjugation of the aborigines, and (3) The Yamato ascendancy and the final unification of the country under Imperialism.

In regard to the first and second stages of the development of the early history of Japan, the *Kofiki* places the theatre of action in the Southern provinces of Kyushiu, and Inaba; provinces near to the continent, hence the oldest settled. It appears that the continental colonists on crossing the channel were quite advanced in the science of war; both offensive and defensive. The *Kofiki* legends repeatedly mention the sword and the spear; and many metal swords and other species of weapons are still found in the Yamato *tumuli*. The struggle between the colonists and the aboriginal Aino must not have been unlike that which has been going on for ages between the civilized and the savage in every corner of the earth. The multitude of numbers avails nothing against discipline, and more civilized instruments of destruction!

The present writer is strongly inclined to think that the first continental colonist did not, at once, precipitate a war of extermination with the Ainos. He acted more like the Puritan of New England, than like the reckless Pizarro and Cortes in Mexico and South America. With all probability the new comers intermarried with the natives till they became strong enough to constitute a new race which eventually succeeded in subjugating and absorbing completely the Aino of the Southern States (just like what the Spaniards accomplished in South America) whilst the Northern Aino was gradually pushed back to the island of Yezo.

Immediately after the disappearance of the Aino as an element of resistance to the continental settlers, internal feuds and wars must have begun till the assertion of the Yamato ascendancy and the final pacification of the country. The idea of claniship has always been a greater factor in moulding the whole history of Japan, than the thought of a united nationality. Hence it is permissible to suppose that the panorama of the national wars before the establishment of the Yamato Imperialism was not dissimilar to the picture of the sanguinary battles which took place between the different families and clans when the imperial power and influence from a multiplicity of causes had been enfeebled almost to the last stage of existence.

The third and last epoch is the Yamato ascendancy and the establishment of the present Imperial dynasty. The legend of Jimmu being commissioned by the divine Agora to establish his throne in Yamato contains too many flagrant absurdities to be believed. While we cannot accept Jimmu as a god, I cannot see any plausible reasons against the supposition of his being a man, and the real founder of the durable Japanese Imperialism. In all probability Jimmu was a noted Chief of Yamato and around his name human credulity accumulated those

myths and legends during subsequent ages. It would be simply the annulling of the utility accruing from historical scepticism to doubt the fact that the final unification of the colonists under one banner and into a united nationality was the glorious achievement of Yamato. It is for this reason alone that the word Yamato became identical with Japan; and *Yamato kotoba*, and *Yamato damashii* mean respectively "Japanese language" and "Japanese spirit." As Rome expanded into an empire, Yamato expanded into a country.

The evolution of the Yamato Imperialism is better attested by historical data than the stages preceding it, simply because we come nearer to the epoch in which a higher form of the continental civilization was introduced into Japan. Moreover, the *Manyoshu* gives us some very striking historical poems, which indicate that the rise of the Yamato Imperialism began from Yoshino, and gradually expanded itself. The exigencies of the new situation compelled the Government to change its capital frequently till about 800 A.D. when Nara was made the permanent metropolis of a united country. Even to the present day Yoshino has preserved many vestiges of an old civilization; far older than that of Horiuji or of Nara. However, it is quite evident that the authentic history of Japanese art and civilization has to begin from the Nara Era.

Both the *Manyoshu* and *Kofiki* coincide that the continental Japanese on his first appearance in these islands was in a quite advanced state of primitive civilization. He is clean in his habits, and practices daily ablutions, and is very fond of bodily ornaments. The *Manyoshu* is full of most beautiful poems expressing the sublime sentiments of domestic happiness and the affection of the husband to his wife and children: sentiments so unlike the present degraded state of family life amongst the middle and higher classes of Japan. One poet sings:—

*Imo ga hye ni
Sakitaru umu no
itsu mo, itsu mo
Nari namu toki ni
Koto wa sadamenu.*

Will a modern Japanese conscience, overburdened with the tremendous weight of half-a-dozen concubines, be able to sing this noble family anthem which his ancestors two thousand years ago rapturously sang?

In regard to religious life among the ancient Japanese also we see the same intensity of feeling, love, and reliance upon that Higher Invisible Being commonly called God. One poet sings:—

*O umi no nami wa Kashikoshi Shikaridomo,
Kami wo itwatte fune desoba Ikani?*

Which may be rendered, "O how terrible the ocean waves are; while trusting God if you sail your vessel what fear!" which sounds more like a Hebrew psalm than an old hymn of a grossly polytheistic nation!

In the early Japanese religion also we find three distinct stages of development, namely (a) Nature worship, that is, the deification of objective phenomena, especially those which have the power of striking terror: as water, thunder, lightning, &c. (b) Heliolatri, that is, the worship of the sun and moon. One *Manyoshu* poet sings:—

"Hi Tsuki no tattobu beki Kami."

We know that the largest Shinto temple in Japan was erected to the worship of the sun goddess, Amaterasu; and the present writer is strongly inclined to think that the second largest Shinto temple in Japan, that of Kasuga in Yamato, was likewise built for the lunar cultus. The third and last stage is Hero worship; or the substitution of the visible ruler for the invisible God. Anthropotheism has always been the last stage in the history of the religious evolution of humanity, whether we look to Rome or to Mexico. The continuation of Shintoism to the present day is a convincing proof of the immovable tenacity of the Japanese mind to a few archaic and simple religious ideas.

With the introduction of Buddhism into Japan begins a new epoch in the life and thought of the nation. Buddhism gave a new impulse to the forward movement of the nation which found its full and happy expression in the infinite world of art. Japan is preeminently an artistic country, hence no writer of its history can do full justice to its genius and civilization without studying its art. Perhaps in no other country has the life of art been so long, and blessed with a pleasing variety, as in Japan; the main cause of this is the happy combination of beauty with common labour.

In the writer's opinion the art life of Japan divides itself into three periods, governed by three distinct types. The first is from the beginning of the introduction of Buddhism to the early part of

the 14th century, during which period Japanese art is purely Hindoo with no traces of Chinese or Korean influences. This is the greatest period of art in Japan. The purity of the Aryan art of this period with no mixture of other influences, has led the writer to think that the early Japanese Buddhism and its art came directly from India through China; and not from Korea as the Japanese annals tell us. A large number of the Buddhist canons, written on palm leaves in Sanscrit, are still found in the old Yamato temples, and considerably strengthen this theory. The second period begins from the time of *Keishohi* and extends down to the establishment of the Tokugawa Government. During this period, as far as art is concerned, Japan is converted into a little China. The Aryan influence gradually becomes fainter and feebler. It is the age of great master painters like Shiugetsu, Sesshu, and many others. The last stage is the beginning of the birth of native art: the advent of the Popular and Natural schools of painting.

In the perfect harmony of these three types of art, assisted by new ideas received from the West, lies the salvation of the future art of Japan. The efforts of Japanese and foreigners who have lately preached a return to the old simplicity, I am afraid, will terminate like those of J. J. Rousseau, who, instead of leading the French people back to their childish and innocent naturalism, precipitated them into the horrors and chaos of '93.

A discussion followed the lecture, in which the Chairman, Mr. Lloyd, and others took part. The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

CRICKET.

MR. LIAS' TEAM V. MR. PHILIP'S TEAM.

A match was played on Saturday afternoon by teams of the Y.C. and A.C. captained respectively by Messrs. Lias and Philip. The weather in the earlier part of the day looked threatening, but the rain held off during the afternoon. The attendance of visitors was smaller than usual. Lias won the toss and went in first. The only noteworthy features in the innings were the capital play of young Tyng, who carried his bat out with 46 runs to his credit, and Edwards' score of 31, which included 4 fours. The innings closed for a total of 128. Philip's team opened their innings strongly, 45 being scored for the first two wickets. Then a rot appeared to set in for a time, the 8th wicket falling for 63, and it looked like a victory for the eleven led by Lias. G. C. Alcock, however, eleventh man in, by some very smart batting, changed the aspect of the game, his score of 37 turning the balance, and Mr. Philip's team, which numbered fourteen players, thus succeeded in putting together a total of 135, winning by 7 runs. White took six wickets for 45 runs and Edwards made the fine average of five wickets for 19 runs. The scores were as follow:—

MR. LIAS' TEAM.

F. J. Lias, c. W. J. White, b. F. E. White	...	...	...	31
A. S. Edwards, c. Philip, b. Goddard	...	...	...	4
W. Y. Showler, c. Rev. Tyng, b. F. E. White	...	...	...	4
W. B. Mason, c. A. Tyng, b. F. E. White	...	...	...	46
D. Tyng, not out	...	...	...	46
F. E. White, c. W. J. White, b. F. E. White	...	...	...	0
C. McGerrow, c. Tyng, b. Goddard	...	...	...	0
N. Page, b. Goddard	...	...	...	0
C. Stephens, b. F. E. White	...	...	...	0
A. G. Lloyd, c. F. W. Goddard, b. H. S. Goddard	...	...	...	18
H. E. Alcock, b. F. E. White	...	...	...	0
C. A. Black, H. S. Goddard, b. Philip	...	...	...	0
C. Moss, b. Tyng	...	...	...	13
Extras	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	128

MR. PHILIP'S TEAM.

Rev. T. S. Tyng, b. Bugbird	...	...	...	16
W. G. White, run out	...	...	...	0
Ross Thomson, b. Edwards	...	...	...	26
F. E. White, c. Bugbird, b. Edwards	...	...	...	4
H. S. Goddard, c. Tyng, b. Edwards	...	...	...	0
E. L. J. Dewette, c. Showler, b. Bugbird	...	...	...	0
W. Goddard, c. Lloyd, b. Edwards	...	...	...	0
E. R. Mair, b. Lias	...	...	...	11
G. Philip, b. Bugbird	...	...	...	0
H. May, b. Edwards	...	...	...	1
G. C. Alcock, c. Edwards, b. Lias	...	...	...	37
E. Gibbs, b. Tyng	...	...	...	18
W. Tyng, not out	...	...	...	16
S. Kuhn, b. Bugbird	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	13
Total	...	...	...	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MR. PHILIP'S TEAM.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Mr. F. E. White	200	45	3	6
Mr. H. S. Goddard	80	40	5	4
Mr. Philip	65	30	5	2
Mr. Tyng	15	10	1	1

MR. LIAS' TEAM.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Mr. Lias	50	38	1	8
Mr. Bugbird	67	50	3	8
Mr. Edwards	35	10	1	5
Mr. McGerrow	30	18	1	1
Mr. Black	10	1	1	1
Mr. D. Tyng	20	18	1	1

JAPAN AND PORTUGAL.

Writing from Lisbon under date of May 2nd, a correspondent remarks that the new Ministry is composed of liberal elements, the forward party being represented by its most able men. Already they have given proofs of their desire to promote the good of their country, having published a programme of financial reforms that finds acceptance even among their opponents. Portugal is a land that can not indulge in economic caprices. Its people are too fond of a *dolce far niente* existence to develop its rich natural resources to their fullest extent, the result being that trade is always below the capacities of the State. Still during the past few years, its merchants have been proceeding along the path of steady progress and future prospects are bright for the Kingdom that once ruled the Seas.

The new Japanese treaty of commerce will give Portugal a capital opportunity for renewing an acquaintance with a trade in which she was the first pioneer. The ships of the "Portingalls" were the first of all the Occidentals to plough the sunny waters of "Cipango." Centuries have waxed and waned since then, but still many of Portugal's productions are imported into Japan, though now, alas, in foreign bottoms. A third part of the world's supply of cork comes from Portugal; its port wine also is world-famous. These are staples that Portugal can sell to Japan along with coffee, rubber, wax, cocoa, vanilla, almonds, figs, honey, and many kinds of preserved vegetables. In return Japan can sell to Portugal porcelain, *papier-mache*, silk, paper, fancy-goods, camphor, screens, lacquer, rice, umbrellas, tea, etc.

Portugal is now busily engaged in negotiating treaties of Commerce with the European nations, but at present Japan leads the field with the first concluded treaty. This result is due mainly to the diplomatic ability of Mr. Sone Arasuke, the Japanese Ambassador, who concluded the negotiations most skillfully. Here then is a splendid opportunity for Japan to establish a capital trade. Some of the commercial treaties, like that with Germany for instance, have been in process of negotiation for the last three years.

RAILWAYS OF JAPAN.

SANYO RAILWAY COMPANY.

During the first half of each year, in the intermediate season of spring and summer, it is usual to have numbers of tourists visiting places noted for fine scenery along this Company's line. This was especially the case this half year (April-Sept. 1895) in consequence of the opening of the Fourth Domestic Exhibition. The resumption of the military transportation service on a large scale a month or so after the Expedition was undertaken caused great obstruction to ordinary passenger and goods traffic. One special contrivance provided by the Company during the half year under review was a goods service, both up and down, once a day, which, even when troops or military stores were not carried, was not broken-up at Kobe, but was sent straight on along the Government line, thus expediting the conveyance of goods between the Company's stations and the Government lines.

The passenger traffic during the second half (Oct. 1895-March 1896) of the year, unlike ordinary years, showed no falling off in business. Owing to the sudden reaction in the market and the activity displayed generally, passenger traffic was unusually brisk. The troops and stores to be carried were not quite so numerous in the first half year, but as they were carried almost incessantly during the latter half year, and as the landing of troops could not be accurately timed, it often happened that several steamers full of troops or stores arrived simultaneously. However, as in the first half-year, trains with no fixed times were kept in reserve and served the purpose of military transportation, so no serious inconvenience was felt. During this half year also, after conference with the Railway Bureau, a through passenger train service, both up and down, was started between Kyoto and Hiroshima, and a very satisfactory result was obtained.

KYUSHU RAILWAY COMPANY.

That a favourable result was shown by this Company during the first half of the year (April-Sept. 1895), though greatly due to transportation of troops, coolies, and stores, must also be attributable to development in business, every trade, industry, and calling in Kiushiu being very prosperous. The prolongation of the Takeo section in particular

bringing Sasaho and Nagasaki into greater proximity, traffic on the Saga section grew very brisk. Since the opening of the Hoshiu Railway in August of the current year, coal produced in the vicinity of Tagawa was carried to Moji by means of the Gyoji section. The reason why the quantity of coal carried was somewhat less than in the previous half year was due to the temporary drop in the coal market and the consequent diminution in the quantity sent to Moji.

During the second half of the year (Oct., 1895-March, 1896), not only was the transportation of troops, coolies, and military stores less than in the two preceding half years, but shipping business was gradually restored to its former condition, the number of steamers set free to engage in ordinary coasting trade being largely increased, so that facilities of marine transportation at Wakamatsu, Misumi, and so forth revived. In spite of these deterrent factors, the traffic on the Company's lines continued to present favourable aspects, due chiefly to the prosperity that appeared after the War, to the remarkable activity in various local enterprises, and to the increasing intercourse between residents of the vicinity. The volume of coal carried from Toyama to Moji and Kokura by the Hoshiu Railway was almost doubled. The quantity of rice for shipment abroad carried by the railway during this season was comparatively small; but in December and Jan., in consequence of a rise in the rice market, rice from the Hi-Chiku districts poured in for transportation, and necessitated the running of express goods trains. In the end the quantity of rice carried rose above the normal.

Such is a brief account of traffic on the Nippon and two other railways. Other companies also, have considerably increased their passenger and goods traffic, enabling them to declare better dividends than usual.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

On July 24th, at a distance of 13 miles 64 chains from Moji on the Kyushu Joint-stock Railway Company (that is to say, on the northern bank of the river Karato at Kuzuhara in Kirioka-mura, Kiku District, Buzen Province, Fukuoka Prefecture), a train was upset by a storm, and out of 48 passengers one was seriously wounded and 5 others slightly injured, while one fireman was killed on the spot. That day the sky was ominously overcast, the wind was rather strong, and rain fell, but there was no impediment to the running of trains. Just before noon the wind gathered force and stations were telegraphed to suspend the running of trains. By that time, telegraphic communication between Moji and Kokura was interrupted, and it was impossible to convey the orders to the train that subsequently suffered the accident. The train left Kokura at 25 minutes past 11 a.m. (10 minutes behind time), and as the intervening distance between Jyō-no Station and the scene of the accident was sheltered by a mountain from the north-east, no particular danger was felt on the passage. But as soon as the train emerged from the shelter of the mountains and became exposed to the wind from the Suwo Sea, it was overturned. Subsequently the Company increased the number of wind-gauges, and, by enjoining station-masters to stop the running of trains as soon as any danger was apprehended, provided means against such accidents in future. At 25 minutes past 1 a.m. of July 25th, No. D. express military up train was overturned between Onomichi and Itzaki on the Sanyo Railway, and of the 358 passengers, 8 were killed, 97 wounded, while the guard and two sweepers were killed and one fireman injured. On investigating the cause of this lamentable mishap, it was found that the district was visited that day by a gale of such a character as had seldom visited it before. The wind at first blew from the south-east and the line was much sheltered by the islands that there dot this sea. In the evening the wind gradually veered round so that the train became directly exposed to the full force of the storm. Moreover, the tide was full at the time, and violent waves struck the side of the embankment, dashing the water over the track. As the waves receded the stones that constituted a sort of parapet on the embankment were overturned, and the earth on the top of the embankment and the broken stones were washed away. Lastly the stones that formed the frontage walls were struck one by one. The waves that rushed against the embankment destroyed the top of the stone walls, and carried away a great deal of the earth that formed the embankment. The track was washed away and the rails left without support. The night was pitch dark. As the train came on at full speed, the locomotive was derailed on the sloping concave surface. At this instant the guard attempted to arrest the motion of the

train by putting on the brake. The effort was ineffectual, and the locomotive, tender, front brake-van, and five passenger cars fell into the sea heaped one on another, and were destroyed, while the six remaining cars were left on the embankment uncoupled. It may be mentioned that No. 48 up train passed over this portion of the line less than two hours before. This shows how great was the damage done in a short space of time. On September 7th, at Omiya Station on the Nippon Railway, No. 14 train, that left Mayebashi for Ueno, collided with the locomotive of No. 87 train from Ueno for Mayebashi. Both locomotives and four waggons were derailed and wrecked, a station porter was killed, while an engine-driver and a fireman were wounded. Happily no accident happened to the passengers. This accident was due to some delay in the shunting of some carriages. On Dec. 28th, at Akabane Station on the Nippon Railway Company, No. 105 train, that left Ueno that day for Amori, and a train that left Shimabashi for Akabane, came into collision, and 33 passengers were wounded. No. 105 down train reached the Station at the appointed time, but as the train from Shimabashi had not arrived it awaited its arrival at the station. In the meanwhile No. 107 down train passed through the station two minutes late. The distance signal, the home signal, and the flag-men at the points all showed the danger signal; but the conductor failed to stop the train, which thus ran into the rear of No. 105 train, and this latter was sent forward for about 120 ft. Just at this moment, No. 18 down train, seeing the proper signal displayed, was about to draw up along the platform. The result was a collision. At 49 minutes past 5 p.m. on Nov. 19th, No. 22 train on the Nara Railway came into collision with an electric tram car at a crossing on the line of the Kyoto Electric Company. The tram car was partially wrecked; three passengers were killed, six were seriously wounded, and 23 slightly injured. The cause of this accident was due to the conductor of the tram car neglecting to pay attention to the danger signal exhibited at the semaphore at the side of the road. The casualties on private railways during the fiscal year, or 1895, are as follows:—

CASUALTIES ON PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

	Passenger.		Railway Staff.		Others.		Total.
	Acci- dents.	Wounded, killed.	Acci- dents.	Wounded, killed.	Acci- dents.	Wounded, killed.	
Joint-Stock Rail- way Company.	Death.	Wounded.	Death.	Wounded.	Death.	Wounded.	
Nippon...	8	13	4	10	1	6	44
Hankai...	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
Ryomo...	0	0	0	0	3	7	10
Iyo...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sanyo...	8	9	1	4	13	14	36
K. F. U...	0	1	0	4	3	0	8
Osaka...	0	0	0	0	1	15	16
Sauki...	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Kyushu...	0	0	3	1	3	3	7
Kansai...	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Hokkaido Tanko...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chikuho...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Settsu...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sangu...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sobu...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hanlan...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Aomoe...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kawagoye...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoshima...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nara...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dogo...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naniwa...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kushiro...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sano...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	8,100	61	12	24	59	75	2,351
Previous year's Total	1	18	15	15	100	107	239
Relative increase or decrease	13	213	80	74	26	191	40

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Traffic receipts of the private Companies during this fiscal year, or 1895, were, exclusive of subsidies and amount carried over from the previous year's account, 10,333,935 yen, as against traffic disbursements of 4,665,975 yen, the balance, net profit, being 5,667,960 yen. Compared with the previous year, traffic receipts show an increase of 2,578,697 yen, or 33.3 per cent.; traffic expenses of 940,533 yen or 31 per cent.; and profits 1,638,144 yen, or 35.4 per cent. As alluded to in the foregoing part of this section new lines were opened for traffic this year, thus causing a difference in the traffic mileage. To arrive precisely at the relative increase or decrease of various items this year as compared with the last, it must be stated the profits corresponded to 9.13 yen per 100 yen construction expenses this year, that is to say, an increase of 14.1 per cent; while for 100 yen traffic expenses the ratio of profit amounted to 154 yen, or an increase of 10 per cent.

TABLE 9.

Charters.	Joint-stock Railway Company.	Location.	Railway routes.	Mileage.	Gauge.	Capital.	Date of the grant of charter.	Term during which charters hold good.
Permanent Charters.	Sanuki	Idotsu, Kagawa	Marukame-Takamatsu	17.19	3.6	500,000	Oct., 1895	3 years.
	Hoshiu	Nametsashi, Fukuoka	Ida-Sakuda	1.40	do	173,784	do	2 years.
	Kyoto	Kyoto	Kyoto to Maizuru; Maizuru to Miyazu and Wadayama	104.06	do	5,100,000	Nov., 1895	6 years.
	Chiyuetsu	Takaoka, Toyama	Takaoka-Shiohata	18.50	do	350,000	do	3 years.
	Narita	Sakura, Chiba	Sakura-Sahara	25.00	do	750,000	do	4 years.
	Sobu	Honjo, Tokyo	Sakura-Seito	300,000	do	300,000	Dec., 1895	4 years.
	Hokuyetsu	Niigata	Saito-Choshi	40.40	do	900,000	do	5 years.
	Kozuka	Takasaki	Naoyetsu-Shibata, Niigata-Numatare	99.06	do	3,700,000	do	6 years.
	Sangu	Komata, Miye	Takasaki-Shimonida	20.52	2.6	315,000	do	3 years.
	Fuyokawa	Fuyohashi	Uji-Yamada-Miyagawa	2.40	3.6	250,000	Jan., 1896	2 years.
	Hokkaido, Tanke	Sapporo	Shimochicho-Shigara	17.60	do	400,000	do	3 years.
	Boso	Soga, Shimosa	Wanishi-Mororan	3.10	do	400,000	Feb., 1896	2 years.
	Kayo	Osaka	Chiba-Soga	3.00	do	135,000	do	3 years.
	Nishinari	Kamifukushima, Osaka	Seito-Ichinomiya	21.00	do	605,000	do	3 years.
	Karatsu	Karatsu	Kashiwabara-Mikkaichi	11.22	2.6	300,000	do	3 years.
Temporary Charters.	Nankai	Namba, Osaka	Kawagita Umeda Station	4.10	3.6	1,100,000	do	2 years.
	Kojima	Kojima, Okayama	Karatsu-Ushizu	27.30	do	1,200,000	do	4 years.
	Kayo	Osaka	Minatomachi-Wakayama	42.31	do	2,800,000	March, 1896	5 years.
	Karatsu	Sapporo	Karashiki-Ajino	12.38	do	280,000	do	3 years.
	Hokkaido, Tanke	Sapporo	Kashiwabara Mikkachi	11.22	2.9	300,000	Oct., 1895	12 months.
	Boso	Soga, Chiba	Karatsu-Ushizu	27.30	3.6	1,000,000	do	18 months.
	Chikuhu	Wakamatsu, Fukuoka	Wanishi-Mororan	3.10	do	400,000	do	12 months.
	Sangu	Komata, Miye	Chiba-Soga	3.00	do	135,000	do	18 months.
	Hakou	Hakodate	Seito-Ichinomiya	21.00	do	605,000	do	18 months.
	Kibi	Ishimura, Okayama	Utsu-Kumada	3.00	do	100,000	do	12 months.
	Yamashika	Yamaga, Kumamoto	Uji-Yamada-Miyagawa	2.40	do	250,000	Nov., 1895	12 months.
	Tsuga	Tochiki	Hakodate-Shimo-Yugawa	3.50	do	95,000	do	12 months.
	Iyoya	Maoka, Tochiki	Ishimura-Asao-mura	12.00	do	350,000	do	18 months.
	Iwagoe	Tokyo	Yamaga-Yoroida	10.00	do	265,000	Dec., 1895	12 months.
	Bisei	Fushima, Aichi	Tochiki-Shikanuma	15.00	do	200,000	do	12 months.
	Uwajima	Uwajima, Iyo	Kawashima-Karasuyama	31.20	do	550,000	Jan., 1895	18 months.
	Inari	Inari	Koriyama-Sakaya	105.00	do	6,000,000	do	18 months.
			Ichinomiya-Yatomi	15.00	2.6	300,000	do	12 months.
			Uwajima-Yoshinou	14.40	do	260,000	do	12 months.
			Inari-Niimura	7.60	3.6	200,000	Feb., 1896	12 months.

The Sections opened for Traffic during the year, and the date of their opening are as follow:—

Joint-stock Railway Company.	Section.	Mileage.	Day of Opening.	Joint-stock Railway Company.	Section.	Mileage.	Day of Opening.
Kiushiu	Kokura-Nametsashi	14.64	April 1, 1895	Osaka	Tamatsukuri-Temponji	2.28	May 28, 1895
Kofu	Ushigome-Iidamachi	0.40	April 3, do	Kansai	Nagoya-Mayegasu	10.21	June 24, do
Chikuhu	Izuka-Utsu	4.21	April 5, do		Kuwana-Dohon	0.64	do do
Bantan	Hase-Ikuno	5.05	April 17, do	Hoshiu	Nametsashi-Ida	16.40	Aug. 15, do
	Himeji-Shikama	3.31	April 17, do	Dogo	Matsuyama-Dogo	3.06	Aug. 22, do
Kiushiu	Saga-Takeo	17.50	May 5, do		Dogo-Furumachi		
Nara	Kyoto-Fushimi	3.23	Sept. 5, do	Naniwa	Katamachi-Shijonawata	8.05	do do
Osaka	Tamatsuri-Umeda	4.29	Oct. 15, do	Nara	Monoyama-Tamamizu	12.46	Jan. 25, 1896
Nara	Fushimi-Momoyama	1.09	Nov. 3, do	Iyo	Tachibana-Morimatsu	2.60	do do
Nippon	Tsuchiura-Tomobe	21.61	Nov. 4, do	Hoshiu	Ida Gotoji	1.70	Feb. 5, do
Kansai	Kuwana-Yatomi	4.53	Nov. 7, do	Boso	Chiba-Soga	3.04	Feb. 25, do
Aoume	Aoume-Hiyoriwada	1.40	Dec. 28, do	Nara	Tamamizu-Kitsu	4.50	Mar. 13, do
Boso	Soga-Oami	11.40	Jan. 20, 1896			159.66	

TABLE II.

Joint-stock Railway Company.	Traffic Mileage.	Capital.		Reserves.	D-bt.	Loans (Temporary loans excluded).	Construction Expenses.		Vehicles.		
		Gross.	Paid up.				Traffic lines.	Unfinished lines.	Locomotives.	Cars.	Waggons.
Nippon	618.46	30,000,000	26,984,700	483,842	450,000	—	22,838,446	1,955,571	116	347	1,472
Hankai	6.22	400,000	400,000	62,075	—	—	400,000	—	6	41	34
Ryomo	52.17	1,500,000	1,500,000	31,926	—	—	1,520,722	—	6	27	59
Iyo	10.19	190,000	189,625	5,665	—	—	160,273	26,188	4	22	19
Sanyo	191.40	18,000,000	7,700,000	110,000	2,000,000	—	9,031,912	98,449	39	210	468
Kobu	26.77	1,500,000	1,240,890	37,333	—	305,000	1,513,759	—	7	28	101
Osaka	45.24	3,450,000	2,900,000	50,000	—	—	2,854,027	—	13	60	123
Sanuki	10.15	830,000	510,000	5,535	—	—	320,913	17,994	4	37	18
Kyushiu	178.50	16,500,000	8,421,061	77,000	—	—	7,931,096	94,594	38	84	653
Kansai	82.13	6,500,000	5,760,000	24,200	—	162,616	5,305,171	90,753	13	98	117
Hokkaido Tanke	204.71	5,000,000	5,000,000	153,185	1,080,000	—	5,568,074	—	32	46	786
Chikuhu	38.47	4,850,000	3,100,000	44,000	510,000	—	3,512,834	83,247	35	22	762
Kushiro	26.67	200,000	200,000	—	—	—	171,039	—	2	2	24
Settsu	8.35	240,000	201,600	1,758	—	—	201,231	—	4	20	20
Sangu	23.58	1,350,000	968,000	8,400	—	—	943,246	1,789	3	40	24
Sano	9.54	145,000	145,000	1,657	—	10,000	151,783	—	2	7	40
Sobu	31.40	2,400,000	1,200,000	7,978	—	—	1,194,610	—	5	35	56
Bantan	31.36	1,000,000	999,950	2,324	—	66,000	1,058,987	—	3	18	57
Aoume	13.00	150,000	150,000	307	—	—	149,766	—	3	9	60
Kawagoye	18.40	360,000	304,940	1,579	—	15,000	299,798	—	2	12	19
Hoshiu	18.30	3,000,000	2,000,000	6,200	—	410,000	1,500,583	30,076	4	14	180
Nara	21.48	1,250,000	1,240,885	1,000	—	—	1,034,641	158,400	5	30	47
Dogo	3.06	38,000	38,000	60	12,000	20,275	56,488	—	2	6	2
Naniwa	8.05	375,000	362,650	1,500	—	—	347,013	—	3	14	15
Total	1,679.75	99,228,000	71,626,301	1,661,293	4,052,200	988,891	68,666,412	2,557,061	351	1,238	5,156
Previous year's total	1,537.33	80,201,000	59,176,637	1,302,033	5,778,000	877,000	57,860,939	2,933,173	273	268	4,301
Relative increase or decrease	142.42	18,937,800	12,449,664	359,260	1,726,000	111,891	10,805,473	—376,112	78	270	855

ESTIMATES AND SETTLED ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE WORKING REVENUE.

TABLE 12.

Items.	Estimates.				Amount settled			Balance in favour of Estimates.
	Carried over from the previous account.	Original Estimates this year.	Supplementary Estimates this year.	Total.	this year.	Amount to be yet settled & carried forward to the next account.	Total.	
Traffic Receipts.								
Passengers	172,176.230	4,937,244.464	1,207,287.817	6,316,708.511	6,499,526.576	164,936.395	6,664,462.971	347,754.460
Goods	151,183.940	1,733,833.955	279,960.985	2,164,977.980	2,238,432.794	53,663.978	2,292,096.772	127,113.792
Miscellaneous	—	120.443	595.186	715.629	748.537	—	748.537	32.908
Total	323,360.170	6,671,197.962	1,487,843.988	8,482,402.120	8,738,707.907	218,600.373	8,957,308.280	474,905.160
Miscellaneous Receipts.								
Miscellaneous	34,474.980	70,995.913	—	105,470.893	129,229.019	59,224.554	188,453.573	82,982.680
Workshops	8,601.403	318,826.962	—	327,428.365	163,041.114	26,779.863	189,820.977	*137,607.388
Total	43,076.383	389,822.875	—	432,899.258	292,270.133	86,004.417	378,274.550	*54,624.708
Total	366,436.553	7,061,020.837	1,487,843.988	8,915,301.378	9,030,978.040	304,604.790	9,335,582.830	420,281.452

The figures marked by the asterisk (*) show diminution as compared with the Estimates.

ESTIMATES AND SETTLED ACCOUNTS RELATING TO WORKING EXPENDITURE.

TABLE 13.

ITEMS.	ESTIMATES.					Amount settled			Balance.
	Brought over from previous account.	Original estimates this year.	Supplementary Estimates.	Amount adjusted from the 1st Reserves.	Actual amount at the end of the year.	this year.	Amount yet to be settled and carried forward to the next account.	Total.	
Salaries and Allowances.									
Officers of Chokumin rank .....	...	6,500.000	...	...	6,500.000	5,833.325	...	5,833.325	666.675
Officers of Sonin rank .....	...	37,500.000	...	...	36,167.668	29,721.527	...	29,721.527	6,446.141
Officers of Hanjin rank	2,507.292	249,693.000	...	...	234,459.292	213,562.326	6,127	213,568.453	20,890.839
Grants of money to retiring Officers .....	...	2,901.667	...	...	2,901.667	428.500	60.000	488.500	2,413.167
Grants to relatives of deceased Officers .....	...	400.000	...	...	1,032.000	846.000	186.000	1,032.000	...
Special gifts	3,577.500	...	...	...	3,577.500	3,577.500	...	3,577.500	...
Rewards .....	...	...	...	...	18,441.332	6,005.000	12,436.332	18,441.232	...
Total	6,084.792	296,994.667	...	...	303,079.459	259,974.178	12,688.459	272,662.637	30,416.822
Office Expenses.									
Furniture, &c.	84.404	1,561.288	...	...	1,869.692	1,475.755	130.613	1,606.368	263.324
Books and Printing ..	82.898	912.321	...	...	1,195.219	744.101	364.200	1,108.301	86.918
Stationery	552.077	5,091.119	...	...	6,503.196	5,296.973	572.993	5,869.968	693.228
Articles Consumed ..	115.548	1,864.946	...	...	1,839.494	1,547.635	103.583	1,651.218	188.276
Communications	6.500	1,493.310	...	...	296.810	256.976	12.129	269.105	27.705
Miscellaneous	98.446	...	...	...	98.446	98.446	...	98.446	...
Total	939.873	10,922.984	...	...	11,862.857	9,419.876	1,183.520	10,603.406	1,259.451
Repairs	345.290	10,307.100	...	...	9,532.946	5,218.426	2,511.599	7,730.025	1,802.921
Total	345.290	10,307.100	...	...	10,652.390	6,337.870	2,511.599	8,849.469	1,802.921
Allowances for Casualties ..	...	817.120	...	1,715.052	2,532.172	2,120.472	411.700	2,532.172	...
Indemnification .....	...	148.480	...	2,225.866	2,374.346	2,260.978	113.368	2,374.356	...
Law-suits .....	...	570.943	...	...	570.943	50.000	0.930	50.930	520.013
Total .....	...	719.423	...	2,225.866	2,945.289	2,310.978	114.298	2,425.276	520.013
Salaries and allowances to foreigners.									
Salaries .....	...	38,700.000	...	...	37,510.000	35,151.724	...	35,151.724	2,358.276
Allowances .....	...	2,880.000	...	...	3,445.000	2,820.000	...	2,820.000	625.000
Travelling .....	...	...	...	...	625.000	625.000	...	625.000	...
Total .....	...	41,580.000	...	...	41,580.000	38,596.724	...	38,596.724	2,983.276
Various repayments	106,561.847	453,107.078	319,945.075	95,000.000	974,614.000	864,830.885	51,346.565	916,177.450	58,436.550
Travelling (Interior) .....	...	2,260.430	...	...	2,260.430	2,034.435	46.200	2,080.635	179.795
Miscellaneous Allowances.									
Medical expenses ..	...	22.191	...	...	22.191	...	...	...	22.191
Wages to employes ..	...	6,175.500	...	...	4,225.500	4,011.412	130.440	4,141.852	83.648
Wages to temporary employes .....	...	4,624.860	...	...	5,372.360	4,876.842	200.333	5,077.175	295.185
Clothing .....	...	143.211	...	...	164.367	164.367	...	164.367	...
Miscellaneous wages ..	...	2,570.142	...	...	2,948.986	2,691.178	225.889	2,917.067	31.919
Rewards .....	...	...	...	...	802.500	787.500	...	802.500	...
Total .....	...	13,535.904	...	...	13,535.904	11,758.799	1,344.162	13,102.961	432.943
Traffic Expenses.									
Maintenance	19,070.586	697,448.240	236,005.002	...	898,176.094	787,912.958	102,019.288	880,932.246	8,243.848
Locomotives	52,120.092	1,133,884.702	274,519.385	...	1,400,031.309	1,249,852.352	149,081.378	1,398,933.730	1,097.579
Traffic	27,460.986	411,002.578	119,702.700	...	581,384.488	524,145.709	54,015.521	578,161.230	3,223.258
Adjustment	31,075.215	1,010,386.450	...	...	1,241,806.383	1,027,731.371	21,282.564	1,240,913.935	1,792.448
Workshops	19,173.506	309,938.112	...	...	220,342.010	199,220.444	21,078.657	220,299.101	42.909
Engineering	2.801	...	...	...	2.801	2.801	...	2.801	...
Stores	62.834	...	...	...	62.834	62.834	...	62.834	...
Travelling	47.220	...	...	...	47.220	47.220	...	47.220	...
Miscellaneous salaries ..	122.011	...	...	...	122.011	122.011	...	122.011	...
Casualties	181.605	...	...	...	181.605	181.605	...	181.605	...
Miscellaneous wages ..	130.146	...	...	...	130.146	130.146	...	130.146	...
Losses made good .....	...	...	...	...	47.270	47.270	...	47.270	...
Total	149,447.002	3,562,660.082	630,227.087	...	4,342,334.117	3,789,456.721	538,477.408	4,327,934.129	14,400.042
Total	263,378.804	4,392,904.788	950,172.162	98,940.918	5,705,396.672	4,986,840.948	608,123.911	5,594,964.859	110,431.813

TABLE 14. ESTIMATES AND SETTLED ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE EXPENDITURES ON RAILWAY BONDS.

Items.	Estimates.				Amount settled.	Amount to be carried forward to the next account.
	Brought over from previous account.	Original Estimates of the year.	Supplementary Estimates of the year.	Actual Estimates at the end of the year.		
Fukushima-Aomori Section.						
Salaries and allowances ... ..	...	13,200.000	...	16,467.000	16,294.892	172.108
Office expenses ... ..	...	6,799.000	...	6,249.000	4,161.262	2,087.738
Travelling ... ..	...	3,917.000	...	6,392.000	5,562.420	829.580
Miscellaneous wages ... ..	...	5,980.000	...	27,440.000	25,487.565	1,952.435
Right of way	24,453.717	26,090.000	12,000.000	3,338.717	2,651.577	687.140
Earth works... ..	45,136.167	258,928.000	8,000.000	174,796.167	111,896.115	62,900.052
Bridges	31,363.094	120,933.000	...	94,675.094	53,259.707	41,415.387
Culverts	48,417.103	16,671.000	...	21,708.103	13,564.916	8,143.187
Drain-pipes	5,285.810	4,937.000	...	4,385.810	1,973.727	2,412.083
Permanent way	27,637.542	79,765.000	100,000.000	599,902.542	530,989.267	68,913.275
Tunnelling	22,263.504	153,765.000	...	33,823.504	30,667.149	3,156.355
Stations	45,456.884	17,386.000	...	18,406.884	13,821.732	4,585.152
Rolling-stock	2,801.512	20,240.000	30,000.000	59,041.512	54,391.794	4,649.718
Machine shops	26,686.000	9,793.000	...	47.808	...	47.808
Building	3,101.709	3,934.000	...	21,211.709	18,262.065	2,949.644
Transportation	9,457.499	38,745.000	...	145,952.499	128,829.959	17,122.540
Construction trains	1,197.398	5,860.000	...	15,933.826	13,656.579	2,277.247
Construction plant... ..	11,903.304	4,857.000	...	8,750.304	3,782.865	4,967.439
Fences and boundary posts	850.140	980.000	...	773.712	544.200	229.512
Telegraph wires	3,597.776	2,328.000	...	2,020.968	835.079	1,185.889
Total... ..	309,609.159	801,708.000	150,000.000	1,261,317.159	1,030,632.902	230,684.259
Tsuruga-Toyama Section						
Salaries and allowances ... ..	...	10,800.000	...	14,418.000	14,210.835	207.165
Office expenses ... ..	...	5,339.000	...	5,568.000	5,478.547	89.453
Travelling ... ..	...	2,203.000	...	7,803.000	7,552.700	250.300
Miscellaneous wages ... ..	...	3,364.000	...	16,633.000	14,837.893	1,795.107
Right of way	4,696.103	44,200.000	...	4,400.103	4,272.699	127.404
Earth works... ..	68,534.419	85,040.000	10,000.000	171,081.016	162,390.269	8,690.747
Bridges	92,156.818	127,517.000	108,000.000	207,904.818	94,540.070	113,364.748
Culverts	63,855.697	33,040.000	...	18,942.697	17,078.226	1,864.471
Drain-pipes	3,813.228	3,592.000	...	6,892.228	6,104.063	788.165
Tunnelling	39,751.225	227,071.000	50,000.000	475,322.225	459,517.991	15,804.234
Permanent Way	5,409.849	68,714.000	...	50,168.849	40,344.096	9,824.753
Stations	10,249.955	16,880.000	...	33,129.955	32,865.578	2,264.377
Rolling-stock	1,975.451	54,800.000	72,000.000	128,775.451	66,419.227	62,356.224
Machine shops	16,336.597	1,000.000	...	...	...	...
Building	6,587.390	400.000	...	7,687.390	7,603.624	83.766
Transportation	7,567.406	26,400.000	...	112,967.406	107,165.190	5,802.216
Construction trains... ..	677.287	2,976.000	1,000.000	6,753.287	5,361.521	1,391.766
Construction plant... ..	778.045	2,100.000	...	23,178.045	21,498.045	1,679.100
Fences and boundary posts	1,944.225	840.000	...	484.225	400.062	84.163
Telegraph wires	1,969.525	2,616.000	...	6,485.525	5,138.968	1,346.557
Total... ..	332,393.229	718,292.000	250,000.000	1,300,595.229	1,078,780.504	221,814.716
Salaries and allowances.						
Officers of sonin rank	5,159.779	...	...	881.946	...	0.172
Officers of hanjin rank	4,980.740	...	...	6,516.740	6,514.254	2.486
Rewards ... ..	...	...	...	2,741.833	2,741.833	...
Total... ..	10,140.519	...	...	10,140.519	10,137.861	2.658
Travelling.						
Interior	4,185.155	...	...	4,185.155	3,119.505	1,065.650
Miscellaneous allowances.						
Wages to Employés	164.679	...	...	95.179	94.696	0.483
Rewards ... ..	...	...	...	69.500	69.500	...
Total... ..	164.679	...	...	164.679	164.196	0.483
Office Expenses.						
Furniture, &c.	338.501	...	...	958.501	461.916	496.585
Books and printing	759.821	...	...	609.821	465.403	144.418
Stationery	515.207	...	...	865.207	622.310	242.897
Articles consumed	374.032	...	...	774.032	731.577	42.455
Communications	338.189	...	...	338.189	264.026	74.163
Clothing	47.245	...	...	67.245	33.507	33.738
Miscellaneous	2,135.890	...	...	895.890	756.720	139.170
Total... ..	4,508.885	...	...	4,508.885	3,335.459	1,173.426
Hachioji-Nagoya Section.						
Salaries and allowances ... ..	...	...	10,944.000	10,944.000	...	10,944.000
Office expenses ... ..	...	...	10,451.000	10,451.000	...	10,451.000
Travelling ... ..	...	...	11,064.000	11,064.000	...	11,064.000
Miscellaneous Wages ... ..	...	...	8,870.000	8,870.000	...	8,870.000
Right of way ... ..	...	...	166,180.000	166,180.000	...	166,180.000
Earth works... ..	...	...	22,594.000	22,591.000	...	22,591.000
Culverts ... ..	...	...	2,000.000	2,000.000	...	2,000.000
Drain-pipes ... ..	...	...	500.000	500.000	...	500.000
Tunnelling ... ..	...	...	50,000.000	50,000.000	...	50,000.000
Permanent way ... ..	...	...	50,000.000	50,000.000	...	50,000.000
Rolling-stock ... ..	...	...	10,000.000	10,000.000	...	10,000.000
Building ... ..	...	...	500.000	500.000	...	500.000
Transportation ... ..	...	...	5,200.000	5,200.000	...	5,200.000
Construction plant... ..	...	...	1,500.000	1,500.000	...	1,500.000
Fences and boundary posts ... ..	...	...	200.000	200.000	...	200.000
Total... ..	...	...	350,000.000	350,000.000	...	350,000.000
Shin-oi-Shiojiri Section.						
Salaries and allowances ... ..	...	...	4,020.000	4,020.000	...	4,020.000
Office expenses ... ..	...	...	3,737.000	3,737.000	...	3,737.000
Travelling ... ..	...	...	3,909.000	3,909.000	...	3,909.000
Miscellaneous Wages ... ..	...	...	3,131.000	3,131.000	...	3,131.000
Right of way ... ..	...	...	40,000.000	40,000.000	...	40,000.000
Earth-works... ..	...	...	97,373.000	97,373.000	...	97,373.000
Bridges ... ..	...	...	4,068.000	4,068.000	...	4,068.000
Culverts ... ..	...	...	2,752.000	2,752.000	...	2,752.000
Drain-pipes ... ..	...	...	700.000	700.000	...	700.000
Tunnelling ... ..	...	...	82,560.000	82,560.000	...	82,560.000
Machine shops ... ..	...	...	1,000.000	1,000.000	...	1,000.000
Building ... ..	...	...	1,000.000	1,000.000	...	1,000.000
Transportation ... ..	...	...	4,000.000	4,000.000	...	4,000.000
Construction trains... ..	...	...	500.000	500.000	...	500.000
Construction plant... ..	...	...	1,000.000	1,000.000	...	1,000.000
Fences and boundary posts ... ..	...	...	250.000	250.000	...	250.000
Total... ..	...	...	250,000.000	250,000.000	...	250,000.000
Total... ..	660,911.617	1,520,000.000	1,000,000.000	3,180,911.617	2,126,170.425	1,054,741.192

As shown in the above table, all the items, with only one or two exceptions, show increases, due to fresh openings for traffic or expansion of the scope of business, while increases in the amount of capital and construction expenses may be partly attributable, besides the causes referred to, to the rise in the price of land and commodities, which occasioned deficits in estimates and consequent later adjustment. The construction expenses per traffic mile of the respective companies and the ratio that rolling stock bears per mile have been calculated and the result thus obtained is compared with that obtained in the previous year, as follows:—

TABLE 15.

Joint-stock Railway Company.	Average construction.		Rolling Stock per Mile.					
	Expense per Mile.		Locomotives.		Cars.		Waggons.	
	Current fiscal year.	Relative increase or decrease compared with last year.	Current fiscal year.	Relative increase or decrease compared with last year.	Current fiscal year.	Relative increase or decrease compared with last year.	Current fiscal year.	Relative increase or decrease compared with last year.
Nippon ...	36,921	1,391	0.19	-0.04	0.56	-0.16	2.38	0.18
Hankai ...	63,746	-3,757	0.96	—	6.53	—	5.42	—
Ryomo... ..	29,126	123	0.11	0.01	0.52	—	1.13	—
Iyo	15,655	461	0.39	—	2.15	—	1.86	—
Sanyo	50,277	1,018	0.20	—	1.10	0.17	2.44	0.15
Kobu	56,143	5,201	0.26	0.13	1.04	-0.02	3.75	0.31
Osaka	63,003	9,104	0.29	0.03	1.52	-0.03	2.72	-0.29
Sanuki... ..	31,501	—	0.39	—	3.65	-0.61	1.77	—
Kyushiu ...	39,376	-4,484	0.21	0.03	0.47	0.01	3.65	0.85
Kansai	64,569	18,370	0.16	0.01	1.19	0.14	1.42	0.25
Hokkaido Tanko ...	27,176	626	0.16	0.02	0.22	-0.01	3.48	—
Chikugo	91,036	3,201	0.91	0.30	0.57	00.2	19.75	-0.60
Kushiro	6,373	39	0.07	—	0.07	—	0.89	0.18
Settsu	23,850	4	0.47	—	2.37	—	2.37	—
Sangu	39,757	272	0.12	-0.01	1.69	0.09	1.09	-0.09
Sano	15,688	162	0.21	—	2.72	0.10	4.13	0.82
Sobu	37,924	3,954	0.16	—	1.11	—	1.78	—
Bantan	33,072	10,171	0.10	-0.03	0.57	-0.21	1.81	-0.10
Aoume	11,520	917	0.26	0.09	0.69	-0.09	4.62	2.62
Kawagoye	16,205	2,563	0.11	—	0.65	—	1.63	—
Hoshu	81,664	—	0.22	—	0.76	—	9.80	—
Nara	47,900	—	0.23	—	1.39	—	2.18	—
Dogo	18,370	—	0.65	—	1.95	—	0.65	—
Naniwa	43,040	—	0.37	—	1.74	—	1.86	—
Total	40,874	3,239	0.21	0.03	0.74	0.11	3.07	0.27

TABLE 16.

The construction expenses being distributed over the respective items, the following table is obtained:—

Items.	Nippon.	Hankai.	Ryomo.	Iyo.	Sanyo.	Kobu.	Osaka.	Sanuki.	Kyushiu.	Kansai.	Hokkaido Tanko.	Chikugo.	Kushiro.
Preliminary Survey ...	84,459	1,813	4,620	2,551	68,869	4,532	24,932	8,969	74,787	40,963	28,760	11,663	999
Superintendence ...	420,804	3,971	34,653	333,123	19,786	95,384	8,223	159,672	81,861	142,856	68,864	—	—
Right of way ...	1,556,836	50,600	87,408	26,391	1,191,065	294,842	402,598	21,682	954,001	499,782	228,407	367,378	—
Earthworks ...	4,333,722	36,840	226,008	29,207	1,489,560	198,489	295,758	21,257	1,031,568	664,219	1,477,217	447,588	34,728
Bridges... ..	3,961,166	42,020	332,391	10,113	1,575,731	186,186	487,828	10,040	1,711,000	1,703,770	383,578	417,599	6,480
Culverts	572,272	15,714	47,583	4,238	296,557	13,475	132,578	13,562	830,350	220,862	42,984	132,155	2,131
Drain-pipes	130,850	195	11,121	193	88,660	5,451	18,453	3,204	54,099	34,061	10,555	14,091	—
Tunnelling	1,269,034	—	—	3,567	431,158	87,119	141,506	—	—	297,502	233,431	—	—
Permanent Way ...	5,060,045	71,624	391,249	43,189	1,727,740	279,200	46,112	68,248	1,599,150	745,418	1,448,564	698,217	74,867
Stations	829,483	38,558	48,183	10,157	281,451	57,007	146,960	22,732	216,362	156,627	150,734	108,481	—
Piers	9,548	—	—	—	16,815	—	—	4,283	—	—	—	1,868	—
Rolling Stock ...	4,016,744	100,000	175,666	39,669	1,431,064	203,795	330,233	108,716	893,150	536,662	703,006	944,543	28,953
Machine Shops ...	389,726	5,346	6,407	1,945	126,637	1,242	42,060	6,081	—	36,871	32,366	41,652	584
Buildings	335,095	20,005	21,550	803	111,768	6,546	17,612	1,485	79,022	25,440	142,009	41,090	2,478
Transportation ...	721,885	461	44,514	1,794	6,303	22,441	64,727	—	255,815	100,415	111,876	21,877	15,448
Construction Trains ...	211,346	—	16,824	—	23,987	15,793	18,978	8	33,460	12,942	34,229	7,892	—
Construction Plant ...	72,399	1,203	6,040	—	35,443	3,535	12,299	4,349	26,499	55,321	8,324	5,519	—
Fences, Posts, boundary lines	30,805	6,602	1,529	285	15,765	2,135	4,149	979	6,004	5,427	1,741	3,240	—
General	659,755	4,129	60,600	11,254	438,280	105,762	134,968	33,324	522,738	141,738	330,001	191,927	2,613
Telegraphs wire and construction expenses ...	127,983	919	4,436	1,045	40,385	6,423	5,588	865	28,013	12,936	21,345	12,388	—
Adjustments ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,304	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,080	—	—	—
Starting Office ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,254	—	—	—
Traffic Reserves... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,773	—	—	—
Piers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,233	—	—
Snow-sheds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,858	—	—
Supplementary Works... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,173	—
Coal-sheds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,516	—
Electric lamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,454	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,758
Grand Total	24,794,017	400,000	1,520,722	186,461	9,730,361	1,513,759	2,854,027	338,007	8,025,690	5,395,924	5,568,074	3,596,081	171,039

TABLE 17.

Items.	Settsu.	Sangu.	Sano.	Sobu.	Bantan.	Aoume.	Kawagoye.	Hoshu.	Nara.	Dogo.	Naniwa.	Total.
Preliminary Surveys	2,341	36,188	116	17,242	2,075	1,120	1,520	34,911	5,243	984	9,415	455,123
Superintendence	955	30,952	84	32,478	37,262	3,219	4,273	29,753	25,664	13,927	90,298	1,394,949
Right of way	27,647	111,289	315	282,906	111,523	28,944	51,082	124,402	192,084	13,927	90,298	1,533,837
Earthworks	23,167	79,721	1,558	153,022	184,608	15,166	27,609	269,509	155,039	3,195	31,864	6,715,467
Bridges	6,618	139,765	3,474	130,181	120,949	2,302	11,898	275,726	224,971	666	53,066	11,230,673
Culverts	11,375	98,422	160	21,917	23,286	672	1,235	64,336	41,896	1,098	12,565	1,179,832
Drain pipes	1,646	13,339	4	8,035	6,914	3,659	1,503	6,647	10,334	244	2,252	2,151,419
Tunnelling	—	—	—	—	92,186	—	—	95,548	51,865	—	—	424,910
Permanent Way	45,964	193,323	7,141	234,276	257,818	40,069	106,835	212,930	241,617	9,553	55,669	2,702,916
Stations	13,076	29,584	1,404	44,545	29,381	7,364	10,877	20,784	24,968	3,866	12,100	14,077,818
Piers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,264,684
Rolling Stock	44,996	147,991	19,192	166,684	126,987	34,994	59,001	282,004	168,374	16,285	49,459	32,514
Machinery shops	834	741	9	650	473	—	—	1,731	590	—	—	10,628,106
Buildings	60	26,772	272	6,372	7,425	1,750	2,173	16,236	4,901	446	6,510	696,976
Transportation	—	—	168	16,594	1,547	732	3,290	—	—	448	3,855	877,820
Construction trains	869	—	—	12,374	1,896	441	154	—	—	—	—	1,392,642
Construction plant	351	—	102	1,786	1,275	102	353	2,946	2,666	257	—	399,987
Fences, posts, boundary lines	13	—	91	1,837	1,896	441	154	—	804	—	—	236,606
General	9,743	21,640	1,097	58,472	49,033	6,985	14,003	85,803	26,282	5,185	15,483	283,210
Telegraph wires, &c.	873	3,637	1,005	5,239	3,749	1,002	1,258	4,018	3,462	334	872	2,931,505
Other expenses	216	850	115,591	—	—	—	—	—	9,959	—	2,280	287,777
Grand Total	711,085	1,082,821	151,783	1,194,610	1,058,987	149,766	299,798	1,530,659	1,193,041	56,488	347,013	71,223,473

(1) Miscellaneous. (2) Trial operations. (3) Supplementary work. (4) and (5) Previous arrangement for opening for traffic. (6) Old construction expenses. (7) Miscellaneous outlays.

BRITANNIA MARCHES ON.

By H. W. S.

(Indebtedness to Mr. C. Tyndall, of Bristol, Eng. and to Mr. C. P. Wally, of Canada, duly acknowledged.)

From out the east there breaks a cry
Upon the Sea Queen's ears:
A hundred thousand martyrs call,
With groans and blood and tears.
Will it rouse her into action?
That the bloody Sultan fears,
As he goes murdering on.

Refrain—Glory, glory Hallelujah!
Glory, glory Hallelujah!
Glory, glory Hallelujah!
Glory, glory Hallelujah!

Britannia marches on.
The nations watch Britannia,
All with jealous eyes of hate,
As calm she stands, and ready there,
Above her narrow strait,
'Tis fear of her swift vengeance
Makes e'en the Sultan wait,
As he goes murdering on.

She stands alone and friendless,
E'en when all the world unites,
Yet, with all the world against her,
Ready to defend the right.
"God and His truth forever"
Is the watchword of her might,
As she goes marching on.

Britannia rouses slowly,
For her patience suffers long;
But when once her wrath is kindled
Before the sense of wrong,
The Spirit of her Fathers, still
Will make her people strong,
As they go marching on.

No longer peaceful traders,
But the Vikings of the North,
With Columbia to befriend her,
What if all the world be wroth!
Her people God hath called His own,
His praise they shall show forth,
As they go marching on.

She speaks, and Flying Squadrons,
—For her seas have dragons bred,—
Glide out of quiet harbours,
Filling all the world with dread.
'Tis God thus far hath led her,
And 'tis He who goes ahead,
As she goes marching on.

This will be our Armageddon,
This will be our Jabbock's ford.
A night of awful agony,
But at dawn we'll see the Lord.
Britannia and Columbia
Both are moved with one accord,
To victory, marching on.

Rouse then, O Mighty Sea Queen,
For the world hath suffered long.
Ye Saxons, O ye Sons of God,
'Tis yours to right the wrong.
Awake, O Righteous People,
And in His strength be strong,
To Glory, marching on.

Sung at Sendai last week, at the Commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee.

A KIPLING PARODY.

As I was walkin' the jungle round, a killin' of tigers an' time:
I seed a kind of an author man, a writin' a rousin' rhyme:

'E was writin' a mile a minute an' more' an' I sez to 'im 'Oo are you?'
Sez 'e, 'I'm a poet—er majesty's poet—soldier an' sailor too!

An' 'is poem began in Ispahan an' ended in Kalamazoo;
It 'ad army in it, an' navy in it, an' jungle sprinkled through.

For 'e was a poet—er majesty's poet—soldier an' sailor, too!

An' after I met 'im all over the world, a doin' of things a host;
'E 'ad one foot planted in Burmah, an' one on the Gloucester coast;

'E's 'alf a sailor an' 'alf a whaler, 'e's captain, cook and crew,
But most a poet—er majesty's poet—soldier an' sailor, too.

'E's often Scot an' 'e's often not, but 'is work is never through,
For 'e laughs at blame, an' 'e writes for fame, an' a bit for revenue.

Bein' a poet—er majesty's poet—soldier an' sailor, too!

'E'll take you up to the Arctic Zone, 'e'll take you down to the Nile,
'E'll give you a barrack ballad in the Tommy Atkins style.

Or 'e'll sing you a Deepsea Chantey as the bloom-in' bo'suns do,
For 'e is a poet—er majesty's poet—soldier an' sailor, too!

An' there isn't no room for others, an' there's nothin' left to do;
'E's sailed the main from the 'Orn to Spain, 'e 'as tramped the jungle through.

An' written up all there is to write—soldier an' sailor too!

There are manners an' manners of writin' but 'is is the proper way,
An' it isn't so hard to be a bard if you'll imitate Rudyard K.

But sez, an' shore, an' peace an' war, an' every-thing else in view—
'E 'as gobbled the lot!—er majesty's poet—soldier an' sailor, too!

'E's not content with 'is Indian 'ome, 'e's lookin' for regions new.
In another year 'e'll 'ave swept 'em clear, and what'll the rest of us do?

'E's crowdin' us out!—er majesty's poet—soldier an' sailor, too!

BUDGET FOR THE 30TH FISCAL YEAR OF MEIJI.

CLASS A.
ORDINARY REVENUE.

	As introduced by the Government.
I.—Taxes	90,084,459.179
1. Land Tax	38,668,901.130
2. Income Tax	1,905,666.123
3. Sake Tax	29,823,852.836
4. Alcohol Tax	8,556.188
5. Tobacco Tax	2,234,146.867
6. Deeds, Certificates, &c., Tax	981,284.311
7. Say Tax	1,479,994.746
8. Export Duty on Liquors from Okinawa	46,310.999
9. Tax on Exchanges	684,001.316
10. National Banks Tax	117,096.234
11. Drugs Tax	837,328.999
12. Boats and Ships Tax	10,872
13. Mining Tax	281,000.849
14. Hokkaido Marine Products Tax	366,023.302
15. Hunting Tax	149,166.600
16. Trades Tax	5,874,168.487
17. Customs Duties	6,626,829.320
II.—Stamp Duties, Registration, &c.	7,525,616.111
III.—Receipts from Government Industries and Properties	21,280,598.341
1. Receipts from the Monopoly of Leaf Tobacco	859,698.000
2. Receipts from Official Gazette	185,077.850
3. Miscellaneous Receipts from Custom House	201,726.911
4. Receipts from Hokkaido Breeding Stations	971.328
5. Receipts from Forests	1,359,773.022
6. Receipts from Posts and Telegraphs	12,132,137.494
7. Receipts from Convict Labour	258,942.310
8. Sale of Medicinal Opium	15,813.900
9. Rents from Government Properties	395,610.640
10. Sales of Standard Weights and Measures	101.321
11. Profits from the Mint	270,589.051
12. Profits from the Printing Bureau	167,177.833
13. Profits from Mines	1,935.000
14. Profits from the Denju Woollen Factory	2,173.575
15. Railway Profits	5,425,773.387
16. Profits from Telegraph and Lighthouse Articles Manufactory	3,096.755
IV.—Miscellaneous Receipts	795,386.908
1. Licences and Fees	4,974.867
2. Fines and Confiscations	287,634.076
3. Commutations	78,231.744
4. Miscellaneous Receipts	275,085.561
5. Receipts according to the Public Officials Families etc. Relief Law	122,648.874
6. Receipts under the Law of Pensions to School Directors and Teachers and Aids to Relatives of the same deceased	16,100.438
7. Receipts from Okinawa Ken.	10,083.256

8. Receipts from Ogasawarajima	628.092
V.—Interest on Deposited Money.	1,724,185.000
Total	121,410,245.537

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

I.—Sales of Government Properties	557,831.854
1. Sales of Mines	253,928.000
2. Sales of Lands	31,564.450
3. Sales of Buildings	6,427.033
4. Sales of Articles	217,135.025
5. Sales of Live Stock	19,997.446
6. Sales of Articles at Horonai Colliery and of the Horonai-Ikushumbetsu Railway	28,779.900
II.—Miscellaneous Receipts	298,767.682
1. Receipts from Ships or Boats built or repaired by the Navy.	107,064.662
2. Money Refunded	184,423.020
3. Miscellaneous Receipts	7,280.000
III.—Amount realized by manufacture and issue of public Bonds.	8,357.589
IV.—Aids to Fund for building men-of-war	2,099,195.591
1. Imperial Grant	300,000.000
2. Money collected from Officials	1,799,519.591
V.—Payment from China on account of Occupation of Wei-hai-wei	750,000.000
VI.—Refunds from monies distributed to Local Governments	361,300.000
VII.—Money to be raised by public Loan	59,280,600.000
(As amended by the House, 61,189,500,000 yen.)	
VIII.—Brought over from Revenue of last fiscal year	10,573,783.227
IX.—Appropriation from War Indemnity	44,410,177.138
(As amended by the House, 43,210,177 yen.)	
Total	118,340,337.081
(As amended by the House, 110,129,537.210 yen.)	
Grand Total of Revenue	239,750,582.620
(As amended by the House, 240,599,485.600 yen.)	

EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary Expenditures.	
I.—The Crown	3,000,000.000
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	
I.—The Department proper	166,397.851
1. Salaries and Allowances	69,975.000
2. Office Expenses	16,994.086
3. Repairs	4,254.545
4. Allowances for Casualties	10.000
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	10.000
6. Salaries and Allowances to Foreign Employés	7,200.000
7. Travelling Expenses	1,268.00
8. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	11,937.220
9. Telegrams	48,949.000
10. Reception Expenses	3,000.000
11. Miscellaneous Allowances to Foreign Employés	2,800.000
II.—Legations and Consulates	1,328,418.460
1. Salaries and Expenses	767,411.131
2. Office Expenses	73,428.155
3. Repairs	12,136.083
4. Law Courts and Prisoners' Expenses	2,314.000
5. Expenses connected with Settlements in Korea	87,012.000
6. Expenses for Control of Japanese subjects in China	10,210.640
7. Indemnities and Law-suits	10.000
8. Foreign Employés	20,876.400
9. Rent of leased Houses and Lands	60,570.679
10. Travelling Expenses	63,876.329
11. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	39,385.167
12. Telegrams	64,774.544
13. Reception Expenses	22,149.000
14. Reliefs to Japanese in distress	204.000
15. Cemeteries	205.812
16. Students abroad	5,133.316
17. Secret Service Fund	80,000.000
18. Rent of Lands and Houses	18,721.204
Total	1,494,816.311

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

I.—Shrines of Ise	27,013.000
II.—Outlays on account of Shrines	176,604.250
1. Expenses	174,924.250
2. Expenses of Fêtes at State Shrines	1,680.000
III.—The Department proper	297,652.067

1. Salaries and Allowances	128,747.000
2. Office Expenses	22,169.836
3. Repairs	3,613.400
4. Allowances for Casualties	138.000
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	8.000
6. Travelling Expenses	22,085.850
7. Miscellaneous Allowances & Expenses	35,971.342
8. Expenses for examining Medical practitioners and Druggists	22,118.639
9. Opium Expenses	12,300.000
10. Preservation of Old Shrines and Temples	50,000.000
11. Salaries and Allowances for Foreign Employés	500.000
IV.—Sanitary Laboratory	25,806.289
1. Salaries and Allowances	15,573.000
2. Office Expenses	5,323.735
3. Repairs	637.662
4. Allowances for Casualties	1.000
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	2.000
6. Travelling Expenses	306.000
7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	3,342.142
8. Manufacture of Stamps	620.750
V.—Laboratory for preparing Blood-serum	27,209.220
1. Salaries and Allowances	7,300.000
2. Office Expenses	1,782.470
3. Repairs	492.000
4. Allowances for Casualties	1.000
5. Indemnity and Expenses of Law-suits	2.000
6. Travelling Expenses	300.000
7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	3,695.650
8. Expenses for Preparation	13,636.100
VI.—Laboratory for preparing Vaccination Lymph	66,502.100
1. Salaries and Allowances	11,200.000
2. Office Expenses	8,731.900
3. Repairs	400.000
4. Allowances for Casualties	1.000
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	2.000
6. Travelling Expenses	600.000
7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	4,771.200
8. Expenses for Preparation	40,796.000
VII.—Office for Superintending Public Works	90,742.500
1. Salaries and Allowances	49,391.000
2. Office Expenses	3,930.000
3. Repairs	687.000
4. Allowances for Casualties	59.000
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	247.000
6. Salaries and Allowances for Foreign Employés	6,840.000
7. Travelling Expenses	21,880.000
8. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	6,593.500
9. Surveying Expenses	1,115.000
VIII.—Penitentiaries	404,084.191
1. Salaries and Allowances	21,642.000
2. Office Expenses	7,172.543
3. Repairs	8,583.176
4. Allowances for Casualties	1.000
5. Convicts' Expenses	234,844.987
6. Convicts' Expenses in Fu and Ken Prisons	9,445.600
7. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	2.000
8. Travelling Expenses	12,603.957
9. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	109,788.928
IX.—Metropolitan Police Board	253,177.936
1. Salaries and Allowances	165,814.000
2. Office Expenses	15,225.198
3. Repairs	3,097.000
4. Rewards	13.000
5. Expenses of Foreign Concessions in Tokyo Fu	4,371.940
6. Allowances for Casualties	4.000
7. Indemnities and Expenses of Law suits	2.000
8. Travelling Expenses	5,290.430
9. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	50,360.368
10. Secret Service Fund	9,000.000
X.—Police Expenses of Seven Islands of Izu	3,509.260
1. Allowances for Casualties	1.000
2. Office Expenses	51.000
3. Repairs	21.000
4. Travelling Expenses	1,250.750
5. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	2,185.510
XI.—Cities and Prefectures	4,894,330.261
1. Salaries and Allowances	2,318,755.000
2. Office Expenses	189,517.781
3. Rewards	15,367.000

4. Expenses of Control, Repairs, and Construction of Foreign Concessions	148,351.729
5. Preservation of Yokohama Public Park	950.000
6. Repairs to Yokohama Explosives Warehouses	2,045.000
7. Expenses of Foreign Cemeteries at Nagasaki	311.005
8. Allowances for Casualties	1,155.000
9. Conscription Expenses	194,931.590
10. Imperial Grant and Relief Fund	165,413.000
11. Wrecked Ships Expenses	1,799.924
12. Court Expenses for Ogasawara and Seven Islands of Izu	160.500
13. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	12,898.000
14. Salaries and Allowances to Foreign Employés	5,760.000
15. Joint Police Expenses	979,518.000
16. Travelling Expenses	521,681.600
17. Miscellaneous Allowances & Expenses	204,970.366
18. Expenses connected with Quarantine Offices and Infectious Diseases Hospital	4,109.215
19. Public Works	26,635.551
20. Secret Service Fund	100,000.000
XII.—Local Expenses of Ogasawarajima	10,327.820
1. Allowances for Casualties	1.000
2. Repairs	585.000
3. Police Expenses	3,382.420
4. Prison Expenses	274.400
5. Convicts' Expenses	130.000
6. Wrecked Ships' Expenses	27.000
7. Public Works	1,271.000
8. Educational Expenses	932.000
9. Industrial Expenses	3,295.300
10. Reserve Rice Fund	300.000
11. Infectious Diseases Expenses	130.000
XIII.—Local Expenses of Okinawa	163,395.548
1. Allowances for Casualties	1.000
2. Repairs	1,375.700
3. Police Expenses	41,659.254
4. Prison Expenses	12,388.575
5. Convicts' Expenses	10,295.335
6. Wrecked Ships' Expenses	1.000
7. Public Works	6,176.380
8. Sanitary and Hospital Expenses	15,892.050
9. Education Expenses	22,030.744
10. Industrial Expenses	4,190.250
11. District Offices' Expenses	12,553.006
12. Salaries to Native Officials	35,272.254
13. Relief Fund	9.000
14. Notification Expenses	1,551.000
XIV.—Police Expenses of Tsushima	8,793.867
1. Allowances for Casualties	35.000
2. Office Expenses	615.066
3. Travelling Expenses	851.465
4. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	7,292.336
XV.—Oshima Local Police Expenses	8,015.116
1. Allowances for Casualties	1.000
2. Office Expenses	394.333
3. Travelling Expenses	1,057.150
4. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	6,562.633
XVI.—Expenses for Maintenance of Yokohama Harbour	33,719.765
1. Salaries and Allowances	4,020.000
2. Office Expenses	315.420
3. Repairs	117.100
4. Allowances for Casualties	1.000
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	2.000
6. Travelling Expenses	246.120
7. Miscellaneous Allowances & Expenses	1,254.460
8. Expenses connected with the Maintenance of the Harbour	27,163.665
Total	6,490,983.190

MARQUIS ITO ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Marquis Ito, formerly premier of Japan, arrived at quarantine, Victoria, on the steamer *Empress of Japan* on May 18th. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. T. Osada, and Marquis Kido and Mr. S. Tukioka, the latter a member of the Imperial Household. They continue their voyage to Vancouver on the *Empress*, and will be there met by the steamer *Earnschiffe* with a party of prominent citizens on board. To a representative of the *Colonist* the Marquis said:—

"In framing a constitution for Japan I selected

features from the constitutions of various countries, but that of Bavaria was followed more closely than any other. I think I may say in a general way that our constitution is based upon that of Bavaria. Our people have as large a measure of freedom as is enjoyed by the people of Canada or any other country. The Government has the confidence of the people and the Government fully trust the people."

"What is the basis of your government?"

"Our political system is based upon the common schools. Our idea is that if the people have freedom and free education they can be trusted to develop on broad and safe lines."

"The people of America," added the Marquis, "do not understand the Japanese people. They class us with other Orientals, which is a mistake. The great progress which we have made has been accomplished in a few months, or I might more properly say a few days as compared with the life of a nation. This could not have been the case if we had been like other Oriental people. But we are not like them. Before Commodore Perry visited us we were different from our neighbours. The whole history of our nation fitted us for the progress we have made since the change began. We think it is remarkable. Not long ago we had a feudal system such as England had, but whereas it took England centuries to get rid of feudalism, we have done it in as many years, and while in England the feudal lords retained their great estates and revenues, our feudal lords surrendered theirs to the State. We have a full measure of popular constitutional government, although we have not yet become sufficiently familiarized with the new conditions to adopt party government as it exists in Great Britain and America."

"Do any nations now make any distinction between Japanese and other nations?"

"No; that is practically none do, for we have 'the favoured nation' clause in our treaties with all countries except Austria, and we have as a consequence of the war every privilege we desire in China. In Japan we extend to all foreigners precisely the same civil rights as are enjoyed by our own people; but we have, of course, withheld civil rights from them except when they become nationalized. We make foreigners welcome, and give them the fullest protection of our laws. Such a law as the British Columbia legislature proposed to pass to exclude Japanese is wholly useless in my opinion. I do not think there is the slightest reason for Canada or the United States to anticipate any influx of Japanese people. Some will come, no doubt, to the continent, but we have our own northern provinces to develop, and Formosa also, and our surplus population will find plenty of room there for years to come. The case of Hawaii does not apply to other countries. Hawaii invited us to send people there, and made special pledges to us by treaty, and so our people went there in great numbers. I do not think that either Canada or the United States need expect many Japanese immigrants."

"You have spoken of Hawaii, what is there in this talk about the annexation of the islands by Japan?"

"Nothing whatever. I am not in the Government, and of course do not speak officially, but I can say with confidence that if the Hawaiian Government should offer us the islands, we should refuse them. They are too far away to be of any use to us. Besides, Japan wishes to be on friendly terms with the United States, and the Washington Government would be certain to regard our taking possession of the islands as an unfriendly act. We have, however, certain treaty rights, and we propose to see that these are respected. I am quite satisfied that the Hawaiian Government will do what is right in that matter. From what you tell me as to the expressions in the American and Hawaiian papers, I should say that there is a great misconception as to the policy of the Japanese Government in regard to Hawaii."

"You have said that America need not fear Japanese immigration. How about Japanese competition in manufactures?"

"We will be your competitors, but only in China, and the population of that country is so great that there will be ample room for us all. We will manufacture many things for China. We make a great deal of cotton yarn now for China. We buy raw cotton in the United States, India and China, and make it up into yarn and sell it in great quantities to the Chinese. This trade will grow enormously, and we will interfere to some extent with American and European manufactures there; but so far as our competing in America or elsewhere is concerned, there need not be occasion for the least anxiety. In fact, when the people of America begin to understand Japan they will see that our interests, so far from being antagonistic, are substantially identical. We pro-

duce things that you want, and you produce things that we want. We will want all the lumber you can spare us. We have upwards of two thousand miles of railway now, and not only will these roads be widened and generally improved, but many new lines will have to be built. So greatly has the internal commerce of Japan developed of late that our railways cannot begin to accommodate the traffic. Our domestic supply of timber never was equal to yours in size and quality, and it is fast becoming exhausted. We have forests in the North and South that yet furnish considerable timber, but the forests of the Centre are government preserves for the purpose of holding the water to supply the rivers. We must become very large importers of Canadian lumber. You tell me that you may export coal oil. When you do you will find a ready market in Japan, but you should send it in tank steamers. We are also likely to consume a great deal of your wheat. It is of importance to Canada to study our market. Commissioners should be sent there to see what the people want and the form in which they want it shipped to them. If this is done there is no reason why a very extensive trade between the two countries should not be built up. No. I do not think the construction of the Siberian railway will have any material effect upon the trade with America or that with Europe via Canada. You ought to have a very large commerce, especially as your route is much the shortest. You will find Japan ready to do her part to build up a profitable trade."

"What are the prospects for other Oriental markets for American goods?"

"They are good. China will take a great deal of American produce, but the Chinese will be much slower to realize the advantage of trading with you than the Japanese have been. As I said, it is a mistake to regard all Orientals as identical. They are very different from each other. China cannot progress as we have done, if for no other reason than because there is not the same serenity of government as in Japan. The educated classes there are not loyal to the ruling destiny. Korea will also furnish a market, but the people there will be slow to arouse themselves."

"How do Japan and Russia stand as regards Korea?"

"Everything is settled between them. Russia has agreed to recognize the independence of Korea and so has Japan, and China has been compelled to. I do not anticipate any disturbance as to Korea."

"And Formosa?"

"Formosa is being tranquilized. It is a valuable possession and its development will also give America a new market for its produce."

"There has been some talk in Canada about the Dominion being exempted from 'the most favored' nation clause in the treaty. How would Japan regard that?"

"We would protest, of course. We know of no reason why such exceptional treatment should be accorded us. Canada has nothing to fear from us in any way, but everything to gain from us. If I were speaking to the Canadian Government I should say to them:—'Learn to understand us and the better you understand us the clearer will it appear that our interests are identical. I understand that you have a great undeveloped country in Canada, and it seems to me as if, with such a market opening for you as Japan will afford, it would be a great mistake to throw any obstacles in the way of trade.'"

"Are you going to London as an envoy?"

"No; my position is somewhat unusual. I am going in an advisory capacity to assist the Prince, who will be the direct representative of the Emperor. I will meet His Imperial Highness in Paris, and after the jubilee ceremonies in London we will return home by this route. We will not make a long stay at any point on our return journey, perhaps a day or two in the United States, but not more."

In concluding the interview the Marquis was asked, generally, as to the condition of Japan. He said:—

"It is highly prosperous; the country is steadily advancing; the people are contented; life and property are secure and education is universal."

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, May 8th.

Tuesday May 5th, will henceforth be a "black" letter day in the French calendar. Within the space of half an hour, 117 individuals belonging to the rank, fashion, respectability, and business worlds, perished at a common funeral stake. The

sun shone the brightest of the year, and Society was in its merriest mood. But in the Rue Jean Goujon, a wooden shed had been converted into a Charity Bazaar, which in turn served as a tinder box, a fire trap, for over 1,200 persons. The Bazaar is held annually in May and June; it is organized by several Religious Orders, and centralizes the efforts and aims of sixteen charitable societies. The net proceeds of the two months' sales at the Fancy Fair amount to over half-a-million of francs. The patronesses comprise the leading members of the aristocratic, business, and financial circles. The shed was composed—because temporary—of the slenderest deal planking, well tarred and coated with oiled bitumen paper; the flooring was of deal; tarred underneath, waxed and varnished on the surface. The site was enclosed by a tarred planking. Theatrical scenery had been loaned, representing old Paris and its shops; this extended down the shed for one-hundred yards; the shops, doing duty for stalls, were filled with fanciful knick-knacks. The scenery was painted canvass, on lath framing, and had been re-varnished, the wooden walls inside the shanty, and its roof, were likewise freshened up with varnish. The ladies were in their spring toilettes; that is, in light tissues. Of the several doors, all were closed but that used for entering. To set fire to this gunpowder train, only a spark was required—a match or a cigarette. But that fatality was reserved for a little show where the cinematograph was exhibited. To work the apparatus a lamp is necessary and a cylinder of prepared oxygen. It was the *première* representation. The lamp went out; soon it relit itself; spurts of flame ascended; the oxygen reservoir had burst, and the fiery cross, in less than a few seconds, sped throughout the entire hall; the turpentine emanations lapped the flimsy woodwork into a sheet of flame, the canvass and card-board scenery vanished as smoke. Like sheep the terrified visitors rushed for the only exit: the strong trampled down the weak, the wall of burning victims became higher and higher. Some escaped to the outside, and in flames, or scorched, ran frantically about. Several were pulled into the street by rescuing hands, and stable men passed on buckets of water to extinguish their burning clothes and flesh. As they ran morsels of their burning clothing dropped away, and nearly naked as many were, displayed horrible-bleeding wounds.

With the crashing in, of the blazing roof, the principal act of the gruesome tragedy finished. Relief parties arrived, and the first feelings of paralysing terror gave way to concerted action. The Duchesse d'Uzes had escaped by a small badly closed side door; she was soon followed by many: an aged Marchioness on crutches passed through the ordeal unscathed; being unable to rush was the cause of her safety. Several men plunged into the very heart of the fire and dragged out the living: one plumber, who declined to give his name, in this way saved 40 lives. The proprietress of the Hôtel du Palais, assisted by her servants, hammered off the grating of a store room that overlooked the site, passed out a chair, pulled up women and children through the window, many still on fire; while sparks fell thick around and the heat scorched her. Her presence of mind extricated 150 persons from certain death. And this work was continued though her hotel was menaced by the fire. Well did she and her cook merit the personal thanks of President Faure.

The work of extracting the bodies commenced when the hose had cooled the wooden beams, and rendered the smouldering embers dangerous. Nearly all the corpses were headless: this is attributed to the voluminous tulle and lace head gear the ladies wore—mammoth hats. The skulls were stripped of flesh as if exhumed from a residence of twenty years in a grave; only they were black, and the teeth as a rule handsome and pearly white. Of the total victims only one, a young lady aged 18, who was to have been married next June, had features intact: they displayed no trace of fright; she calmly and smilingly reclined in death. By degrees bereaved relatives recognised the charred and shapeless masses of twisted bone and crisped flesh of their loved ones, by trinkets, scraps of half burned clothing, and by the teeth above all. The Magistrate, satisfied with the proofs, after a formal signing of the description, handed over the remains—that lay on canvass sheeting in rows, in one of the *salles* of the Palace of Industry. It was by her teeth, that her dentist most ingeniously and conclusively established the identity of the shapeless remains of the Duchesse d'Alençon, sister of the Empress of Austria. Perhaps ultimately not more than five bodies will remain unrecognised. But there are about a dozen individuals missing: these are supposed to have fled in terror, and were received by families and cared for till they could explain who they were. But as the Police authorities have

called upon citizens to declare if they shelter such wounded, and on the doctors to state if they treat any unknown patients suffering from the conflagration, all will soon be declared. It is the opinion of the fire superintendents that no remains could be totally consumed within half an hour.

Being a private festival, the police had no power to control the safety of the building or to insist on the adoption of measures of security. The only two policemen present, who were burned to death poor fellows, the Prefect sent unsolicited, to allow no outside crushing. It is certain he will be invested with extensive powers to meet such fêtes henceforth. He had a right to interfere the moment it was decided to give a spectacle where fire accessories would be requisite. But the Charity Bazaar Committee declined to advise him. For that they will have to answer in due course. Had the permission being solicited, it would never have been accorded for such a death trap. The accounts of miraculous escapes and of providential absence from the Bazaar, crowd newspaper columns, while sad are the descriptions of the sudden plunging of families into grievous sorrow and of happiness wrecked for ever. The sympathetic messages of condolence from every quarter must please the French in this hour of adversity. But no message in its eloquent brevity, simple as profoundly sincere, has so much gone home to the feelings of France, as that sent by Queen Victoria. And coming too after the homage of her empire to the lowly fishermen of the Ushant Isles, for their affectionate humanity to the *Drummond Castle* sufferers.

In time the reigning gloom will lift from over the city, for the dead must bury their dead; men must work, and women must weep. At present, interments, the screwing down of coffin, and the making of mourning, are the chief occupations. Nothing can be more gratifying than the sincere manifestations of commiseration on the part of the working classes and of the poor for the calamity that has befallen the richer strata of society, whose members chiefly made up the holocaust and over which tears fall feelingly and fast. The sacrifice was in the interest of the indigent and the afflicted; let them keep that green in their souls when the days of mourning shall be past.

The opinion is focussing to the conclusion that it is full time for the Powers not to stand upon precedents as to waiting till either Greece or Turkey demands a cessation of hostilities, but to impose peace. No side victory that Greece could now obtain can influence the inevitable issue of the war. The Hellenes wish to have a few battles more, to retrieve their honour, rather compromised by the panic of Tournavos and Pente-Pighalia. But Europe has had enough of Greece playing with fire, and thinks that she is rather abusing her position as the spoiled child of diplomacy. The war has revealed a deplorable internal condition of the Government, and the military situation of Greece. The dynasty trembles in the balance. It allowed the little nation to indulge in megalomaniac day dreams, and sent its soldiers untrained and unequipped to combat the seasoned Turks, while it placed the high commands in the hands of carpet knights and courtier generals.

All honour then to the Czar, for not hesitating to bell the cat by coming forward and offering his services to Greece to end the useless and unequal war; to save her perhaps from extinction, or at least her sovereign from being sent to join the pretty large family of Monarchs compelled to retire from business. If after that offer Greece refuses to order her troops out of Crete and leave her destiny to the Powers, the Turk must be allowed to carry out his provoked campaign. Coercion might result in a revolution in Athens, but concession can also, if too liberal, beget revolution in Constantinople. The Federated Powers will never consent to hand over Crete to Greece. Opinion must be prepared to find the Sultan not so docile as before the war, and the suspicious intimacy between him and the Kaiser is a political fact that Europe must bear in mind.

It is felt that the relations between the Transvaal and the British Government are a shade less gunpowdery. The cool resolve of England to be master—and not any foreigner—in her own house, is working beneficially on President Krüger; he reads aright the significance of the Delagoa Bay naval demonstration; of the precautionary accretions of strength in the Cape Colony garrisons; of the arrival of Sir Alfred Milner, as ready for peace as for war, and last but not least, the presence on the field of diplomacy of Mr. Cecil Rhodes—all contribute to the belief that the Boers will be shrewd enough to come into line in time. The French condemn, as strongly as do the English people, their investments in the Rand being jeopardized to meet the "Shent per

Shent" monopolies fanned by Dutchmen and imported Germans.

The weather continues to be so variable that it only adds to the depression of the times. Are we to be for ever in gloom?

BASEBALL.

A game of baseball was played on the Cricket ground on Tuesday afternoon between a nine from the Y.C. & A.C. and a team representing the Yokohama Baseball League. The Club opened with one run in the first innings, made 11 in the second, 4 in the third, and five each in the fourth and fifth. The League scored four runs altogether. Score:—

Y.C. & A.C.		Y. B. LEAGUE.	
FOR.	AGAINST.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Mr. Smith.....	1	Mr. McGerrow.....	1
" Gibbs.....	3	" Ward.....	2
" Ellis.....	4	" Watt.....	3
" Merriman.....	1	" Nakayama.....	1
" Underdonk.....	3	" Tong.....	1
" No 10.....	2	" Koch.....	3
" Boyne.....	3	" Scott.....	1
" White.....	2	" Cordero.....	2
" Woolsey.....	2	" Yoshida.....	1
Total.....	26	Total.....	18

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

London, June 11.

The Porte has ordered a tax on sheep to be levied and collected in Thessaly.

A Turkish Governor has been appointed at Pharsala.

The Porte officially denies the accusation made by the Greeks that atrocities were committed by the Turks in Thessaly and Epirus.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Constantinople states that Tewfik Pasha (Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs) has informed the representatives of the Powers that it is against the Moslem religion to restore territory which has been acquired by the shedding of blood. Tewfik Pasha is supported in this attitude by the German Ambassador.

A COMPLIMENT FROM THE BOERS.

London, June 13.

The Transvaal Volksraad has proclaimed that "Diamond Jubilee Day" shall be recognised as a public holiday throughout the Transvaal.

REVIEW OF COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has held a review of the combined contingents of Colonial troops, to the number of 500, at present quartered in Chelsea Barracks. A dozen of the Colonies were represented, including Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

London, June 14.

A man fired at President Faure while on the way to the race-course yesterday. Fortunately the President was not injured.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

A severe earthquake occurred last Saturday in Calcutta. The shock lasted for five minutes, during which time nearly every house in the city was damaged. Many buildings are in ruins, and the spires of the cathedrals and churches were brought down. Several natives were killed and very many injured.

PLAGUE AMONG THE PILGRIMS.

The plague has appeared at Jeddah (the port to which swarms of Mahomedans go every year on pilgrimages to Mecca).

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris states that a definite alliance is to be signed whilst President Faure is at St. Petersburg.

UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

London, June 15.

There are indications that President McKinley is considering the question of annexing the Hawaiian Islands, or of establishing a Protectorate, which would be likely to lead to a very similar result.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

The damage caused by the earthquake in Calcutta last Saturday is far more serious than was at first thought.

THE SULTAN AND THE QUEEN.

The Sultan of Turkey has appointed Murid Pasha as his representative at the Record Reign celebrations in England.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

London, June 16.

It is understood that, directly the tariff question has been settled, President McKinley will submit a treaty to Congress for the unconditional annexation of Hawaii.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

The final ratifications of the Anglo-American treaty with reference to the Venezuelan boundary question have been exchanged at Washington.

SUICIDE OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. "Barney" Barnato has committed suicide by jumping overboard from the Union Line steamer *Scot*, while near Madeira, on the way to England from South Africa.

(GOVERNMENT DISPATCH.)

THE U. S. TEA TARIFF.

New York, June 10.

According to the report current here the Republican members of the Senate will withdraw the amendment respecting the tax on tea.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

THE "TOKIO MARU" ACCIDENT.

Kobe, June 16, noon.

The *Tokio Maru* was floated off yesterday evening and is now in Kobe. Three blades of her propeller are smashed and some of her plates are dented, otherwise she is uninjured.

SEALING NEWS.

Hakodate, June 17.

The *Borealis* has arrived here with 300 seal-skins.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Sapporo, June 17.

Yesterday an up and a down train collided at Oiwake-yeki on the Muroran line of the Tanko Railway and both trains were greatly damaged. Neither injury nor loss of life have as yet been reported.

THE "FUKUOKA'S" PASSENGERS.

Nagasaki, June 7.

Three hundred passengers on board the *Fukuoka Maru*, which had three cases of plague in board, have now been permitted to land.

SEVERE THUNDER-STORMS.

Matsuyama, Iyo, June 17.

Last night a severe thunderstorm raged here and lightning struck several places.

Nagoya, June 17.

A severe thunderstorm occurred here last night and several buildings were struck by lightning.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR SIBERIA.

Nagasaki, June 17.

120 Chinese labourers have passed through here on their way to Siberia.

KOBE TEA SALES.

Kobe, June 18.
27,700 cattie of new tea changed hands yesterday. Prices ranged from yen 34 to yen 18.50.

THE MINISTER TO ITALY.

Mr. Makino, Minister to Italy, arrived here this morning and at noon left for Bakan by the steamer *Seitoku Maru*.

JAPANESE WAR VESSELS.

Kobe, June 18.
The Japanese war-vessel *Chinyen* arrived here this morning from Tokuyama. The *Matsushima*, *Takachiho*, *Fuso*, *Suma* and other vessels are expected to arrive at this port before the 21st inst.

THE EMPEROR'S RETURN TO TOKYO POSTPONED.

Kyoto, June 18.
Measles being still prevalent in the vicinity of the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, the departure of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress is postponed until next month.

MORE THUNDER-STORMS.

Atami, June 18.
A thunderstorm occurred here last night and the long continued rain has ceased.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club is closed for the season: and reopens on Monday, 4th October.

The Tokio Chess Club is closed for the holiday season: and reopens on Friday, 1st October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 319.

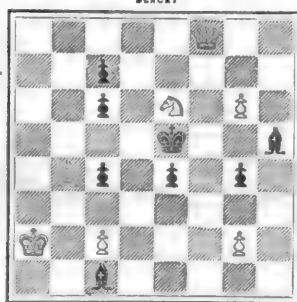
- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1—R to K 7 | 1—Kt to B 7 |
| 2—Q to B 4 ch | 2—P takes Q |
| 3—Kt to B 5 mate | |
| 2—Kt to B 4 ch | 1—K to B 4 |
| 3—Kt takes P mate | 2—K to B 3 |
| 2—Kt to Kt 5 ch | 1—Kt to B 5 |
| 3—Q to Q 4 mate | 2—R takes Kt |
| 2—Q to K 2 ch | 1—P to B 7 |
| 3—Q to B 3 mate | 2—K to B 4 |

Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., and Omega.

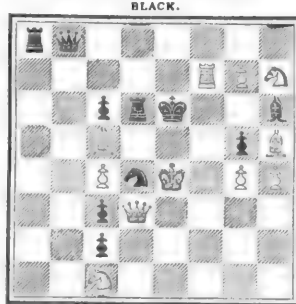
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 320.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1—R to Q B 2 | 1—Kt to K B 7 |
| 2—B to Q 2 mate | |
| 2—Q takes Kt mate | 1—Kt to Q B 6 |
| 2—Q takes K Kt mate | 1—Kt to Q Kt 7 |
| 2—R takes R mate | 1—P takes Kt |
| 2—Kt to K B 5 mate | 1—R to K 5 |
| 2—Q to B sq mate | 1—B to Q 5 |
| 2—B takes B mate | 1—B to B 4 |
| 2—Q takes B mate | 1—B to R 2 |

Correct answers from W.H.S., and Omicron.
J.W.E.—B to Q 5 breaks down if Black replies Kt to K 2. He escapes by K to B 7!

PROBLEM No. 323.
By PERCY HEALBY.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 324.
By H. D'O. BURNARD.

White to play and mate in two moves.

MASTER-PLAY.

GAME No. 726.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

- | White—Schiffers. | Black—Tschigorin. |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P K4 | 1 P K4 |
| 2 Kt KB3 | 2 Kt KB3 |
| 3 P Q4 | 3 P Q4 |
| 4 Kt xP | 4 Kt xP |
| 5 Q Q3 (b) | 5 Q Q3 (b) |
| 6 P B3 | 6 P B3 |
| 7 Kt Q2 | 7 Kt Q2 |
| 8 P Kt3 | 8 P Kt3 |
| 9 Kt xKt | 9 Kt xKt |
| 10 P xP | 10 P xP |
| 11 B K2 | 11 B K2 |
| 12 Kt K4(d) | 12 Kt K4(d) |
| 13 B xQ | 13 B xQ |
| 14 K Q2(r) | 14 K Q2(r) |
| 15 Kt Kt | 15 Kt Kt |
| 16 K B4 | 16 K B4 |
| 17 B B3 | 17 B B3 |
| 18 B xP | 18 B xP |
| 19 B B3 | 19 B B3 |
| 20 K Kt3 | 20 K Kt3 |
| 21 K R4 | 21 K R4 |
| 22 P K3 | 22 P K3 |
| 23 B B4 | 23 B B4 |
| 24 K R5 | 24 K R5 |
| 25 K R6 | 25 K R6 |
| | 26 Q R Q sq |
| | 27 B B7 |
| | 28 B K7 |
| | 29 K xB |
| | 30 R xR |
| | 31 P xP |
| | 32 K xP (g) |
| | 33 K R6 |
| | 34 B K5 |
| | 35 R Q8 ch |
| | 36 B Q4 |
| | 37 P xB |
| | 38 R Q7 ch |
| | (i) K K3 |
| | 39 R Q6 ch |
| | 40 P Q5 |
| | 41 R K B6 |
| | 42 R R6 |
| | 43 P xP |
| | 44 P Q6 |
| | 45 R xP |
| | 46 P Q7 |
| | 47 K Kt7(i) P B7 |
| | 48 Resigns.(j) |

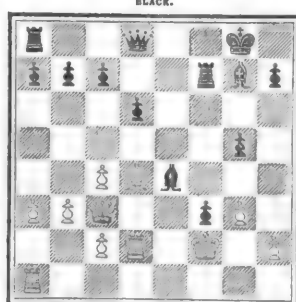
NOTES.

- (a) An old-fashioned defence, and inferior to either B to B 4 or Kt to B 3.
- (b) Not a usual move. We should have thought a speculative player like Schiffers would have played Kt to R 3 here. White gives up a pawn, but obtains a very rapid development of his minor pieces by his move.
- (c) Seeing the lack of development in White's position, Black was perfectly justified in thus developing his game instead of taking the pawn.
- (d) Obviously a miscalculation.
- (e) White probably overlooked that it was no use playing now 24—Q to K 4, for after R takes Q ch, 25—B takes R, Kt takes R, and White will not be able to catch the Black knight.
- (f) The position arrived at is most extraordinary. One would imagine that Black ere this ought to have safely trapped his opponent's wandering king. We fail to see at which point black might have done better; but we hardly agree with black's last move. R to B sq is promising, though we cannot say that any definite result can be proved from it.
- (g) The king goes merrily on his way, and, as a matter of fact, if there is any thing to choose between the two, we would rather have White's game.
- (h) There is no virtue in this check, as it only brings the king nearer to the pawn.
- (i) This is the final and most fatal mistake. K to Kt 5 was, of course, the right move.
- (j) If 48—R to B 7, K takes P ch wins.

KOBE v. NAGASAKI.

The *Kobe Herald* prints a diagram (which we reproduce) of the Game B, and naively says, "the position at present is not so unfavourable to the local players"—(!) Their opponent has only a passed pawn and is *plus* a bishop and a pawn. We should think that a graceful resign would now be in order.

Mr. JORDAN.



KOBE C.C.

GAME No. 727.

QUEEN'S PAWN'S GAME.

- | White—Mr. Mason. | Black—M. Tschigorin. |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 P Q4 | 1 P Q4 |
| 2 B B4 | 2 B B4 |
| 3 B xKt | 3 B xKt |
| 4 P xP | 4 P xP |
| 5 Kt B3 | 5 Kt B3 |
| 6 P K4 | 6 P K4 |
| 7 P xP | 7 P xP |
| | 8 B Kt5 ch |
| | 9 Kt B3 |
| | 10 Q Q2 |
| | 11 Q Kt5 ch |
| | 12 Q xB ch |
| | 13 B K8 ch |

NOTE.

(a) Although the capture on the 3rd move is weak, it will be seen that thereafter every move of White's is a developing move, while Black fritters away his time and blocks his own pieces in short-sighted attacking play.

GAME No. 728.

KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

- | White—J. H. Farnell. | Black—Dr. Poy Harris. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 P K4 | 1 P K4 |
| 2 P KB4 | 2 P KB4 |
| 3 B B4 | 3 B B4 |
| 4 K B-q | 4 K B-q |
| 5 Kt KB3 | 5 Kt KB3 |
| 6 P K5 | 6 P K5 |
| | 7 P KR4 |
| | 8 P Q4 |
| | 9 B R2 |
| | 10 QBxP |
| | 11 KBxP |
| | 12 Kt B7 |
| | 13 Kt QB3 |
| | 14 Kt Q4 |
| | 15 P K5 |
| | 16 Q B4 |
| | 17 Q R5 ch |
| | 18 P KB4 |
| | 19 Q R4 |
| | 20 P Kt4 |

GAME No. 729.

KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

- | White—J. H. Zukertort. | Black—A. J. J. J. |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P K4 | 1 P K4 |
| 2 P KB4 | 2 P KB4 |
| 3 B B4 | 3 B B4 |
| 4 K B-q | 4 K B-q |
| 5 P Q4 | 5 P Q4 |
| 6 Kt QB3 | 6 Kt QB3 |
| | 7 Q BxP |
| | 8 Q Q3 |
| | 9 Kt xP |
| | 10 R K-q |
| | 11 Kt xP ch |
| | 12 Kt B7 |

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America.....	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, June 27th.
From Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Monday, June 28th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong.....	per M. M. Co.	Wednesday, June 30th.
From Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 5th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, July 7th.
From Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, July 8th.
From America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, July 8th.

1 *Feru* left San Francisco via Honolulu on June 8th.
The English mail is on board the steamer *Albatross*.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America.....	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, June 19th.
For Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, June 20th.
For Victoria, B.C.....	per N. P. Co.	Tuesday, June 22nd.
For Europe, via Shang-		
hai.....	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, June 27th.
For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, June 29th.
For Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 5th.
For Europe, via Hong-		
kong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, July 9th.
For Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, July 9th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,109, J. Giese, 12th June,—Nagata, 8th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okamura, 12th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,652, N. Trenn, 12th June,—Southampton via ports, and Kobe 11th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pyrrhus, British steamer, 2,399, Batt, 12th June,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 11th June, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Afridi, British steamer, 2,283, Golding, 13th June,—London via ports, and Kobe 11th June, General.—Dodwell, Carfill & Co.

Olympia (14), American flag-ship, Captain J. G. Reed, 13th June,—Target Practice.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Yamamoto, 13th June,—Kobe, 11th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vulcan, Norwegian steamer, 945, B. Erickson, 14th June,—Hongkong, 5th June, General.—H. Grauert.

Victoria, Swedish steamer, 1,181, J. A. Hellberg, 14th June,—Hongkong via Kobe, 12th June, General.—Mitani Bussan Kaisha.

Yamato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,656, T. Iki, 14th June,—Kobe, 12th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 14th June,—Vancouver, B.C., 31st May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Grafton (12), British cruiser, Captain E. P. Jones, 14th June,—Yokosuka.

Bogstad, Norwegian steamer, 1,981, O. Thorbynsen, 15th June.—Formosa, Sugar.—Becker & Co.

Glenash, British steamer, 2,275, Robert Glegg, 16th June.—London via ports, and Kobe, 15th June.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,080, R. Schmitz, 16th June.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe 15th June, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Belgie, British steamer, 1,827, J. H. Rinder, 16th June.—San Francisco and Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, R. A. Peters, 16th June.—London via ports, and Kobe 15th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. Co.

Hector, British steamer, 2,489, Barr, 17th June.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 16th June, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Radnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, F. Davies, R.N.R., 15th June.—New York via ports, and Kobe 14th June, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Chittagong, British steamer, 1,241, Corfield, 17th June.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 17th June.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 16th June, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Cheang Hye Teng, British steamer, 923, Scott, 18th June.—Iloilo, 7th June, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 18th June.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 17th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Atagosa Maru, Japanese steamer, —, S. Fujitai, 18th June.—London via ports, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, J. Nirei, 18th June.—Shanghai via ports, 12th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Lande, 12th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 12th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Pantan, 12th June.—Tacoma, Wash. and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carllill & Co.

Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Ward, 12th June.—New York via ports, and Suez Canal, General.—Dodwell, Carllill & Co.

Fukui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Hirayama, 12th June.—Hakodate, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Caledonian, French steamer, 3,400, L. Blanc, 13th June.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

Konoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,043, K. Shiina, 13th June.—Otaru, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okamura, 13th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bellona, German steamer, 2,663, Von Binzer, 13th June.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Hokoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,560, Kawamuro, 14th June.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Tibbals, 14th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, P. O. Marshall, 14th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

R. D. Rice, American ship, 2,106, C. F. Carver, 15th June.—New York and Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,652, G. W. Conner, 15th June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Moji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,569, J. E. Poole, 15th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, Z. Yano, 15th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, Swedish steamer, 1,181, J. A. Hellberg, 15th June.—Moj, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Pyrrhus, British steamer, 2,299, Batt, 16th June.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Benworlich, British steamer, 2,164, John H. Clark, 16th June.—Singapore via Moji, Ballast.—Cocnes & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 18th June.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Rainbow (8), British cruiser, Captain V. A. Tisdall, 18th June.—Hakodate.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver:—Mr. J. Havie, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mr. Burchard, Mr. Kawakita, General Teuchi, Mr. R. E. Defindorfer, Dr. and Mrs. Franke, H. St. J. Browne, Mr. A. H. Pattiman, Hon. S. T. Tze, Mrs. Coutts, Miss Coutts, Rev. and Mrs. W. Imbrie, Mr. G. P. Burnham, Mr. Wei On, Mr. G. Flood, Mr. T. Morimura, Dr. and Mrs. Grube in cabin; 4 in 2nd class; 76 in steerage.

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Fritz Schmid, Consul Yatailla de Frelas, maid and child, Mr. Yamaguchi, Mr. and Mrs. Descours, Mr. John Murphy, Mr. Klose, Mr. Cuvenet, Mr. Amand Tanet, Mr. and Mrs. de Montfort, Mr. Baugez, Mr. Leon Platter, Mr. Li Lai Loug, Mr. David Ford, and 1 Japanese.

Per British steamer *Formosa*, from London via ports:—Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Perry in cabin.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bentz, Dr. A. Haberer, Messrs. O. S. Murohara, William Whaley, K. Nagasawa, John W. Lovell, Frank Deardorff, K. Okazaki, and Miss H. F. Gilhens in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. W. I. Church, Miss Philena Church, Mrs. W. B. Seabury, Mr. T. A. Stetson, Miss F. Lammie in cabin. From Honolulu to Yokohama:—Mr. C. W. Taintor, Miss C. Bowditch, Mr. H. Cam Lucas, Miss S. Sanger, Mrs. H. Shimamura and 2 children in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. Feldsheen, Dr. Vogel, Mr. K. Mayeda, and Mr. Pollard and party in cabin; 32 Japanese, 6 European and 12 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pallett, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sharp and child, Miss Ballagh and child, Miss May Moss, Messrs. T. Henley, N. J. Ede, H. S. Wilkinson, M. Hayemann, A. Buschiel, Thos. Williams, Gotter Thomas, W. T. Payne, and C. Tulloch in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mrs. Noyes, Rev. W. A. Niles, Mr. Jeremiasse, Mr. Cheon Hay, Captain F. R. Loveband, Mr. H. L. Hulbert, Miss M. W. Niles, Mrs. E. E. Alford, maid and 2 children, Mr. E. E. Alford, Rev. K. McLennan, Mrs. McLennan, Mr. M. H. Houston, Mrs. M. H. Gifford, and Mrs. M. Manzini in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong via ports:—Messrs. C. Jaemaisson, C. E. Miller, B. Roth, C. Abenheim, Herman Kobbe, W. Roth, and Mrs. Knappe, maid and infant in cabin; Mr. C. E. Smith, and 2 Natives in steerage. For Honolulu:—Mr. T. Kawaguchi and 218 Native in steerage. For San Francisco:—Major General P. de Chozanowsky, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reid, Mr. G. Franzins, Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Winn, Miss Ella McGuire, Rev. A. D. Hail, Mr. Franzins, Rev. J. C. Newton, Geo. H. Winn, Miss Julia A. Winn, and Mele C. Winn in cabin; Mr. A. Lewid and 134 Natives in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, for Tacoma and Victoria, B.C.:—Dr. and Mrs. Doberck, Rev. B. Chappell, Mr. H. Skott, Mr. Im. Mussen, James Mackey, Mr. M. S. Hill, Mr. J. H. Johnson, Mrs. Ross Thomson, Miss H. Anderson, Miss G. M. Fisher, Miss A. K. Davis, and Miss E. Finch in cabin.

Per French steamer *Caledonian*, for Shanghai and Kobe:—Mr. Gensen, Mr. Van Nierop, Mr. Paul Stobler, Mrs. Chope and 2 children, Mr. Ouni Onuki, Mr. Chanet Tse, Mr. Nanoomal, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Eyne, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and 1 infant, Mr. Swaunay Sarosvaiz, Mr. Bolot, Mrs. A. G. Ross and 2 children, Mr. Lum Chow Leing, Mr. A. A. Siddon, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Coster Voorhont, Major R. E. Boothby, Mr. R. Herzog, Mr. Yossuff, Mr. Abdul Rohmay, and Mr. Loolimay in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong and ports:—Mr. W. F. & J. T. Perkins, Mr. R. Lenzmann, Mr. J. P. Rodger, Miss Bird, Miss Campbell, Mr. J. E. Judah, Mr. B. C. W. Williams, Mrs. P. Scott, Mrs. M. Mancell, Miss A. Winstanly, Col. Fraser, Mr. Harry Wicking, Mr. R. A. Anderson, Lient. W. L. B. Malynaux, Mr. Roland Finch, Mr. Jas. Flood, Messrs. W. and B. Roth, Mr. C. Abenheim, Mr. F. B. Abenheim, Mr. C. A. Black, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. W. Daniels, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. A. L. Koch, Mr. H.

Mumm, Mr. Isoda, Mr. O. D. Gerauld, Mrs. L. F. Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Thorne, Miss Donnelly, Miss Thorne, and Mr. W. T. Payne in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—Mr. E. A. Allford, Mrs. Allford, 2 children and maid, Mr. J. L. Anstruther, Mr. J. B. Ayres, Mrs. Ayres and child, Captain and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Jas. B. Bradshaw, The Marquis of Breadalbane and valet, The Marchioness of Breadalbane and maid, Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, Miss Brodie, Mr. N. P. Brown, Mr. R. H. Bruce, Mr. Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, Mr. Chaudoir and valet, Mr. S. Chinda, Col. and Mrs. W. N. Coler, Mr. A. E. Cooper, Prof. Garrett Droppers, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Elliott and 4 children, Capt. Erck, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fenwick, Mrs. M. H. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Glendinning, Dr. Grattan Guinness, Miss E. C. Harris, Mr. Cheong Hay, Mr. R. F. W. Hill, Mr. T. Hojo, Mr. A. B. Honan, Rev. and Mrs. M. H. Houston, Mr. H. L. Hulbert, Mr. J. Ishikawa, Mr. Jeremiasse, Mr. J. Kern, Mr. H. Kitamura, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Knight, Mr. K. Kushibiki, Mr. J. T. Lincoln, Capt. F. R. Loveband, Mr. W. McBean, Mr. M. Manginni, Rev. and Mrs. K. McLennan and child, Mr. Maynard, Mr. V. Miura, Judge and Mrs. R. A. Mowat, Mr. Murray Mumford, Rev. W. A. Niles, Miss M. W. Niles, Mrs. Noyes, Mr. T. Okumura, Lt. Col. J. Preston, Col. W. C. & Miss Ramsden, Mr. Chas. Rogers, Mrs. R. C. Saville, Mr. Y. Suimauchi, Mrs. & Miss Spender, Mr. S. Suzuki, Mr. Y. Toyama, Archdeacon and Mrs. Warren, Mr. S. Weiss, Mr. R. P. Whitham, Mr. G. B. Whitney, and Mr. I. Yesaki in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British str. *Victoria*, for Tacoma, Wash. and Victoria, B.C.:—

	TEA.		PACIFIC COAST.	TOTAL
	CANADA, AND WEST.	NEW YORK AND EAST.		
Shanghai	—	325 4,895	1,739	7,059
Kobe	—	3,282 2,487	—	5,769
Yokohama	—	9,491 7,150	2,700	19,341
Amoy	—	770 1,034	—	1,804
Foochow	—	1,180 985	878	3,043
Total	—	15,048 25,560	5,317	45,925

	NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, TOTAL.	
	SILK.	AGE.
Shanghai	11	11
Hongkong	20	20
Total	31	31

Tea..... 2 cents Gold per lb. gross.
Silk..... 3 cents Gold per lb. gross.
Measurement..... \$14 Gold per ton.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—

	TEA.		PACIFIC COAST.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL
	CANADA, AND WEST.	NEW YORK AND EAST.			
Hongkong	15	—	84	71	185
Hankow	210	—	533	—	743
Shanghai	—	42	—	—	42
Colombo	200	—	144	—	344
Kobe	3,237	344 1,250	—	—	4,831
Yokohama	4,971	2,861 656	—	—	8,488
Total	8,653	3,205 2,544	215	15	14,633

	NEW YORK, OTHER CITIES.	
	SILK.	AGE.
Hongkong and Canton	224	224
Shanghai	165	165
Yokohama	181	181
Total	570	570

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Nothing done in Grey cloth and Fancies: but in Yarn there has been considerable business (mostly "to arrive") at low prices. Dealers hope that a rising Exchange will help them out.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER FANCY.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 30 inches	\$2.50 to 2.80
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.80 to 3.30
1. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 34 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.95 to 2.20
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds. 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sattons Black, 34 inches	0.20 to 0.35
Velvets—Black, 35 yds. 32 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawns, 18 yds. 42 1/2 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 30 inches	1.75 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 32 inches	2.40 to 2.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2 yds. 24 1/2 yds. 32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENS.		PER YARD.
Flannel.....	30 yards, 32 inches	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	.....	0.35 to 0.41
Medium.....	.....	.....
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	.....	0.30 to 0.34
Common.....	.....	.....
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 21 yards, 31 inches	.....	0.25 to 0.27
Cloths—Pilot, 51 @ 56 inches	.....	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—President, 51 @ 56 inches	.....	0.15 to 0.20
Cloths—Union, 51 @ 56 inches	.....	0.60 to 0.75
Blankets—Scarf and Green, 3 to 5 lb.	.....	0.50 to 0.85
per lb.	.....	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.		PER POUND.
Nos. 16, 24, Singles	.....	\$39.00 to 41.50
Nos. 28/32, Singles	.....	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38/42, Singles	.....	46.00 to 48.00
Nos. 47, Doubles	.....	45.00 to 47.00
Nos. 56, Plain	.....	51.00 to 53.00
Nos. 2/60, Plain	.....	61.00 to 62.00
Nos. 2/100, Plain	.....	75.00 to 77.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	.....	99.00 to 100.00
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	.....	70.00 to 72.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	.....	85.00 to 92.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	.....	116.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.		PER POUND.
American Middling	.....	\$24.00 to 24.50
Indian Broach	.....	21.00
Chinese	.....	21.50

MARKETS.
Small market—Holders trying for an advance; but dealers are well supplied with cheaper iron, and refuse to go on.

IRON.		PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	.....	4.00 to 4.10
Flat Bars, 1 inch	.....	4.30 to 4.40
Round and square up to 1 inch	.....	4.00 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted	.....	4.00 to 4.40
Sheet Iron	.....	5.10 to 5.30
Galvanized iron sheets	.....	10.00 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	.....	6.00 to 6.50
Fin Plates, per box	.....	5.70 to 5.80
Pig Iron, No. 2	.....	1.95 to 2.00
Hoop Iron (1 to 1 1/2 inch)	.....	4.80 to 5.00

Rather better market, and some sales have been made. Prices tending in a favour of sellers but without much actual change.

American	.....	\$2.00 to 2.05
Russian	.....	2.00 to 2.05
Langkat	.....	.....

SUGAR.
Brown—Fair sales and in some cases an advance of about one per cent. has been paid. White—Moderate business at unchanged prices.

PER POUND.	
Brown Takao	.....
Brown Manila	.....
Brown Datong	.....
Brown Canton	.....
White Java and Penang	.....
White refined	.....

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Between seasons. A small demand for Europe at low prices, but there is practically little or nothing doing. Market for new silk not yet open.

QUOTATIONS.	
Filatures—Extra 9/11, 10/12 den.	.....
Filatures—Extra 13/15, 14/16 den.	.....
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	.....
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	.....
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	.....
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	.....
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	.....
Filatures—No. 2, 13/18 deniers	.....
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	.....
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	.....
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/18 deniers	.....
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	.....
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	.....
Kanedas—Extra	.....
Kanedas—No. 1	.....
Kanedas—No. 2	.....
Kanedas—No. 3	.....
Kanedas—No. 4	.....

WASTE SILK.

No business; market dormant.

QUOTATIONS.	
Noahi—Filature, Best	.....
Noahi—Filature, Good	.....
Noahi—Oshu, Best	.....
Noahi—Oshu, Good	.....
Noahi—Oshu, Medium	.....
Noahi—Shinsu, Best	.....
Noahi—Shinsu, Good	.....
Noahi—Buwu, Best	.....
Noahi—Buwu, Good	.....
Noahi—Buwu, Medium	.....
Noahi—Joshu, Good	.....
Noahi—Joshu, Fair	.....
Kibiso—Filature, Best	.....
Kibiso—Filature, Second	.....
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	.....
Kibiso—Buwu, Fair	.....

TEA.

After a week's holiday business has recommenced. Principal demand now is for lower grade Teas. Prices easy and a large supply offering.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	.....	\$30 up
Choice	.....	27 to 28
Finest	.....	25 to 26
Fine	.....	23 to 24
Good Medium	.....	21 to 22
Medium	.....	19 to 20
Good Common	.....	17 to 18
Common	.....	15 to 16

EXCHANGE.

A slight rise has to be reported.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	.....	1/11 1/2
—	—	2/0
—	—	4 months' sight
—	—	Private 4 months' sight
—	—	6 months' sight
On Paris—Bank sight	.....	2/0 1/2
—	—	Private 4 months' sight
On Hongkong—Bank sight	.....	2/0 1/2
—	—	Private 10 days' sight
On Shanghai—Bank sight	.....	7 1/2
—	—	Private 10 days' sight
On India—Bank sight	.....	16 1/2
—	—	Private 30 days' sight
On America—Bank Bills on demand	.....	48 1/2
—	—	Private 4 months' sight
On Germany—Bank sight	.....	2.03
—	—	Private 4 months' sight
Bar Silver (London)	.....	27 1/2

LOCAL AND JAPANESE SHARE LIST.

[Messrs. Bisset & Ure's List.]

Yokohama, June 18th.

The following quotations have been received from Hongkong by wire to-day:—H. & S. Banks 182 per cent. premium weak; Hongkong Lands \$78 sales; Chinas Fries \$103 sellers; H. & W. Docks 242 per cent. sales; H. & K. Wharfs \$68 sales; Douglasses \$65 sales; H. C. & M. Steamboats \$35.50 sales; Punjom Mines \$9 sellers; Raub Mines \$31 sales; Hongkong Fries \$352.50 buyers; National Banks \$23 buyers; Indo-Chinas \$47 sellers; Unions \$225 sales; Straits \$18 sellers and Traders \$77 buyers.

Langfeldts have again changed hands locally at \$197.50. Iron Works are now in demand at \$140. Grand Hotels and Breweries are wanted at \$205 and \$340 respectively. Oriental Hotels are enquired for at \$140. Founders' shares are offering at \$450. North & Raes can be placed at \$175. Betts are procurable at \$750. Club Hotels are steady at \$70. Brett & Co. Debentures can be had at \$104. Brewery Debentures are wanted at \$110 and V. U. Clubs at \$100, both ex accrued interest to date.

Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd., \$50	.....	\$140 B.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., \$100	.....	340 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd., \$100	.....	205 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd., \$100	.....	70 St.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd., \$200	.....	140 B.
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. (Pdr.), \$121	.....	450 B.
North and Raes, Ltd., \$100	.....	270 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd., \$100	.....	750 B.
Langfeldt & Co., Ltd., \$100	.....	207 30 Sa.
Hingo Gas Co., Ltd., \$100	.....	180 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb., \$100	.....	210 Sa.
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	.....	210 B.
Yokohama United Club Deb., \$100	.....	200 B.
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb., \$100	.....	104 B.

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, June 18th.

Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	.....	95 1/2
Redemption Loan Bonds	.....	97 1/2
War Loan Bonds	.....	97 1/2
New Public Loan Bonds	.....	97 1/2
Old Public Loan Bonds	.....	97 1/2
Naval Loan Bonds	.....	96 1/2
Enryo City Loan Bonds	.....	100.00
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	95.50
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 33	.....	41.80
Yokohama Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	88.00
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	84.00
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 45	.....	114.00
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 41	.....	60.80
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 25	.....	35.80
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 50	.....	91.30
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 25	.....	35.80
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	84.00
Kawagoye Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	84.00
Chikyo Railway Company—paid up yen 40	.....	70.00
Hantan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	45.50
Sono Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	45.50
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	121.00
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	84.00
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 44	.....	51.00
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 35	.....	39.00
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 33	.....	27.50
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 47.50	.....	30.00
Seiwa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	1.00
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 18.50	.....	7.00
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 20	.....	10.50
Koroku Railway Company—paid up yen 50	.....	31.00
Nanto Railway Company—paid up yen 37.50	.....	29.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	.....	58.00
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 25	.....	25.00
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 40	.....	26.50
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 15	.....	3.50
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	.....	100.00
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 25	.....	81.50
Imperial Merchant Bank—paid up yen 25	.....	27.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	.....	58.00
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	.....	70.00
Miyu Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	.....	91.00
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 15	.....	16.00
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	.....	30.00
Tokyo Trammay Company—paid up yen 50	.....	110.00
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 40	.....	70.00
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 25	.....	30.00
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 50	.....	73.00
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	.....	65.00
Sepporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 47	.....	6.50
Hokkaido Hemp Manu. Co.—paid up yen 50	.....	50.00
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 25	.....	15.00
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 41	.....	60.00
Shingawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 31	.....	41.00
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 45	.....	54.00
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	.....	88.00
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	.....	18.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 100	.....	34.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	.....	241.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	.....	550.00
Nippon Bank—paid up yen 150	.....	371.00
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	.....	54.00
Third National Bank—paid up yen 50	.....	55.00

YOKOHAMA-SHIMBASHI RAILWAY.

YOKOHAMA—5.20, 6.15, 7.10, 8.08, 8.47, 9.20, 9.57, 10.45, 11.50 a.m.; 12.45, 1.35, 2.25, 2.50, 3.35, 4.15, 4.55, 5.25, 6.13, 7.15, 8, 8.50, 9.45, 10.25, 11.20 p.m.

SHIMBASHI—4.40, 6, 6.40, 7.25, 8.15, 9, 9.45, 10.25, 11.10, 11.50 a.m.; 12.30, 1, 1.40, 2.35, 3.25, 4.10, 4.55, 5.40, 6.20, 7.20, 8.20, 9.10, 10, 11.15 p.m.

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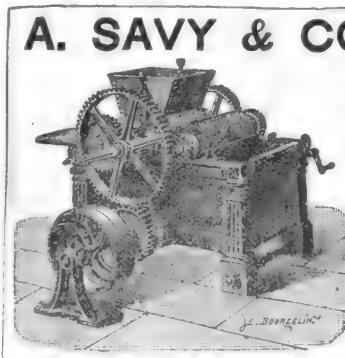
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November 21st, 1896.

37.

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June, 1896.

37

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The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 26.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 26TH, 1897.

月三年五十二拾明 VOL. XXVII.
可配者僅通日三十

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1897.

MARRIAGE.

On 19th June, at Christ Church, by the Rev. E. Champneys Irwine, CHARLES GUSSEY CONINGHAM, late Royal Artillery Militia, second son of Major-General Herbert Coningham, Her Majesty's Indian Army, to LILY REBBCCA, eldest daughter of William Bourne, of Yokohama. No cards. [Military and Naval papers please copy.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A NEW Imperial University is to be opened at Kyoto in September next.

THE Emperor's return to the capital from Kyoto has again been postponed.

THE rebels are still giving much trouble in the central provinces of Luzon.

THE workmen at the Naval yard at Yokosuka propose striking for higher wages.

THE Hawaiian Annexation Treaty was submitted to the U.S. Senate on the 17th instant.

THE doubling of the line of the Tokaido Railway is to be started at once, in sections.

MOST of the Japanese papers have published congratulatory articles on the Queen's Jubilee.

THE Jubilee celebration subscriptions at Hongkong amounted on the 16th inst. to \$56 559.

THE trial and testing of some lately imported quick-firing guns for the army has been going

on for some time at Shimoshizu, Chiba Prefecture.

MR. CHINDA, the new Japanese Minister to Brazil, left Tokyo for this port on the 18th inst.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Tokyo Maru*, which grounded near Kobe, has been got off with little damage.

THE Japanese Government have lodged a protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

THE ratifications of the amendments of the Chinese-British convention were exchanged at Peking on the 8th instant.

THE celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria passed off at Yokohama on the 22nd with great *clat*.

A MOST successful Ball was given by H.B.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires* at the British Legation on the night of the 21st instant.

A NEW section is to be opened in the Imperial Tokyo University, for the training of diplomatic and consular officers.

QUARANTINE on vessels arriving from Japan at Honolulu was withdrawn on the 10th inst., the date of the *Gaelic's* arrival there.

THE steamer *City of Peking*, which left Yokohama on the 19th inst., is reported to have taken 380 Chinese labourers to Hawaii.

SOME four hundred carpenters in Yokohama have gone on strike for higher wages. They are paid 55 cents per day but want 75.

THE new Japanese battle-ship *Fuji Kan* was to take part in the Jubilee Review of the fleet by Queen Victoria on the 24th instant.

A CONFERENCE of Police Superintendents throughout the country took place at the Home Department on the morning of the 22nd inst.

THE decoration presented by the Emperor of Germany to the Emperor of Japan was received at the German Legation in Tokyo the other day.

THE Bicycle parade on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration in Yokohama, proved not only a novel but a very effective and pretty display.

A VERY severe hailstorm occurred in Nagano Prefecture on the 21st inst. in which five persons were killed, many injured, and more than a score of houses demolished.

IN the House of Lords on the 20th inst. an Address of Congratulation was passed unanimously. In the House of Commons a similar Address was passed by 459 to 44 votes.

ON the 19th inst., on the Yokohama-Tokyo railway, two goods vans were derailed and fell into a ditch near Shinagawa Station, owing to the blunder of a pointsman. No persons were injured.

MR. GERALD LOWTHER, H.B.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires* in Japan, proposed the health of the Queen at the reception at the Naval Depot, Yokohama, on the evening of the Diamond Jubilee celebration.

THE Jubilee prizes for the boats of the Yokohama Yacht Club were won by *Alary, Snap*, and *Almee*, gold cups; *Maid Marion, Spray, White Violet, Eclair, Susume*, and *Chocho*, silver cups.

THE Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Company opened very successfully at the Public Hall Yokohama on Monday the 21st, the piece selected

being "La Mascotte." On Wednesday they gave a very pleasing performance of the comic opera "Dorothy" and on Thursday performed the evergreen "Pinafore."

A PERFORMANCE of Wallace's opera "Maritana," was given at the Public Hall on Friday evening by local amateurs under the leadership of Mr. T. V. Twining and with the assistance of Mr. Morse, his tenor protégé.

A SAD fatality occurred on Monday night to a seaman named Fothergill, of H.M.S. *Grafton*, who, while nailing up a flag at the Salvation Army Home, fell from a window and fractured his skull, dying immediately.

SPECIAL thanksgiving services were held in St. Andrew's Church, Tokyo, and Christ Church Yokohama, on the occasion of the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee on the 20th and 22nd, and drew crowded congregations.

THE American, French, German, and other foreign communities in Yokohama, freely availed themselves of the invitation extended to them by the British Committee, and cordially joined in the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

A TAX collector set fire to an alcohol store in Yokohama on the 21st inst. by dropping a spark from a match into a jar of spirits, and the entire premises were burnt down, the proprietor of the store, the tax collector, and an employé being also badly burned.

AMONG the recipients of Jubilee Honours are Sir William Robinson, Governor of Hongkong, and Mr. G. Jamieson, Consul and Assistant Judge at Shanghai. The former has been raised to the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and the latter made a Companion of the same Order.

THE *Japan Times* says that the Judge of the Tokyo Lower Court, in giving judgment yesterday in the case brought by Mr. Masujima against the Tokyo City Council for yen 20,000, for services rendered in the Water-pipe Scandal case, said that the full claim could not be established, but he awarded plaintiff the sum of 12,000 yen.

THE Import market generally has been very dull during the past week, with the exception of yarns, in which a good business has been done with country buyers for delivery ahead, rates consequently hardening slightly. Piece goods, fancies, and woollens have scarcely moved. There has been a delay in telegraphic communication with Europe and this has interfered with business to some extent. Small transactions have taken place in certain classes of metals, principally iron plates and bars, but buyers generally appear to be well supplied for the present. In sugar there has been a fair business, at previous rates, arrivals of brown being large. The kerosene market continues dull, purchases being only for immediate requirements. In exports, the tea market is quieting down and prices are gradually lowering since the rush of last month. The uncertainty regarding the duty in the United States still continues, and has had the effect of making buyers very careful, now that the most pressing requirements have been filled. The prospects in the silk market are brighter than ever for producers and holders: news having been received of damage to the Italian crop which it is calculated will reduce the out-turn by 15 per cent. less than last year, while a big crop and high prices are anticipated in Japan. So far very little business is doing. Exchange remains very weak, with slight fluctuations.

SPRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The Hawaiian question occupies the attention of the leading Tokyo journals to the exclusion of almost every other topic.

The *Fiji Shimpō*, as might have been expected, writes with the most conspicuous moderation. It finds nothing surprising in the news of President McKinley's conclusion of an annexation treaty. Ever since Hawaii became a republic, the question of its inclusion in the dominions of the United States has been upon the tapis, and although a number of American politicians opposed the measure, it can not be said to have been excluded, at any time, from the field of practical politics. The only point deserving special attention at present is the suddenness of the step taken by the President. What consideration has precipitated the action of the American Cabinet? It looks as if the advocates of annexation had made an adroit use of the complication between Japan and Hawaii, and had succeeded in persuading the President that unless he stepped into the breach Japan might develop dangerously aggressive designs. It is scarcely credible that such an impression can have honestly existed. Japan's demands have been limited by the dictates of simple justice, and she has pursued towards Hawaii a perfectly moderate and conciliatory course, asking for nothing that she was not absolutely entitled to receive. That her attitude was capable of misconstruction can hardly be imagined. From the point of view of her trouble with Hawaii, she can only congratulate herself should the annexation of the islands become an accomplished fact, for with whatever gentleness and conciliation she might conduct the negotiations, there was always a certain sense of shame in entering the diplomatic lists with so puny an opponent. The United States, on the contrary, will be easy and pleasant to deal with, and may be counted on to do what is just. But there are other aspects of the case. Small as the Hawaiian islands are, their geographical position lends them importance in the eyes of more than one Power, especially Great Britain, for they lie in the direct route of telegraphic communication between Canada and Australia. It remains to be seen, therefore, what attitude England may assume. The Senate, of course, may not endorse the President's action, and pending its decision, further comment seems superfluous.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* tone is less moderate. The line taken by it hitherto has been to warn the Government against such a display of strength in dealing with Hawaii as might be construable by interested politicians into an evidence of aggressive design, and it finds in the present conjuncture not only a warrant for its warnings but also a basis of indictment against Count Okuma's conduct of foreign affairs. The question has to be regarded from two stand-points: the stand-point of international relations, and stand-point of national interest. Hawaii is a small and comparatively insignificant country, but it is a country with which Japan was on terms of friendly intercourse. The overthrow of its national independence and the absorption of its people into another State are conjunctures that Japan can not regard with indifference. Her conduct towards Korea should be remembered. Korea, too, is a small country incapable of standing alone, but Japan has spared no pains to guarantee its independence, sometimes working in concert with China for the achievement of that end, sometimes enlisting the co-operation of other States, and not even shrinking from an appeal to the sword when the circumstances dictated such an effort. Hawaii's case is not greatly dissimilar. Every country is bound to consider and protect its own interests. The annexation of Hawaii by the United States would seriously impair Japan's interests in the immediate present and their development in the future. One fourth of the population of the Hawaiian islands are Japanese, who have gone thither

in the capacity of labourers. Annexation by the United States would mean that the laws of America with reference to the exclusion of all the Japanese residing there would necessarily follow, and it goes without saying that the subsequent ingress of free labourers from Japan would cease. Not the shadow of a Japanese would be seen in Hawaii, and with their disappearance would simultaneously disappear the trade that has been growing up between Japan and the little republic. If material interests constitute any title to discuss the fate of a country, Japan's title in this instance stands beyond the reach of all dispute. Some time ago, Mr. Hoshi Toru, acting under instructions from Count Okuma, approached the Government in Washington, and received an assurance that no intention of annexing Hawaii existed. On the strength of that assurance Count Okuma, recently addressing the assembly of Local Governors, said that the United States was at one with Japan as to the impropriety of Hawaii's conduct, and might be trusted not to oppose Japan's just demands. His Excellency also referred to the apprehensions prevailing among a section of the Japanese people on the subject of the possible annexation of Hawaii and the expulsion of Japanese labourers, and took the occasion of giving an assurance that these apprehensions were unfounded. It would seem that the Minister of Foreign Affairs allowed himself to be over-easily persuaded. At the very moment when he was proclaiming such assurances, negotiations for the annexation of Hawaii must have been proceeding with every prospect of success in Washington. It would also seem that the American Government deliberately made a deceptive declaration to Japan. Count Okuma's failure is the failure of Japan's Foreign Minister, and therefore the failure of the Japanese empire. There now devolves on him the responsibility of correcting his error and averting its evil consequences, if that be possible. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has always felt, and has often expressed, doubt as to the wisdom of the policy that placed a display of force in the forefront of negotiations with a State like Hawaii, especially when the annexationists were eagerly seeking some pretext to justify their policy. Unfortunately events have fulfilled that forecast. If the Hawaiian people were unanimously desirous of annexation, their wishes should be respected. But that is not the case, and even if it were, there is the contingency that a nation may become the victim of a temporary hallucination. It is Japan's duty to take care that her intentions with regard to Hawaii do not minister to any such hallucination, and it is also her interest. She has been seriously deceived by the United States, and, while making it perfectly clear that she seeks from Hawaii nothing but simple justice, nor is actuated by any motive except a strictly legitimate resolve to safeguard her own interests, she must call upon the Cabinet in Washington for some explanation of the deception practised by it towards this country.

The history of Hawaii's relations with the United States is reviewed in detail by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, from 1876 to 1893, the conclusion reached being that annexation has been a kind of plank in the platform of the Republican Party whereas it has been uniformly opposed by the Democrats. That it is contrary to the American unwritten constitution, there can be no doubt. The Republicans endeavour to represent such a step in the light of an extension of the Monroe doctrine, but that is a plainly absurd distortion of the celebrated tenet. The Monroe doctrine says, in effect, America for the Americans. By America it means the continent of America. No chain of reasoning, however extravagant, can connect with the American continent a group of islands lying two thousand miles distant in the wide Pacific. Were such an application of the doctrine justifiable, no part of Asia would be beyond the sphere of American influence. In matters of this kind the Republican Party have always violated the spirit of American policy as well as the unwritten law of the Republic, and with equal persistence their

mistaken procedure has been resisted by the Democrats. Had there been any discernible reasonableness in extending the Monroe doctrine to an island, Cuba, which, lying in the Gulf of Mexico, may be regarded as a part of the American Continent, would certainly have been brought within the pale of the United States' recognition. But even that step has been opposed by the Democrats, who, in all matters of the kind must be acknowledged to be the true guardians of their country's best interests. President McKinley has now signed an annexation treaty, but, in order to become effective, the document has to receive the endorsement of two-thirds of a Senate in which the Republicans number only one-third of the members. The fate of the Treaty is, therefore, more than problematical, above all when we consider how little substantial interest America has in the matter. There are but four thousand Americans in Hawaii, including women and children, and of these only a section favour annexation. Thus a little band of adventurers from the Pacific Slope are to decide the fate of the Hawaiian Republic, and to push the United States into a path not leading to any benefit whatever for herself, and certainly involving her in complications with England, and other Great Powers. It is impossible to suppose that the American people will be blind to these facts, by whatever vertigo the McKinley Cabinet has allowed itself to be carried away. So far as Japan is concerned, however, she has to look beyond this annexation question, which, as has been shown, is most unlikely to be carried farther than the conclusion of an abortive treaty. She has to consider the true inwardness of the annexation problem and the dangers by which Hawaii is menaced. The agitation for annexation owes its momentary force to the fact that the McKinley Cabinet, in pursuance of its protective policy, has refused to renew the Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii, and is about to levy an import duty of 1.75 cents per lb. upon raw sugar from Hawaii. Such a duty means \$32.50 per ton, and when it is added to the prime cost of the sugar (\$16) and the various expenses attendant upon placing it in the American market, the final figure becomes \$71.50 per ton, whereas sugar produced in America can be sold for \$63. Under such circumstances it is plain that Hawaiian sugar would be totally excluded from the American market, and it is in view of that imminent contingency, a contingency fatal to the prosperity, if not to the very existence, of the sugar industry in Hawaii, that the advisability of getting the islands included among the American dominions has forced itself upon the attention of the Hawaiians. They are in truth placed in a most pitiable position, and inasmuch as the prospect of annexation by the United States is more than problematical, their industrial future looks hopeless, unless they can find another market for their sugar. That is the outlook with regard to which Japan should shape her Hawaiian policy. It may be possible for her to supply the market that Hawaii must lose in America should the McKinley Tariff become law. Japan's consumption of sugar is very large and shows a steady tendency to increase. Last year, she bought 2,260,000 piculs of refined sugar from abroad, and this year her purchases promise to become still larger. If she could admit the raw sugar of Hawaii free of duty, and refine it herself, not only would Hawaii's difficulty be solved, but an important industry would be started in Japan. An increasing field of profitable labour would be provided for her emigrants, a larger market opened for her goods, and an era of assured prosperity inaugurated for Hawaii. On the other hand, it is possible that the United States, in consideration of the relations hitherto existing with Hawaii, may agree to modify the McKinley Tariff in the latter's favour, so as to admit Hawaiian sugar at one-half, or one-third, of the rate now proposed. In that event Hawaii could compete with American sugar in American markets, but it would behoove her planters to reduce the cost of production. Cheap labour would thus become more than ever essential, which means that the labour markets of China and Japan would have to be drawn upon, and as Japanese labour is procur-

able at less expense, and is, on the whole, more advantageous than Chinese, the situation would inure to Japan's benefit. These are the points that really call for earnest attention on Japan's part. Annexation, being a most improbable contingency, need not concern her.

The *Tokyo Shimbun* (Opposition), on the contrary, sees no reason to anticipate any serious objection on the part of the Senate. The idea of annexation is nothing new. It entered the field of practical politics in President Harrison's time, and would have been translated into action had not the Harrison Cabinet gone out of power. President Cleveland, coming into office, despatched a commissioner to investigate the state of affairs in Hawaii, and the latter's report declared annexation to be untimely, on the ground that the Hawaiian Republic was upheld solely by the presence of American men-of-war and American marines, on whose withdrawal the restoration of the monarchy was a certainty. That forecast, whatever basis of fact may have existed at the time, has now ceased to have any value, and President McKinley has signed a treaty of annexation. There is no reason to suppose that the Senate will not endorse his act. Has Count Okuma, upon whom rests the responsibility of managing the country's foreign affairs, paid due attention to the history of this problem? Has he appreciated that, under the presidency of McKinley, reasons in favour of annexation would become imperative? If he did recognise the facts of the past and the prospects of the future, why has he failed to adopt towards the United States such an attitude as would have postponed annexation until Japan's dispute with Hawaii had been settled, and her material interests safeguarded. Before a Committee in the last session of the Diet he expressed an opinion the gist of which was that annexation could not be regarded as a party question in the States, since it found supporters among the Democrats as well as among the Republicans. Hence he can not have counted on the rejection of an annexation treaty by the Houses of Congress. Moreover, he gave it to be understood by the Diet that he intended to prevent the annexation of Hawaii, but in truth he has promoted that result by playing into the hands of the pro-annexationists, who concocted a scheme to provoke Japan's anger and induce her to make a display of force which could be used as a means of persuading America to take the desired step. Count Okuma, by adoption of a "strong policy" towards Hawaii has allowed this empire to be made the tool of a handful of intriguers in a petty little island, has lowered the prestige that Japan won so hardly in the war with China, and has sacrificed his country's material interests.

The *Chuo Shimbun* (National Unionist Organ) compares this incident to the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula, in so far as both occurrences may be described as the sudden interference of outside Powers in matters that concern Japan only. It recalls the fact that Count Okuma was among the severest critics of the Ito Cabinet on the occasion of the Liaotung affair, and declares that Count Okuma has now been the means of subjecting the country to a like humiliation. How would the United States feel if, while its Government was engaged in negotiating with Hawaii for the settlement of a wrong suffered at the latter's hands, Japan were to step in, and without a word of warning to the Washington Cabinet, annex Hawaii? The *Chuo* does not expect that the United States Senate will endorse the Treaty concluded by President McKinley, but it strongly recommends Count Okuma to adopt the course which he ought not to have neglected hitherto, namely, to place himself in communication with England and Germany, which Powers are both opposed to annexation, and to induce them to address remonstrances to the Government in Washington.

The *Hochi Shimbun* regards this incident as an example of what may be called "peaceful

aggression." America has not proceeded to possess herself of Hawaii by force of arms, but has resorted to the expedient of sending thither a handful of adventurers, who, though numerically they amount to only a small fraction of the population, have usurped a position that apparently entitles them to speak for the whole, and are now concluding an arrangement for the final disposal of territory that does not belong to them, over which they have no right of control, and against the wishes of whose inhabitants they are running counter. The *Hochi* does not suggest, of course, that there has been any deliberate plot of that kind on the part of American statesmen. It merely asserts that when the accounts of the situation are cast up, the net result presents these figures. If there be a law that requires a bystander to interfere when he sees a man's life threatened with violence, there is no law that requires him to abstain from interference when he sees murder on the eve of consummation by poison. Public opinion will make itself heard sooner or later. What the issue will be, the *Hochi* does not undertake to predict, but it refuses to believe that the McKinley Cabinet will be able to consummate this act of "peaceful aggression."

The *Kokumin Shimbun* concludes that Hawaii's contumacious attitude towards Japan's just claims was due to the conviction that she would be able to shift her responsibilities to the shoulders of the United States, her annexation by the latter being imminent. The fact is that the Hawaiians, becoming jealous of Japan's growing influence in the islands, cast about for means to destroy her position there, and hit upon this annexation scheme as the most promising device, for under American administration the free employment of Japanese labour would be impossible, and the expulsion of the Japanese from Hawaii would be practically assured. The concoctors of the plot found the McKinley Cabinet ready to fall in with their views, for it is plain that President McKinley, as soon as his new Tariff has been passed, intends to adopt a high-handed foreign policy. However, the annexation is not yet consummated. The voice of the Senate has still to be heard, and so also have the voices of other countries directly interested in the question, among them being Japan. It should not be difficult to prevent the carrying out of the project. Japan, throughout the whole of this complication, has treated Hawaii with the utmost courtesy and consideration, never allowing the slightest evidence of superior strength to obtrude itself. But Hawaii has rejected Japan's just demands in the briefest manner, and has shown no disposition to atone for the wrongs suffered by Japanese subjects. The intention of the Honolulu statesmen has been to back out of the breach, and take shelter under America's protection. Hence the consequence of annexation will be that Japan's claims will remain unsatisfied, that the emigration of her people to Hawaii will be stopped, and that her subjects who are already settled there, will be driven out.

The *Nippon* briefly reviews the history of America's attitude towards Hawaiian annexation, and concludes that President McKinley is simply pursuing the policy inaugurated by President Harrison, that is to say, the policy of the Republican Party. Our contemporary does not think, however, that the Treaty will obtain the necessary two-thirds' vote in the Senate. Turning to Japan's position in the matter, it finds that the Okuma Cabinet has been taken by surprise, just as the Ito Cabinet was on the occasion of the "Three Powers' interference in 1895, and it attributes the fact to the secrecy observed by the McKinley Cabinet, all the negotiations for annexation having been carried on by a special commission whose proceedings were not disclosed to any one except the President. Japan would not take a present of Hawaii were the little islands with their sugar plantations offered to her. None the less, her interests require that she should oppose their annexation by America, since, under American adminis-

tration, the profitable market that they offer for her labour would be completely closed.

The *Asahi Shimbun* (Tokyo) writes at considerable length, but its articles (two) are chiefly taken up with historical details. It predicts that the Treaty will not be ratified, first because the annexation of Hawaii would be fatal to the interests of American sugar-growers, and secondly, because the Democratic Senators opposed to such an extension of the Monroe doctrine are in a majority. The *Asahi* thinks that the McKinley Cabinet has shown great want of consideration towards Japan. Considering the magnitude of Japan's interests in Hawaii, and considering the fact that she was engaged in a delicate and important negotiation with the little Republic, the annexation of the islands by the United States ought not to have been concluded by treaty without some reference to Japan.

Other journals, as the *Seikai-no-Nippon* and the *Meiji Shimbun* also comment on the question, but their remarks do not travel beyond those already quoted.

JAPAN'S ACTION WITH REFERENCE TO HAWAII.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that the main points of the communication which Mr. Hoshi Toru is instructed to make to the American Government are these:—

"The independence of Hawaii has an important bearing on the affairs of the Pacific. Japan desires that Hawaii should be independent. Therefore she must assume an attitude of unqualified opposition to any one seeking to impair that independence under whatsoever conditions. The Treaty for annexing Hawaii to the United States completely changes the independent status of Hawaii and makes the islands a dependency of the United States. Consequently, the Japanese Government can not assent to the Treaty of Annexation. Moreover, the Treaty annexing Hawaii to the United States impairs all the rights and privileges that Japan enjoys *vis-à-vis* Hawaii. Hence Japan must oppose the Treaty."

The above communication is said to have been accompanied by the following instructions:—

"The Japanese Government's wish is to increase the warmth of the relations that have existed between Japan and the United States for forty years. But the fact that the Government of the United States, regardless of the injury inflicted on another country, and regardless of the national policy of the United States itself, has concluded a Treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, suggests that there may possibly be some deep reason for the step. In view of Hawaii's present inability to discharge the functions of an independent country, some persons apparently imagine that unless America annexes the islands they may become the object of another Power's aggression. Some, indeed, go so far as to assert that Japan has become an aggressive State since the War, and that she will probably end by seizing Hawaii. Such assertions are complete misinterpretations of the intentions of the Japanese people and the Japanese Government. Japan entertains no aggressive designs whatever against Hawaii. On the contrary, she regards Hawaii as a friend and desires to uphold its independence. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Japan's disposition will be made known to the Senate and to the American people, and that the American Government will reconsider the situation and refrain from a step inconsistent with the relations hitherto existing between the United States and Japan."

In the Mosquito Yacht Club's races sailed on Saturday and Sunday, the boats finished in the same order:—*Nandesuka* first, *Sodesuka* second, and *Kodesu* third.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS AND THE JUBILEE.

There is a tone of hearty sincerity in the utterances of the vernacular press with reference to the Diamond Jubilee. Most of the leading Tokyo journals publish long articles reviewing the events of Her Majesty's reign in glowing language, and expressing unstinted admiration for the progress made by England under her beneficent sway. It would be tedious to translate the historical portions of these articles, though they are by no means without interest, as showing the intimate knowledge that Japanese journalists possess of the progress of events in the British dominions. We shall translate from each paper only such paragraphs as contain expressions of original opinion and sentiment:—

THE "JIJI SHIMPO."

Not merely the various countries owning England's sway and her Colonies, but all the nations of the world, Japan included, regard this sixtieth anniversary of Her Britannic Majesty's accession as an occasion for congratulation. From the point of view of politics, literature, learning and science, Japan has come to have much in common with England, and although the two countries lie in different hemispheres, their national interests are in many respects identical, and the adversity or prosperity of either appeals equally to the other's sympathies. But it is not merely because of our relations with England that we Japanese offer our congratulations on this occasion. Apart from such comparatively narrow considerations, we can not choose but express, as members of the human family, our hearty joy for the good fortune that has attended Her Majesty's reign. The great progress that British industries have made in recent times is due primarily to the value that Englishmen set upon learning and science and to the encouragement that they extend to them. In the domain of her foreign relations, also, England's advance has been continuous. Her national prestige has been splendidly enhanced. Her dominions have been extended and her colonies have grown to an extent without parallel in ancient or modern times. Eastward or Westwards the dominions of the Empress-Queen have no limit. The sun never sets upon them. Such splendid results are due, in great part, to Her Majesty's wise government. In all times there have been few rulers whose reigns have been marked by such prosperity at home and glory abroad. If for these reasons, apart from any question of the relations between the two countries, we offer our hearty congratulations on the occasion of this Jubilee, we are induced to do so all the more in consideration of the warm friendship that exists between England and Japan.

THE "KOKUMIN. SHIMBUN."

Her Britannic Majesty ascended the Throne sixteen years before the arrival of Commodore Perry at Uraga. Japan was then in a state of darkness and sleep. Her Majesty is the only Sovereign that can compare the progressive Japan of today with the Japan of that era of benighted slumber. English civilization has contributed the greater part of the material for building up New Japan, and it is for us above all other nations to celebrate this Jubilee. Ten years ago, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Her

Majesty's Coronation, our relations with England were not entirely satisfactory, and the number of Japanese that celebrated the Jubilee with genuine heartiness was small. But now, at this great festival every unit of the Japanese people wishes long life to the Queen-Empress of Great Britain. In the interests of the relations between the two countries, and in the interests of Humanity, we pray that Her Majesty may long be spared.

THE "CHUO SHIMBUN."

In the year following Her Majesty's Coronation, the State revenue of England was £52,500,000; now it is £112,000,000. In the year of the Coronation, the foreign trade of Great Britain represented a value of £125,000,000; last year, it totalled £738,000,000. Such are the results of the growth of the British dominions; of the development of British trade and industry; of the progress of British military systems, of the power of British armaments. To such a preeminence of wealth and strength has England been raised among the nations of the earth. To the Sovereign of the country that shines as the glory of nineteenth-century history; to the Sovereign of the country that boldly took the lead in revising Japan's Treaties; to the Sovereign of Anglo-Saxondom, we tender our profound congratulations. Long live the Queen!

THE "YOMIURI SHIMBUN."

Her Majesty lost her Royal consort when she was in her forty-second year, but her devotion to duty never faltered. Imperative necessity sometimes dictated an appeal to the sword in the conduct of her country's foreign relations, but by wise government, and by the perpetual promotion of commerce, industry, literature, and science, she has contrived that there should fall to the nation's lot such fortune as has no parallel in history. We belong to another race, but as sincere friends we offer our profound congratulations on this occasion unprecedented in the career of nations. Long live the Queen!

THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN."

Her Majesty came to the Throne twenty-two years after the celebrated soldier Wellington, at the head of the allied armies, conquered Napoleon at Waterloo, and after that monarch, the troubler of Europe, had been banished to an island. The virtues of the Queen attracted to her council board many able Ministers, through whose loyal services the domestic and foreign affairs of the country were managed with admirable wisdom. Very shortly after her coronation, troubles had to be dealt with in Canada, and North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific was brought into a state of order. In the Crimea, Russia was defeated. In India, control was re-established. To such a height was the country's power raised that a conflict with the whole world would not have dismayed it. * * * We offer up a warm prayer that Her Majesty may long be spared.

THE "TOKYO ASAHI."

England's greatest good fortune has been under the rule of Queens rather than of Kings. In Elizabeth's time she defeated Spain; with Mary's accession the Declaration of Rights is associated; under Anne, France was beaten back; and under the sway of the Empress-Queen Victoria unprecedented progress has been

made in literature, commerce, industry and national growth. * * * We pray that our Sovereigns may be like Victoria, and our people like her people.

THE "MEIJI SHIMBUN."

The dominions of Her Majesty stretch across the Western and the Eastern Hemispheres. The world has never seen such a vast empire until now. Only a Sovereign possessing the highest qualities could have ruled that huge realm successfully for the long period of sixty years. Great Britain and our Emperor are like relatives. While offering our respectful congratulations to the Sovereign and the people of Great Britain, we venture to hope that by the united efforts of England and Japan, the tranquillity of the Orient may be preserved.

THE TROUBLE AT TIENTSIN.

The latest number of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* tends to suggest that affairs in Tientsin were assuming a calmer complexion at the time of going to press, but correspondence appearing in the columns of the *Chuo Shimbun* is more disquieting. The Tientsin paper is dated June 5th. Its article concludes with the words:—"There is less excitement observable in the public demeanour according to latest accounts, but nothing to justify any relaxation of caution." The *Chuo* correspondent dates his letter June 7th, and what he says may be summed up thus:—"Strange rumours are current among the people in the city to the effect that the frequent cases of kidnapping reported of late are the work of the Roman Catholic Missionaries or their agents, the object being to use the eyes and kidneys of the children for medicinal purpose. It is alleged that a conspiracy has been formed to attack the foreign settlement on the 21st of June, and to burn the Roman Catholic Cathedral. These sinister rumours become more and more prevalent every day, and the Consuls of the various nationalities have deemed it prudent to telegraph the facts to their Governments, and to ask for the protection of men-of-war. The gate leading from the Foreign Settlement to the Chinese quarter is closed every night at 11 o'clock. In answer to an appeal from the Japanese Consul, the gun-boat *Akagi* has been sent round from Chefoo and is now anchored at Taku, but as the Peiho is not navigable at present, marines will have to be landed for the protection of the Japanese residents. Chinese soldiers are quartered in various parts of the city for the express purpose of checking rioters, but that measure rather alarms than reassures the Japanese, who suspect that, in the event of a disturbance, they would have more to fear from the soldiers than from the citizens."

Only by a person familiar with Tientsin can the perils to which it is constantly exposed be appreciated. The foreign settlement lies in a little suburb of a vast city teeming with seven hundred thousand Chinese. The French Cathedral, which was burned to the ground on June 21st 1870, and which, having been rebuilt, is to be opened on June 21st, 1897, stands far up the river, some three miles from the settlement, and in a position very difficult to protect. What happened on Tuesday the 21st of June twenty-seven years ago can never be forgotten. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a mob having assembled near the French Consulate, and broken

some windows, the Consul, Mr. Fontainer, proceeded in uniform to the Yamén of the Viceroy. He was there murdered. In his absence the mob broke into the Consulate, and slaughtered the Abbé Chevrier, M. and Madame Thomassin, and a Priest. M. Thomassin was an attaché of the French Legation in Pekin. He had arrived from Paris on the previous day, with his young and beautiful bride. Simultaneously the Cathedral was set on fire, and the Hospital of the French Sisters of Mercy assaulted. All the sisters were dragged into the street; stripped naked; subjected to nameless indignities; their eyes plucked out; their breasts cut off; their trunks ripped open; their hearts dragged out; their bodies cut into pieces, and the flesh distributed among the mob. The entire hospital was then burned, together with nearly a hundred orphan children who were receiving charitable nurture there. A Russian merchant and his wife, a French merchant and his wife, and about 50 Cantonese, suspected of being friendly to the Europeans, were also butchered. That awful incident had its origin in reports precisely similar to those now industriously circulated. But whereas, in 1870, no one paid much attention to the reports, nor were any measures of defence organized, the sinister significance of such rumours is now fully recognised, and precautionary steps have been taken. We may reasonably hope, therefore, that actual violence will be arrested, but certainly the situation suggests much cause for uneasiness.

JAPANESE TOPICS.

Count Okuma's instructions to the Japanese Representative in Washington with reference to the question of the Hawaiian Annexation are, of course, concealed from the public, but the *Mainichi Shimbun* professes to have learned the gist of them from a trustworthy source. They are to the effect that while fully recognising the exceptionally friendly relations hitherto existing between this country and the United States, and while desiring to develop that friendship still further, Japan, seeing that the rights and privileges already secured to her conventionally and constitutionally are threatened, has no choice but to ask the American Government to reconsider the question. If the Treaty just concluded between the United States and Hawaii for the annexation of the latter by the former be put into force, the result will be not only the abolition of the treaty now existing between Japan and Hawaii, but also the abrogation of all the rights and privileges enjoyed by Japan under the Treaty and the constitution. It will therefore be impossible for Japan to consent to the annexation unless it involves no change in her present Treaty with Hawaii, or in the laws relating to it. The *Mainichi* adds that the Japanese Government is resolved to push the matter vigorously.

An Imperial Ordinance has been issued authorizing the change of the name "Imperial University" to "Imperial Tokyo University," and the adoption of the name "Imperial Kyoto University" for the institution in Kyoto. The Ordinance further provides that the organization of the Kyoto University shall not be regulated by the ninth Article of the Imperial University's Law but that there shall be a

Law College, a Medical College, a Literature College, a College of Philosophy, and a College of Engineering. Discretionary power to determine the time for opening the Kyoto University and its Colleges is vested in the Minister of State for Education.

According to information published by the *Nippon*, the purpose of the plot just discovered in Korea was to get the King to return to the Russian Legation. The details of procedure were, first, to set fire to the Japanese Settlement, during the night, and then to fire some blank cartridges, whereupon the King, in his alarm, would naturally seek the advice of the foreign Representatives. The conspirators were then to declare that an attack upon the Palace by the Japanese was imminent, and that no recourse offered except for His Majesty to seek the protection of a foreign Legation. Neither the English nor the American Legation having guards, there would, of course, be no alternative, but the Russian Legation. But there is also another version of the affair, namely, that the ultimate object was to dethrone the King and put the *Tai Won-Kun* in his place.

Some statistics are published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce with reference to the number of cattle and horses in Japan. We quote:—

Cows, Japanese breed	608,076
Bulls, do. do.	34,146
Cows, Mixed breed	34,146
Bulls, do. do.	13,555
Cows, Foreign breed	7,720
Bulls, do. do.	2,564
Total number of Cattle	700,207
Mares, Japanese breed	806,522
Sires, do do	652,354
Mares, Mixed breed	10,109
Sires, do do	7,554
Mares, Foreign Breed	205
Sires, do do	277
Total number of Horses	1,477,021

Through the charitable coöperation of Messrs. Izawa, Tsuda, Ouchi, Tanabe, Maeshima, Verbeck and others, a number of blind men have been brought from Formosa for the purpose of being placed in the Tokyo school of instruction for the blind and dumb. A concert will be given next Saturday (26th instant), to provide funds for the support of these afflicted persons. We beg to draw attention to the announcement of the event in our advertising columns.

The latest trouble in Korea appears to have been an affair of the pettiest description. Some twenty arrests are said to have been made, but evidently no excitement was created, and there are no consequences.

One of our local contemporaries has published a translation of a note appearing in the *Tokyo Asahi* to the effect that Mr. Yokoyama Magoichiro and two or three others undertook to procure for Messrs. Oppenheimer Frères ten million yen worth of Japanese bonds, but were obliged to cry off their bargain owing to the refusal of Baron Iwasaki and Mr. Yasuda to aid them in getting the bonds. We are asked to say that, so far as Mr. Yokoyama is concerned, the above statement has no truth whatever.

THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL AT MACAO AND THE PORTUGUESE.

Mr. Goffe, the British Vice-Consul at Macao, has been getting himself into an awkward scrape. Asked, as a member of the Lawn Tennis Club, to initial a circular referring to an arrangement for the supply of tea to the members and their friends during the summer months, he accompanied his consent with a proviso that no Portuguese should be invited. Of course a tumult immediately arose. The Governor of Macao being a member of the Club, Mr. Goffe's discrimination assumed a semi-official complexion. A meeting was held for the declared purpose of passing judgment on the Vice-Consul. In the meanwhile, appreciating the dimensions of the storm he had raised, Mr. Goffe's discretion came to his aid, and he penned the following despatch to the Colonial Secretary of Macao:—

"I beg you would convey to His Excellency the Governor, as the representative of Portugal, my deep regret for what I had written on the circular of the Tennis Club. Had I known that it would have offended anybody I would have certainly refrained from such inconsiderate action, inasmuch as during my stay in this colony I have invariably been the object of the utmost courtesy, both officially and privately. I reiterate my deep regret for having caused any apparent offence to the people of Macao, but they may rest assured that I do not entertain any if not the highest respect for His Excellency the Governor and for the nation he represents."

Mr. Goffe seems to be as strange to the usages of the English language as to the amenities of social intercourse, yet we can not but pity the miserably humiliating position in which he found himself. His apology—abject enough, in all conscience—was not accepted: expulsion from the Club followed by the vote of a large majority. Not the least strange part of the affair is that all the residents, British and Portuguese, resigned from the Tennis Club, leaving Mr. Goffe in solitary possession—a peculiar result, considering that he had already been expelled.

There is not a word to be said in Mr. Goffe's defence except that he recognised his error, and had the manliness to retract it—a circumstance that might have weighed with the community sufficiently to deter them from pushing matters to an extreme involving the virtual wreck of the unfortunate young official's career. The incident, however, is unpleasantly suggestive. How many foreign clubs—Social Clubs, Cricket Clubs, Base-Ball Clubs, Lawn Tennis Clubs, Bicycle Clubs, and so on—in China and Japan are open to Chinese and Japanese subjects? There is an excellent answer of course: all the associations organized for purposes of recreation in the Far East are necessarily so small that to throw them open to the people of the country would probably place their control completely in the hands of the latter, and would certainly over-tax their accommodation. But that view of the case, we must always remember, is not the first that presents itself to a Chinese or a Japanese subject, and it is a pretty sure thing that the discriminating attitude of the foreigner is often interpreted in a painful sense by the native. Such features of life in the East are, in the main, inevitable. They belong to the big category indicated by the poet's generalization:—"There's somewhat in this world amiss shall be unriddled by-and-by."

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

It need scarcely be explained that the instructions which, according to some vernacular journals, notably the *Mainichi Shimbun*, Count Okuma is supposed to have conveyed to the Japanese Representative in Washington, with reference to the annexation of Hawaii, are evidently wide of the mark. Such language would entail responsibilities which Japan is not at all likely to accept, and which the occasion does not impose upon her. She is certainly bound to make her voice heard in connexion with this affair, for she has risen by her own exertions to the acknowledged place of a Pacific Power, and the national status of Hawaii has a distinct concern for every Power having interests in the Pacific. She is also bound to make her voice heard because the rights and privileges secured to her subjects by Treaty in Hawaii will not receive recognition from the United States, according to the proposed terms of annexation. That is an important point. Hawaii has become a profitable field for Japanese labour and a promising factor in Japanese commerce; both of which characters it will lose after absorption into the dominions of the United States. Possibly that view may be traversed on the ground that contract labourers, working under the conditions to which the Japanese have to submit in Hawaii, scarcely deserve diplomatic consideration. But in whatever capacity men are employed and under whatever circumstances, they are entitled to the care of their country so long as they retain their nationality. The practical view of the situation is that a not inconsiderable fraction of Hawaii's wealth has been diverted to Japan by legitimate methods, and that Japan would be extremely silly if she abandoned such an advantage without a struggle. Labour has its rights as well as capital. There is a third reason why she should make her voice heard, namely, that Hawaii's incorporation into the United States must greatly postpone the satisfaction of Japan's just claims in connexion with the Dole Administration's recent acts. No observers outside Hawaii, not even the critics habitually conspicuous for want of sympathy with Japan, have discovered any legal justification for the conduct of the Hawaiian Authorities towards Japanese immigrants. If Hawaii fears to be inundated by Japanese labourers, or if she finds it in her interests to shut out East-Asiatic immigrants she is entitled to legislate in that sense. As an independent State she possesses competence to determine whom she will admit within her borders, and whom she will exclude. But she has no shadow of right to apply one and the same law in diametrically different ways to precisely similar situations. She had previously allowed hundreds of Japanese immigrants to land under the provisions of the very law that she employed to interdict the ingress of Japanese immigrants last March. Her liability to compensate the victims of her arbitrariness and variability is undeniable. It concerns Japan's dignity to obtain speedy satisfaction for an injustice so flagrant, and she is entitled to object to anything that tends to postpone a settlement of her people's claims. In the above respects the position is perfectly clear, and the propriety of Japan's protest will, of course, be recognised.

There is one other phase of the matter

to which Japan can not be indifferent. If the McKinley Cabinet has been influenced, however slightly, by distrust of this country's designs, the misapprehension should be resolutely dispelled. Since the war of 1894-5, it has been the fashion in some quarters to attribute a bellicose and aggressive mood to Japan. That kind of reputation is exceedingly inconvenient. Possibly it may have swayed Mr. McKinley. Strong efforts were made by the pro-annexationists to delude the public into thinking that Japan wanted to add Hawaii to her own possessions, and the precipitancy of Mr. McKinley's action suggests that he was among the victims of the delusion. It is difficult to suppose that he entertained any project of immediate annexation up to the end of June, and though we can hardly suspect him of such a want of perspicacity as would be implied by a belief in Japan's aggressiveness, there is plainly something in his hasty conduct that needs elucidation. Mr. Hoshi Toru will doubtless be able to disabuse his mind of such fancies, but it is a pity that the task could not have been accomplished sooner.

THE FIRE AT TAIPEH.

The conflagration that occurred in the vicinity of the so-called "castle" at Taipei, on the afternoon of the 15th inst., seems to have been attributed, not unnaturally perhaps, to the work of insurgents. The whole town is said to have been thrown into confusion, men and women flying hither and thither in a panic-stricken manner. It must be confessed that the experience furnished by Twatutia's fate just a month previously, had not been calculated to inspire the citizens of Taipei with strong confidence in the ability of the Japanese to defend their lives and property. Happily the alarm was unfounded on the occasion in question. The fire, which broke out in a workshop belonging to the Joint-Stock Building Company on the north-east of the "castle" gate, is ascribed to the carelessness of an artisan in emptying the ashes from his pipe among combustible material. A strong north-westerly wind prevailed at the time, and despite the strenuous exertions of the gendarmes and police, seventy houses were destroyed. They were houses inhabited by people of the poorest class, and their inmates being reduced to a destitute condition, official measures were at once organised to serve out rice-gruel from seven stations. Subscriptions were also opened by the *Taiwan Shimpō* and the *Taiwan Nippo*.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

The following is the text of President Harrison's Annexation Treaty, which is said to be virtually identical with the Annexation Treaty now before the Senate, the chief differences being that the debt assumed by the United States is increased to four million dollars, and that the ex-Queen and her niece are not to receive any consideration:—

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The United States of America and the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, in view of the natural dependence of those islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the intimate part taken by citizens of the United States in there implanting the seeds of Christian civilization, of the long

continuance of their exclusive reciprocal commercial relations whereby their mutual interests have been developed, and of the preponderant and paramount share thus acquired by the United States and their citizens in the productions, industries and trade of the said islands, and especially in view of the desire expressed by the said Government of the Hawaiian Islands, that those islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under their sovereignty, in order to provide for and assure the security and prosperity of the said islands, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed Plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of United States of America, Hon. W. Foster, Secretary of State of United States, and the president of the executive and advisory councils of the provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, Lorin A. Thurston, William R. Castle, William C. Wilder, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden.

And the said Plenipotentiaries after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—The Government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favour of the United States every sovereign right of which as an independent nation it is now possessed; and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands and every island and key thereunto appertaining, and each and every portion thereof, shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States.

Art. II.—The Government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government, or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbours, fortifications, military or naval equipments and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. The existing Laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall take special laws for their management and disposition; provided that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the U.S. or may be assigned to the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Art. III.—Until Congress shall otherwise provide the existing Government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner to reside in said Islands who shall have the power to veto any act of said Government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the President. Congress shall within one year from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian Islands the laws of the United States respecting the duty upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but until Congress shall otherwise provide the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands both with the United States and foreign countries shall continue as regards the commerce of said Islands with the rest of the United States and with foreign countries, but this shall not be construed as giving to said Islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatever or to have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign Government. The Con-

sular representatives of foreign Powers now resident in the Hawaiian Islands shall be permitted to continue in exercise of their consular functions until they can receive their exequaturs from the Government of the United States.

Art. IV.—The further immigration of Chinese labourers in the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States, will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other ports of the United States, and if so coming shall be subject to the same penalties as if entering from a foreign country.

Art. V.—The public debt of the Hawaiian Islands lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, including the amount due to the depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings banks, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$3,250,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as heretofore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debts.

Art. VI.—The Government of the United States agrees to pay to Liliuokalani, the late Queen, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, the sum of \$20,000 during the term of her natural life, provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the Government of the United States and the local Government of the islands. And the Government of the United States further agrees to pay to the Princess Kaiulani within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty the gross sum of \$150,000, providing she in good faith submits to the authority of the Government of the Islands.

Art. VII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part and by the provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honolulu as soon as possible. Such exchange shall be made on the part of the United States by the Commissioner herein before provided for, and it shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United States of all the rights of sovereignty and property herein ceded to them. Within one month after such exchange, of ratifications the Provisional Government shall furnish said Commissioner with a full and complete schedule of all the public property herein ceded and transferred. In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, this 14th of February, 1893.

Signed: JOHN W. FOSTER,
LORRIN A. THURSTON.
WM. R. CASTLE.
WM. WILDER.
CHAS. L. CARTER.
JOSEPH MARSDEN.

CHINESE NOTES.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 12th instant contains only one allusion to the state of feeling among the Chinese, a subject concerning which great interest and some anxiety has been aroused among the general public. The following brief paragraph is all that our contemporary has to say:—

Reports are again current of renewed excitement in the Native City. It is stated in some quarters that several children were discovered on a junk in the river, and that the Taotai has ordered all junks to be searched at the mouth of the river. The official appears to be doing his utmost both to suppress all public excitement and to prevent its cause. He has issued a proclamation that

those inciting the public to any violence will be severely punished.

We notice, however, that a Japanese gun-boat and H.M.S. *Peacock* were lying at Taku, and that a French gun-boat was daily expected on the 12th inst.

The French, despite the advice tendered by the Tientsin paper, decided not to put off the ceremony of opening the new Cathedral. Their resolve elicited from the Tientsin journal a paragraph which, when contrasted with its utterance of a week previously, constitutes such an interesting example of "facing-both-ways" journalism that we reproduce the two comments:—

Peking and Tientsin Times, June 5th.

All religious bodies who are here for the ostensible purpose of doing good, would do well to unite as far as possible with their commercial fellows in avoiding ground for offence or misunderstanding. In connection with this thought, we are in hopes that the Catholic body will not, as we have heard it suggested they may, fix the opening ceremony of their new cathedral for June 21st, with which date such unfortunate memories are associated.

The events connected with the former cathedral building may be ancient history, but not sufficiently so to obviate the possibility of such a pointed reminder acting as an undesirable stimulus under present circumstances. Whether there is any risk in the association of such a ceremony with such a date or not, however, our Catholic friends would earn the respect and admiration of the entire foreign community we feel sure, and probably enlist the sympathies of the more intelligent Chinese, by a change of programme, thereby obviating any reminiscences of the past being associated with the reopening of the cathedral.

Evidently the ceremony passed off without trouble; otherwise news would have reached Tokyo before the present date.

Here is a specimen of the pleasant experiences that foreigners in China have to encounter:—

We (*Peking and Tientsin Times*) learn that on Wednesday night (June 9th) as Mr. Moffat, of the Imperial Railways, whose residence is on the other side of the river, was returning to his house after seeing a friend off at the ferry, had a narrow escape of being mobbed and probably maltreated by the villagers across the river. It appears that he had just passed the figure of a native who was apparently lying asleep in the road-way, when he noticed a slight hissing noise which struck him as sounding like a signal. Almost instantly every alley-way was alive with villagers, beating tom-toms, and raising a hue and cry. Mr. Moffat realized there was not a moment to be lost, and dashed on to the railway track to escape the mob, and get along faster. But finding the mob was already ahead of him when he came to a bend in the line, he had to make for his house across country. Thanks to the night being pitch dark, he was able to elude his pursuers, and reached shelter happily unharmed, but in a sorry plight after his run. This serves to show that in the present excited state of the populace some little care needs to be exercised by even well-known foreigners in going about in the native quarters, especially at night. The villagers were presumably in ignorance of whom they were chasing, as Mr. Moffat is one of the last men we believe who would be singled out for attack. But as the natives are evidently keeping a sharp lookout for any and all aliens, the greatest caution is advisable. We hope Mr. Moffat has reported the matter through his Consul to the Taotai, as the Tipao of the villages should be held responsible for the attempted outrage.

The *N.-C. Daily News*, which has intelligence from Tientsin up to the 15th inst., says:—

Peking and Tientsin Times, June 12th.

While we could have wished the ceremony of the French had not preceded our festivities quite so closely, we must admire the quiet determination to carry the undertaking through as projected, which course is strictly in harmony with the principles which we as Britishers have always inculcated, but have not rigidly adhered to of late.

From Tientsin we hear under date the 15th inst. that a state of absolute panic reigns in the city. The natives cannot sleep at night for fear of kidnappers, and they are being urged on by anti-foreign intrigue, and rascals who have baser ends to serve, to vent their spite on foreigners. Several causes combine to produce this condition of things: (1) the public discontent at the restoration of the French Cathedral in the city, and the decision of the priests to rededicate it on Jubilee Day; (2) the discontent of the Mahomedan element; (3) the desire of Li's following to put the present Viceroy in a fix; (4) the cases of kidnapping by Cantonese junkmen that have actually occurred; and (5) the discontent of the enormous boat population whom the railway is throwing out of work. The foreign officials are well informed as to what is going on, and are working with the native officials; there is a naval force at Taku, and there is no alarm in the foreign settlements, but all are on the alert. A few days ago an attack was made just outside the North Gate on a party consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Porter and their children, and the Rev. A. H. Smith, who were proceeding in boats to Shantung. The boats were stoned by a large mob of Chinese and assistance had to be requested from the nearest *yamen*. A guard of soldiers was sent down to protect them, and they were able to proceed on their journey the next morning.

The Shanghai Taotai has notified the wheelbarrow coolies that they will have to pay the increased tax of six hundred cash from July 1st. At the same time he has applied to the Consular Body, asking that the Municipal Council be invited to fix a tariff for the wheelbarrows, so that they may not suffer loss. It is alleged that to fix a tariff is totally impossible, owing to the variety of loads and distances, but we fail to comprehend that argument. At all events, rumour alleges that the French Consul-General has rejected the Taotai's application, whereas the British and German Consuls-General have endorsed it.

General E-ko-tang-a, Commander-in-chief in Manchuria, has memorialized the Throne for permission to buy a quantity of magazine rifles and smokeless-powder cartridges, for the use of his troops, and some swift steam-launches to chase the pirates that infest the great rivers of Manchuria. He says that he had some hundreds of magazine rifles during the war with Japan, and found them most useful, but he ran short of ammunition, and has not been able to procure any since then. Funds for making the desired purchases have been raised by selling ranks and the General innocently writes:—

Memorialist granted an audience, recently, to a certain foreign arms merchant in Mukden who informed him that he (the merchant) had with him 400,000 smokeless cartridges for small bore Mauser rifles; 5,000 single-fire Mausers for infantry, and 1,200,000 cartridges for them. He also said he had on the way out one million smokeless cartridges for the small-bore Mannlicher magazine rifles, and further stated that he had with him 2,180 infantry Mannlichers, with short bayonets, the balance of a contract with the Pei-yang administration. The said merchant then offered to sell the whole of the above to the memorialist. The latter, finding that the price charged for the Mannlichers was extremely moderate, accordingly made arrangements with the said merchant to purchase the whole lot offered him in order to provide for future emergencies, and he (memorialist) asks the sanction of the Throne to this.

Considering that, according to law, the sanction of the Throne should have been sought before the purchase, the General's report is decidedly nonchalant.

The costs of two lines of telegraph are reported in the *Pekin Gazette*. One is in Chinese Turkestan, beginning at Turfan, outside the Great Wall, and running to the old city of Kashgar, 793 miles. It cost Tls. 225,637. The other is from Shuchou, near the western extremity of the Great Wall,

across the desert of Gobi, to Urumtsi, 689 miles. It cost Tls. 173,653.

The significance of the following information, which we take from the *N.-C. Daily News*, will strike every one:—

According to a memorial of the Board of Revenue recommending a new system of taxing native grown opium, the chief opium producing provinces in this country are stated to be Szechuan, which will produce this year a crop of 120,000 piculs; Yunnan, 80,000 piculs; Kweichow, 40,000 piculs; Chékian, 14,000 piculs; Kiangsu, 10,000 piculs; Kirin, 6,000 piculs; Anhui, 2,000 piculs; Fukien, 2,000 piculs; and the provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Shantung, Shansi, Hunan, and Chihli, an aggregate amounting to 60,000 piculs, or a total of 334,000 piculs from 14 out of the 21 provinces which constitute the present empire of China—not including Outer Mongolia and Tibet. The memorial further states that according to the above estimate, which the Board has reason to believe to be quite accurate, having been compiled by Sir Robert Hart at the Board's request, the duty on the native opium this year should amount to at least 20 million taels, at the ordinary tax of Tls. 60 per picul; but, so far, not a-third of this amount has found its way to the Imperial exchequer, the rest having gone to enrich the provincial authorities and their tax collectors. It is now proposed to begin with the provinces of Kirin, Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kiangsu, for the collection of native opium duty which is to be handed over to the I.M. Customs at Shanghai, Chungking, Mengtze, and Chinkiang, respectively.

There appears to be really a chance that the habit of foot-binding may be given up in China. We take the following from a Shanghai exchange:—

According to a leading article in the *Sinuen-pao* yesterday exhibiting its readers to taboo bound feet in women, and strongly advocating natural feet for the next generation of women in China, it appears that a large number of influential members of the *litterati* and gentry in Kuangtung province have also written against foot-binding, and several anti-binding societies have in consequence already been established in that province. "Hence mothers need not fear now that their daughters cannot marry well with natural feet, as the members of these societies have agreed to let their children intermarry. As all the members, so far, are either men of high literary standing or wealth, the natural-foot girls will be able to marry into the best of provincial families." In the prefecture of Shao'ing, Kuangtung, the people of over eighty villages never bind their daughters' feet. Indeed, young women with bound feet there are always concubines, while the wives proper have natural feet—a reversal of the order of things in this Empire. This antipathy to foot-binding found its origin in the Taiping rebellion. When the rebels got to Shao'ing they killed all the women with bound feet, while those with natural feet all escaped.

THE COMPOSER OF "MARITANA."

The performance of extracts from "Maritana" at the Public Hall, Yokohama, brings to recollection the name of a composer once distinguished and honoured in the world of music, but now almost forgotten, except by a few of his contemporaries who knew him well and who watched his course with the keen interest of personal regard. William Vincent Wallace was a man whose gifts and acquisitions would have enabled him to exercise a commanding influence not only in his own country, but in the art centres of all Europe, if the misfortune of feeble health had not prevented the fulfilment of his most ambitious hopes. The ease with which he secured, at an early age, the foremost position of his order in London, justified the belief of friends that he was destined to a worthier renown than that of a writer of modern English operas. His youthful successes gave him no great pleasure, apart from the opportunities they seemed to open for larger achievements in other fields. More than once the chance of submitting his powers to the highest test was offered, but on each occasion he was compelled to deny himself this privilege, and the greater part of his life was passed in a vain conflict with the maladies which condemned him to comparative

inactivity, and baffled every endeavour to realize his loftiest aspirations.

Wallace came before the public of London under circumstances doubly disadvantageous to a musician of his quality. In the pursuance of his plans, the first important step was to make his mark as a composer of what was then called,—and doubtless is still called—English opera, though the name signifies nothing more than opera the music of which is sung to English words. While other nations have their characteristic school, clearly reflected in the lyric drama, England is content to accept any sort of *mélange* that amuses the popular ear, and let it pass upon the stage as a natural product of the country. There was a time when English music had a distinct and charming colour of its own, and operas were once written in which the spirit of the lovely old glees and madrigals prevailed. But the pure taste which fostered the graceful, if not strikingly robust creations of past centuries has gradually disappeared, and at the period of Wallace's advent, the general conception of English opera was regulated by the clever song-maker Balfe, whose standard was not exalted, and whose ideals were extremely vague, although his fluent and sprightly melodies were well calculated to captivate the fancy of the multitude. All the attention that London was inclined to bestow upon the so called English musical drama was at Balfe's disposal, and even his works were not, for the moment, objects of the highest attraction. It happened that London society was passing through an abnormal and unusually prolonged stage of devotion to Italian opera, the charm of which had become so intensified by conditions not exclusively æsthetic that no rival interest was allowed to assert itself. Notwithstanding the common impression that Italian opera is purely an aristocratic indulgence in the British metropolis, it is the fact that this class of entertainment was introduced there before it became established in either France or Germany; and although it has always been liberally, not to say lavishly, supported by wealthy patrons, it could hardly have held its own without a considerable amount of popular encouragement. In the forties, the favour it enjoyed was altogether exceptional, owing to circumstances, as has been said, not closely connected with artistic appreciation. Lord Lowther, then the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, embarrassed by the sudden loss of his manager, Laporte, had offered the direction of that magnificent establishment to its solicitor, Lumley; and the drastic reforms instituted under this gentleman's energetic régime had provoked a war in which the most eminent vocalists of Europe enlisted as leaders for a long term of years. Each artist of rank had legions of partisans, and the strife that raged between the opposing camps at Her Majesty's and Covent Garden was followed by every section of the musical community with an eagerness so absorbing as to exclude all consideration of minor operatic affairs, until the over-confident and unfortunate Lumley was forced to close his doors with as loud a crash as ever echoed through the Court of Bankruptcy. While the excitement lasted, the Balfes and the Wallaces were renounced, with all their works, and little heed was given to the question of their relative claims to supremacy, or to the fortunes of the theatres in which those claims were upheld.

It was not Wallace's desire, however, to enter into direct competition with Balfe. He would rather have avoided it, if he could have done so, for he was bound by a very different creed from that of the older composer, and had trained himself to a faith in nobler methods. But he soon found that he must either surrender many of his convictions or abandon the attempt to get a hearing. The managerial potentates would not listen to any departure from the conventional order of proceedings, and the music-publishers, without whose sanction no important production could be undertaken, insisted that every new opera should contain a bountiful supply of easy, ear-catching tunes, which could be printed and sold while the vogue of the running piece was at full height. Wallace was obliged to

conform to a system which he did not approve; but the experiment was, after all, only a means to an end, and it cost him little to satisfy this particular demand, since he believed he could show what he was capable of, in spite of all restrictions. He took care that there should be no lack of agreeable melodies in "Maritana," from the circulation of which the publishers reaped a prolific harvest, and, at the same time he threw such vigour into the entire work, and gave such evidence of sound culture that critical judges were prompt in recording a verdict far more flattering to the author than the acclamations of the unreflecting public. "Maritana" expresses the composer's earnest desire to rise above the level of the average, common-place "English opera." The overture, for example, closes with a sonorous fugal movement, the like of which has certainly never been heard in any of the mellifluous effusions of the Balfe School.* Why, indeed, should the song-writers of the nineteenth century trouble themselves to construct fugues which the pit and gallery could not understand, and which would never find their way into the albums of the publishers? Wallace, however, had higher aims, and the reward of his conscientious labour came in the shape of an invitation to compose an opera for the grand academic theatre of Paris, a proposal which he had scarcely dared to hope for at that early day, yet which he welcomed with perfect confidence and self-reliance. But the project could not be carried out. He was already a sufferer from exhausting illness, and the course of study to which he subjected himself for this crowning enterprise overcame him completely. Respite from all toil, and a long sea voyage, were declared essential by his physicians. He crossed the Atlantic, travelled for a while in South America, and afterward went to the United States, where he recovered sufficient strength to undertake a series of concerts with the assistance of his wife,—known before her marriage as the famous pianist Hélène Stoepl, and a woman of such resplendent beauty that, admirable as her performances were, they counted for little with audiences in general, in comparison with the magic of her superb presence. Wallace himself was an excellent player upon many instruments, the violin being his favourite. He had a quick faculty of technical mastery, which never left him until his hands were cramped and stiffened by rheumatism. During his first years in America, he wrote little besides drawing-room ballads and fantasies for the pianoforte. His "Concert-Polka"—a brilliant piece of mechanism which has never, in its way, been surpassed, and which could have been produced only by a person minutely familiar with the resources of the piano,—dates from this period. After several successful tours he settled in New York, where he gradually resumed the practice of composition, though not, for a long time, upon any extensive scale. Publishers tempted him with handsome offers for every fragment from his pen, but he was unwilling to waste his impaired energies upon trifles, hoping that he might yet recover enough force to execute the plans he had been compelled to lay aside before leaving Europe. The Opéra Comique, as well as the great Parisian home of serious opera, had expressed the desire to enlist his services, and the French capital was the goal upon which his thoughts were always bent. The outlines of several operas were sketched, and the studies which he never entirely suspended were renewed whenever his condition permitted. He made little progress, however, and seemed to be awaiting some stimulating impulse, until his attention was directed to the bold and far-reaching innovations of the rising musical star of Germany, Richard Wagner. Like many other composers of the last generation, Wallace was profoundly impressed by the reforming theories of the author of "Tannhäuser," and especially by the extraordinary orchestral developments of this and other works from the same hand. In his

* This overture has frequently been heard at concerts in Tokyo, Mr. Eckert having arranged it for the orchestra of the Imperial Household.

library on Sixth Avenue the failing invalid gathered as full a collection of Wagner's scores as could be obtained, and from their stirring suggestions appeared to derive fresh resolution and restored vitality. With industrious application he revised the scheme of his half-finished opera "Lurline," enlarging its scope and enriching its instrumental effects by many devices characteristic of the new German school. Much of what he then wrote was afterward suppressed, as he expected it would be on the English stage; but he never relinquished the hope of a representation on the continent, where he anticipated greater freedom and a more sympathetic appreciation of his design. The work was completed with surprising rapidity, considering his enfeebled state, and he carried it to London where it was at once accepted and put in rehearsal by the manager of Covent Garden. For several years the tide of public favour had been turning in the direction of "English opera," and more than one theatre had found it profitable to encourage productions of this class. Balfe was still contributing his periodical supply, with the same facility if not always with the same inventive buoyancy as of old. Benedict and MacFarren were also in the field, but from the moment of Wallace's re-appearance his title to the first position was cordially and universally admitted. The "Lurline" which the audiences of Covent Garden saw and heard was not, however, the "Lurline" upon which the composer based his expectation of ultimate triumph. Traditional restraints were still in force, and he found it necessary to make many sacrifices of his own taste and judgment. Probably he thought these sacrifices would be only temporary, for, almost to the last, he looked forward to a decisive recognition of his artistic claims by the habitués of the Paris Opera, in which establishment his genius could rise above commercial trammels, and defy the obstructions which could never be overcome in London. But he was doomed to disappointment. The authorities of the lyric temple in the Rue Lepeletier hesitated to contract with a composer who had been obliged to release himself from a previous engagement, and though negotiations were opened, no definite conclusion was reached. Unwilling to interpret the delay to his disadvantage, Wallace pursued his labours unremittingly, though constantly warned by physicians of the risk he incurred. While awaiting the favourable response which he reckoned upon from Paris, he wrote and produced "The Desert Flower," an opera distinguished by many happy fancies, and in no sense unworthy of the reputation he had thus far won, but showing no advance upon his preceding works. The effort was, indeed, too severe for his waning strength. He was gratified by the knowledge that he could again command applause among his own people, but he aimed at results so much loftier that the success of his last composition brought him no real satisfaction. He now understood that, even if the way to Paris should be opened to him, it was too late to accomplish the great wish of his life; and when the hope that had sustained him through years of trial vanished, he gave up the struggle for existence. Since his death, some thirty years ago, his operas have been represented at intervals in America, but not one of them, we believe, has been honoured by a revival elsewhere.

Such, briefly recorded, was the cheerless career of a musician whose endowments were rich and varied, whose purposes were true and honourable, and who would have fought a good fight for the elevation of his art if cruel infirmities had not crippled him from the beginning, and paralyzed his efforts to proclaim the real power that lay behind his various tentative exploits. Of what he might have been, with happier fortune, the world can form no estimate. What he was when he stood at the humble starting-point from which he looked forward to the acquisition of an enduring fame, is amply shown in the volumes of his published works.

The annual boat-race between crews representing the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide was rowed on the 22nd May, and resulted in a win for Sydney.

"LIVES OF TWELVE BAD WOMEN."

Some time ago, Mr. Fisher Unwin, the well known publisher, gave to the English-reading public a book entitled "Lives of Twelve Bad Men," and the venture succeeded so well that it has now been followed by "Lives of Twelve Bad Women." The series begins with Alice Perrers, favourite of Edward III., and ends with Mary Anne Clarke, whose story carries us down to the year 1852. It is not altogether edifying, and it certainly does much violence to one's patriotic pride, to read such pages of history as this work exposes, but, on the other hand, they give us a remarkably clear insight into the manners and customs, frailties, and foibles, of our ancestors, near and remote. Not much of the respect that superficial records inspire for the memory of the victor of Cressy and Poitiers survives the perusal of Edward's amours with Alice Perrers. Knight, in his admirable history, dismisses the matter very briefly. "The expiring passions of dotage," he says, "more miserable than its tears, had thrown the conqueror of France under the dominion of a mistress, Alice Ferrers." He even misspells her name. Edward was 57 years old when Philippa died, and Knight leads us to believe that his lapses from the straight path did not commence until after the decease of his Queen. But a man is not in his dotage at 57, and from the book now before us we learn that the public scandal in connexion with Alice had commenced some years before the Queen's death. Alice was a woman of low origin, originally a poor servant. She had no special graces of person, and how she gained her place in the King's favour remains to this day a mystery. That part of the story, however, interesting as it is, commands our attention less than the revelations we obtain as to the administration of justice, the ways of the Court, and the customs of officialdom in England during the fourteenth century, five hundred years ago. The first recorded grant to Alice—made, by the way, in 1366, or three years before Queen Philippa's death—took the extraordinary form of an annual allowance of two tuns of wine, and one of the very last grants, made eleven years later, when the King was moribund, took the same form. But in the interval Misses Alice had obtained from her royal lover estates, sums of money, and jewels—among the latter being 21,868 large pearls and 30 ounces of small—the catalogue of which is truly formidable. How she enforced her titles, how she defended them, how she treated her enemies and how they treated her—these things furnish an extraordinary commentary on the men, women, and manners of the time. It is difficult to believe that the England of then can have been transformed into the England of now. Fancy this kind of thing happening to-day:—"Alice indulged in the offence of maintenance, or of helping litigants to bring actions on condition of sharing in the winnings in the event of a successful issue. The weaker the cause, the higher was the price to be paid for its support, and the higher the price, the greater was the chance of a favourable judgement. For if, in the early days of the system, the judges had ventured to disregard the evidence of witnesses suborned by Alice, she soon found a way of teaching them manners, if not justice. When a case in which she was interested came on for hearing, she appeared in Westminster Hall and took her seat on the bench. From that point of vantage she was able to instruct the judge as to what was true and what was not, and as to the finding it was proper to give on the evidence as interpreted by her. The judges knew the character with which they had to deal, and were too wise to do otherwise than bow to what was, for them, as for others, the royal will. Their brothers in the ecclesiastical courts were in a like case. They, too, had to bear the presence on their bench and the assistance in their councils of the self-appointed coadjutor, and knew no alternative but to concur with her if the defendant, though guilty of the worst crime known to the consistory, was only rich enough to pay her fees." What a spectacle! This woman, a

poor servant who "had learned the ways of love from a certain fool that used with his hands to carry water from the conduit to men's houses for necessary use"—this woman sitting on the bench of the courts of law and dictating verdicts to its judges of the realm! However, Alice Perrers and her doings are ancient history. Much more vivid is the record of Mary Anne Clarke and her relations with the Commander-in-chief of the British army, the Duke of York and Prince-Bishop of Osnaburgh. Mrs. Clarke was a Phryne, pure and simple: no other description applies to her. She was living in Tavistock Place under the protection of a certain "Mr. O." when the Duke of York made her acquaintance, and to wit, talent, a good education, and radiant beauty, she then added 12 or 13 years' experience of men's weaknesses, for she had begun her career of love before she was sixteen. Mary Anne's chief method of making money was the sale of military commissions and promotions at prices below the regulation figures, the Commander-in-chief being induced to give the necessary orders gratis. She also sold preference in the Church, and whatever other posts her infatuated lover's influence could procure. The details of the scandalous history are all given in this volume, the compilation of which must have involved great labour and research. Mrs. Clarke was afterwards induced, by specious promises never performed, to give evidence in the House of Commons against the Duke of York, on a motion by Colonel Wardle. She made nothing out of that performance, however, and it was only by threatening to publish the Duke's correspondence that she ultimately managed to blackmail the King to the tune of ten thousand pounds down and an annuity of six hundred a year for herself and two hundred for each of her daughters. She had the good grace to spend the rest of her life quietly, and she died five years after Queen Victoria had come to the throne. Startling, indeed, are these records, but they are valuable if only for the sake of the strong, deep line that they enable us to draw between the Court of England as it is now and the same Court before Her gracious Majesty's time.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

News has been received that a treaty for the annexation of Hawaii by the United States was signed on the 16th instant in Washington. The fact is somewhat surprising, for it does not appear that the majority of the Hawaiian planters are in favour of such a consummation, and President McKinley can scarcely expect that the Senate will endorse the treaty. The policy of the United States has never varied with regard to such questions: there has been a uniform determination to refrain from annexing any territory not continuous with the territory of the Republic, and we fail to see why America should depart from her traditions in this instance. So far as the claims of Japan are concerned, nothing could be more fortunate than annexation, for the Government in Washington would assuredly accept the responsibility of seeing that justice was done. From the point of view of the islands' prosperity, however, the step would be disastrous, unless, indeed, some special arrangements were made with regard to the admission of Asiatic labour.

We take from the *Hawaiian Gazette* the following account of an interview with Mr. Shimamura on the 24th of May. The Minister said:—

"I was very much surprised this afternoon to read in the newspapers what purported to be a transcript of a communication which had been, or would be sent me by Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper. It seemed so unusual," continued Minister Shimamura, "to find a communication of a diplomatic nature in public print before it had reached the person to whom it is addressed. I suppose I should not object; it may be diplomatic etiquette according to Hawaii. I had been invited to assist Commissioner Hawes at his reception this afternoon, and arranged to leave the Legation at 3.30. I had several callers before that time, and after the last one had departed, and I was

waiting the hour to leave, the newspapers arrived and I was amazed to find an account of the letter that had been sent. Shortly afterward the document arrived.

"I cannot show you the letter. From our standpoint, it is not for publication, but if you are willing to accept what appears in the afternoon papers, and said to be a copy, you can do so. I do not consider what I have received to be an answer to my request for particulars, and I shall make another attempt to secure one. Japan asks nothing unreasonable; she wants justice and fairness in the matter—nothing else. If she cannot get it—well, I do not know what will follow. The action of the Hawaiian Government in refusing a landing to people who, Japan believed, after an investigation made before their departure, were eligible to land, was a gross violation of the treaty. Now, I have asked for an explanation; for reasons for this Government's actions, and get what? This (reading from an afternoon paper) is what the Foreign Office gives out as its answer to Japan's request:

"The position taken by the Hawaiian Government is that the immigration laws are a reasonable exercise of the police power of the State and that the administration had impartially enforced them. For this reason, the Hawaiian Government considers that the principle in indemnity cases does not apply.

"Another paragraph of Minister Cooper's answer states that if in the future there should be any infraction of the present immigration laws by Japanese immigrants, a like action will follow."

"My Government tells me to get a reasonable excuse for the action taken. I can not find it in this. I do not think that my Government is acting arbitrarily in this, a matter which involves the honour of a nation. Japan asks nothing unreasonable, nothing unjust. Japan is acting according to the law of nations. She is not dealing with the Board of Health, the Custom House or the quarantine officers; the case is one of nation with nation. The United States has been advised of the affair, and probably knows the status of the case as well as we, and if the Government at Washington believes that the position taken by Japan is right, according to international law, there will be no interference. On the other hand, if our position is arbitrary, any nation may interfere.

"In Japan's attitude toward Hawaii, it is not an exhibition of the power of the strong over the weak. Hawaii is a sovereign State and stands among nations the same as England or Japan or any sovereignty; there can be no difference."

Replying to a question regarding the possibility of the matter being left to arbitration in the event that no satisfactory answer could be obtained and no agreement arrived at, the Minister said:

"In small affairs arbitration may be allowed, but never where the honour of a nation is at stake. There is no court where cases in international law are tried—the only tribunal is the strong arm and the strong vessels—honour is too sacred a thing to any nation to be played with by courts of arbitration.

"Here is the situation: To further the interests of the chief industry of the Hawaiian Islands, Japanese immigration is invited; a treaty or convention between the two Governments is entered into and the Japanese labourers come here to work. Japan did not seek the treaty, nor did she seek the territory for her subjects—they came upon invitation. Then Hawaii discovers that the Japanese are competitors, and a law is passed to restrict the immigration. Japan is quite satisfied, and, in order that there can be no misunderstanding, investigates the status of every emigrant leaving her shores. Every emigrant who left Yokohama for Honolulu did so according to the laws of the Republic—Japan was satisfied of this before they left. Each free labourer had the amount of money required, and was eligible to land, but the authorities here said no!

"If it was found that more labourers were coming to Hawaii than the demand called for, I am quite sure that an intimation of the fact from the Executive to my Government would have had the proper consideration. But there was none sent, and without any cause, so far as I am able to learn, the men and women were returned. At this stage of the proceedings the emigration matter cuts a very small figure—the honour of Japan is at stake, and an explanation must be had.

Japan understands that there is a tacit agreement that the United States has an interest here, and I am at a loss for the word—that, while not assuming the proportions of a protectorate, she stands in the nature of godmother to the Island Republic, but the officials of the Government of the United States are too well versed in international law and the custom of dealing in such mat-

ters as to say Japan is wrong if she is right or that Hawaii is right if she is wrong.

Japan has respect for the United States because of the cordial relations existing between the Governments and the enormous trade being developed by the two countries. Think, then, how little Japan considers Hawaii from a commercial standpoint. If Hawaii can get on without the Japanese in the cane fields, well and good. I am quite sure Japan will be satisfied, but, of course, the present difficulty will be settled first; there can be no open breach of the treaty on the part of Hawaii without some explanation.

"When will the negotiations cease? I am sure I wish they were at an end now, but if the Government here delays matters by sending communications like the one I received to-day, I am sure I cannot say when they will end. My instructions in the matter are plain. If I cannot get a reasonable answer to my request I may go home, and perhaps some one else will have better success. If I withdraw, you know what follows. I hope it will not reach that point. It would be an unpleasant ending to a very pleasant sojourn in Hawaii."

The reply of the Hawaiian Government to Japan is thus summed up by the same journal:

The reply of the Hawaiian officials is terse and to the point, concerning the intentions of the Republic. To all intents and purposes, it is simply a reiteration of previous assertions that Hawaii intends to administer immigration laws according to the dictation of legislative enactment; Hawaii recognizes no interpretation of its laws outside that given by the executive and judicial departments of the Government. No lengthy explanation is given and no instances cited in which Hawaii has dealt in a similar manner with any other nation with which it has treaty relations. Our officials have evidently taken the letter from the Japanese Foreign Office as a formal request to "back down." The reply asserts that Hawaii will not retract, basing its refusal on the right of a sovereign state to administer its own laws.

Captain Kurooka and the officers of the *Naniwa* gave an "at home" on the night of the 23rd of May. The affair is enthusiastically described by the Hawaiian papers, and seems really to have been most successful. A press dinner was also given to the representatives of Japanese journals, now on a visit to Hawaii. It took place in the Hawaiian Hotel on May 15th, and is reported at great length, but the speeches seem to have been rapid and uninteresting.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* says that, immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the signature of the Annexation Treaty by President McKinley, Count Okuma telegraphed to Mr. Hoshi Toru, instructing him to approach the United States Government on the subject; and, at the same time, telegraphed to Mr. Shimamura in Honolulu, directing that he was to prosecute the negotiations with Hawaii, quite irrespectively of the Annexation question.

Mr. Kato, Japanese Representative in London, telegraphs that Great Britain has protested against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. The Colonial Office was projecting a submarine cable from Canada to Australia, which would necessarily touch at Hawaii. Moreover, the establishment of an American Naval Station at Hawaii would impose upon England the necessity of fortifying her Pacific littoral. Hence from several points of view she objects to the annexation of the islands. Of course this is not the first time that England has advanced such an objection. The position she takes with regard to Hawaii is perfectly familiar to the American Administration, and not the least remarkable feature of President McKinley's procedure is his indifference to Great Britain's interests.

During the debate in the United States Senate on the question of the Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii, Senator Sayers warned the Senate not to be frightened by the report that England would take possession of the islands, and added these significant words:—"Next to a conflict with my own brother, I would deplore war with England. I don't believe England wants a war with us any more than we want a war with her."

The votes in the House of Representatives against continuing the Reciprocity Treaty numbered 53, and the votes in favour of continu-

ance, 85. Senator Hilborn, commenting subsequently on the figures, said that the "ayes" represented the Annexationists, and that they would probably not be able to muster so much strength on any future occasion. The 85 included, according to his analysis, the remnant of the Harrison administration feeling, the anti-Cleveland faction, and those secured by personal work on the part of the Hawaiian delegates.

One of the hallucinations under which some people labour is that the Constitution of the United States interdicts annexations of territory beyond the borders of the American continent. A local contemporary, speaking of the annexation of Hawaii, says:—"Such an annexation is a distinct violation of the principles of the United States' Constitution." As a matter of fact, the Constitution of the United States does not contain a word bearing on the subject.

We should like to know what kind of language would have been employed by the Japanese newspapers that now condemn the sending of the *Naniwa* to Hawaii, had she not been sent, and had a riot been fomented by the Japanese immigrants in the islands. There would then have been a nice outcry, we suspect, about the improvidence of the Japanese Government. The *Naniwa's* presence at Honolulu has apparently served as a demonstration of friendship, rather than as a menace. Her principal business has been to fête the leading residents of the place, and we find the Hawaiian papers speaking highly of the hospitality and cordiality of her officers, and the orderly conduct of her men.

It is assumed in some quarters that President McKinley would not have sent down the Annexation Treaty to the Senate unless he had been assured of its endorsement; an assumption based on the hypothesis that the Senate's rejection of a Presidential recommendation on such a subject would be a serious rebuff to Mr. McKinley at the outset of his administration. The idea seems natural enough, and is certainly in accord with English political conceptions. But we have heard Americans allege that as the Democrats constitute a majority in the Senate, no hostile action on the part of the latter body would be construed by the general public in a sense derogatory to the President. Persons taking the latter view are inclined to think that the President has signed the Annexation Treaty with the object of effectually disposing of a troublesome problem. That is to say, he does not himself believe in annexation, nor yet does he believe that the Senate can be induced to favour it, but he does believe that until a definitely hostile declaration is elicited from the Senators in conclave, the question will continue to be inconveniently agitated. Hence he has constituted himself a species of forwarding agent, transmitting the Treaty though fully persuaded that it will be rejected. For us such a theory is wholly untenable. By signing the Treaty the President must be held to endorse it, and by presenting it to the Senate, he must be held to recommend its legislative adoption. It is inconceivable that he should so far prostitute his convictions to the convenience of the moment as to publicly figure in the character of the advocate of a measure which, in reality, he desires to see defeated.

For the information of persons who think that the danger of Japanese aggression in Hawaii has been successfully flouted before the eyes of American politicians, we quote the following statement of Mr. Thurston's position, publicly announced in Washington at the beginning of May:—

The position of Mr. Thurston regarding the Japanese relations has been incorrectly stated. He has not charged that the Japanese Government is pressing emigration to Hawaii, or has any ulterior purposes in permitting the recent large emigration to that place. He has simply stated the fact that this emigration may involve serious consequences, owing to its large proportion.

That the attitude of the labouring classes in America towards the Japanese is rapidly becoming

ing identical with their attitude towards the Chinese, frequent indications present themselves. The following is the latest:—

Tacoma (Wash.), May 9. h.
A dispatch from Everett says that several hundred workmen from smelter, nail works, paper mills, and sawmills here met last evening and determined not to allow twenty Japanese labourers to go to work Monday night on the night shift at the Everett Box Factory. The meeting appointed a committee, which went to the Japanese boarding-house and notified them of the action taken. The Japanese referred the committee to the proprietor of the box factory, and also stated that they would have to consult with Japanese Consul Saito at Tacoma before they could give any answer.

Later in the evening they were told to leave the city by Monday night. This they do not intend to do unless Consul Saito advises. They think they are being treated unjustly and hope a Japanese warship will be sent to Puget Sound to protect their rights. Consul Saito cannot be seen to-night having gone to Seattle to meet the officers of a Japanese steamship there. To-morrow a representative of the Everett Japanese will confer with him.

The telegraphic extract now published of President McKinley's message, shows that our interpretation of his attitude is correct, and that he has taken the position of an out-and-out advocate of Annexation.

JAPANESE TEA IN AMERICA.

The *Tokyo Shimbun* states that the following report, under date of the 24th May, was received from the agent in New York of the Central Tea Guild.

"The tea market continues active. One prominent tea importer in the city has been enabled to place from 80,000 to 110,000 boxes during a single week. Prices remain tight, being quoted at from three to six cents. Japanese tea, of the lower grade in particular, has risen in price on account of scarcity of stock. The lowest quality tea is quoted at four cents, while Foochow black tea is of the same value. In short, the market presents an aspect of unusual prosperity. The revised tariff is to be brought up for discussion to-morrow, and it may be expected that the market will certainly be crowded with speculative buyers. The teas sent by the Tea Manufacturing Company in Yokohama arrived here on the 17th instant. The condition of these teas, however, is inferior to that of teas shipped the previous year, but far superior in cup and colour, and wins the admiration of the merchants in the latter respects. Their market price was supposed to be thirty cents, but in consequence of teas of the same quality having been imported by a certain firm, which, under contract of delivery at the beginning of next month, sold them for twenty cents per catty, their price will be between twenty cents and twenty-eight cents. Importers are anxiously awaiting the arrival of new goods. Quotations for Japanese tea are:—

	Cents.		Cents.
Medium	17-18...	Good Medium...	19-20
Fine	21	Finest	22
Choice.....	24-25...	Choicest	25-28

WEDDING AT CHRIST CHURCH.

A very pretty wedding took place at Christ Church on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Lily Bourne, the eldest daughter of Mr. William Bourne, one of the veteran foreign residents of Yokohama, was united in the bands of wedlock to Mr. C. G. Coningham. The bride has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and her popularity was shown by the large attendance, ladies of course predominating, at the ceremony, while among the friends of the bridegroom present were several from Tokyo, including Colonel Endo Sadayoshi, Governor of the Imperial Military Academy, accompanied by several other Officers in full uniform. The Church was very tastefully decorated—a labour of love on the part of the members of the Circle of King's Daughters, of which the bride was one of the first in Yokohama. A happy conceit was

the decoration of the central aisle on either side with white lilies, the graceful flower from which the bride takes her Christian name while eight of the youngest King's Daughters, stood in line on each side of the aisle. The rite was performed by the Rev. E. Champneys Irwine and Mr. J. T. Griffin presided at the organ and played during the course of the ceremony Schumann's Birthday March, the Bridal March from *Lohengrin*, and as the happy couple left the Church Mendelssohn's well known Wedding March. The bride looked very charming in her bridal array. She wore a white silk gown, and orange blossoms. She was accompanied by the Misses Alice and Bella Goddard as bridesmaids, who wore straw coloured silk frocks, trimmed with lace, and hats to match. Mr. K. Wilson attended the bridegroom as best man; Messrs. Libeaud and H. and W. Goddard acted as ushers. The bride was given away by her father. After leaving the Church the bridal party proceeded to Mr. Gielen's house on the Bluff, where a reception was held, after which the newly married pair left for Tokyo.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

The British National Anthem, notwithstanding the associations and memories that gather round it, must evidently sooner or later either modify the clumsy rhymes of the latter half of its verses or suffer dissolution. It is essential that the national character should be retained. At present there seems to be what may be called a teetotalizing spirit in the revisions of the National Anthem, watering it down to the Edwin and Angelina beverage. We append a recent local essay:—

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen!

O Lord, our God, arise,
Scatter our enemies,
And make them fall:
Guide Thou Britannia's helm,
Traitor and knave o'erwhelm,
Give peace to every realm:
God save us all!

Thou, who art King of kings,
With Thine almighty wings
Protect our Queen.
Strong in Thy power and might
May she uphold the right,
Grant her eternal light:
God save the Queen!

E. CHAMPNEYS IRWINE.

"HYMNS OF OLD ENGLAND."

The Rev. Champneys Irwine, chaplain of Yokohama, has compiled and published a sacred anthology entitled the "Hymns of Old England." There is some incongruity in the title, for many of the hymns can not possibly be classed as "old," and several are by authors not of English origin; but inasmuch as all have become familiar and dear to the people of England, the appellation chosen by the compiler is in a sense justified. Mr. Irwine tells us that the book is an attempt to supply a want long felt and often expressed; the want of "a concise collection of the best hymns in the English language." Four hundred and thirty hymns seem to him to merit that epithet, and we do not quarrel with his choice, for, on page after page, we find verses breathing the true spirit of poetry and religious ecstasy. What a host of memories, some sad, some pleasant, but all resonant with the church bells whose echoes have faded out of so many of our lives in the Far East, do these hymns awaken! The volume is a link between our exile and the homes from which we have been so long separated. The work of compilation has entailed great labour, for no less than five pages of the preface are devoted to a list of persons with whom Mr. Irwine was obliged to communicate, or whose assistance he had to

seek, in discharging his task. He has arranged the hymns in six books, following the order of the English Bible of 1611; namely, the Law, the Psalms, the Prophets, the Gospel, the Apostles, and the Revelation. Opinions will probably differ as to the appropriateness of his classification in some instances, but on the whole the manner of discrimination commends itself. Opinions will also differ as to whether the collection should not have been more extended. We are surprised, for example, to find that while American and German writers of hymns are represented, such a writer as Coffin receives no notice, though his hymn "O luce qui mortalibus" will for ever occupy a high place. But criticism of that nature would lead us very far afield. Mr. Irwine himself is the author of many beautiful hymns. We are entirely content to rely on his judgment, and glad to see that he has incorporated some of his own writings in this excellent little volume. One of them, a truly exquisite chaplet of verses, we quote:—

"And they shall see His face."—Revelation 22, 4.

There is a garden, heavenly bright
By faith beheld, though not by sight,
That gleams for ever in the light
Of Christ alone.

And there we know, O Saviour King!
That Thou our sleeping child wilt bring
Among the flowerets of Thy spring;
Thine, Thine alone.

The maiden shall awaken there,
A lily in that garden fair,
Bending her head in silent prayer
Before Thy Throne.

The long lost youth shall rise and shine,
A deathless hyacinth of Thine,
Bearing one purple passion-sign,
Thy Cross alone.

She, whom Thy voice hath called away,
Shall rise at breaking of Thy day,
A rose, reflecting but the ray
Of Christ alone.

Thy faithful servant, laid to rest,
Who loved his home, but loved Thee best,
Shall flourish like a palm-tree blest,
Beneath Thy Throne.

And all, whom Christ Himself hath sealed
Shall blossom in that holy field,
Immortal flowers and fruit to yield
To God alone!

DIAMOND JUBILEE AT KOBE.

Kobe began its Jubilee celebrations with a ball and a variety entertainment on Monday. At midnight Mr. John Carey Hall, H.B.M.'s Consul, addressed the assembly, and proposed the singing of the National Anthem. This was taken up with enthusiasm. On Tuesday, Captain Forsyth and Officers of H.M.S. *Narcissus* gave a reception on board. At midday this vessel fired a salute of 60 guns, to which the French flagship *Bayard* and the Japanese standing squadron replied with royal salutes of 21 guns. At the same time the Consul sent off to Her Majesty the congratulations of her loyal subjects in Kobe, Hiogo, and Osaka. A children's entertainment was given in the afternoon: and a cricket-match was played between teams captained by Mr. J. Marshall and Mr. J. Scrymgeour, the former winning with a score of 72, against the latter's 44. The decorations and illuminations were very fine, every nationality joining in. During the celebrations on Tuesday, Mrs. G. D. Clarke had the misfortune to fall into a fire-well that had been uncovered on the Bund in preparation for any outbreak of fire. The *Chronicle* says that an intrepid coolie hearing the cries of a little child that accompanied the unlucky lady, jumped into the well and keeping Mrs. Clarke above water enabled Mr. Sim and Mr. Playfair to reach down and pull her up. Mrs. Clarke was naturally terribly frightened and was taken in a drenched condition to the residence of Mrs. R. H. Cook, where Dr. Martin was summoned. The doctor ascertained that fortunately no bones were broken, and after an hour or so Mrs. Clarke was conveyed to her own residence.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

ONE point which certainly deserves to be emphasized in connexion with the question of Hawaiian annexation, is that the Japanese press has not displayed anything of the excitement and intemperance attributed to it by its foreign interpreters in Yokohama. One of the English journals published in this Settlement says:—"The ire of the Japanese nation is strongly evinced by the emanations of the native press." * * * "The news of the pending annexation by the United States of Hawaii has provoked a general wail on the part of the vernacular press, mixed with, as it appears to us, a quite unwarranted expression of indignation that a course should have been taken by the Washington Government which is not compatible with friendship towards Japan." * * * "The spontaneity of the outcry which has arisen in Japan within a few hours of the intelligence being made public, proves how deeply, though secretly, the idea has been entertained, that at some favourable conjunction or another, Japan might look forward with confidence to seizing the group and do what America is seemingly bent on now, annex the islands, and thus add them to the possessions of this Empire." Another local English paper, having described the Japanese press as "the most bellicose in the world"—a description diametrically opposed to the truth—goes on to say:—"The utterances of the Japanese press, magnified by American headlines, have sufficed to impress people in America with the ridiculous idea that Japan, gorged with Formosa which she has not half assimilated, is eager to swallow also so very indigestible a morsel as the Hawaiian Islands with their heterogeneous populations." Neither of these journals has any wish, we presume, to misrepresent the Japanese, but unquestionably their description of the tone adopted by the vernacular newspapers is exceedingly erroneous. We have carefully epitomized the articles published by all the leading journals of Tokyo, and if our local contemporaries will refer to our "Spirit of the Vernacular Press" they will see how incorrect is the impression that they convey to their own readers. We fully appreciate the almost insuperable difficulty of procuring translations that really reflect the tone of Japanese newspapers. A little clumsiness on the part of a translator suffices to pervert the whole character of the article he translates. Much of what has appeared on the present occasion, under the guise of translations, is absolutely unrecognisable by any reader of the translated articles, which, on the whole, are temperate, dignified and pacific; much more temperate, much more dignified, and much more pacific than could reasonably have been expected, under the circumstances. After all, the situation is undoubtedly very galling to Japan. Her subjects in Hawaii constitute

more than one fourth of the total population of the islands; she has large material interests at stake; she has suffered unquestionable wrong at the hands of Hawaii, and she is actually engaged in negotiations to obtain some measure of redress. Yet, without conveying to her the slightest hint of any such intention, the President of the United States has affixed his signature to a document for the annexation of Hawaii. We can not call that friendly treatment. It bears no semblance of friendship. We venture to say that any European nation finding itself placed in such a position, would bitterly resent and indignantly denounce the action of President MCKINLEY. However, there appears to be strong reason to think that the Government of Japan, having sought information of the American Cabinet's intentions through the recognised diplomatic channels, received an answer which not only imparts to the present issue the character of an extraordinary surprise, but also compels Japan to choose between one of two hypotheses, the first wholly untenable, the second almost incredible, namely, either that she has been deliberately deceived, or that some of the most important of the United States' foreign affairs are managed without the knowledge of the statesmen primarily responsible for them.

The Japanese Government, however, are not the only victims of a surprise. There have been a series of surprises. The first was connected with an incident scarcely less important than Annexation, and, in our opinion, directly responsible for Annexation, namely, the Senate Committee's elimination of the clause in the Tariff protecting the Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii. Up to the moment of the publication of the Committee's report, Senators of all shades of opinion seem to have thought that the Treaty was safe. For the information of readers that have not studied Hawaiian affairs, we may explain that, under the Reciprocity Treaty, Hawaiian sugar finds its way into the United States duty free. Hawaii sells annually to America from a hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand tons of sugar—from one-tenth to one-eighth of America's total consumption. If Hawaiian planters were brought within the purview of the MCKINLEY Tariff, they would have to pay import duties aggregating 7 million dollars on their sugar. Of course their industry would be seriously crippled, if not wholly destroyed by such a tax. But the American manufacturers of beet sugar and growers of cane sugar want protection, and the Senate Committee seems to have determined that they are entitled to protection. The Committee claims, indeed, that its chief object is revenue, but in view of the facts that America produces forty thousand tons of beet sugar and two hundred and forty thousand tons of cane sugar, and that the duty proposed by the Senate Committee ranges from 78.2

to 144.3 per cent., it is obvious that the measure must prove much more efficacious for purposes of protection than for purposes of revenue, since foreign sugars will very soon be excluded altogether from the American market. It is calculated, however, that ten years must elapse before the United States can become self-supplying in the matter of sugar, and during those ten years the American people will have the pleasure of paying 160 million dollars annually for the sugar which they now purchase at 90 millions, the public revenue benefiting proportionately. Such are the ways of protection. To grant to Hawaii immunity from the tax would have put 8 million dollars annually into the pockets of her planters. It seems to have been confidently expected that the Senate Committee would recommend that very liberal procedure, but the expectation was suddenly falsified. On the top of that surprise comes the President's sudden signature of the Annexation Treaty. The two incidents are difficult to reconcile from the point of view of revenue, for, of course, so soon as Hawaii becomes a part of the United States, her sugar will be admitted duty free. They are difficult to reconcile from the point of view of protection also, since American sugar-producers will now have to reckon Hawaii as a competitor on equal terms. But, as has been shown above, America and Hawaii together produce less than one-fourth of the total consumption of the people of the States. They have still a margin of 2½ million tons to monopolise. Hawaii's admission to the splendidly profitable business opened up by the Dingley Tariff can not, therefore, seriously embarrass the sugar interests in the States. There are plums enough for both, and to spare. Besides, the Hawaiian planters will be obliged to dispense with Asiatic labour, or, at any rate, to limit themselves to the Asiatics already in the islands. They can afford to do so, however. The additional eight million dollars put into their pockets by Annexation and the Dingley Tariff will enable them to double their present outlay on account of labour without the slightest inconvenience. We strongly suspect that before the Annexation Treaty goes into operation—supposing it to receive the endorsement of the Senate—a great many Hawaiian planters will be eager to avail themselves of their last chance of getting a few thousand additional Japanese labourers.

This sugar question seems to us to be the real issue at stake. We do not imagine that President MCKINLEY places the smallest credence in rumours of Japanese designs upon Hawaii. He is far too well informed. American public opinion may be slightly influenced by such canards, and by the correlated and contemporaneous story that, in the event of the abolition of the Reciprocity Treaty, Hawaii will throw herself into England's arms, and is actually

making preparations to do so. But American officialdom pays no heed to falsehoods so transparent. To rescind the Reciprocity Treaty, however, and to leave Hawaii out in the cold, would be to starve her to death very rapidly. President MCKINLEY prefers Annexation to the perpetration of such a crime against four thousand of his countrymen. Possibly he looks to a compromise. Possibly he expects that the Senate will not endorse either Annexation or the complete rescission of the Reciprocity. That, however, seems unlikely: its choice lies between Annexation and industrial death. There are no longer any anti-annexationists in the island, we imagine.

IT is certainly true that the little band of Americans who have arrogated the right to dispose of the Hawaiian Islands, are usurpers; that they attained their commanding position by a trick, and that they have not the slightest moral title to the property which they are now quietly undertaking to hand over to the United States. But it is also true that the inclusion of Hawaii in the dominions of the States has been a contingency, not merely contemplated as possible, but even actually assented to, by the rulers of the islands ever since 1850. If the basis of the country's foreign relations had to be stated concisely, the statement would take this form:—"Hawaiian administrators, whether of native or of foreign origin, have uniformly considered that annexation by the United States, or the establishment of a United States' protectorate, is their inevitable recourse against aggression on the part of another Power, or against the adoption of such a financial policy by America as would destroy the industrial prospects of Hawaii." That analysis of the position may be very easily deduced from the Hon. J. W. FOSTER'S despatch covering the exhaustive report on Hawaii's foreign relations, compiled by Mr. A. H. ALLEN, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library in the State Department. In 1850, Lord PALMERSTON, visited by a Hawaiian commission, recommended to his visitors the alternatives of a protectorate under the United States, or of becoming an integral part of America in fulfillment of a destiny due to close neighbourhood and commercial dependence on the great Republic. In the following year (1851), Hawaii became involved in trouble with France and found itself menaced by *force majeure*. Thereupon a contingent deed for the cession of the islands, drawn and signed by the KING, was placed sealed in the hands of the United States' Commissioner, who was to open it and act upon its provisions at the first shot fired by France. In 1854, the draft of an annexation treaty was actually agreed upon with the Hawaiian Ministry, but its com-

pletion, delayed by foreign influence, was finally defeated by the death of the KING. In 1867, the sentiment in favour of annexation prevailed so strongly in the islands that Mr. SEWARD gave instructions for the acceptance of any overtures in that direction, and officially placed on record his opinion that "if the policy of annexation should conflict with the policy of reciprocity, annexation was in every case to be preferred." In President JOHNSON'S Annual Message of 1868, we find it stated that reciprocity was desirable, "until the people of the islands should, of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union." President GRANT and Mr. FISH took a similar view, and Mr. BLAINE, in 1881, instructed the American Representative in Honolulu that, in the event of any difficulty in securing the benevolent neutrality of Hawaii, "the United States' Government would unhesitatingly meet the altered situation by seeking an avowedly American solution."

If, then, the protection platform of the MCKINLEY Cabinet forbids the continued grant of reciprocity to Hawaii, is not annexation the alternative which strictly accords with America's traditional policy and with the frequently ascertained wishes of the Hawaiians themselves? The answer would be a simple affirmative but for one difficulty: President CLEVELAND, in his Message to the Senate and the House of Representatives on December 18th, 1893, distinctly declared that the Provisional Government was not entitled to deal with the Hawaiian Islands, and that the United States would be guilty of an international fraud did it receive them from the hands of that Government. The point deserves to be clearly understood at the present juncture. In February, 1893, President HARRISON submitted to the Senate the draft of an Annexation Treaty. His covering Message said:—"The overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy was not in any way promoted by this Government, but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen LILI'UOKALANI, which put in serious peril not only the large and preponderating interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests, and, indeed, the decent administration of civil affairs and the peace of the islands." In other words, President HARRISON'S proposal to receive the islands from the Dole Administration, was avowedly based on the hypothesis that the overthrow of the monarchy had been accomplished by the will of the majority of the nation, and not by the assistance of any foreign strength coercing the nation. President CLEVELAND, coming into office a few days after the submission of the Annexation Treaty to the Senate, withdrew the document for fuller examination, and despatched a Special Commissioner to Hawaii for the purpose of ascertaining

the exact circumstances under which the monarchy had been subverted, and a republic set up. The Commissioner collected a mass of evidence, the whole of which was subsequently published. It established conclusively that President HARRISON'S view of the facts had been erroneous, and it induced President Cleveland to address to Congress a Message containing these words:—

Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States' forces without the consent or wish of the Government of the Islands, or of anybody else, so far as shown, except the United States Minister. Therefore, the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life or property. * * * This wrongful recognition of the Provisional Government by our Minister placed the Government of the Queen in a position of most perilous perplexity. * * * If the Queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone, her course would have been plain and the result unmistakable. But the United States' had allied itself with her enemies. * * * She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she believed that she might safely trust to its justice. Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of the Provisional Government by the United States Minister, the palace, the barracks, and the police station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the Queen upon the representations made to her that her cause would thereafter be reviewed at Washington, and while protesting that she surrendered to the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the Provisional Government, and that she yielded her authority to prevent collision of armed forces and loss of life and only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo the action of its Representative, and re-instate her in the authority she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands. This protest was delivered to the chief of the Provisional Government, who endorsed thereon his acknowledgment of its receipt. The terms of the protest were read without dissent by those assuming to constitute the Provisional Government, who were certainly charged with the knowledge that the Queen, instead of finally abandoning her power, had appealed to the justice of the United States for reinstatement in her authority; and yet the Provisional Government, with this unanswered protest in its hand, hastened to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the Queen from power and for a sale of her kingdom. * * * But for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States' forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the Provisional Government when the United States' forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her Government would never have yielded to the Provisional Government even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States. Believing, therefore, that the United States Government could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands, without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate."

For all purposes connected with Annexation the situation remains exactly as President CLEVELAND left it nearly four years ago. The evidence collected by his Commissioner stands unrebuted by any fresh testimony, and the "substantial wrong" that he denounced remains as substantial as ever. That is the stumbling block in the path to annexation. President MCKINLEY has not found it a stumbling block. He has unhesitatingly taken up the position described by President CLEVELAND as that of having actually "set up a temporary Government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring through that agency territory which we had wrongfully put in its possession," and he has readily made himself a party to a bargain concerning which President CLEVELAND said that it "would be called by a familiar and unpleasant name when found in private transactions."

It must be admitted, too, that President MCKINLEY is thorough-going. President HARRISON'S Treaty proposed to make an annual allowance of twenty million dollars to Queen LILUOKALANI and a grant of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Princess KAIULANI. President MCKINLEY'S Treaty gives them nothing. The Queen's appeal to American justice has fallen upon the wrong ears.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT JAPANESE LITERATURE.

Dr. Kaiō Hiroyuki's German treatise on "The Struggle for Supremacy among the Powerful," has attracted a good deal of attention both in Germany and France. The following, according to the *Tetsugaku Zasshi*, is the gist of what Karl Vorländer has to say in the *Zeitschrift für Philosophie und philosophische Kritik*:-

This is the first time that a book written by a Japanese has been criticised in a German philosophical magazine. That in 20 years an Eastern nation should be able to produce a man capable of writing in polished German a high class philosophical treatise, abounding in historical allusions and possessing a flavour and purpose peculiar to itself, cannot but excite admiration and cause wonder in thoughtful Western minds.* Dr. Kaiō gives evidences of having made himself thoroughly acquainted with modern philosophical writers and with the works of writers on the history of civilisation. But for a man with so much learning, he is certainly one-sided in his views. Among the various schools of thought in Japan, Dr. Kaiō espouses the cause of the extreme evolutionists. In applying the results of our knowledge of development, I think he has gone further than known facts warrant. However, on the subjects of the philosophy of the development of sociological power, he has collected a variety of valuable material. I will content myself with giving the fundamental idea of Dr. Kaiō's monograph.

The rights possessed by man have been won by the display of physical strength. The weak have had no alternative but to allow the strong to establish such rights as they deemed fit. The character of the men that have gained ascendancy in the world has differed immensely. Some have been fierce, brutal, and unscrupulous as to the means employed to compass their ends. Others have shown refinement and respect for certain moral codes. But that has made no difference as to the ultimate foundation of power. It has been in every case physical force pure and unalloyed. Dr. Kaiō sees no difference in origin in the reign of the virtuous and the reign of the vicious. The preëminence of the virtuous and the vicious alike rests on physical force as a basis and always has done so. There is no such thing as pure altruism. The principle that lies at the base of all action is some form of self-interest, each individual and each State for itself. In order to illustrate this principle Dr. Kaiō culls from universal history instances which show the struggles for ascendancy that have taken place between the upper and lower classes of society, the educated and uneducated, the rulers and the ruled. In all this there is not much that is new, except where Dr. Kaiō has given us an insight into Chinese and Japanese life. Taken on the whole, there is no denying that Dr. Kaiō has stated his views in a very clear manner and Germans

* It is perhaps well to state that since referring to Dr. Kaiō's German book last month, we have been informed that its language underwent considerable revision by the hands of an expert before being sent to Germany. This was the case, too, with a French work published by Mr. Ariga, noticed by us some months ago. We have not the slightest doubt, however, that the opinions expressed in the works are those of the author and not those of the revisers. Dr. Kaiō reads and understands German perfectly well, but has had, we understand, little practice in writing in that language.

cannot but welcome the new philosopher who has appeared in our midst as a representative of intellectual life in the Far East.

The *Tetsugaku Zasshi* says that there is a great want of suitable text-books on Ethics and that to supply that deficiency Dr. Inouye Tetsujiro and Mr. Takayama Rinjiro, until recently a teacher in the Sendai Second Higher School, have prepared a new work, consisting of five parts, called *倫理教科書 Rinri Kyōkwa Sho* (A Text-book on Ethics). In the preface to this work it is contended that foreign works on Ethics are not suited to the Japanese, as they do not take into consideration national sentiments on ethical questions. Just as many of the elements of the old Roman family life were destroyed by Christianity, so there is danger of the Japanese losing many of those moral sentiments connected with their hearths and homes under the guidance of Western teachers. To guard against this tendency the new text-book has been issued.

The *Sekai no Nippon* has an instructive article on Newspapers and Journalists. The esteem in which journalists are held, says this authority, is not what it used to be. In former days the term *senset* was used of this class of writers, but now one more frequently hears them described as *Shimbun-ya* (屋). The *Chōya*, the *Mimpō*, the *Niroku*, the *Kessui*, the *Seiron*, have all disappeared, and dailies like the *Hōchi*, the *Jiji*, the *Mainichi* and even the *Nichi Nichi* have grown mercenary and aim at making money rather than figuring as high class literary organs. Taking journalism as a mere money-making business, it is a very poor affair. We are informed that there are not more than ten journalists in receipt of salaries ranging from 50 to 100 yen a month, and that all the rest earn only from 25 yen to 40 yen a month. Is it to be wondered at that in the ranks of journalists few men of ability are found, and that the men who run the papers resemble sellers of the jelly known as *ame*: they stretch the material at their disposal so as to cover the allotted space day after day.

Mr. Katayama Sen, M.A., has published a book of 200 pages entitled *Eikoku Konnichi no Shakai* (Modern English Society) which ought to prove interesting to Japanese unacquainted with the West. Many of our great cities are described and accounts are given of a number of institutions good and bad. Not only are the Salvation Army and the churches noticed, but a description is given of our gin palaces and our brothels. The book sells at 50 sen at the Keiseisha.

The same publishing house has just issued a number of short biographies entitled *Shakai Kairyōka retsuden* "Lives of the Reformers of Society," such as Wesley, Wilberforce, Abraham Lincoln, and others.

We observe that the *Shigaku Zasshi* (Historical Magazine) is to be remodelled. For some time past, complaints of the dryness and inutility of the matter furnished by this organ have been heard. It now purposes to publish various opinions on the study and compilation of history. To this part of the magazine the heading *説林 Setsurin*, "A Forest of Opinion," is to be given.

The number of the *Shigaku Zasshi* before us protests at some length against the adoption of Fisher's "Outlines of Universal History" as a text-book in Middle schools, on the ground that the work has been curtailed to the extent of making it a dry and frequently unintelligible record of events. To make use of Fisher's History, says this organ, is the way to disgust Japanese students with universal history. Sain-ton's Universal History, the *Shigaku Zasshi* thinks, is a much more suitable text-book.

The first number of the *Kyū-baku-fu* noticed in our last summary has made its appearance. It contains a picture of Ieyasu and a facsimile

of a manuscript poem written by the great Shōgun. Mr. Kimura Kaishū is engaged in collecting historical material bearing on the last years of the Tokugawa Shōgunate, which will appear in the *Kyū-baku-fu* from month to month. Under the heading of "Historical Material" the first number gives an account of the war that ushered in the Meiji era, based on diaries kept at the time, publishes biographies of Bakufu officials, &c. and sketches the surroundings of the chief persons who figured at the close of the Tokugawa era.

We announced several months ago that the Dainihon Zusho-Kaisha had published a lengthy work on Japanese literature entitled *Kokubungaku-tai-kō* (大綱). Chinese literature has now been treated in the same way, and in July next the first of a series of 16 volumes, each volume consisting of 200 pages, is to appear under the title of *Shina Bungaku-tai-kō*: "A comprehensive summary of Chinese Literature." The price per volume is to be 25 sen. The authors under review begin with Mencius. No less than 24 writers of a later date are to be dealt with. The editors of the work are Messrs. Fujita, Saakawa, Shirakawa, and Omachi. Its object is to furnish students of Chinese literature with a concise account of the principal Chinese writers and thus save them the trouble of wading through an enormous amount of superfluous matter. The method of treatment is said to be Occidental.

The Waseda Semmon-gakkō has published a translation of the "History of the English Parliament," with an appendix prepared by the translator, Mr. Takata Sanai, giving a variety of information on England's Royal dynasties and other subjects. The book sells at 1 yen 30 sen.

Mr. Samura Hachirō, for many years past, has been engaged on a giant work, to consist of 24 volumes, the first of which is to appear this month. The work is called the *國書解題 Kokusho-Gedai*; its design being to furnish a commentary on the chief literary works of Japan. No less than 16 scholars have been assisting Mr. Samura in his task. The character, contents, object, date and author of each work is given, a life of the author, and a critical review of his opinions and doctrines. The *Tōyō tetsugaku* speaks in the highest terms of the accuracy and care with which this great undertaking has been conducted, and considers Mr. Samura one of the greatest heroes of modern days.

Judging from the numerous phrase books, &c., that are appearing, we are inclined to say that the study of English has revived. Among recently published works are the following. (1) The *和英通譯指針 Wa-iei tsūyaku Shishin*, which is designed to be a guide to the translator from English into Japanese. It furnishes a list of mistakes frequently made by Japanese and gives a number of words that are used in different senses in the two languages, notwithstanding the fact that their original meaning is the same, and indicates the nature of the quicksands in which the Japanese translator is apt to become involved. The book sells at 40 sen at the Kyōyeki-shōsha, Takekawa-chō, Kyōbashi, Tōkyō. (2) The *英文典語句慣用法 Ei-bun ten goku kwan'yō-hō* "The grammatical usages and idioms of the English Language," by Mr. Azevagi Tōarō. Published by the Hakubun Kwan; price 70 sen. (3) The *實用英語階梯 Jitsuyō-Eigo-kaitet* "Graduated Exercises for the Study of Practical English," by Mr. Saiō Kenri, 2 vols at 50 sen. Published by the Ikeda-shoten, Kogura-chō, 3 chōme, Ushigome, Tōkyō. (4) The *英文解 Eibun-kai*, Explanations of English, by the above named author, price 25 sen. Issued by the Ikeda-shoten. (5) The *實用速成英和會話 Jitsuyō sokusei-Ewa-kaiwa* "A Quick and Practical Method of Learning English and Japanese Conversation." The author is Mr. Shimada Yutaka, the compiler of a lexicon known as the *Wayaku Eiji*. The work has been

revised by the Rev. Arthur Lloyd and sells at the Shōyōeidō, Minami-Kōnya-chō, Kyōshashi, Tōkyō at 40 sen. (6) The 和英實用作文法 *Wa eijitsuyō sakubunhō*. This work aims at teaching the art of letter writing. It furnishes Japanese letters with English translations. Mr. Inoue Utarō is the author: published by the Eigo-gakkai, Sarugaku-chō, Kanda, Tōkyō. Price 20 sen. (7) By the same author the 英和新式尺牘範範, *Ei-wa shinshiki sekidoku kiban*, "Models of New Style English and Japanese Letters." In this work specimens of English letters are furnished with Japanese translations appended. Price 20 sen. The same publisher as the above. (8) In addition to the above the Sarugaku-chō Eigo-gakkai has in hand a series of small books, 12 in all, to be called the 英語學自修全書 *Ei-gogaku-jishū-sensho*, their object being to enable the student to acquire a knowledge of English without the aid of a teacher, by furnishing him with a number of specimen translations, idiomatic phrases in both languages, with explanations and discussion of points of grammar, &c.

We cannot vouch for the reliability of any of the above works. Even in the case of the book with which Mr. Lloyd's name is connected, it is impossible to say to what extent the revision of the book was entrusted to Mr. Lloyd. We would recommend purchasers to proceed with caution in making a selection.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The foundation stone of All Saints' Church Kobe, was laid on Monday, Mrs. Hellyer performing the duty. The service was largely attended. The Rev. H. J. Foss gave the sermon.

The admirable police arrangements, more particularly at Yato Bridge, on Jubilee day and evening, have evoked warm praise from many residents. The Bluff police had charge at the Bridge, the Naval Depot, and elsewhere on the Bluff, and their management of the dense traffic was most praiseworthy.

The *Nagasaki Press* has purchased the entire plant of the *Rising Sun* Printing Office, together with the goodwill. The *Nagasaki Shipping List* and *Rising Sun* will cease publication at the end of this month, and their place will be taken on July 1st by the *Nagasaki Press*, which will be published daily.

The Bluejacket Fothergill, who lost his life by falling from the first floor window of the Salvation Army Naval and Mercantile Home, on the eve of the Jubilee, was buried with full Naval Honours on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The Salvation Army officers of the Home, were present at the funeral and also sent a wreath to adorn the grave.

We are requested to state that the Committee appointed to carry out the celebration of the 60th anniversary of H.B.M.'s accession, which took place on Tuesday, desire to thank all residents and visitors of other nationalities, who assisted, for their hearty co-operation, that contributed towards the success which characterised the several features of the programme.

At the half-yearly meeting of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, which was to be held in London on the 4th June, the Directors decided to recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, and an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock of the Company.

Among the passengers by the *Empress of China* on Friday last were Judge and Mrs. Mowat. His Honour goes home on sick leave. In all probability we shall not see him back in Japan again, as he has put in over 30 years of Far Eastern service for the Crown and is entitled to retirement and a pension. In that case Mr. H. S. Wilkinson would receive substantive rank as Judge in H.B.M. Court for Japan.

On Tuesday night the dead body of a man seemingly of about 23 or 24 years of age, clad

only in a shirt and with sandals on his feet, was found floating in the water near the English Hatoba. The corpse was conveyed to the Police Station by the Water Police and upon examination the body was found to be so decomposed that it must have been at least three or four weeks in the water. As it was found impossible to identify the body it was handed to the Town Office for burial.

The settled accounts of the Central Famine Relief Funds for the year 1895, have just been published by the Finance Department in Tokyo. Receipts amounted to yen 104,489, and expenditures to yen 184,188; but a balance still remains of yen 1,748,347. In the same year, the receipts of the relief funds administered by the cities and prefectures amounted to yen 1,107,053, but the outlays were only yen 374,729. The balance in hand all over the empire when the year closed was yen 20,541,653, showing an increase of yen 732,324 on the twelve-months' working.

Habulaye exported to America during March, April, and May this year shows a considerable increase, being more than four times the quantity exported last year. Below is a comparative table:—

	30th year.		29th year.	
	Am. unt. Yen.	Value Yen.	Amount. Yen.	Value Yen.
March	23,391	360,714	11,720	167,393
April.....	29,914	541,646	7,850	101,885
June	37,776	694,698	5,161	71,766
Total.....	91,081	1,597,058	24,731	341,044

The Cash Parcels Post system was established by a Notification of the Department of Communications last year and enforced in November. The number of parcels that were delivered in exchange for cash during the past five months, has, according to the *Tokyo Shimbun*, reached 17,000, involving 84,185 yen. Deliveries of parcels as well as the value realized in each month up to March were as follows:—

	Deliveries.	Value. Yen.
November, 1896	811.....	743
December, 1896	2,120.....	17,895
January, 1897	2,150.....	17,482
February, 1897	2,378.....	20,688
March, 1897	2,620.....	20,686
Totals	10,079.....	84,185

The *Kobe Chronicle*, on the authority of a vernacular contemporary, states that recently a thief, or thieves, entered the godown adjoining the residence of Prince Tokugawa Keiki, the ex-Shōgun, at Shizuoka. Valuables were stored in the godown, and it is estimated that the property stolen is worth between fifty and sixty thousand yen. Amongst the articles taken away is said to be a belt (*karamaki*) of pure gold six inches wide and about three-eighths of an inch thick. A climb over a high wall was necessary to get to the godown, and from the footmarks it appears as though only one man had entered. He left an iron bar about five feet long with which he seems to have broken the iron network and bars of the ventilator and thus effected an entrance.

Particulars of the hailstorm which occurred in the vicinity of Minami Saku-gun, Nagano Prefecture, show, the *Asahi Shimbun* states, that on the 21st inst. from about 6 p.m. the weather began to be threatening, and shortly afterwards a hurricane came sweeping over the locality, followed by heavy thunder and hailstones of extraordinary size, which accumulated on the ground to a depth of six inches. The crops of grain, mulberry leaves, and even the boughs of many trees, were stripped. In the vicinity of Noyama-machi 26 houses were demolished and 44 partly destroyed, while five persons were killed by the hailstones, those slightly wounded being very numerous.

On the 15th instant an enquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between the N. Y. K. steamer *Takasago Maru* and the Japanese junk *Eiryoku Maru*, was held at the Tokyo Marine Office. The evidence showed that the steamer *Takasago Maru* left Yok-

kaichi, Ise Province, bound for Yokohama at 3.15 p.m. on the 26th of December, 1896, under command of Captain John George de la Lande, a British subject. When the vessel was nearing Hamamatsu at about 8 p.m. the Captain left the bridge to take a rest, entrusting the command to the third officer, George Hay, a British subject. It was about 10.30 p.m. when the third officer sighted the junk *Eiryoku Maru*, and tried to avoid the collision, but without success, the steamer running over the junk. One of the crew on board the junk was lost. After hearing evidence the Court found that Captain De la Lande was not to blame but George Hay had his certificate suspended for three months.

We note among the recipients of the Jubilee Honours the names of Sir William Robinson, K. C. M. G., Governor of Hongkong, who has been raised to a Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; and Mr. G. Jamieson, Consul and Assistant Judge at Shanghai, who has received a Companionship of the same Order.

A Brisbane telegram to a Sydney journal states that in connection with the stranding of the steamer *Yamashiro Maru* on the Tannadice Reef, in Torres Straits, early in March, the Marine Board has found that Pilot Pebbles, who was in charge, neglected his duty, and has in consequence cancelled his license.

A Thanksgiving Service, in commemoration of the Sixty Years' reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, will be held in the Central Tabernacle (Chūō Kaido), 23, Haruki-machi, Hongo, Tokyo, on Sunday, June 27th, at 3 p.m., when the Rev. John Scott, D.D., will preach on "The Divine Hand in the reign of our Queen." All British residents are earnestly requested to attend, and those of other nationalities will be most cordially welcomed.

The microbe, that scapegoat of modern science, has to bear the burden of yet another human infirmity, if we may credit the report made by Dr. Sabouraud to the Dermatological Society of Paris. He asserts that premature baldness is chiefly due to the ravages of a bacillus, which takes up its abode in the fatty cells lying about the roots of the hair. Whether this parasite consumes the nutriment provided by nature for the support of the capillary crop or secretes a "toxin" which is fatal to the hirsute growth, seems to be as yet undecided. The eminent physiologist has succeeded in cultivating the creature after the most approved Pasteurian methods, and the fleece of a sheep inoculated with the virus shows bare patches of a most gratifying nature.

Since official permission has been granted to opium smokers and dealers to indulge in their habit, or carry on their trade, the *Sekai-no-Nippon* remarks, smuggling into Formosa as well as illicit sales, have naturally decreased, and the demand for licences increases day-by-day. The following figures are the result of an investigation conducted between the 1st April and the 22nd May this year:—

OPIUM SMOKERS AND SELLERS IN MAY.		Smoking divans.
	Retailers.	
Taicheng Prefecture	Within the castle	4
	Banks	32
	Tsautia	55
	Keelung	12
	Tamsui	37
Tainan Prefecture	Hsin-chu	64
	Tainan	60
	Aupin	8
Totals	272	81

The quantity of opium transported up to the 24th May was fifty-two boxes, each containing thirty-six pounds, valued at 22,127 yen. Second class opium amounted to 138 boxes, worth 44,360 yen; and third class, 308 boxes, worth 76,420 yen. The total import therefore, together with powdered opium, does not fall short of 142,933 yen in value, while the population of the towns above mentioned is only 131,642.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a paragraph extolling the probity of conduct and lofty

idea of a Mr. Kuwamura, head-man of Waki-moto-mura, Aomori, who, it appears, was recently presented with a cup by the State, in acknowledgement of his valuable services as head-man in his village, but this conscientious official is reported to have declined the honour conferred on him, and to have given the following reasons for his conduct, in a communication addressed to the President of the Decorations Bureau:—"The affair of the 27th and 28th years of Meiji was unprecedented in the requirements made upon the Government and the people to bring about the victory of Japan. With regard to this victory, however, there was little ground for congratulation. Thousands of gallant young men perished in the war and their dependent relations in many instances suffered want and hardships, while millions more among the population laboured under the imposition of heavy taxation in consequence of the war. Considering that the little cup offered me as a reward for my services, was paid for out of the 'blood and sweat' of a people made thus wretched, a man like myself, whose duty it has been to mix with them, comfort them, and collect taxes from them, could not conscientiously receive such a reward, which moreover, should only be conferred for rare merit. As for myself, I have done nothing to merit such distinction. I have only done my duty and am not entitled to any such honour, and must therefore decline to accept the Cup offered." Such abnegation and conscientiousness is rare amongst officials, high or low, and is therefore worthy of record.

The *Hochi Shimbun* prints an interesting table drawn up by Mr. Kure Bunso, the well-known statistician, with regard to the causes or circumstances attending love-suicides. According to his figures, the number of love-suicides occurring during two years and a half, from January 1895 to February 1897, totalled fifty-nine. Of these forty-five were voluntary suicides, twelve inevitable (whatever that may mean), and of the remaining two the causes were unknown. Most appear to have originated from dissipation, debauchery, and distress. Another cause was the impossibility of concluding marriages. Cases falling under this category are invariably found to involve prostitutes. As to the occupation of the victims, it may be of interest to note that business men constitute the greatest number, next come medical students and pharmacutists, labourers being lowest on the list. Four soldiers were among the victims. In the case of women, prostitutes are the most prominent, forty-two having fallen victims to the mania; the daughters of farmers come next; married women next, and singing-girls last. Among unavoidable suicides labourers are the most prominent class. In most cases death was brought about with a cutting instrument. Poison and strong chemicals are also favourite means of making an exit from a dreary world. The pistol and drowning were resorted to in very few cases. As regards ages, both men and women were generally between twenty-one and twenty-five, while the months in which most suicides occurred were February, November, and December, in the 29th year of Meiji, and January and February in the 30th year.

From the latest numbers of *El Comercio* to hand, says the *China Mail*, it appears the rebels are still giving much trouble in the central provinces of Luzon. In Pampanga Province fighting has taken place in the village of San Nicolas and in Gatan around Mount Arayat, where some 27 rebels were killed in one encounter, and in the village of Santa Maria. In Bulacan Province, rebels have attacked Bagumbayan, a hamlet of the county town, the hamlets of Licton and Lanca near Polo, Bahay Pare, near Bulacan, and the important town of San Miguel de Mayuno, where several encounters have taken place. The gunboat *Otalora* has been sent up from Manila to Bulacan, to be under the orders of the General-in-Command. In the Province of Nueva Ecija numerous groups of rebels have appeared in San Juan, a hamlet of the large town of Aliaga, but were repulsed. In Tulae Province the Spanish troops attacked a group of rebels near Bambon (a station on the

Manila-Dagupan Railway) who the day before had sacked the village of Moriones, dispersing and killing 11 of them, recovering many arms and provisions. In the same Province, in the village of O'Donnell, the rebels attempted to capture the Spanish priest, but the Balugas, the mountain tribes inhabiting the hills around, came to his defence and kept off the rebels with their bows and arrows, the only arms available—and when these were all exhausted they took him to the hills for safety, where he was secreted until help arrived.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHOLIC TRANSLATION OF THE GOSPELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me to address you the following remarks in answer to those which appeared in the *Mail* of the 11th inst. with regard to the translation of the four Gospels recently published by the Catholic Mission.

It is no wonder to us that, seeing a Catholic translation of the Gospels signed by Mr. Takahashi Goro, a Protestant, the writer of the "Summary of the Religious Press" was somewhat taken by surprise. Indeed, were it not explained the fact may well seem strange.

We hasten to say that in the present circumstance, the Catholics have in no way departed from the rule commonly observed in Christian Societies not to leave to one private person the translation and interpretation of Holy Scriptures. They did not let out of sight that the Catholic Church to whom, according to their principles, it belongs to judge of the true meaning and interpretation of the Scriptures, could not show so little concern for what may, even remotely, touch upon the integrity of faith.

Nevertheless desiring an exact translation, a faithful rendering into Japanese of our duly authorized Latin Vulgate, we asked Mr. Takahashi for a draft of that translation for two reasons:—he was a linguist and literary man of no common ability—than whom a more qualified we did not know—and, at the same time, most faithful in meeting his engagements. But his work, as was proper, was submitted to the examination and discussion of competent men. It is by no means necessary to be better read than an author in order to judge of the accuracy or inaccuracy of his expressions. This version thus carefully examined was found to reproduce, as nearly as possible, the text of our Vulgate, and we had consequently no reasonable motive to reject it.

But Mr. Takahashi was a Protestant! What then? What we have to consider is not the belief of the author, but his literary composition and attainments. Now, with the latter we find no fault worth speaking of. And his being a Protestant, so far from being injurious to our cause, gives us on the contrary a special advantage. How often indeed have not Catholics been charged with concealing the Sacred Books that they might have (it was said) a free hand in their interpretation and give them a wrong meaning in their Catechisms! Such accusations left us rather indifferent, but this time an occasion having offered, it seemed to us that an absolutely literal translation of our Bible, made and signed by a Protestant, was the shortest and most direct answer to all those accusations and reproaches.

Believe, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

P. M. OSOUF, Arch.

RADICAL CHANGES IN THE BANK OF JAPAN.

Rumours have long been current that the Bank of Japan would, simultaneously with the increase in its rate of interest, commence issuing loans to private individuals. But the scheme had not been carried into operation up to the present and the public were disposed to blame the Bank for its procrastination, as it caused not a little embarrassment to the economic world. The Bank, however, has been engaged in elaborate investigations and has now perceived the necessity of introducing radical changes in its system of business, with a view to promote the circulation of money and to maintain equality in the rates of interest. From the 14th instant, private loans have been granted, the old rules regarding security have been rescinded, and the limit of interest as well as discount raised. The principal points noticeable in the changes are as follow:—

1.—LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS.

Loan transactions of the Bank of Japan have been carried on hitherto with other banks only, at lower rates of interest than those charged by those banks to the general public. The Bank now proposes to issue loans to private individuals at higher rates of interest, of which public notice is given, in dealings with companies other than Banks, provisions similar to those with private individuals are to be applied. The ordinary scale of interest payable by private individuals is as follows:—

Daily interest, per 100 yen.
Interest on loans and discount of notes, issued upon security of goods 2.7 sen.
Discount on commercial notes 2.4 sen.
The ordinary rate of interest on transactions among private people in Tokyo being 2 sen and 8 rin or 2 sen 7 rin, according to the nature of goods hypothecated, there is little or no difference in the rate fixed by the Bank of Japan. The new system adopted by the Bank can hardly fail to prevent minor banks from acquiring in future exorbitant profits by the issue of special private loans to individuals.

2.—INTEREST ON LOANS TO OTHER BANKS.

It is also a matter of paramount importance to establish a fixed rate of interest for loans to other banks. The scale of interest has accordingly been fixed as follows:—

Daily interest, per 100 yen.
Interest on loans and discount of notes, issued upon security of goods 2 sen 3 rin
Discount on commercial notes 2 sen —
Discount of other than commercial notes 2 sen 3 rin
Interest on temporary loans and overdrafts 2 sen 5 rin

The rate of discount on commercial notes remains exactly the same as before, rates on loans and discount of notes on security of goods being raised by two and three rin respectively. The reason for adopting a comparatively different scale for discount on notes and for interest on loans is solely owing to a desire to encourage the issue of notes of exchange, by which transactions based on credit can alone be developed.

3.—RESCISSON OF THE SYSTEM OF SECURITIES.

The system of securities is not a measure required by the Statutes of the Bank of Japan. It was established through a petition of shareholders in the 23rd year of Meiji (1890) as a temporary expedient for abating the pressure in the circulation of money. But the measure having since been considered prejudicial to the development of the system of notes of exchange, has now been relinquished. Baron Iwakura, who has commented upon the pernicious nature of the system of security ever since his appointment to the post of President, deserves the merit of having removed one of the elements derogatory to the legitimate functions of the Bank of Japan.

4.—RECIPT OF PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Although the Bank of Japan has now abolished the system of securities, anxiety is still entertained lest the resolute measure so taken might produce the result of creating sudden changes in the money market, and provision has been made that railway shares and other substantial securities may be received as substitutes for notes or bonds from debtors as heretofore, until the revision of the statutes of the Bank is completed.

The Bank of Japan will hereafter issue loans on certain classes of railway shares at a discount of forty per cent. on their market value. The price of shares is to be fixed by taking the average for one week. Below is a table showing the different prices:—

Railway Shares.	Current price	Revised value for security.	Former value for security.
	yen.	yen.	yen.
Nippon	95	57	80
Sanyo	46	27	21
Kwansei	62	37	35
Kiushiu	61	36	32
Hok. Tanko Coal			
Mining	92	55	45
Kobu	114	68	60
Hankai	180	108	80
Osaka	93	55	50
Sauki	93.30	55	30
Nippon Yuen	61	36	60
Osaka Shosen	28	16	16
Hoshu	62	37	—
Sangu	85	51	—
Narita	84	50	—
Bōō	47	28	—
Nara	59	35	—

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The Diamond Jubilee Celebrations in this part of the world commenced on Sunday with a Commemoration Service at St. Andrew's Church in Tokyo—a "Service of Thanksgiving." The whole staff of St. Andrews, numbering seven, took part in the Service, headed by the Venerable Archdeacon Shaw, Bishop Bickersteth being absent in England. The Church, tastefully decorated for the occasion, was filled to overflowing, the Settlements of Tsukiji and Yokohama contributing a quota. The Emperor was represented by His Excellency Baron Sannomiya, Grand Master of Ceremonies, and three members of the Board of Ceremonies, all in full uniform. We need scarcely say that Mr. G. Lowther, H.B.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*, and all the Legation Staff attended, as did also Mr. von Treutler, His Imperial German Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires*. The hymns, "O God, our help in ages past," "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven," and "Now thank we all our God," were well rendered, Mrs. Squire presiding at the organ. A most interesting and carefully compiled sermon was preached by the Archdeacon, who reviewed the moral, philosophical, and scientific progress of the British race under Queen Victoria's sway, and dwelt upon the noble example set before the nation in the blameless life of the beloved Sovereign. The preacher's text was "Righteousness exalteth a nation." A collection was taken in aid of the Jubilee fund for the re-building of Christ Church in Yokohama, and the Service terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

BALL AT THE BRITISH LEGATION.

On the evening of the 21st, Mr. G. Lowther, Her Britannic Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires*, gave a ball at the British Legation in Tokyo in honour of the occasion. Happily the wind, which had blown strongly throughout the day, subsided at sunset, and in the perfect calm of a moonless summer night the guests had the pleasure of seeing one of the prettiest and most effective illuminations that have been achieved in this country with Japanese lanterns. The scheme of decoration was partly geometrical and partly irregular, the general effect being that of a landscape of lights set in a framework of graceful devices. Over the entrance gate the letters "V. R." stood in monographic transparency, flanked by the figures "1837—1897," and surrounded by a mass of red and white lanterns. The same design was repeated on the reverse of the gate, on both sides of an arch spanning the main branch of the avenue, and over the facade of the Legation building, the roof of which was surmounted by an arrangement of gigantic lanterns, spelling "God Save the Queen." Festoons of lanterns, alternately red and white, each inscribed with the monogram "V. R.," hung at various points on the boundary of the illuminated area, the space within being a panorama of mountains and valleys of light, at once soft and brilliant. At the western side of the building a spacious marquee had been erected, communicating with the verandah on which the reception and refreshment saloons opened. The band of H.M.S. *Grafton* played throughout the evening, but until eleven o'clock the guests contented themselves with exchanging congratulations, watching a brilliant display of fireworks in which many of the set pieces bore reference to the auspicious occasion, or wandering about the illuminated grounds. After eleven, however, dancing commenced in the marquee and was kept up till a late hour. Refreshments on a profuse scale were served continuously from the beginning to the end of the entertainment, which certainly deserves to be described as a festivity worthy of the occasion. The guests comprised all the Cabinet Ministers now in Tokyo; a number of distinguished military and naval officers, including Field Marshal Viscount Nodzu and Lieutenant-General Viscount Katsura; Rear-Admiral Oxley and his staff; the Foreign *Chefs-de-Mission* and their staffs; many Japanese officials, nearly all the foreign residents of Tokyo, and some fifty people from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA'S CELEBRATIONS.

Ten years have passed since Yokohama saw such a day of general rejoicing as that in which the whole community participated on Tuesday. And what a host of memories of that first Victorian Jubilee flooded the minds of many folks as the day of commemoration passed along! Yet the principal thought of all was for the aged and best-beloved of British Sovereigns, the centre of the whole celebration, who that day

"Passed through her people towards St. Paul's great fane

To render thanks unto the King of Kings,
For the blessings of her reign."

The leagues of land and water that lie between Japan and London town were bridged over by memory many a time and oft on Tuesday; exiled Britons, here as everywhere, thinking with heartfelt fondness of the country that all love so well, the country of which Tennyson wrote:—

It is the land that freemen till,
That sober-suited Freedom chose,
The land, where girl with friends or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will;
A land of settled Government,
A land of old and just renown,
Where Freedom slowly broadens down
From precedent to precedent.

The day opened rather mistily, giving promise of very warm weather, and this expectation was not falsified. All during the forenoon a haze hung over the bay and banks of clouds at times obscured the horizon, but actual rain-clouds never formed. After noonday the sun shone out with vigour from a dappled sky and the heat was rather oppressive; still "Queen's weather" was undoubtedly the order of the day; and the night was calm and star-lit.

DRESSING OF THE SHIPS.

The day's programme began in Yokohama with the dressing of the ships in port—a most pretty ceremony—at 8 o'clock. H.M.S. *Grafton* hoisted the Royal Standard punctually to the hour, its blazoned glories of three-fold couchant lion, for England and Wales, the blood-red rampant lion of Scotland, and the harp of Ireland being flung to the breeze amid the cheers of the ships' companies, the music of the bands, and the discharge of many rockets from the Bluff and Settlement. The U.S. flagship *Olympia* arrayed herself in a glory of flags, the *Concord* following suit, while the *Yayeyama Kan*, that came up from Yokosuka on Sunday afternoon specially for the occasion, was not behind any of them in the matter of gay bunting. The merchant steamers and four-masted and other sailing ships hung out every flag they could, while the yacht squadrons were alike bedecked. Altogether it was a lovely sight and the crowds on the Bund expressed their delight in many ways. The Boat-house flew the signal: "Great Britain, hearty congratulations." This was repeated by the flagship of the Mosquito Yacht Club, and other yachts.

THE SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH.

The first celebration of the occasion observed by the residents of Yokohama was the special thanksgiving service held on Tuesday morning in Christ Church. Long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the service all the seats had been taken, with the exception of a few at the front which had been reserved, and were afterwards filled by a number of Japanese and foreign officials, including the Governor of Kanagawa Ken and suite, some officials from Tokyo, the British Consul General, Mr. Jas. Troup, and foreign Consuls at Yokohama, in official uniforms, Admiral Oxley, Mr. Wilkinson, Acting Judge of H.B.M.'s Court at Yokohama, in his robes, and others. Seats were later on placed in the aisles, but the accommodation was still insufficient and while many crowded round the door, many others failed altogether to obtain admission to the building. A full choir and the services of the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society had been arranged by Mr. J. T. Griffin, who had been put in charge of this department by the Committee for the Celebration. The service commenced with the familiar Old Hundredth Psalm, rendered by the choir, orchestra, and congregation. The Rev. E. Champneys Irwine conducted the service and read the psalms, lessons, and collects for the day. Jackson's *Te Deum* was sung by the choir, as was also the same composer's Jubilate, both being excellently rendered. Mr. Morse sang a solo from Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, "Then shall the righteous shine forth," with great effect, and after the prayers for the Queen, the Royal Family, the Emperor of Japan, and for the Clergy and People, the hymn "Hark! the song of Jubilee" was sung. After the collect, the special coronation anthem, by Handel, Zadock the Priest, was rendered by the full orchestra and choir. The words of the anthem are briefly as follows:—

Zadock the priest, and Nathan the prophet, anointed Solomon King.
And all the people rejoiced and said: God save the King! Long live the King! God Save the King! May the King live for ever.
Amen, Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Amen.

The anthem is a difficult one for a small choir but it went fairly well, with the exception of a little

hitch towards the end, when the time went wrong for several beats, but otherwise it might be considered a success. The sermon followed. Mr. Irwine preached from the text: "Fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with those that are given to change," from Proverbs XXIV., 21. He said—We are met to-day in the name of the Most High to celebrate, in common with all our own people, the long continued and happy reign of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. But we are not only met to-day for that purpose, because there are many in this congregation who hold allegiance to other sovereigns and kings. They, therefore, while they have not the same cause of congratulation on this particular day that we have, show by their presence here their kindly human sympathy with our celebration of the long reign of our devoted Queen. I may venture to say that there is perhaps no country which more than this empire of Japan can appreciate and understand our feelings of gratitude for the long continuance of our Monarch, and of the reign of our own beloved Monarch in particular. In the words of one of the greatest—or at least wisest of Kings (whose magnificence, though not extending over such empires as exist in the world at present, is yet and will always remain the type of royal splendour) in the words of Solomon, the wise King of the Jews—whose reign antedates our own by nearly three thousand years—"Fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change." Let us consider very briefly these heads this morning. Fear thou the Lord. Amongst those who listen to me—among the representatives of various nations here to-day—I venture with all deference to say that there is not one of them who does not recognise a supreme and invisible Power, whose seat is above us, above the visible heavens. I am sure that there is no one present who does not believe in some mighty extrinsic Power which guides and shapes the destinies of men and of nations. Therefore, each according to his own interpretation, let us fear the divine Lord. For the Christian there is but one Lord, and we believe his reign will be co-existent with this terrestrial globe. We therefore bend in adoration before Him whom we believe to be the future Prince of Peace and King of Kings, and we sympathise with those, who, according to the traditions of their fathers and such light as God has given them, worship the Unseen Power above. But not only are we bound to reverence the Great Unseen Power above us; it is also our duty and privilege to reverence the King.

The whole world, I may say, was struck with amazement when during the illness of the heir of the British Monarchy some years ago, deputations and inquiries of sympathy came from bodies of men who professed to believe in no government at all. I say "professed" for I do not think that the man exists who does not believe in some form of kingship. It is human to choose a leader. What is human nature is in that one sense divine, for our instincts were given to us from above and they change not—no more than the frame of man has changed in the years that have rolled over him. As long as men live they will have a King. He may be an uncrowned King. Even the rebel hosts of hell have a king whom they obey. It is nature which causes us to bend our wills to a stronger and a wiser power. We know it is for our good to do so. Granted that not always is the stronger the wiser power: yet viewing the matter in the light of history one can see that those peoples who have not meddled with change, been fickle as the wind, fancifully seeking that which is not, have at the present moment a power on the earth which the others possess not. Granted that change may be necessary; yet let none seek change for its own sake. For continuity is one of the great laws of our being. What has been done we find by habit easier to do: what has been done is easier to repeat. Grant that in the fullest sense each country has the right to govern itself as it pleases—and we recognise that those Governments which we call republican have the right also to choose their King—yet let us, whatever the form, take heed that we meddle not with them that are given to change. That is why to-day we feel special congratulation and thankfulness that not only has the monarchy existed for hundreds of years, but also that we have not been troubled by thoughts of dynastic change, or by houses warring with each other, and that our present house has ruled over us wisely and justly for three score years. Nor are we only thankful for that. There may be long reigns which are not venerable. You may have the heavy head which is a crown of glory; and you may have the heavy head of wickedness which is a crown of shame. The precious white-haired lady, who sits to-day upon the throne of England—whose sons and daughters have gone out into the world to fill different places with the honour and love of their peoples; who

has come through the sorrow and is brighter and the sweeter for it; who has come through storm and change, through tempests that would have shaken many wiser and stronger heads and who has always taken a share in the sorrows and joys of her people—deserves respect and veneration not merely for her length of days. I cannot express to you one-half of the feelings that rise in our hearts as we think of the Queen—lonely in her house in one sense, though behind her there kneel to the third generation a host of children in every one of whom England takes an interest—without occupying your time more than would be just on this day of rejoicing. Permit me therefore to read you a few simple words:

TO OUR QUEEN.

Hail! Queen Victoria, Sovereign Lady, hail!
Defender of the Faith that cannot fail,
Constant for threescore years at England's helm
Guiding the counsels of her mighty realm.

Though loud and fierce the thunderstorm of war
Sweep the dark Euxine, burst on India's shore,
Girt by Britannia's sons, upon thy throne
Rest undismayed, and trust in God alone!

Many great empires that have been of old
Fell without hope, despite of arms and gold,
For luxury and vice and godless pride
Sapped their foundations, till they sank and died.

But thou, O Queen, didst ever love and fear
The King of Kings, who, not by sword nor spear,
But by His own right arm and His great might
Saveth His people, battling for the right.

And in thy court, Victoria, thou wast true
To Honour and Religion; and these two
Pillars of Righteousness, august and grand,
Uphold a dynasty, exalt a land.

Within thy home, where love and order dwell,
The majesty of goodness most was felt,
And sympathy went forth in word and deed
For those in trouble, sorrow, or in need.

Oft has thy message cheered the miner's gloom,
Or children lying in their darkened room,
Or women mourning for their warriors brave,
Who sleep beneath the green sward or the wave.

So when the solemn shade of death came down
To dim the noonday brightness of thy crown,
Thy country wept for thine and England's loss,
Thy early widowhood, and heavy cross.

Then to thine inward vision came once more
The princely form, remembered as of yore:
His bright intelligence shone forth again,
An afterglow of sunlight on thy reign.

And Art and Science in the wake of Truth,
Like soaring eagles, have renewed their youth,
With Ignorance and Misery to wage
A deadly war in this Victorian age.

From Sinim's coast to far Vancouver's Isle,
From Cape Speranza to the Land of Nile,
From Austral reefs to Himalaya's snow
The heart of all thine Empire is aglow.

From every clime that owns thy peaceful sway
Thy subjects rise to call thee blest to-day:
Rise, Britons, join, and let your anthem be—
God save the Queen to all eternity!

The hymn "Hail to the Lord's anointed," the Benediction, and the National Anthem, sung first by the sopranos, then by the contraltos, and then by the full choir and congregation, with orchestral accompaniment, brought the impressive service to an end. Mr. Griffin presided throughout at the organ, while Mr. C. I. Fraser wielded the conductor's baton. The choir numbered fully fifty voices, and the orchestra some twenty performers, by far the largest choir that has ever taken part in a service in Christ Church, and taking it throughout the musical service was a success and decidedly effective.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

At twelve o'clock a salute of sixty guns was given by the warships in the harbour. As the last gun was fired, Mrs. Mollison led off the opening stanza of "God save the Queen" on the Grand Hotel verandah. The place was densely packed and the various verses were taken up with great *verve* by the cosmopolitan community, but the soloists were all under the disadvantage of the strange environment. They were, in addition to Mrs. Mollison, Mrs. E. C. Irvine, Mrs. Jas. Walter, Miss Burdett Leach, Mr. A. B. Wallford, and Mr. Sydney Morse. Mr. Twinning conducted, Mr. Whitefield acting as organist. Hearty cheers were raised at the close.

TELEGRAM OF CONGRATULATION.

Mr. Troup, Consul-General for Great Britain,

despatched the following telegram to England at noon:—

Private Secretary,

Buckingham Palace, London.

The British Communities of Yokohama and Tokyo send respectful and loyal Congratulations to Her Majesty.

Celebration Committee,
Yokohama.

THE BICYCLE PARADE.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock the bicycle parade was organised by Mr. Flint Kilby at the Cricket-ground. Very few ladies took part in the proceedings, their number not exceeding three; but the men were in ample force, 150 in all participating. Mr. Coghill Jackson, as *Prince Up-to-date* led off the procession, preceded by an Inspector of the Karagawa Police, also on a bicycle. He was followed by a tandem and next by "Monkey Brand," that remarkable product that "won't wash clothes"—Mr. F. S. James. Then came 50 members of the Sorin Bicycle Club, of Tokyo, dressed in neat jockey costumes. They were followed by the Reliance Wheelman in their new Club colours; then a naval detachment of fifteen riders—one representing H.M.S. *Grafton*; then a series of riders representing National characters followed; next came the Nippon Bicycle Club. They made a brave showing in the characters of the Forty-seven Ronin. The famous feudal romance of the "Chiushin-gura" is probably familiar to most of our readers. How Asano Naganori, a *daimyo*, and Governor of the city of Aki, being treated contemptuously in the Palace of the Tokugawa, drew his sword on one of his enemies, Kira, but failed to avenge the insult, and was forthwith ordered to commit *harakiri*, while his estates were confiscated. Forty-seven of his faithful retainers, after many hardships and dangers, accomplished what their lord had vainly essayed, only to be ordered to commit *harakiri*. The chiefs among these famous *samurai* were personated by members of the Club, Mr. J. L. O. Eyton appearing as Oishi Kuranosuke, the leader of the band; Leonard Eyton as Oishi Chikara Yoshikane, son of the chief, Mr. T. M. Laffin as Chiba Saburobei Tanetoshi, Mr. J. Eyton, Jr., as Fuwa Radzney-mon, Mr. W. H. McGowan, as Hara Goyemon, and Mr. K. Kingdon, as Horibe Yasubei, all celebrated warriors of the clan. The costumes had been most carefully selected and the members were "got-up" and dressed by a well-known Japanese theatrical dresser, and the spectacle was both striking and novel. The members of the Nippon Bicycle Club were accompanied by seven members of a wheeling association in Tokyo, including several of the nobility, who were the guests of the Nippon Club for the day. Many of the fancy costumes were very cleverly conceived. Mr. H. Goddard represented *Folty*; Mr. W. Goddard, a *Fester*; and Mr. H. S. Goddard, a *Nigger*. Mr. Bob Jones appeared as *President Kruger*, with amusing mottoes on back and front; Mrs. R. Jones was a *Japanese Pilgrim*. Mr. May was a *Clown*. Mr. E. L. Cox and Mr. H. A. Cox took the parts of a convict and policeman—a device capably carried out. Mr. L. Mottu appeared in the costume of *Punch*, and Mr. E. J. Libeaud as *Effendi Pasha*. A clever and particularly "taking" pair were the *Sisters Giggie* (Masters Johnnie and Charlie Moss): they received vociferous applause all along the route. A very pleasing tandem was that of Miss Vera Irvine and Mr. Arnold, who were appraised as *Pierrot* and *Pierrot*. Master Harold Dare appeared as *Prince Charming*; Mr. W. Moss as a 'ricksha man. Mr. H. V. Summers was a *Chinaman*; Mr. H. May, a *Highlander*, with a particularly roseate nose; Mr. G. H. Irvine a *Turk* of peculiar reddish hue; Mr. W. Gibson represented "Flowers and flags"; Mr. L. S. Lewis rode a bicycle decorated with flowers representing the national colours, red, white and blue; Mr. W. Johnstone decorated his bicycle with yellow flowers and Mr. W. Dare had red blossoms; Mr. C. H. Fearon sported the national colours and carried also on his machine a representative of the "younger generation." Mrs. Going rode the most ambitious wheel—"Leda and her Swan"—this was capably carried out. Another taking machine was that ridden by Mr. W. W. Campbell, a hobbyhorse, or velocipede, of 1837, that "Willy-wally" vainly tried to persuade his friends and acquaintances had been specially sent to him by the Queen on the condition that he should ride in the national costume of a "son of the Emerald Isle" while he might "not grease the bearings." One therefore wonders why a spar that once graced the *Sayonara* should have found a place in the construction. It had

been arranged that Messrs. C. M. Duff—attired as a jockey in yellow and white—and F. E. White—dressed in a jockey's costume of scarlet and white belt—should act as marshals of the procession, but they were despatched to the Post Office as couriers with the Message to the Queen, and were unavoidably prevented from taking the part that their costumes deserved.

Prizes were awarded and presented in the afternoon on the Cricket Ground by Mrs. Troup, to the following participants in the bicycle procession:—Mrs. Going and Mrs. R. Jones, for decorated bicycles; Mr. L. Mottu for the best comic costume (*Punch*); Mr. E. J. Libeaud for the best national costume (*Effendi Pasha*), Miss Irvine (*Pierrot*) and the *Sisters Giggie*, girls' prizes; and Harold and W. Dare, boys' prizes.

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

The Committee of this Club did their best on Tuesday to provide good sport for the members and amusement for the community by giving twelve handsome and valuable gold and silver cups to be competed for by the whole of the yachts on the Club register on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The yachtsmen had a very pleasant afternoon for sailing but scarcely enough wind, the result being that while the small boats had two capital and closely contested races, the 39 raters race was little more than a procession and the 26 raters were unable to complete the race in time. However, the skippers took their failure easily and even seemed rather pleased that they would now have a chance of sailing the race over again. There were four races on the programme and three prizes were offered for each, the yachts competing under an arbitrary handicap and all races to finish by 5 p.m. The first race, that for 39 raters, was round a flagboat off Tsurumi and the Honmoku Lightship, three times round the first mark and twice round the second, distance 10½ miles. The start was at 2.15 p.m. *Riever* was over the line too soon and had to return, the start then being made in the following order:—*Maid Marion*, *Mary*, *Golden Hind*, *Spray*, *Daimyo*, and *Riever*. There was a nice little breeze from southeast and the yachts went away before it at a good pace, and all fairly close together. When clear of the harbour they hauled in their sheets and fetched out to the Tsurumi mark on the starboard tack. The wind failed as they went out and in consequence *Mary*, *Maid Marion*, and *Spray* drew away from the other three yachts and continued to widen their distance from them throughout the race, their capacity for sailing in a light breeze as compared with the others making a great difference during the windward part of the race, which was sailed against a fairly strong flood tide. After rounding the Tsurumi markboat, where *Mary* was leading, the yachts had to beat to the Lightship, they first stood in on the port tack and if the breeze had not been so fickle should on standing out again have fetched the mark, but this they all failed to do. By the time they did fetch the Lightship they were very much spread out, *Mary* being back at Tsurumi again as the last boat was rounding the mark, where the times were as follows:—*Mary*, 3h. 9m.; *Riever*, 3h. 27m.; *Maid Marion*, 3h. 13m.; *Golden Hind*, 3h. 28m. 40s.; *Spray*, 3h. 16m. 30s.; *Daimyo*, 3h. 31m. 45s. The run back to Tsurumi was made with spinnakers set to starboard and was followed by another beat to the Lightship during which *Mary* widened her distance from the other yachts very considerably, as may be seen by the times taken when the yachts rounded the Lightship for the second time, which were as follow:—*Mary*, 4h. 3m. 30s.; *Maid Marion*, 4h. 16m. 30s.; *Spray*, 4h. 20m. 30s.; *Riever*, 4h. 29m. 30s.; *Golden Hind*, 4h. 33m. 35s.; *Daimyo*, 4h. 35m. The yachts now started, on their last run to Tsurumi on their way home, the wind continuing very light, making it already rather doubtful whether they would finish the race within the time limit. However the leading boat kept going and made the run in 22 minutes, just the same time as on the last round, and at Tsurumi had still 35 minutes in which to complete the race. The times at this mark were:—*Mary*, 4h. 25m. 30s.; *Maid Marion*, 4h. 38m. 20s.; *Spray*, 4h. 44m.; *Riever*, 4h. 55m.; *Golden Hind*, 5m. 57s.; *Daimyo*, 5h. 5m. 30s. *Mary* came in close hauled on the port tack and fetching the harbour entrance nicely beat from thence to the finishing line in 12 minutes and completed the race to minutes inside of the time limit allowed. The other yachts were still a long way behind and so *Mary* was the winner of the race and added another valuable cup to her owners' already large collection of trophies. The wind veering slightly *Maid Marion* was unable to enter the harbour until she had made a tack and the same shift of course saved

the yachts astern of her still worse and they fetched in nowhere near the entrance. The finish of the race was timed as follows:—

Rating.	Owners.	Finish.	h.m.s.	Handicap.	h.m.s.	Corrected.
Mary.....39	T. M. Laffin	4.50.20	—	allows.	4.50.20	—
Teri.....39	A. Weston	Did not start.	—	—	—	—
River.....39	M. Pora	5.33.00	30	5.13.00	—	—
Maid Marian.....37	J. Martin	5.09.07	6	5.03.07	—	—
Wanderer.....36	Wimmer, Nabholz and Deck	Did not start.	—	—	—	—
Spray.....34	J. O. Averill	5.14.55	22	5.03.55	—	—
Golden Hind.....32	A. Owston	5.48.05	12	5.37.05	—	—
Dalmay.....32	G. H. Seidmore	5.48.05	25	5.17.20	—	—
Swanhill.....32	C. B. Stedman	Did not start.	—	—	—	—

WINNERS.

Mary.....1st Prize	Diamond Jubilee Cup (Gold)
Maid Marian and Prize	Diamond Jubilee (op Silver)
Spray.....3rd Prize	Diamond Jubilee Cup (Silver)

Next came the 26 rater's race, the entries for which were—*Albatross, Molly Bawn, Lady Louise, Surprise, Ronin, Elise and Ideal*. This class had to sail twice round the Tsurumi mark and Lightship, distance 9 miles, starting at 2.30 p.m. and to finish at 5 p.m.

They made a very good start and did fairly well during the first part of the race. *Molly Bawn* showed herself much the fastest boat in the light breeze and rounded the Lightship at 3h. 40m. and 17 minutes ahead of *Albatross*, who came next. *Molly Bawn* continued the race, although it soon became evident that it would be impossible to finish at 5 o'clock, and rounded the Lightship next time at 4h. 46m., the others all giving up. *Molly* eventually finished at 5h. 19m. which being too late the race will of course have to be resailed.

At 2.45 p.m. the race for the 17 rating class was started and this proved to be the best race of the day, the little boats as usual showing good sport both to skippers and onlookers. Their course, 6 miles in length, was round two markboats moored outside the breakwater and off the Bluff respectively, the latter to be rounded twice. The boats went away smartly on the gun being fired, *Violet* leading, followed by *Bonito, Undine, Eclair, Snap, Isabel* and *Coogee* in order. A fair breeze soon took them outside the harbour and then they had to beat to the Bluff Mark against the tide, giving their skippers an opportunity to show their skill in the art of boat sailing. *Violet* led for a time, then *Eclair* came to the front and shortly before they reached the mark *Snap* assumed the lead and was never overtaken again during the whole of the race, although hard pressed by *Eclair* who stuck to her like a burr to the end. The times at the Bluff Mark were:—*Snap*, 3h. 34m.; *Eclair*, 3h. 34m. 15s.; *Violet*, 3h. 34m.; *Undine*, 3h. 37m.; *Bonito*, 3h. 37m. 10s.; *Coogee*, 3h. 40m.; *Isabel*, 3h. 43m. 40s. The boats then ran in to the markboat off the breakwater, coming along in a string with their spinnakers out to port. At this mark they gybed over and hauled to the wind on the starboard tack, rounding it at the following times:—*Snap*, 3h. 47m. 55s.; *Eclair*, 3h. 48m. 40s.; *Violet*, 3h. 50m. 40s.; *Undine*, 3h. 51m. 15s.; *Bonito*, 3h. 51m. 45s.; *Coogee*, 3h. 53m. 40s.; *Isabel*, 3h. 56m. 23s. The wind having veered slightly they headed for the Bluff mark but the tide being on their weather the boats, fetched to leeward and had to make a short tack in order to round it, which they did at the following times:—*Snap*, 4h. 3m. 35s.; *Bonito*, 4h. 9m. 20s.; *Eclair*, 4h. 4m. 15s.; *Coogee*, 4h. 16m.; *Violet*, 8m.; *Isabel*, 4h. 18m.; *Undine*, 4h. 8m. 50s. It was again a spinnaker breeze back to the harbour entrance and with the flood tide under them the boats came along fairly well although the wind was now very light. *Eclair* held on to *Snap* but could gain nothing on her, but *Violet*, who goes much faster off the wind with her new and larger sails, drew perceptibly up on both of them. The boats entered the harbour in the following order:—*Snap*, 4h. 28m. 32s.; *Bonito*, 4h. 55m. 30s.; *Eclair*, 4h. 29m. 10s.; *Coogee*, 4h. 33m. 20s.; *Violet*, 4h. 32m. 20s.; *Isabel*, 4h. 45m. 45s.; *Undine*, 4h. 33m. 15s. *Snap* again had the best of it during the beat up the harbour and gained a minute on *Eclair* by the time they reached the finishing line. *Violet* had also to finish before the race could be decided as she was well within her handicap on entering the harbour and had been as fast by the wind as she was off it she would have won the race with ease. In the end the result was as follows:—

Owners.	Finish.	h.m.s.	Handicap.	Corrected.
<i>Eclair</i>.....L. Salabelle	4.48.15	—	allows.	4.48.15
<i>Coogee</i>.....R. Rose	5.01.45	—	—	—
<i>Isabel</i>.....L. Salabelle	5.04.23	6	4.58.23	—
<i>Bonito</i>.....K. Kingdon	4.54.28	—	allows.	4.54.28
<i>Snap</i>.....C. B. Clausen	4.44.01	—	allows.	4.44.01
<i>Undine</i>.....W. Schmiedcke	4.51.44	5	—	4.49.44
<i>Prick</i>.....R. & C. Abenheim	Did not start.	—	—	—
<i>Violet</i>.....N. F. Kingdon	4.50.12	9	—	4.41.12

Snap...1st Prize Diamond Jubilee Cup (Gold).
Violet...2nd Prize Diamond Jubilee Cup (Silver).
Eclair...3rd Prize Diamond Jubilee Cup (Silver).

The 12 raters had to sail three times round a course marked by the bathing barge and two of the pier buoys, and were started at 3 p.m. With

the wind from the south they ran to the first buoy and reached to the second, from whence they beat back to the barge. *Botchan* was unable to start having broken her centre board as the race was about to commence, the five others—*Aimes, Waratah, Tombo, Susume*, and *Chocho* went away well together when the gun was fired and completed their first round in a bunch. Each round, the breeze being very light and a strong flood tide running past the barge, the boats had trouble in getting round that mark and changed places with each other. In the end *Aimes* won the race by nearly a minute. The times were as follows:—

Owner.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Finish.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Aimes</i>.....F. H. Abbey	3.57.33	3.56.33	4.59.37
<i>Botchan</i>.....J. R. Black	Did not start.	—	—
<i>Waratah</i>.....H. Rose	3.57.00	3.57.30	Did not finish.
<i>Tombo</i>.....W. H. Walker	3.58.20	4.00.47	4.58.45
<i>Susume</i>.....F. & C. Yama-	—	—	—
<i>Chocho</i>.....R. Boyes	3.57.40	3.56.15	4.50.30
	3.57.50	3.57.50	4.53.00

Aimes, 1st Prize, Diamond Jubilee Cup (Gold).
Susume, 2nd Prize, Diamond Jubilee Cup (Silver).
Chocho, 3rd Prize, Diamond Jubilee Cup (Silver).
Mr. C. D. West, assisted by Captain F. Owston, attended to the duties of officer of the day.

WATER SPORTS.

To fill the interval between tiffin and the sports at the Cricket-ground, some scratch boat races were arranged by the Yokohama Rowing Club. The following entered for the "fours."

"FLAMINGO."	"SWAN."
Kuhn.	Stevens.
Williams.	Levedag.
Allcock.	Jackson.
Schellenberg (St.)	Goddard, W. (St.)
J. Moss (Cox.)	— (Cox.)
"PELICAN."	"DARTER."
Morton.	Irvine.
Azbill.	Goddard, H. S.
Goldman.	Carst.
Abenheim (St.)	Hayward (St.)
Tucker (Cox.)	Goddard H. (Cox.)

A good race between the *Darter* and *Flamingo* ended in the latter getting home by about a quarter of a length to the good. The other two had a hard fight for third place, *Pelican* just managing to get its nose in front. The *Pairs* brought out two crews.

"WIDGEON."	"MALLARD."
Allcock.	Hayward
Schellenberg (Stroke)	Jackson (Stroke)
Mottu (Cox)	Bowden (Cox)

A very easy win for "Widgeon."

SPORTS ON THE CRICKET GROUND.

Long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the sports on the cricket ground, hundreds of spectators flocked to the spot, comprising all classes and all the nationalities represented in the cosmopolitan communities of Yokohama and Tokyo—for there was a strong contingent down from the Capital to take part in the amusements—and a little later on, when the various events provided for the entertainment of competitors and spectators alike were in full swing, the scene was one of the liveliest and gayest probably ever seen in Yokohama. A bright sun shone above, but the heat was tempered by a gentle breeze. The ladies had donned their lightest and daintiest summer toilets and graced the scene in numbers rarely witnessed at any foregathering in the port, while all sorts and conditions of the sterner sex, including numbers of the participants in the Bicycle Parade in their fancy costumes, added variety and colour to the gathering. Tents were provided for the ladies and children—for the little ones were there in full force and thoroughly enjoyed their particular share of the day's entertainment and the refreshments provided for them at special stalls, etc.—while the bar in the Pavilion was, as might have been expected, well patronised by those who preferred other refreshments than tea, as the programme naively put it. The Town Band performed on the ground throughout the afternoon, and beside the set events a fund of amusement was afforded by the comedians of H.M.S. *Grafton*, who made their first appearance at the ship's sports the other day, and parties of marines and bluejackets from the same vessel, who went through various gymnastic and other exercises. Aunt Sally was again very much in evidence, a live Aunt Sally in a tub, who had to dodge sometimes half a dozen or more cudgels thrown at her at once, a dangerous pastime, which does not appear to us equal in amusement to the old fashioned dummy with a pipe in her mouth, or cocoa-nuts, while there is always the possibility of knocking an eye out, or otherwise maiming the unfortunate target.

Before the programme proper was entered upon

a pleasant and most agreeable little ceremony took place in one of the tents, a number of very beautiful baskets of flowers being presented by a deputation of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, the Yokohama Tea Guild, and numerous leading merchants, to Mr. Jas. Troup, as representative of the British Committee of Celebration of H.B.M.'s Diamond Jubilee, for which Mr. Troup gracefully returned the thanks of the British community. The first of the competitions was a quarter mile race for men-of-war's men, in which four started, the champion of the *Grafton's* sports, White, winning easily, with Greenway second and Cox third. In the one hundred yards race for boys from 12 to 14 years of age, R. Crane was the winner, with Austen second, and W. Graham third. In the next event, one hundred yards, for boys under 12, J. Irvine was first, V. Hearne second and Averill third, out of a field of sixteen. The one hundred yards race for girls from 12 to 14 was won by Miss Ida Salabelle, Lily Moss being second, and Alice Woodruff third. In the race for girls under 12, also one hundred yards, Edna Funcke was first, K. Woodruff second, and C. Woodruff third; good honours for one family in two races, and let us hope the plucky little runners will get a first next time to reward them. The sack race, which as usual gave cause for lots of fun and laughter, was won by Clements, Clements second, and Purvis third; all men-of-war's men. The two hundred yards race for boys between 12 and 14 did not bring out a large field, Austen winning, with W. Thompson second, and L. Thompson third. The two hundred yards race for boys under 12 was won by A. Jeffries, Corea second, and V. Hearn third. The girl's skipping competition, which took place in a railed off square in the centre of the ground, and was expected to attract a number of the younger members of the fair sex present, failed to fill as well as anticipated, partly no doubt because in the crowded state of the field it was not easy to find out what was going on until the event was half over. Among the six competitors Miss Una Brocklebank outskipped all her opponents, gracefully and well, Miss Herb being second. The girl's hopping race resulted in a victory for Miss C. Woodruff, Miss C. Watts being second. For the boys' hopping race A. Jeffries was first, R. Miller second, and C. Watson third. The last event, a 200 yards race for seamen, White, the champion runner of the *Grafton* won easily, out of a field of seven. The prizes were afterwards distributed by Mrs. Troup, from a little bower of flowers among the lounges and tables in the railed-off square on the centre of the grounds. Mrs. Troup was assisted in her pleasant duty by Mesdames Mollison, Irvine, J. Walter, Miss Burdett Leach and other ladies, besides Messrs. Troup, Duff, Irvine, Mollison, Fraser, and Coghill Jackson, members of the Committee of Management, to whom credit is due for the satisfactory carrying out of all the arrangements. Three cheers for Her Majesty and the ladies brought the proceedings to a close.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Of course the principal illuminations were along the water-front, though other parts of the town were not neglected. All along the Bund, from the Grand Hotel to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's premises, every house was decorated and lighted up. Streamers of coloured lanterns were arranged along the sea façade of the Grand Hotel, the whole surmounted by an illuminated Royal Crown; the P. & O. Company's offices were ornately decorated with lanterns and transparencies bearing many devices, but principally the Company's flag. Mr. Dodd's private residence, Mr. Dunlop's house; the M.M., P.M. and O. & O. Companies' premises, and the Standard Oil Company's building were all boldly dressed, in lanterns and illuminated letters. The Boathouse of the Y.A.R.C. hung out transparencies of the White Ensign and the Union Jack. But the most splendid scheme of decoration was that displayed by the Yokohama United Club. The pillars on the water-front were garlanded in evergreens, lanterns hung here and there amid clusters of electric lights, and a huge transparent "Diamond Jubilee 1837-1897," and a predominating V.R., surmounted by the British Crown—also illuminated—formed the features of the device. The effect from the water was very pretty. The Club Hotel, Jardine's, McArthur's, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and other buildings were lighted in various ways, and these with the illuminations elsewhere along the Bund, the fireworks and the outlined shipping made a beautiful scene that should long be remembered. Main Street and Water Street perhaps looked gayest by day, with their banners and flags, than at night. Clausen's hotel had some lanterns hung out; the German Club was lit

up with garlands of lighted *chochin*. Big diamond-shaped transparencies bearing the letters V.D.J. done in red, white and blue, with further decoration of blue iris, were suspended at the Japan Mail office windows. The *Japan Gazette* displayed several flags of various nationalities. The Chartered Bank was most profusely decorated with lanterns and devices, as were also Mr. John Hall's premises; Messrs. Harding's, Messrs. Vincent & Bird's, Mr. Harlow's, Messrs. Green, Evison and Sutcliffe's, Messrs. Curnow & Co., Mr. Shand's, Messrs. North & Rae. In fact, all the stores and offices in the principal thoroughfares of the town did their best to celebrate the occasion worthily. The Fire Brigade Station was one big blaze of light. Wright's Hotel was gaily bedecked with loyal mottoes and like other places in the settlement made use of the figures 1837-1897. Dr. Wheeler had a huge illuminated "God Bless Her," surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks, placed on the Bluff in front of his residence—a capital effect being obtained. Other houses on the Bluff were profusely illuminated in various ways.

THE EVENING FÊTE.

At nine o'clock most of the community assembled at the Naval Depot. The spacious compound was arranged with seats facing the sea, affording a capital view of the fireworks; and refreshment buffets were placed in the godowns. Around the flag-staff a special circle of seats was set and here Mr. Lowther, H.B.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*, delivered the only speech of the evening, giving the toast of Her Gracious Majesty. Mr. Lowther said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been invited by the Committee of Management of this Celebration to propose what I believe is the one Toast of the evening, the Health of our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and I have naturally acceded to that request without hesitation, although I am sorry the honour has not fallen to one who has more the power and the habit of making speeches than I have. In the few words I have to say, I propose to address myself especially to the British subjects present, but I take this opportunity of thanking those who belong to other nationalities for their presence here to-night. Ladies and Gentlemen: The Toast of the Queen has become with many of us a matter of almost daily occurrence, but the occasion on which we drink Her Majesty's health to-night is no ordinary one. It is one that will never be forgotten by any of us here or by any of the little ones who have celebrated the occasion with us this afternoon, and it is one which is attracting the attention and evoking the sympathies of the entire civilized world. Ten years ago, in this very place, was celebrated the Queen's Jubilee, and no doubt those who were present then were filled with pride in thinking of the wonderful benefits that had been conferred upon our country during this remarkable reign. How much more, then, to-day, when 10 years have been added to a life—years, alas, not unclouded by some deep sorrows, but teplete also with benefits and advantages to her people—how much more, I say, ought we now to be proud of our Sovereign, who has acquired by her many acts of wisdom, kindness, benevolence, and clarity the esteem, love, and affection, nay more, the very adoration of her people. Most of us are born loyal British subjects, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, that loyalty is one of the first lessons of our youth we fully appreciate, and that loyalty is extremely desirable, but I think we all here feel a stronger kind of loyalty, a loyalty which has, in spite of the distance we live from England and from our Queen, increased as we have advanced in years, until it has grown to be a sober, steadfast, heartfelt loyalty, engendered by the conviction that the Queen has, during the 60 years of her reign, been labouring unceasingly for our benefit, and has been sharing our joys and sorrows. That is the sentiment which dominates us. Loyalty and devotion to our Sovereign. There are qualities which will assist the Empire. I will not attempt to relate the many noble acts of the Queen during her reign, or the many incidents which will render her reign for ever memorable in history. Those who have forgotten them can readily refresh their memories by referring to the many works that are appearing now on the subject. But I ask you to join with me in the expression of our fervent hope that Her Majesty may be spared for many years yet in health and wealth long to live for the honour and glory of the Empire and for the people committed to her charge. I give you the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

A. Mr. Lowther finished speaking the *Grafton's* band struck up "God Save the Queen." Once again the singing words were heartily taken up by all present. Three rousing cheers were then raised for "The Queen"—and one cheer more:

after which Mr. Bayne called for "three cheers" for Mr. Lowther. These were enthusiastically given. Meanwhile the fireworks were being discharged from floats in the harbour; and also from the *Golden Hind*. At eleven o'clock a torch-light procession paraded the Band, bringing the festivities to a close.

BUDGET FOR THE 30TH FISCAL YEAR OF MEIYI.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

	As introduced by the Government, Yen.
I.—The Department Proper	328,035,866
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	205,615,500
2. Office Expenses.....	29,914,335
3. Repairs.....	3,610,953
4. International Customs Tariffs Union Publication Expenses.....	536,000
5. Allowances for Casualties	2,000
6. Expenses of preparing Government Bonds and Bank notes.....	1,025,693
7. Indemnities and Costs of Law suits.....	1,460,000
8. Travelling Expenses.....	24,732,900
9. Miscellaneous Allowances & Expenses.....	49,674,505
10. Expense of manufacturing Collector's notices.....	12,063,980
II.—National Debts Service	29,710,378,169
1. Sinking Fund, Interest, and Costs of Management	27,280,881,419
2. Interests on Deposits	1,724,185,000
3. Redemption of Subsidy Notes	705,311,750
III.—Pensions and Annuities.....	3,495,404,295
1. Annuities connected with Decorations	1,055,043,000
2. Civil Service Pensions	794,494,333
3. Military Service Pensions	1,457,403,998
4. School Teachers' Pensions	25,667,033
5. Pensions for Okinawa Ken.....	146,085,931
6. Pensions to Foreigners as already fixed	14,100,000
7. Special Annuities	300,000
8. Pensions to Foreigners	2,250,000
IV.—The Cabinet	172,105,275
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	92,575,000
2. Office Expenses	10,652,000
3. Repairs	2,297,700
4. Rewards	18,266,000
5. Allowances for Casualties	17,000
6. Travelling Expenses.....	889,600
7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	17,407,975
8. Secret Service Fund	30,000,000
V.—The Privy Council	103,804,230
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	95,234,000
2. Office Expenses.....	2,720,000
3. Repairs	1,116,000
4. Travelling Expenses	592,800
5. Miscellaneous Allowance and Expenses	4,140,530
VI.—The House of Peers	245,183,880
1. Allowances for Members	186,527,880
2. Salaries of Members and Employés.....	18,640,000
3. Office Expenses.....	15,132,000
4. Repairs	2,000,000
5. Travelling Expenses.....	150,000
6. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	22,734,000
VII.—House of Representatives	319,250,730
1. Allowances of Members.....	259,149,730
2. Salaries of Members and Employés.....	18,345,000
3. Office Expenses.....	14,548,000
4. Repairs	2,000,000
5. Travelling Expenses	50,000
6. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	25,158,000
VIII.—The Board of Audit	165,662,605
1. Salaries of Members and Employés.....	144,173,000
2. Office Expenses.....	5,856,061
3. Repairs	1,275,000
4. Travelling Expenses	3,500,000
5. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	10,858,544
IX.—Administration Court.....	39,729,000
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	34,988,000
2. Office Expenses.....	1,490,000
3. Repairs	445,000
4. Travelling Expenses.....	371,000
5. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	2,435,000
X.—Official Gazette Bureau	238,142,000
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	12,062,000
2. Office Expenses.....	2,955,000
3. Repairs	566,400
4. Travelling Expenses.....	136,800

5. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	6,466,800
6. Printing Expenses	215,955,133
XI.—Customs Houses	287,799,000
1. Salaries and Allowances	148,239,000
2. Office Expenses.....	27,359,000
3. Repairs	19,437,000
4. Purchases of dutiable Goods <i>ad valorem</i>	210,000
5. Allowances for Casualties	8,000
6. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	339,000
7. Travelling Expenses	8,519,000
8. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	83,513,000
9. Rewards for Informants against Smuggling	182,000
XII.—Collection of Domestic Taxes	2,326,120,741
1. Salaries and Allowances	1,042,485,000
2. Office Expenses.....	178,012,000
3. Repairs	889,000
4. Income Tax Investigation Expenses	38,374,000
5. Sum handed to Shi, Cho, and Son	357,124,191
6. Expenses connected with Arrears of Taxes, and Violations of Indirect National Tax Regulations	22,429,762
7. Stamps and Licenses Expenses	108,084,000
8. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	244,000
9. Travelling Expenses.....	307,709,000
10. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	267,662,388
11. Management of dutiable goods in Okinawa	2,207,394
XIII.—Monopoly of Leaf Tobacco	522,454,000
1. Salaries and Allowances	152,549,000
2. Office Expenses.....	75,907,550
3. Repairs	13,980,000
4. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suit	14,000
5. Travelling Expenses.....	54,962,500
6. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	20,200,000
7. Tobacco leaf Monopoly Expenses	204,750,950
XIV.—Civil Service Examinations	3,095,104
1. Office Expenses.....	504,764
2. Repairs	50,000
3. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	2,480,340
XV.—Expenses connected with the Currency	506,339,214
1. Expenses for Exchanging defaced Notes and Coins	3,233,000
2. Nippon Ginko Allowance.....	40,000,000
3. Miscellaneous Expenses of handling Notes and Coins	55,409
4. Expenses for managing Formosa Revenue.....	103,041,015
XVI.—Fund for Miscellaneous Repayments and Deficits	206,947,000
1. Miscellaneous Repayments.....	200,396,000
2. Deficits made Good.....	6,551,000
XVII.—Reserve Fund of the Treasury	3,000,000,000
1. First Reserve	1,000,000,000
2. Second Reserve.....	2,000,000,000
Total	41,670,441,322

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

I.—The Department proper.....	240,076,998
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	158,435,000
2. Office Expenses.....	28,276,709
3. Repairs	1,416,596
4. Travelling Expenses	17,543,157
5. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	15,983,536
6. Miscellaneous Salaries.....	17,022,000
7. Clothing Expenses	240,000
8. Horse Expenses	1,160,000
II.—Military Expenses.....	25,686,890,928
1. Salaries and Allowances	7,224,686,655
2. Miscellaneous Salaries	855,659,556
3. Inspecting Offices stationed abroad	57,105,082
4. Provisions	5,034,768,747
5. Clothing	3,444,110,176
6. Arms and Ammunition	2,135,009,572
7. Horse Expenses	1,543,776,790
8. Review Expenses	771,821,440
9. Medical Expenses.....	322,116,065
10. Office Expenses.....	622,593,478
11. Barrack Necessities	534,139,916
12. Repairs	418,123,236
13. Allowance for Casualties.....	7,878,886
14. Retired Soldiers Relief Fund	70,000
15. Convicts' Expenses	45,277,858
16. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	550,000

17. Travelling Expenses.....	972,187.307	7. Travelling Expenses.....	2,500.000	6. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	120.000
18. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	981,090.568	8. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	9,745.409	7. Travelling Expenses.....	16,095.100
19. Military Maps.....	11,296.686	9. Judges, Public Procurators, and Barristers' Examination Expenses.....	1,563.850	8. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	19,929.745
20. Imperial Processions.....	1,215.000	11.—Law-courts.....	3,448,791.186	9. Standard of Weights and Measures.....	6,778.123
21. Secret Service Fund.....	93,600.000	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	2,271,671.927	10. Experimental Tea Manufacture Expenses.....	2,000.000
22. Salaries and Allowances to Foreign Employés.....	9,844.000	2. Office Expenses.....	342,325.107	11. Geological Investigation and Map making Expenses.....	16,922.600
III.—Gendarmerie.....	2,702,691.677	3. Repairs.....	51,612.909	12. Cattle Plague Investigation Expenses.....	4,238.705
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	933,266.646	4. Allowances for Casualties.....	26.750	II. Dendrological Bureau.....	742,113.015
2. Miscellaneous Allowances.....	124,931.190	5. Expenses of Enforcing Judgements.....	126,477.691	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	270,483.332
3. Provisions.....	530,317.038	6. Registration Forms and Advertisement Expenses.....	30,913.919	2. Office Expenses.....	61,287.836
4. Clothing Expenses.....	283,822.730	7. Registration Offices Expenses in Local Districts and Divisions.....	4,314.000	3. Repairs.....	3,700.000
5. Arms and Ammunition.....	67,293.015	8. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	846.099	4. Allowances for Casualties.....	100.000
6. Horse Expenses.....	153,013.737	9. Travelling Expenses.....	87,247.067	5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	2,700.000
7. Office Expenses.....	84,110.562	10. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	528,915.717	6. Travelling Expenses.....	97,139.520
8. Repairs.....	7,166.780	11. Secret Service Expenses.....	4,440.000	7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	15,491.460
9. Allowances for Casualties.....	1,832.000	Total.....	3,552,037.287	8. Expenses of Planting and Management of Forests.....	291,210.867
10. Convicts' Expenses.....	4,755.240	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.		III.—Mining Superintendence Bureau.....	72,380.300
11. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	6.000	I.—The Department proper.....	184,305.457	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	39,780.000
12. Travelling Expenses.....	119,407.050	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	61,769.166	2. Office Expenses.....	11,067.000
13. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	365,735.689	2. Office Expenses.....	7,530.948	3. Repairs.....	750.000
14. Secret Service Fund.....	27,034.000	3. Repairs.....	2,900.000	4. Allowance for Casualties.....	10.000
IV.—Colonial Troops.....	492,168.210	4. Allowances for Casualties.....	2.340	5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	100.000
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	115,325.280	5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	7.000	6. Travelling Expenses.....	13,825.000
2. Miscellaneous Allowances.....	11,202.737	6. Travelling Expenses.....	5,788.940	7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	6,848.300
3. Provisions.....	188,077.396	7. Miscellaneous Allowances & Expenses.....	14,801.190	IV.—Experimental Agricultural Farms.....	61,040.576
4. Clothing Expenses.....	32,972.319	8. Compilation Expenses.....	2,200.000	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	28,400.000
5. Arms and Ammunition.....	15,163.835	9. School Sanitation Investigation Expenses.....	3,000.000	2. Office Expenses.....	1,339.340
6. Horse Expenses.....	2,850.560	10. Annuities to Tokyo Gakushikwai in.....	1,500.000	3. Repairs.....	620.000
7. Reviews and Exercises.....	15,011.103	11. Students' Expenses.....	82,151.006	4. Allowances for Casualties.....	10.000
8. Medical Expenses.....	6,438.172	12. International Surveying Instruction Expenses.....	2,654.867	5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	5.000
9. Office Expenses.....	6,607.102	II.—Earthquake Investigation.....	25,000.000	6. Travelling Expenses.....	4,200.560
10. Barrack Necessities.....	7,299.326	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	762.000	7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	2,537.150
11. Repairs.....	3,500.000	2. Repairs.....	900.000	8. Experimental Expenses.....	23,928.526
12. Allowance for Casualties.....	50.000	3. Allowances for Casualties.....	1.000	V.—Marine Products Investigation Bureau.....	51,444.160
13. Indemnities and expenses of Law-suits.....	10.000	4. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	2.000	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	17,880.000
14. Travelling Expenses.....	15,418.440	5. Investigation Expenses.....	23,335.000	2. Office Expenses.....	1,889.650
15. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	12,449.740	III.—Central Observatory.....	31,573.380	3. Repairs.....	600.000
16. Emigration Expenses.....	59,802.200	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	9,071.000	4. Allowances for Casualties.....	5.000
V.—Donations to Yasukuni Shrine.....	7,550.000	2. Office Expenses.....	10,224.300	5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	5.000
Total.....	29,129,377.813	3. Repairs.....	637.550	6. Travelling Expenses.....	5.000
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.		4. Allowances for Casualties.....	1.000	7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	6,077.975
I.—The Department proper.....	155,086.010	5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	2.000	8. Investigation Expenses.....	5,436.445
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	117,769.200	6. Travelling Expenses.....	1,759.380	9. Lectures Expenses.....	12,880.000
2. Office Expenses.....	15,803.500	7. Miscellaneous Allowances & Expenses.....	4,611.200	VI.—Sericultural School.....	23,696.600
3. Repairs.....	720.000	8. Telegram Charges.....	5,266.950	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	6,360.000
4. Allowance for Casualties.....	10.000	IV.—Schools and Tokyo Library.....	1,166,656.765	2. Office Expenses.....	891.250
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	20.000	1. Imperial University.....	529,283.343	3. Repairs.....	1,910.000
6. Travelling Expenses.....	4,121.260	2. Kyoto Imperial University.....	35,284.747	4. Allowances for Casualties.....	2.500
7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	16,642.050	3. Higher Normal School.....	77,639.585	5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	2.500
II.—Naval Expenses.....	9,715,203.756	4. Higher Female Normal School.....	29,698.614	6. Travelling Expenses.....	1,100.000
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	3,004,998.024	5. Higher Commercial School.....	47,779.520	7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	530.350
2. Miscellaneous Allowances.....	97,489.700	6. First Higher School.....	73,661.023	8. Lectures and Experiments Expenses.....	7,905.000
3. Students abroad.....	43,825.773	7. Second Higher School.....	43,686.154	9. Mulberry trees diseases Investigation Expenses.....	4,995.000
4. Salaries and Allowances to Foreign Employés.....	7,200.000	8. Third Higher School.....	72,111.170	VII.—Silk Conditioning Houses.....	38,549.095
5. Provisions.....	1,035,999.473	9. Fourth Higher School.....	45,111.670	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	8,200.000
6. Clothing Expenses.....	508,077.185	10. Fifth Higher School.....	60,296.334	2. Office Expenses.....	1,237.881
7. Arms, Ammunition and Torpedoes.....	1,873,819.286	11. Sapporo Agricultural School.....	21,501.399	3. Repairs.....	500.000
8. Building and Repairs of Ships.....	978,665.655	12. Tokyo Technical School.....	49,947.376	4. Allowances for Casualties.....	5.000
9. Reviews and Exercises.....	30,000.000	13. Tokyo Fine Arts School.....	36,415.830	5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	5.000
10. Medical Expenses.....	38,269.342	14. Osaka Technical School.....	22,240.000	6. Travelling Expenses.....	5.000
11. Office Expenses.....	224,027.468	15. Tokyo Blind & Dumb School.....	2,000.000	7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	814.880
12. Admiralties and Naval Stations.....	104,612.615	16. Tokyo Library.....	20,000.000	8. Conditioning Expenses.....	7,812.450
13. Necessities of Men-of-war.....	976,564.446	V.—Salaries to Local Normal School Directors.....	39,542.000	9. Salaries and Allowances to Foreign Employés.....	6,000.000
14. Repairs.....	69,204.629	VI.—Expenses connected with Local Education Inspection.....	63,000.000	VIII.—Commercial Samples Museum.....	19,692.850
15. Allowances for Casualties.....	2,724.000	VII.—Technical Education Encouragement Fund.....	150,000.000	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	3,768.000
16. Aids to Survivors.....	116,734.766	1. Aids to Technical Education, 2. Technical Teachers training Expenses.....	135,000.000	2. Office Expenses.....	1,270.000
17. Convicts' Expenses.....	7,344.600	VIII.—Additional Allowances to Primary School Teachers.....	345,298.289	3. Repairs.....	1,000.000
18. Industries and Expenses of Law-suits.....	114.250	Total.....	2,005,375.891	4. Allowances for Casualties.....	5.000
19. Rents of Houses and Lands.....	317.746	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.		5. Travelling Expenses.....	500.000
20. Travelling Expenses.....	243,722.840	I.—The Department proper.....	262,865.188	6. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	3,149.850
21. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses.....	177,634.052	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	167,335.000	7. Expenses connected with exhibiting Articles.....	10,000.000
22. Hydrographical Expenses.....	56,466.237	2. Office Expenses.....	25,255.565	IX.—Horse-improvement Office.....	150,034.000
23. Secret Service Fund.....	30,000.000	3. Repairs.....	2,176.000	1. Salaries and Allowances.....	17,800.000
24. Watch-tower Expenses.....	17,145.189	4. International Weights and Measures Expenses.....	1,959.350	2. Official Expenses.....	25,220.775
25. Salaries and Allowances to Foreign Employés.....	19,248.480	5. Allowances for Casualties.....	55.000	3. Repairs.....	200.000
26. Contingency Fund.....	50,000.000			4. Allowances for Casualties.....	30.000
Total.....	9,870,289.766				
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.					
I.—The Department proper.....	103,246.098				
1. Salaries and Allowances.....	57,421.611				
2. Office Expenses.....	14,933.228				
3. Repairs.....	1,300.000				
4. Allowances for Casualties.....	7.000				
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits.....	55.000				
6. Salaries and Allowances to Foreign Employés.....	15,720.000				

5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	60,000
6. Travelling Expenses	12,000,000
7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	11,779,225
8. Expenses connected with buying and feeding Stud Horses	83,844,000
X.—Expenses connected with prevention of cattle-plague in Korea	1,580,000
Total	1,424,295,783
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.	
I.—The Department proper	263,222,516
1. Salaries and Allowances	147,947,278
2. Office Expenses	24,743,245
3. Repairs	3,437,830
4. Allowances for Casualties	52,000
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	51,695
6. Salaries and Allowances to Foreign Employes	5,668,000
7. Travelling Expenses	42,171,841
8. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	38,950,627
9. Aids to International Railways Union	200,000
II.—Communications Expenses	9,313,893,636
1. Salaries and Allowances	1,169,348,955
2. Office Expenses	182,852,155
3. Repairs	32,241,052
4. International Post and Telegraph Joint Expenses	2,539,933
5. Allowances for Casualties	671,916
6. Cost of Communications Enterprises	6,372,818,397
7. Indemnities and Expenses of Law suits	695,315
8. Fund for Miscellaneous Repayments	1,127,929,900
9. Travelling Expenses	141,437,050
10. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	283,360,363
III.—Expenses	189,501,443
1. Salaries and Allowances	80,152,333
2. Office Expenses	2,872,643
3. Repairs	630,000
4. Allowances for Casualties	506,315
5. Nautical Signals Expenses	71,884,607
6. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	5,000
7. Travelling Expenses	7,479,720
8. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	25,970,828
IV.—Ships' Crews Expenses	89,996,788
1. Salaries and Allowances	61,244,166
2. Office Expenses	13,930,757
3. Repairs	385,200
4. Allowances for Casualties	10,000
5. Expenses connected with Judgments	1,693,860
6. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	3,000
7. Travelling Expenses	5,116,580
8. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	7,613,225
V.—Mercantile Marine School	72,980,707
1. Salaries and Allowances	19,160,000
2. Office Expenses	10,936,346
3. Repairs	531,280
4. Allowances for Casualties	6,000
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	3,000
6. Travelling Expenses	869,420
7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	10,602,694
8. Students Expenses	25,897,953
9. Students Expenses abroad	4,974,014
VI.—Tokyo Post and Telegraph School	21,839,843
1. Salaries and Allowances	8,028,000
2. Office Expenses	4,838,888
3. Repairs	500,000
4. Allowances for Casualties	5,000
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	3,000
6. Travelling Expenses	488,310
7. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	4,253,960
8. Students Expenses	3,722,685
VII.—Navigation Encouragement Fund	1,720,313,828
Total	11,671,748,761
DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION.	
I.—Expenses of Shrines	3,071,250
1. Expenses	3,051,250
2. Expenses of Fêtes at State Shrines	20,000
II.—The Department proper	141,420,000
1. Salaries and Allowances	84,245,000
2. Office Expenses	18,540,000
3. Repairs	2,950,000
4. Allowances for Casualties	5,000
5. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	25,000
6. Travelling Expenses	21,175,000
7. Miscellaneous Allowances & Expenses	15,480,000
III.—Hokkaido Administration Board	1,333,995,277
1. Salaries and Allowances	20,293,250
2. Office Expenses	70,600,555
3. Repairs	11,294,780
4. Rewards	635,475
5. Repairs of Foreign Concessions	121,000
6. Allowances for Casualties	90,929
7. Expenses connected with Construction	5,722,837
8. Pensions and Reliefs	1,283,619
9. Wrecked Ships' Expenses	597,447
10. Expenses connected with Arrears of Taxes	136,800
11. Expenses connected with Transportation and Maintenance of Accused Persons and Convicts	17,602,472
12. Convicts' Expenses	42,729,050
13. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	1,354,181
14. Travelling Expenses	81,530,140
15. Miscellaneous Allowances & Expenses	268,371,752
16. Management of Sailors	162,408
17. Hokkaido Undertakings Expenses	242,292,975
18. Forests Preservation Expenses	63,654,214
19. Prison Expenses	34,799,469
20. Public Works	178,151,445
21. Sanitary Expenses	10,803,896
22. Educational Expenses	46,478,330
23. Aids to Aborigines	5,785,429
24. Observatories' Expenses	10,790,020
25. Subsidies	29,158,798
26. Expenses of Hakodate Quarantine and Infectious Diseases Hospital	600,000
27. Secret Service Fund	6,344,000
IV.—Hokkaido Penitentiary	542,428,189
1. Salaries and Allowances	33,866,000
2. Office Expenses	12,299,133
3. Repairs	6,136,178
4. Allowances for Casualties	1,000
5. Convicts' Expenses	290,244,361
6. Indemnities and Expenses of Law-suits	2,000
7. Travelling Expenses	13,221,405
8. Miscellaneous Allowances and Expenses	186,655,052
Total	2,020,914,716
Grand total	112,330,280,847

REPORT ON LABOUR IN HAWAII.

Labour Commissioner E. L. Fitzgerald has finished his official report of his visit to the Hawaiian Islands, which will be printed in pamphlet form and distributed by the Chamber of Commerce, says the *San Francisco Call* of May 15th. The report is as follows:

"My investigation through the Hawaiian Islands has brought to my attention many new conditions and phases of labour, the most important of which is the Asiatic hordes that now infest the Islands and predominate in numbers upon the plantations. I have seen about 20,000 barefooted labourers, half of whom work under penal contract; I have seen a reward offered for their arrest when they violated their contract and deserted the plantation, and their number printed across their photograph, in convict style; I have seen four or five hundred Japanese walk 10 miles to back up the position of one man when only a few days' work was involved. I have seen murder upon the plantations and riot; I have heard the Japanese say their people have brought the sugar industry to the position which it now occupies and that they propose to hold the controlling influence upon the Islands at any hazard; I have seen them demanding that white men should be discharged and Japanese taken in their place; I have seen one of our American men-of-war anchored in the harbour for the purpose of defending the planter against his own labourers, and I have seen the warship of Japan anchored at its side simply to encourage the Japanese upon the Islands in their arrogant and insolent behaviour and to further demand that more should be added to the already overburdened condition, 'that more fuel be added to the flames.' I have seen the Government depot 1,170 of the lowest grade of these serfs upon a technicality; I have seen the Govern-

ment discriminate in its last contract in the building of a public highway against the employment of more than one-half of Asiatic labour upon the same, and I have found a majority of the planters eager to welcome any change that may bring the Anglo-Saxon into their midst. The Government is unqualifiedly the champion of American labour, the press and the people of the Islands nearly to a man are struggling to beat back a horde which threaten their undoing—trying to free themselves from the grip of a monster.

The only question with them regarding the change of their labour for American is:—'Can they stand the climatic conditions? Will they work faithfully, and at such wages as will guarantee to the planters a reasonable dividend upon their stock?'

'There is nothing in the climatic conditions against white labour performing the work and drawing the three or four million dollars that is paid annually to the Asiatics, as the temperature on the plantations runs no higher than 90, and stands at an average of about 75.

'Chinese fill the positions of store-keepers, clerks in the hotels, millmen, teamsters, etc. On the plantations the number and nationality of labour is by the last report: 1,615 Hawaiians, 2,268 Portuguese, 12,193 Japanese, 6,289 Chinese, and about 715 of other nationalities—a total of 23,780. The Hawaiians are the best workmen; the Portuguese are next, and to-day are considered the 'bone and sinew' of the Islands, as the most industrious, quiet and peaceable; and Chinese next and the Japanese last. It is my opinion that 15,000 white people will do the work of the 25,000 Chinese and Japanese now working upon the plantations. The Japanese are slow, careless, and they work much after the style of a convict.

'Now, regarding the supplanting of those people with Americans and their families, there is nothing to hinder the same, it being a question of 'a good day's work for a good day's pay,' but it must be done systematically and gradually, as there must be great changes wrought before this can be accomplished, inasmuch as it necessitates the planters to build homes for them. There is one condition under which American labour should be introduced and which the planters are agreeable to, and that is on a profit-sharing basis—giving to labor a certain field where 10 to 100 can co-operatively cultivate the same. It takes between 15 and 18 months in which to harvest the crop, and the planters are perfectly willing to advance them a monthly allowance of, say, between \$16 and \$20, to be deducted, without interest, when the sugar is marketed. This includes a home, with land enough for garden purposes, free fuel, water, and in many cases pasturage for a cow, with free schools, etc. Nothing can better demonstrate how eager the planters are to bring in a worthy class of Americans than the fact that they are willing to maintain a department in America that this change may be brought around systematically, so that only those who are willing to work and work faithfully should go to the Islands, also, that no one should go on a 'wild goose chase' to find no work for him, as there must be a place made in advance for all who go. The under rate of wages per day is somewhat offset by the fact that the work goes on day in and day out year in year out, and the toiler need never miss a day unless he so desires. I have been assured by the Government and by President Dole that it is their desire (and I have no doubt but that it will be included in his recommendation) that the Legislature should create a department for the introduction of American labour.

'I could have taken orders for many hundred men, but I deem it thoroughly unwise in the interest of labour and the planters to undertake this in a slipshod, haphazard way. However, I will fill one or two orders for about 50 men with families. I had the pleasure of picking out the site for their homes and assisting to draw plans for their houses—a beginning that may mean the end of the controlling position occupied by the Japanese upon the Islands. I would not advise, under any circumstances, that labour be sent there to be paid by the day at present, as it may necessitate their competing with the penal contract labourers; but if they can be sent under a profit-sharing proposition, which I said before the planters are agreeable to, and if the standard of wages can be maintained so as to make it an object to American labour, Hawaii to-day opens the greatest market in the world for the American wage-earner, as, outside of the canefields, the coffee industry, which is only in its infancy, is one of the most healthful and remunerative occupations.

'There are now about 5,000 acres coming under cultivation, and that 5,000 acres has done more to bring in the Anglo-Saxon than all the other industries combined. It is naturally the pursuit of a man with a family, as the ratio of labour in-

creases in the picking time from about 1 to 6 and 8, and as the labour upon the plantations in other industries is being used at the same time the coffee should be picked there is no surplus upon the Islands from which to draw—the school children are not in numbers enough to save the crops. The coffee industry has an uncertain future unless a change in the labour system is brought about. There are 30,000 or 40,000 acres on one island alone of the finest coffee lands, much of which has been taken up under long lease from the Government or purchased outright, all of which I believe will be in coffee in a very few years, and the amount of help necessary to pick this crop for two or three months in the year will be enormous.

"Regarding what effect the abrogation of the treaty will have, I briefly state that in my opinion the same would mean a death-blow to the introduction of Americans into the Hawaiian Islands, for the fact that the only thing that remains between the absolute assurance of the Americans supplanting Asiatic labour, provided the former proved satisfactory, is the wages to be paid, and if 40 per cent. or any portion thereof should be taken from the present profit, I should advise the labourer to stay at home, and the planter to stay at home, and the planter will undoubtedly turn again to the Asiatics, for it is cheap labour.

"There is an appropriation of \$50,000 to 'assist immigration other than Asiatic,' to pay the passage of the women and children taken under 'the 16 per cent. clause,' in other words, there is a regulation which compels the planter to import 10 per cent. of all contracted labour from America or Europe. The Government assured me that they would gladly spend the money in bringing the families of the Americans, and they now stand ready; besides, the planters will advance the passage money on all who may be sent to them.

"It is useless for the people of this country to attempt to blind themselves to the fact that every country has its quota of unemployed persons; it is useless for the theorist to insist that depressed economic conditions do not exist and vainly propose measures far beyond the grasp of those principally affected by way of remedy. Therefore, in the interest of wage-earning multitudes of this country I simply suggest a means by which from 15,000 to a much greater number may be transformed from non-producers to producers and consumers to a greater extent, and even if they are now producers their places will be filled by those who are non-producers, and in looking to a foreign land for these opportunities I do not consider in the strictest sense that these persons cease to be American citizens and component parts of our commonwealth, as they become the customer, for American consumption, and though they may be temporarily geographically diverted they will simply look across the Pacific during a brief interval before the American flag floats over them again in their island home.

Let us see to what extent the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands interferes with the beet industry of California, of which I am as thoughtful as anyone. We have a vast consumption of 2,000,000 tons a year in the United States, of which we only produce about one-sixth and the Hawaiian Islands send into our markets between 200,000 and 250,000 tons, and in California we are producing not more than one-third of our consumption. This year, I understand, fully half of the sugar from the Islands will go to New York, so at present I cannot see where the sugar of the Hawaiian Islands hampers the beet-sugar industry. Further than that, let us see to what extent protection of sugar will assist the producer and the labourer. With the exception of one factory in California and one in Utah, the sugar industry of the United States is practically controlled by the Sugar Trust, and I have never known it to be recorded where any industry was at the mercy of a trust that it ever received 1 cent benefit from increased prices. Besides this, I have the very best authority for the statement that one sugar beet factory in California, running 144 days last year, paid 70 per cent. dividends upon its capitalization.

"The highest price paid to the beet-raiser for the beets is \$4 per ton, and until the manufacture of sugar from the beets is handled by the grower they will never be allowed more than a living profit upon their toil. The reports of over 50 large and small factories in Germany show that to manufacture a pound of sugar from beets which are bought at a price of \$5 per ton (which is \$1 per ton more than our factories pay), and including all interest on working capital and an annual sinking fund for repairs and renovations, costs 2½ cents. Let me assume that we are able in California to extract from the beets the same percentage in sugar as is done annually by the German manufacturers, viz., 12½ per cent., not taking into consideration that our beets are richer.

A factory for the manufacture of dry white granulated and cube sugar ready to be sold to the consumer without undergoing a process of refining, with a capacity of 300 tons of beets daily:

Costs approximately	\$150,000
Building, etc.	50,000
Incidentals	50,000

Together

"Such a factory will in the 100 days of its run consume at least 30,000 tons of beets, which yield 12½ per cent. or 3,750 tons of white sugar, which I will value at 4 cents a pound (½ a cent less than the very lowest quotation in this market at any period). This is \$80 per ton for the whole 3,750 tons—\$300,000. The cost of production, according to German reports, is 2½ cents, to which I will add the cost of the entire labour, viz., 100 men for 100 days at \$2 per day, \$20,000, and the cost of fuel, viz., 3,000 tons of coal at \$6, \$18,000, giving a total cost of production of \$225,500, which, deducted from the \$300,000 valuation of the sugar produced, leaves as a profit \$74,500, or almost 30 per cent. on the invested capital, which certainly proves the possibility of overcoming the high prices for labour and fuel. While these figures show the aspect of the question from the standpoint of the manufacturer, they plainly prove how it is possible that many German factories have paid a profit annually of 30 or more per cent. of the invested capital for many years in succession.

"I was informed by Japanese of influence that they saw in the abrogation of the treaty a chance to acquire that which they have waited long and patiently for, viz., 'the ownership of the plantations.' They told me the plantations could not be cultivated at a profit except by their people, and that they will do it only for their people; in other words, they are willing to purchase them at what they are worth to-day. However, they will demand that a long lease be given to their Government of Pearl Harbour. It needs no words to paint a mental picture of what will become of these Islands when once the Japanese become the employers of help, the moneyed power, and the labour itself. As a business proposition the planters would naturally dispose of their possessions and leave the field to the undisputed influence of the subjects of the Mikado, who would be monarch of all they surveyed, and instead of the heritage of the Islands going to the American people they would go to the Japanese, 'forming a greater Japan.'

"E. L. FITZGERALD,
"Labour Commissioner."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

London, June 17.

A treaty providing for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States has been signed at Washington, and will be submitted to the Senate forthwith.

The Japanese Government has entered a protest against the treaty.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

Admiral Brin, Italian Minister of Marine, has proposed in the Chamber of Deputies an increase of 7,500,000 *lire* for the current year's Naval Estimates, and a sum of 10,000,000 *lire* to be spread over a term of years.

THE SUICIDE OF "BARNEY" BARNATO.

It appears that "Barney" Barnato had been suffering mentally for some months past. On the Stock Exchange the effect of his suicide is but slight. The Cape Parliament has adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased in view of the prominent part he had taken in the affairs of South Africa.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Washington, June 17.

A Treaty of Annexation between the United States and Hawaii was signed here yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

London, June 18.

The Hawaiian Annexation treaty has been submitted to the United States Senate.

The protest made by Japan is confined to the reservation of her rights under her existing treaty with Hawaii.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM.

A terrible earthquake has devastated Assam, ruining the tea plantations, and the crops of all descriptions, levelling whole towns, destroying railways, roads, and telegraphs. The mortality among the population is very great.

[Apparently this may have been simultaneous with the earthquake in Calcutta on the 12th, the interruption of communications accounting for the lateness of this report.]

AN INDIAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

It has been decided, owing to trouble with the hill tribes, to send a punitive expedition to the Tochi Valley [in British Beluchistan, near the Afghan frontier].

THE RECORD REIGN.

London, June 20.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour moved that the Houses of Parliament attend divine service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday, the 20th, to celebrate the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., opposed the motion, pointing out that although England had undoubtedly reaped great benefits from the reign, it was far otherwise with Ireland. Nobody replied. The motion was carried without a division.

2,300 mammoth bonfires will be lighted on Tuesday night on the various heights throughout the United Kingdom.

44,000 troops will be engaged on Tuesday in the procession or lining the route, including 1,115 representatives of the Indian and Colonial forces who will take part in the procession.

THE CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

London, June 21.

The Japanese Envoy, Prince Arisugawa, has arrived.

The weather has been unsettled; heavy rains have greatly marred the appearance of the decorations in the streets.

CHINESE CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE.

A convention has been signed and delivered to the French Minister in Peking, conceding fresh commercial and political advantages in the districts adjacent to Tonkin. It authorises railway extension into the interior through Kwangsi, and allows France to penetrate to Yunnan-fu; further, that French engineers may work mines in the Chinese frontier provinces.

[It is not clear whether the phrase "allows France to penetrate" has reference to railways, or merchants, or some other form of penetration.—ED. J. T.]

JUBILEE HONOURS.

London, June 22.

The following are recipients of Jubilee honours in the East:—

Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George—Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong; Mr. F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., Treasurer of Ceylon; Mr. F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G., British Resident-General, Malay States.

Commandership St. Michael and St. George—H.H. the Sultan of Johore.

Honorary Companion—Hadji Mahomed Berar of Johore.

Companionship St. Michael and St. George—Dr. Stephen Wootton Bushell, Physician at Peking; Mr. G. Jamieson, Assistant Judge and Consul at Shanghai.

PARLIAMENTARY CONGRATULATIONS.

In the House of Lords an Address of congratulation to Her Majesty was passed unanimously.

In the House of Commons a similar Address was proposed. Mr. Dillon made a speech in protest, and eventually the Dillonites left the House. Mr. Redmond then proposed an amendment, which was rejected by 436 to 7 votes. The original Address was then adopted by 459 to 44 votes.

Both houses resolved to present the address in their corporate capacity.

THE MATTING DUTY IN AMERICA.

Matting was included by the Senate in the free list by a majority of 25 to 22, after the debate of the 19th instant. However, the carpet manufacturers protesting against the decision of the Senate, it is still uncertain what steps the Deputies of the two Houses of Congress may adopt in this matter.

(GOVERNMENT DISPATCH.)

THE HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Washington, June 19.

The Hawaiian Annexation Treaty was sent to the Senate for ratification on the 16th instant, accompanied by the Presidential message, and was published on the following day. The new Treaty is substantially the same as the Annexation Treaty of 1893, and consists also of seven articles. But the new and most important points are as follow:—(1) The existing treaties of Hawaii with foreign Powers will cease and determine, they being replaced by the Treaties between the United States and foreign Powers. (2) The United States are to assume liability for the Public Debt of Hawaii to the extent of \$4,000,000. (3) No allowance to be given to the Ex-Queen and Princess.

THE NEW U.S. TARIFF.

Washington, June 20.

The U.S. Senate struck out the tax on matting entirely on the 19th instant.

Washington, June 21.

The President says in his Message that the course pursued by the United States in regard to Hawaii always favoured the autonomy of that country to the exclusion of all foreign influence except that of the United States; that annexation is the inevitable consequence of the relations which have for the last three-quarters of a century been maintained between the United States and Hawaii; that their failure in 1893 may be taken as a proof of the disinterested motives of the United States, and that annexation is not a change but a consummation.

THE "HIYEI KAN."

Seattle, June 17.

The *Hiyei* weighed anchor to-day for San Francisco.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SEALING NEWS.

Hakodate, June 18.

The *Director* has arrived with 810 seal skins on board, and the *Geneva* with a catch of 389.

Hakodate, June 19.

The *C. G. Cox* has arrived and reports a catch of 1,187 skins; the *Umbriana* declares 817 skins, and the *Casco* reports 878.

H.M.S. "RAINBOW."

Hakodate, June 22.

H.M.S. *Rainbow* arrived here yesterday. ARRIVAL OF A SEALER.

Hakodate, June 23.

The sealing schooner *Sadie Turpel* has arrived in port with 648 skins.

(FROM "EL COMERCIO.")

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, June 1.

Señor Remero Robledo (one of the late Ministers) has asked in the Cortes that all lembargoes made on property in the Philippines may be raised.

Madrid, June 2.

At five o'clock this afternoon, Canovas del Castillo went to the Palace and presented the resignation of the whole of the Conservative Government presided over by himself.

Her Majesty the Queen Regent replied to Canovas, that to-morrow she would hear the Ministers in Council, and decide in accordance with the rules of the constitution.

It is believed the solution of the political crisis, ending in the resignation of the Government, will be very difficult. The Liberals hope to occupy office.

Madrid, June 3.

Her Majesty the Queen Regent has consulted with the politicians Messrs. Elduayen and Pidal. To-morrow she will hear the opinions of Martinez-Campos, Montero Rios, the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, the Captain General Lopez Dominguez, and the Marquis of Peña Plata (General Blanco), also Messrs. Silvela and Sagasta. The solution of the crisis is doubtful.

(FROM L'AVENIR DU TOURNI.)

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Paris, June 2.

President Faure's visit to Russia is postponed until the 25th of July.

THE KING OF SIAM IN EUROPE.

The King of Siam has arrived at Turin, and has visited the palace of the Duke of Gènes.

Paris, June 3.

The King has arrived at Rome, and visited the Quirinal.

SCENE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, June 6.

In the course of a discussion on the strike at Grand Combe, M. Gérault-Richard, Socialist Deputy for the Seine, having insulted his colleagues, the Chamber voted his expulsion. M. Gérault-Richard refused to retire, and the soldiers in attendance were ordered to expel him.

A DESTRUCTIVE WATERSPOUT.

A waterspout which burst over Voiron (Isère) has caused damage to the extent of several millions of francs.

Paris, June 7.

Many lives were lost in the waterspout at Voiron.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

M. Canovas has resumed office with all his colleagues in the Ministry.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

Paris, June 8.

M. Felix Faure has been received with acclamation at St. Quentin, where he had gone to inaugurate the monument commemorating the defence of that town in 1557. At a banquet, the President of the Republic said that the people showed in 1870 that they followed the traditions of their ancestors. Then he proposed the toast of "la Patrie."

THE NEW CHINESE-BRITISH CONVENTION.

Paris, June 9.

The ratifications of the amendments on the Sino-Burmese Convention were exchanged at Peking on Saturday. China opens new commercial routes between Burma and China and

will consider the necessity for constructing railways in Yunnan which will be joined to the Burmese railways.

MONUMENT TO THE SUEZ CANAL ENGINEER.

Paris, June 10.

At the general meeting of the shareholders in the Suez Canal Company it was decided to erect a monument to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps at the entrance to the Canal at Port Said. The cost is estimated at 250,000 francs.

THE PLAGUE AT JEDDAH.

Several Indian pilgrims have been struck down by plague at Jeddah.

CHESS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.

The Yokohama Chess Club is closed for the season, and reopens on Monday, 4th October.

The Tokio Chess Club is closed for the holiday season, and reopens on Friday, 1st October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 321.

WHITE.

1—Q to K Kt 8
2—Q to Q R 8
3—Q takes R mate

BLACK.

1—K takes R
2—Anything

2—R to Q 4 ch
3—Q to Kt 2 mate

1—P to Q 7
2—K takes Kt

2—R to K 5 ch
3—Q to Kt 2 mate

1—P to K 7
2—K takes Kt

Correct answers from W.H.S., J.W.E., and Omega.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 322.

WHITE.

1—B to B 4
2—Q to B 2 mate
2—R to Kt 6 mate

BLACK.

1—R takes B
1—P takes R
1—R takes Kt

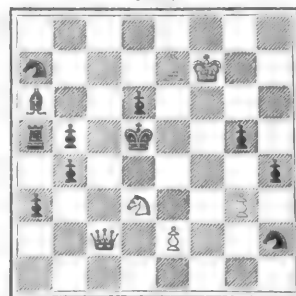
2—P takes R

Correct solutions from W.H.S., and Omicron.
J.W.E.—Your answers to 317, 318 and 322 came duly to hand: but alas! they were not correct!

PROBLEM No. 325.

By K. TRAXLER.

BLACK.

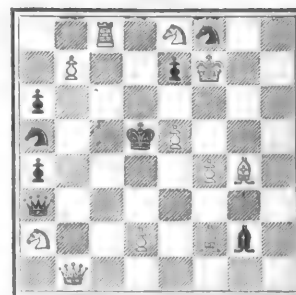


White to play, and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 326.

By F. W. ANDREW.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 730.

GIUOCO PIANO.

The following interesting game was played between the North London and the Sydenham and Forest Hill Chess Clubs:—

White—C. W. Bowles.		Black—E. Morgan.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	21 P B4	Kt K5
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	22 P B5(g)	P B3
3 B B4	B B4	23 P K6	Q Q3(h)
4 P QK4	B K3	24 R Q3(i)	P Kkt4
5 P B3	Kt B3	25 Kkt K2	K R sq
6 Castles	Castles(a)	26 K R sq	K Kt2
7 P QR4	P QR3	27 Q K2	B Kt sq
8 P QR5	B R2	28 Q R5	K R2 q(j)
9 Q B2	P Q3	29 Kt K4	B B2(k)
10 Kt R3	B K3	30 Kt R6	QxQKtP
11 B Kt2(b)	BxR(c)	31 B R3	Q B5
12 KtxB	Kt KR4	32 QR Qsq	QR Ksq
13 Kt K3	Kt B5	33 Kt B7ch	K Kt sq
14 P K3	Kt K3(d)	34 Kt K3	Q R7
15 QR Kt1		35 Kt K4(l)	QxR
(e)	Kt K2	36 KtxPch	KtxKt
16 P Q4	PxP	37 QxKtP	
17 PxP	P Q4	ch	Kt Kt3
18 P K5	P QB3	38 PxKt	RxP
19 QR Qsq	Q Q2(f)	39 RxKt	RxR
20 Kt R4	Kt Kt4	40 QxR	Resigns.

NOTES.

- (a) If Kt takes P, 7—Q to Q 2, P to Q 4; 8—B to Kt 5.
 (b) To be able to force the centre by P to Q 4, and also to develop the queen's rook.
 (c) This exchange is not to Black's advantage.
 (d) If Kt checks, 15—K to Kt 2 with gain of time.
 (e) To protect the knight's pawn so as to be able to make the bishop's pawn available to support the queen's pawn.
 (f) A move such as P to B 3 would not have been amiss, though Black must be prepared, if White replies with P takes P, to retake with his pawn.
 (g) All White's movements are exceeding by well directed.
 (h) P to Kkt 4 was not to be recommended, P to B 3 was therefore the only way to stop P to B 6.
 (i) White continues with his excellent tactics; he gets his rook into play and effectually prevents either Q takes Q Kt P on account of 25—B to R 3 or Kt takes K Kt P.
 (j) The following would have led to exceedingly interesting play:—Q takes K Kt P, 29—R to B 3 (probably best), Q to B 2; 30—Kt to Kt 4, K to Kt 1; 31—R to K R 3, K to R 1, and Black's position is not by means hopeless.
 (k) Kt to Kt 1 was necessary to prevent the entry of the knight on rook sixth; the omission was fatal.
 (l) Very nice play indeed. As will be seen, White can well afford to give up this bishop, as mate then can speedily be forced.

GAME No. 731.

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCE.

The following peculiar and hitherto unpublished game (played recently), showing how a good player can live through a bad position occurred in a match between the St. George's and the City of London Chess Club:—

White—H. A. H. Carson (City Chess Club).		Black—Carl. Chepmell (St. George's).	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	24 B Kkt3	B B sq
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	25 Kt K4	Q B sq
3 B B4	Kt B3	26 P QR3	P KR3
4 P Q4	KKtxP(a)	27 Q QB3	Q Kt sq
5 PxP	Kt B4	28 B R3	B Kt2(g)
6 Castles	B K2	29 KR Ksq	R B sq
7 Kt B3	Castles	30 R Q7(h)	BxKt
8 B B4	Kt K3	31 R K7(i)	B B4
9 B Kkt3	P QKt3	32 B QR4	Kt B4(k)
10 Kt K1(b)	B Kt2	33 R K8	KtxB
11 P B4	K R1(c)	34 Q K3(l)	K R2
12 P B5	B B4 ch	35 RxQ	RxR
13 K R1	Kt Q5	36 B B4	Kt K3
14 P B6	P Kt3	37 BxRP	K R Ksq
15 Q Q2	Kt K3	38 Q Bsq	K(R5) B4
16 R Q1(d)	Q Kt Q5	39 P KR4	QR Qsq
17 Q R6(e)	R Kkt sq	40 B K3	Kt K5
18 Kt Q3	B KBsq	41 B K5	
19 Q Q2	P Q4(f)	(m)	KKtxB
20 PxP.e.p.	Kt B3	42 PxKt	Kt B7 ch
21 Kt K5	BxKt	43 K Kt1(n)	RxR ch
22 BxR	Kt B3	44 QxR	R Q8
23 Q K3	Q Ksq	45 Resigns.	

NOTES.

- (a) The usual move is P takes P.
 (b) Black is rather hampered in his development, owing to the peculiar defence adopted by him. White might, perhaps, have done better in

this move with 10—Kt to Q 5, threatening Kt takes B or Kt to K 3, followed by Kt to B 5.

(c) Black must submit to the advance of the pawn, as P to K Kt 3 would only make matters worse for him.

(d) This of course is a good move as far as it goes, but it would have been more useful for White's attack on the king's side if he had played 16—Kt to K 4 in order to take off Black's bishop, seeing that R 6 and Kt 7 may be defended by that bishop. Kt to K 4 would also possibly admit of Kt to Kt 5.

(e) This is not very profitable at this stage. 17—B to B 2 might have been played here.

(f) There was hardly anything better; it was relief for the moment.

(g) The manœuvres in this game are most peculiar. Black was apparently wriggling successfully, while White did not seem to be making much headway; but in positions of this kind it is very difficult really to get out of the wood. If Black had played P to B 4, 29—Kt or B to Q 7 would have threatened him with new difficulties.

(h) This Black could not prevent.

(i) White probably made a virtue of necessity, preferring to give up a piece for the possibility of attack, so losing the exchange by 31—R takes B, Kt to B 4. It is an interesting move.

(k) Not to be outdone in generous treatment of the position, Black embarks on this venturesome and complicated course. There was no serious objection to his playing P to B 3.

(l) The play here is very interesting. We imagine, however, that White relied too much on this move, which, by threatening mate, prevents Black playing Q takes R. White probably overlooked the fact that after he had won the queen Black would have three pieces for it.

(m) It was natural for White to endeavour to protect his pawn. If he does not do so Black's three pieces should win easily, especially considering that they have been so admirably handled that White has no move for his queen.

(n) An oversight. This move precipitates the loss of the game. With 43—K to R 2, White should have been able to hold on to his game for a considerable time yet, if not even to make the better fight.

KOBÉ V. NAGASAKI.

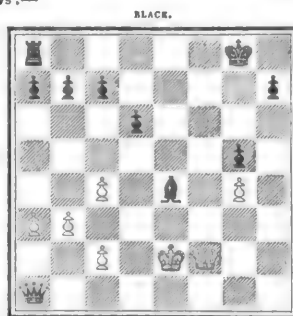
We reprint the following from a recent issue of the *Kobe Herald*. Comment would be superfluous:—

The second game, like the first, in the match between Mr. Jordan, of Nagasaki, and the Kobe Chess Club, has resulted in a victory for the southern player, White having resigned yesterday after the thirty-third move.

GAME No. 732.

White—K. C. C.		Black—Mr. Jordan.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	18 Kt K3	Kt Q5
2 KB QB3		19 KR B2	PxKt
3 Q Kt B3	KKt B3	20 BxP	KtxKt
4 Q KB3	KKt Q3	21 RxKt	KP K5
5 P Q3	KKtxB	22 B Q4	PxP
6 PxKt	Q Kt B3	23 R Q2	B K5
7 Kt K2	P Q3	24 K B2	Q Q2
8 QB K3	KB K2	25 Q K3	Q R6
9 P QKt3	QB K3	26 Kt KtP	Kt
10 P QR3	Castles	4	BxB
11 CastlesK	side.	27 QxB	QxRPch
12 B Q2	P KB4	28 K B	Q R6ch
13 Q Q3	K R B2	29 K B2	Q K7ch
14 P KB3	KB Bsq	30 K K	P B7ch
15 Kt Q5	QB KB4	31 RxP	Q K8ch
16 Q QB3	P KK4	32 R K2	RxRch
17 P KK3	B K2	33 QxR	QxR
		34 Resigns.	

The position when White resigned was as follows:—



WHITE.

GAME No. 733.

TCHIGORIN V. LASKER.

Played in January last at the St. Petersburg Chess Club, and illustrating the Evans' Gambit attack and defence by their best exponents:—

White—M. Tchigorin.		Black—E. Lasker.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P K4	P K4	21 KR Qsq	
2 Kt KB3	Kt QB3	(d)	R Kt4
3 B B4	B B4	22 Q B3	Kt Q4
4 P Kt4	BxP	23 Q Q2(e)	P B4
5 P B3	B B4	24 PxP	KtxB
6 Castles	P Q3	25 QxKt(f)	Q B2
7 P Q4	B Kt3	26 P B5	BxP
8 P QR4		27 Q K6(g)	BxP ch
(a)	PxP	28 K R sq	BxKt
9 PxP	B K5	29 QxQ	RxQ
10 B QKt5	R QR3	30 PxR	RxRP
11 BxKt ch		31 R H6	P R3 ch
(b)	PxB	32 RxRP	R B8 ch
12 P R5	B R2	33 RxR	RxR ch
13 B K3	Kt K2	34 K Kt2	R B8
14 Kt B3	Castles	35 R R7	K R2
15 Q QB2	BxKt	36 K B3	K Kt3
16 PxR	P KB4	37 P R6	K QR8
17 P B4(c)	PxP	38 R R8	R R5
18 KtxP	Q Q2	39 P R7	K K4
19 Kt Kt3	K R sq	40 R Kt8	RxP
20 QR QB	sq	41 RxP ch	K B3
		42 R R7	K K4

Black ultimately won.

NOTES.

- (a) Threatening 9—P to R 5, Kt takes P; 10—R takes Kt, B takes R; 11—P takes P, and if P takes P 12—B takes P, ch, winning; or 11..... B to K Kt 5; 12—B to R 3 with a fine attack.
 (b) As a consequence of this variation White cannot withdraw 11—B to R 4, keeping up pressure on the Kt, and compelling B back to Q 2.
 (c) He cannot allow P to B 5.
 (d) White's attack is gone; 21—P to Q 5 is answered by P to B 4.
 (e) If 23—Q takes P, Q takes Q; 24—R takes P, securing a passed pawn.
 (f) P to B 6 is answered by Q to K 3, whereupon White cannot capture the Kt, and if 26—R to K sq, then Kt to B 5 follows.
 (g) This loses another pawn, and with it the prospect of saving the game.
 (h) Letting in a little air, for White threatened if 31..... R takes P, 32—K R takes P.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America.....	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, June 29th.
From America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, July 4th.
From Hongkong.....	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, June 26th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per M. M. Co.	Wed'day, June 30th.
From Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 5th.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, July 1st.
From Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, July 8th.
From Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Friday, July 9th.

- 1 Peru left San Francisco via Honolulu on June 8th.
 2 Capiti left San Francisco on June 29th.
 3 Deris left Kobe on June 29th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Victoria, B.C.....	per N. F. Co.	Saturday, June 26th.
For Europe, via Shanghai.....	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, June 29th.
For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, June 29th.
For Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, July 4th.
For Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 5th.
For America.....	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, July 8th.
For Europe, via Hongkong.....	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, July 9th.
For Canada, &c.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, July 9th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Yayeyama Kan (11), Japanese despatch vessel, Vice-Com. Lt. S. Nishiyama, 20th June,—Yokosuka.
 Pakling, British steamer, 1,910, H. L. Allen; 20th June,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe 19th June, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
 Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,347, H. Shirakata, 20th June,—Moj, 18th June, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Kaisow, British steamer, 1,934, E. Warrell, 21st June,—Fornosa, Sugar.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
 Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okamura, 21st June,—Yokkaichi, 20th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otari Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, K. Sakamoto, 21st June.—Kobe, 20th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Lande, 23rd June.—Yokkaichi, 22nd June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pikyang, German steamer, 951, R. Kohler, 23rd June.—Hongkong, 15th June, Rice.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Deike Rickmers, German steamer, 2,314, Muller, 23rd June.—Hamburg, via ports, and Shanghai 18th June, General.—M. Raspe & Co.

Nanyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,670, M. Tomita, 23rd June.—Moj, 20th June, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Onang, British steamer, 1,787, J. Young, 23rd June.—Hongkong, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 23rd June.—Ogasawara, 19th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,934, J. F. Allen, 24th June.—Hongkong via Kobe, 22nd June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenavon, British steamer, 1,911, Wm. Pithie, 24th June.—San Francisco, 2nd June, Ballast.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,360, E. S. Barstow, 24th June.—Kobe, 23rd June, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Ternick, 24th June.—Nagasaki, 21st June, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Tamarind, Norwegian steamer, 750, John Dannevig, 25th June.—Manila, Sugar.—M. Raspe and Co.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 25th June.—Hongkong via ports, 17th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Handy (6), British torpedo boat destroyer, Lieut. Com. A. Gillespie, 25th June.—Yokosuka.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, F. W. Horton, 25th June.—Kobe, 24th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,645, R. Swain, 25th June.—Shanghai via ports, 19th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,525, M. Hamada, 25th June.—Otaru via ports, 22nd June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,064, E. G. Olsen, 26th June.—Kobe, 24th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Ikai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,907, T. Sakai, 19th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,069, F. W. Horton, 20th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kwanon Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,236, Z. Yasuno, 20th June.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Lande, 20th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chittagong, British steamer, 1,241, Corfield, 20th June.—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 20th June.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, J. T. Smith, 20th June.—San Francisco and Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Fukui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, G. Hirayama, 20th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Handy (6), British torpedo boat destroyer, Lieut. Com. A. Gillespie, 21st June.—Yokosuka.

Hector, British steamer, 2,489, J. Barr, 22nd June.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Idzumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,999, J. Cunnow, 22nd June.—Bimabay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Finsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, K. Nakajima, 22nd June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, T. Tibbals, 22nd June.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,001, T. Okumura, 22nd June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,157, J. Nisei, 22nd May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Formosa, British steamer, 2,616, R. A. Peters, 22nd June.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Yayeyama Kan (11), Japanese despatch vessel, Vice Com. Lt. S. Nishiyama, 22nd June.—Yokosuka.

Radnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, F. Davies, R.N.R., 23rd June.—Havre, Hamburg and London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

St. Paul, American ship, 1,824, R. W. Fuller, 24th June.—Manila, Ballast.—Captain.

Moji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,569, G. Makihana, 24th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,286, De la Lande, 24th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenavon, British steamer, 1,911, Wm. Pithie, 24th June.—Hongkong, Ballast.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,934, J. F. Allen, 25th June.—Seattle, Wash., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, M. Suda, 25th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pikyang, German steamer, 951, R. Kohler, 25th June.—Kobe, Rice.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 866, Tenji, 25th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yorktown (6), American gunboat, Com. C. H. Stockton, 26th June.—Kobe.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer **Verona**, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. V. Todoroki, Mrs. Poo Ching, Mr. & Mrs. Duce, the Misses Duce and infant, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. W. Leitch, Mr. C. W. Bowlyes, Mr. W. Lukes, Mr. F. Harold, Mr. A. Hulse, Mr. E. Shepperd, Mr. Maxwell and servant, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. J. Candler, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, Mr. C. Benner, Mr. Chong Sim, Mr. Idzuka, and Mr. Tsuda in cabin; 3 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer **Kobe Maru**, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Pechwitzky, Miss Pechwitzky, Rev. and Mrs. Perry and child, Mrs. Wyman and son, Lieut. C. Sasaka, Mr. H. J. Owen, Mr. Treglow, Mr. R. Oda, Mr. R. E. Goepfert, and Mr. F. Harold in cabin; Mr. & Mrs. Master and Miss K. Tagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Pomervantozoff, Mr. J. Yokosui, Mr. S. Kurase, Mr. Biedenberg, Mr. S. Koro, and Mr. Chuu Minam in 2nd class; 52 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer **City of Peking**, for San Francisco and Honolulu:—Mr. T. C. Hetherington, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Griffin, Mr. Harold Twiford, Mr. M. van der Burg, Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Winn, Mr. Geo. H. Winn, Miss and Master Winn, Rev. J. Calhoun Newton, Miss M. E. McGuire, Rev. E. J. Hall, Mr. A. P. Crawley Boovey, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Horsey and infant, Miss A. H. Jackson, Mr. Frank Shaw, Miss S. M. Thompson, Mr. Joseph Hunter, Mr. M. Franzius, Mr. G. Franzius, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reid, Mr. P. de Chozanowski, and Mr. Y. Kawaguchi in cabin.

Per British steamer **Ancona**, for Hongkong via ports:—Lt. J. S. Welder, R.N.R., Mr. F. C. Laford, Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Burton, infant and ayah, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. E. Hascher, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mrs. J. Komor and child, and Mr. Wm. Whitley in cabin; 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer **Satsuma Maru**, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. H. A. Brown, and Mr. Pow Tong Chiu in cabin; Messrs. K. Okate, F. Oyama, E. Tomiagawa, Y. Inada and Joseph Amode in 2nd class; 32 Japanese, 1 European and 13 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer **Formosa**, for London via ports:—Mr. C. A. Black and servant, Mr. S. J. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. D. Brand and child, and Mr. Tulloch in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer **City of Peking**, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	SHANGHAI	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	DETROIT	ALBANY	TOTAL
Shanghai	1,450	779	—	—	—	2,229
Amoy	298	3,035	—	—	—	3,333
Huigo	—	—	383	1,675	—	2,058
Yokohama	2,097	543	—	—	288	2,833
Total	4,045	3,764	383	1,675	288	10,155

	SHANGHAI	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	DETROIT	TOTAL
Shanghai	—	31	—	—	31
Hongkong	—	30	—	—	30
Yokohama	—	33	—	—	33
Total	—	94	—	—	94

Per British steamer **Ancona**, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 219 bales; Waste silk, 28 bales.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

The following vessels are advertised as on the berth:—

For HAMBURG and BREMEN, Second half of June, the "DRIKE RICKMERS."—M. Raspe & Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Quick Despatch, the "AFRIDI."—Dudwell, Cartill & Co.

For NEW YORK, via Suez Canal, Quick Despatch, the "GLENESK."—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

For LONDON, via ports, on or about June 26th, the "TROCAS."—Samuel Samuel & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, June 26th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, June 27th at 9 a.m., the "OCEANIC."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, July 5th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MELBOURNE, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney, July 8th, at Noon, the "YAMASHIRO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., July 9th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe and Nagasaki, July 9th, at 10 a.m., the "HOHENZOLLERN."—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

For KOBE, Baku, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, London, and Antwerp, July 10th, at Noon, the "HAKATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Afridi, British steamer, 2,283, Golding, 13th June.—London via ports, General.—Dudwell, Cartill & Co.

Bogstad, Norwegian ship, 1,981, O. Thorbyonsen, 15th June.—Formosa, Sugar.—Becker & Co.

Fortuna, Norwegian steamer, 1,921, Christopher, 9th June.—Philadelphia via Suez Canal and Singapore, General.—Fraser & Co.

Glenesh, British steamer, 2,275, E. Darke, 16th June.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Glenloch, British steamer, 2,997, J. W. Gregor, 29th May.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kaisow, British steamer, 1,934, E. Warrell, 21st June.—Formosa, Sugar.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Oceanian, French steamer, 2,080, R. Schmitz, 16th June.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Pakling, British steamer, 1,510, H. L. Allen, 20th June.—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Strathallen, British steamer, 1,489, Macoubrey, 22nd May.—Hongkong, Sugar.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Peterson, 6th October.—North Pacific, Otter Skins.—Captain.

Edward O'Brien, American ship, 2,157, Oliver, 14th March.—New York 15th October, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

John McDonald, American ship, 2,172, T. A. Storer, 11th April.—New York, 13th November, Kerosene Oil Co.

Monkbarns, British ship, 1,771, A. Kinson, 3rd June.—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Tolna, American yacht, 78, Count Festetics, 26th May.—Sydney, via South Sea Islands, 24th May.—Captain and Owner.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Grafton (12), British cruiser, Captain E. P. Jones, 14th June.—Yokosuka.

Olympia (14), American flagship, Captain J. G. Reed, 13th June.—Target Practice.

Yorktown (6), U.S. gunboat, Com. C. H. Stockton, 7th May.—Shanghai.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Market generally dull with the exception of Yarns, which have given a good week's trade. Country buyers have come into the market and about 1,000 bales all kinds have been sold for delivery ahead at gradually hardening rates. The slow working of the telegraph cables to Europe has prevented still more business. Fancies and Woolens dormant.

COTTON PICKER GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds, 34 yds, 35 inches	\$2.50 to 2.80
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds, 34 yds, 35 inches	2.80 to 3.30
F. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 44 inches	1.95 to 2.90
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	2.00 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.20 to 0.25
	PER YARD.
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 24 inches	7.75 to 9.90
Victoria Lawn, 12 yds, 34 inches	0.75 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24/25 yds, 30 inches	1.50 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24/25 yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24/25 yds, 32 inches	2.40 to 3.70
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24/25 yds, 32 inches	3.00 to 3.50

WOOLLENIS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel—11 inches	\$0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.41
Medium	0.30 to 0.37
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.25 to 0.37
Common	0.25 to 0.37
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 21 yds, 41 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pile, 51 to 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 56 inches	0.50 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 51 to 56 inches	0.50 to 0.85
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 yds, 60 inches	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PIECE.
No. 16 21, Singles	\$39.00 to 41.50
No. 28 32, Singles	41.00 to 43.00
No. 38 42, Singles	46.00 to 48.00
No. 42, Doubles	45.00 to 47.00
No. 42, Doubles	51.00 to 53.00
No. 2/80, Plain	61.00 to 62.00
No. 2/80, Plain	75.00 to 77.00
No. 2/80, Gassed	99.00 to 100.00
No. 2/80, Gassed	70.00 to 72.00
No. 2/80, Gassed	85.00 to 92.00
No. 2/100, Gassed	115.00 to 127.00

RAW COTTON.

	PER POUND.
American Middling	\$14.00 to 24.50
Indian Broach	21.00
Chinese	21.50

METALS.

Small daily business which does not amount to anything worth recording. Buyers have apparently filled all their important requirements for the present.

	PER PIECE.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	14.00 to 14.10
Flat Bars, 4 inch	4.20 to 4.30
Round and square up to 4 inch	4.00 to 4.10
Iron Plates, assorted	4.00 to 4.40
Sheet Iron	5.10 to 5.30
Galvanized iron sheets	10.00 to 10.50
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.50
Iron Plates, per box	1.95 to 2.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	5.70 to 5.80
Hoop Iron (1 to 1 1/2 inch)	4.80 to 5.00

KEROSENE.

Quiet market without animation. Dealers operating warily and not taking more than is absolutely necessary.

	PER GALLON.
American	\$2.60 to 2.05
Russian	2.00 to 2.05
Langkat	—

SUGAR.

Brown—No change to note in the general market. Arrivals are fairly large and prices none too strong. White pursues the even tenor of its way, holding a steady course at unchanged rates.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$3.50 to 3.55
Brown Manila	4.20 to 4.90
Brown Daiton	2.80 to 2.90
Brown Canton	3.30 to 4.20
White Java and Penang	6.60 to 6.70
White Refined	7.00 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A change has come over prospects. Telegraphic news reporting some damage to the Italian crop and a prospective out-turn there of 15 per cent. less than last year, has put heart into Japanese holders. There is not much business doing but native silk men are confident of a "big crop and good prices" anon.

	QUOTATIONS.
Filatures—Extra 9 1/2, 10 1/2 den.	—
Filatures—Extra 13 1/2, 14 1/2 den.	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10 1/2 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13 1/2, 14 1/2 den.	—

	QUOTATIONS.
Filatures—No. 1, 10 1/2 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13 1/2, 14 1/2 den.	—
Filatures—No. 2, 10 1/2 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 2, 13 1/2 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13 1/2, 14 1/2 den.	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13 1/2, 14 1/2 den.	—
Re-reels—No. 2, 13 1/2 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 2, 14 1/2 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 3, 14 1/2 deniers	—
Kakedas—No. 1	—
Kakedas—No. 1	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—

WASTE SILK.

Nothing to report: season closed.

QUOTATIONS.

	QUOTATIONS.
Noshi—Filature, Best	—
Noshi—Filature, Good	—
Noshi—Oshu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shimizu, Best	—
Noshi—Shimizu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshu, Good	—
Noshi—Joshu, Fair	—
Kibiso—Filature, Best	—
Kibiso—Filature, Second	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

TEA.

Market quieter, quotations nominally unchanged but tending in favour of buyers. The rush of last month and the uncertainty as to "duty" in the States has left the market more or less stranded by the ebb tide.

QUOTATIONS.

	QUOTATIONS.
Choicest	\$30 up
Choice	27 to 28
Finest	25 to 26
Fine	23 to 24
Good Medium	21 to 22
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	17 to 18
Common	15 to 16

EXCHANGE.

Since the holidays a slight upward tendency is to be noted.

	EXCHANGE.
Sterling—Bank T.T.	1/11 1/2
— Bills on demand	1/11 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2.0
— Private 4 months' sight	2.0 1/8
— 6 months' sight	2.0 1/8
On Paris—Bank sight	2.49 1/2 to 50
— Private 4 months' sight	2.53 1/2 to 4
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/10 D.
— Private 10 days' sight	1/10 D.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	74 1/2
On India—Bank sight	161
— Private 30 days' sight	167
On America—Bank Bills on demand	48 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	49 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.02 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2.06 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	27 1/8

LOCAL AND JAPANESE SHARE LIST.

[MESSRS. BISSETT & URN'S LIST.]

Yokohama, June 25th.

	YOKOHAMA.
Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd.	\$50
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	\$55 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	\$100 B.

	YOKOHAMA.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	\$100
Oriental Hotel, Ltd.	\$100
Oriental Hotel, Ltd. (Fdra.)	\$100
North and Ras, Ltd.	\$100
Brett & Co., Ltd.	\$100
Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.	\$100
Higo Gas Co., Ltd.	\$100
Club Hotel, Ltd. Deb.	\$100
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. Deb.	\$100
Yokohama United Club Deb.	\$100
Brett & Co., Ltd. Deb.	\$100

[FROM THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.]

Tokyo, June 25th.

	TOKYO.
Five per Cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds	95 1/2
Redemption Loan Bonds	96 1/2
War Loan Bonds	98 1/2
New Public Loan Bonds	97 1/2
Old Public Loan Bonds	95 1/2
Naval Loan Bonds	96 1/2
Tokyo City Loan Bonds	100 1/2
Japan Railway Company—paid up yen 50	91 1/2
Sanyo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Keio Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Kansai Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Kobe Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Kyushu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Kyushu Railway Company, new—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Hokkaido Coal Mining Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Hokkaido Coal Mining Co., new—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Sangu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Kawaguchi Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Chikugo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Hanjin Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Dogo Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Sobu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Narita Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Nishinari Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Toyokawa Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Hokuyetsu Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Ota Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Selva Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Chugoku Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Kyoto Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Koroku Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Nanao Railway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Nippon Yusen Kaisha—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Tokyo Bay Steamship Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Domestic Transport Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Japan Transport Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Specie Bank—paid up yen 100	93 1/2
Specie Bank, new—paid up yen 25	93 1/2
Imperial Merchant Bank—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Kanagawa Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Miyu Cotton Spinning Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Japan Weaving Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Tokyo Tramway Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Japan Beer Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Japan Cement Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Tone Canal Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Sapporo Sugar Manufacturing Co.—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Hokkaido Hemp Mann. Co.—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Japan Seaweed Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Yokohama Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Shinagawa Electric Light Co.—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Tokyo Electric Light Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Tokyo Gas Company—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Doshin Kaisha—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Tokyo Stock Exchange—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Tokyo Rice Exchange—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
Nippon Sinking—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
First National Bank—paid up yen 50	93 1/2
United National Bank—paid up yen 50	93 1/2

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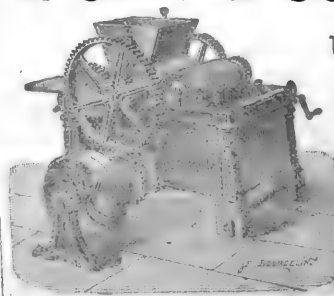
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Sir SAMUEL BARNES, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

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48.11.

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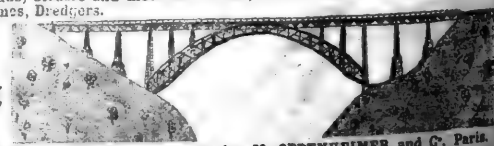
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Printed and Published for the Proprietor, at 51, Main Street, Settlement, by ARTHUR BELLAMY BROWN, of "Nooklands,"
No. 15, Bluff, Yokohama.—SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897.

The Japan Weekly Mail.

(SUPPLEMENT.)

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

JANUARY 9TH, 1897.

月三年五十二號
西曆一千八百九十七年

IN H.B.M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before REGINALD A. MOWAT, Esq., Judge,
sitting with a Jury.

TUESDAY, January 5th, 1897.

THE MURDER OF W. R. H. CAREW.—FIRST-DAY'S
PROCEEDINGS.

Some time before the doors of the Court were opened this morning the approaches to the British Consulate were crowded with the jurymen who had been summoned upon this case, and by ten o'clock there was not standing room in the Court behind the rails. The Accused was provided with a seat by the side of the dock until His Lordship entered at 10.09 a.m., when she took her place in the dock. With His Lordship sat James Troup, Esq., the Assistant-Judge. At the bar sat Mr. H. C. Litchfield, Crown Prosecutor for Japan; next Mr. Hiram Shaw Wilkinson, Crown Advocate for China and Japan; and then Mr. J. P. Lowder, Counsel for the defence. The Press representatives were in their usual places, facing Counsel, their numbers being swelled by a member of the Press of Holland.

On the Court being seated,

The Clerk of Arraigns, Mr. C. D. Moss, read the following charge:—

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S COURT FOR JAPAN,
Kingawa to wit.

HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD, the Crown Prosecutor in Japan for Our Lady the Queen, presents and charges that at Yokohama, Japan, Edith May Hallowell Carew, on the 22nd October, 1889, wilfully and of her malice aforethought did kill and murder one Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew against the peace of Our Lady the Queen her Crown and dignity.

The Clerk of Arraigns—How say you, are you guilty or not guilty?

The accused—I am not guilty.

Mr. Lowder—I appear on behalf of the accused, and have to make application, on the advice of her medical attendant, that she be provided with a seat during the hearing of the charge, instead of standing the whole while.

His Lordship—Certainly.

Accused was then provided with a seat within the dock, almost disappearing from sight.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson—My lord, I appear for the Crown in this case, in company with my friend Mr. Litchfield, the Crown Prosecutor for Japan.

On the names of the Jury being called, the following were found to be absent. Messrs. H. I. Choze, H. E. Campbell, C. B. Bernard, Alan Owston, H. A. Vincent, G. K. Dinsdale, Jas. Walter, H. Moss, and H. E. Harries. Sick certificates were put in on behalf of H. A. Vincent, H. Moss, and H. E. Harries. Mr. Choze was exempted on the ground of being in Kobe.

His Lordship—The jurymen, C. B. Bernard, Alan Owston, G. K. Dinsdale, and Jas. Walter, not answering to their names, and being absent, will be fined the customary fine of \$50. Mr. Vincent, sen., who has answered to his name, and Mr. Leopold, who has also answered, are excused, having sent to the Sheriff medical certificates, and so are not available for the jury.

The Clerk of Arraigns then formally gave notice to the prisoner of her right of challenge of any of the jury as they came up to be sworn.

The Clerk of Arraigns drew out the following names:—A. H. Cole Watson, Jas. Raddigan (challenged by Mr. Lowder); R. C. K. Johnson; Duncan McLaren; H. Moss (sick certificate put in and the jurymen was exempted); C. B. Bernard (absent and fined); Joseph Brown (challenged by Mr. Lowder); William Sutter (challenged by Mr. Lowder); Andrew Patterson; C. B. Stedman.

Mr. Stedman—I have to claim abatement, sir. I think that this is the proper time for making my claim.

His Lordship—On what grounds?

Mr. Stedman—Deafness; I have a certificate from my medical man.

His Lordship—You had better produce your certificate.

Mr. Lowder—I will challenge him.

Mr. Stedman then stood aside.

The Clerk Arraigns then drew out the name of H. Tennant.

Mr. Litchfield—Let him stand aside, being a member of the Press.

The Clerk of the Court next drew out C. Sale (challenged by Mr. Lowder); F. P. Solomon

(sick certificate put in and the jurymen was exempted); Joseph Davieson.

The jury empanelled were therefore, Messrs. A. H. C. Watson, R. C. K. Johnson, D. McLaren, Andrew Patterson, and J. Davieson. They were formally sworn and charged by the Clerk of Arraigns, who had previously called for any one who knew anything about the murder with which the prisoner was charged, to come forward, as she now stood at the bar upon her deliverance. The rest of the jurymen in attendance were then dismissed, and the Court settled down to the trial proper.

On the application of Mr. Lowder, Mr. Porch, brother of the prisoner, was allowed a seat within the barrier.

Mr. Wilkinson—My Lord, and gentlemen of the jury: It is now my duty to announce to you the nature of the accusation that has been brought against the prisoner, and to briefly give you an idea of the extent of the evidence that the prosecution will lay before you in support of it. You have heard the indictment read, and therefore know that it is the great crime of wilful murder that is now alleged. The charge is that the prisoner at the bar murdered her husband by administering arsenic to him. You will also hear during the course of the trial that sugar of lead enters into the case, but the principal point is that death was the result of arsenical poisoning. The questions that you will be asked to decide is whether the deceased, Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, died of arsenic, and whether the arsenic was administered to him by the prisoner. If you answer each of those questions in the negative then the prisoner is acquitted; if both are answered by you in the affirmative then you are bound to pass a verdict pronouncing her guilty, unless a defence, not yet disclosed, is raised that will completely lift the shadow of suspicion from off her. It is not necessary for the prosecution in matters of this case to attempt to prove malice; whether there was actual malice or not does not fall upon the Crown to prove, for in these cases—I speak under His Lordship's correction—the law imputes malice, though no evidence may be brought to prove it. In coming to a decision the duty imposed upon you, and which you have solemnly promised to perform, is to find a true verdict according to the evidence, and that means the evidence now to be adduced in Court before you. I cannot for a moment suppose, gentlemen, that you have not heard of the case or that you are ignorant of its main features, and it may be that some of you—if not all of you—have followed in detail the proceedings to which it has given rise. But I have to beseech you, gentlemen, in the interest of justice, in the interest of the prisoner as well as of the Crown—to divest your minds so far as possible of all you have heard or read of the case up to now, and to take care, whatever decision you may come to, that it is the result of a consideration of the evidence to be now brought before you, and of nothing relating to the case which you may have read, heard, or seen elsewhere. Now, as in nearly every case of this sort, the evidence by which it is sought to bring home the charge to the prisoner is circumstantial evidence. Direct evidence will be given to you to establish certain facts and you will be asked from those facts to draw certain conclusions. It will be for you, gentlemen, to determine whether the direct evidence proves the facts alleged by the witnesses. Upon this point I do not anticipate that there will be much conflict or that you will have any great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. Your difficulty will be in considering those facts as a foundation for the conclusions you will be asked to draw. Direct evidence will be given of the death of the deceased, of the finding of arsenic in his body, and of the circumstances from which you will be asked to infer that he died of arsenic. Direct evidence will not be given of the fact of the administering of the arsenic by the prisoner. It is very seldom indeed that there are any witnesses to speak directly to the administration of poison, and the law does not require that there should be. If it did, the crime of poisoning would go practically unpunished. Direct evidence will be brought to prove that the prisoner purchased arsenic under circumstances of which there is as yet no satisfactory explanation, that she had an opportunity of administering it to the deceased,

and direct evidence will be brought of certain acts and conduct of the prisoner and of other circumstances from which you will be asked to infer that she did administer the arsenic to the deceased. You cannot consistently with your duty refuse to draw that inference, if it is the proper inference to be drawn. But the question whether it is the proper inference to draw is for you to judge and determine. It is for you to consider all the evidence presented to you, and, taking the facts proved to your satisfaction and judging as reasonable men, and as you would judge in the more important affairs of life, to say whether those facts are consistent with the prisoner's innocence. If they are not, it will be your duty, however painful it may be, to find her guilty. If there is a doubt—not a mere doubt, raised for the sake of doubting—but if there is a reasonable doubt in your minds as to what the answer ought to be, you will give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. There is a division of the evidence to which it may be desirable I should advert. There will be presented to you the evidence of ordinary witnesses speaking as to facts to which they can directly testify, and there will be presented to you the evidence of medical men and of at least one medical man who is also a chemical expert. Most, if not all of these will state facts which have come under their cognizance and will also give their opinion either on the facts observed by themselves or on facts which may be testified to by other witnesses or on both. As to facts spoken to them as having come under their own observation, I do not anticipate that there will be any conflict. If there is a conflict in matters of opinion the burden will fall upon you to determine to which most weight ought to be given, and in coming to a conclusion upon that question, and indeed upon any question whatever, you ought to look at the evidence as a whole—to take the whole evidence in the case, and not a part merely—and upon that to come to a decision. I shall now give you a short outline of the facts which will be testified to. Some of these facts are no doubt familiar to you, but as you are to judge by the facts given in evidence, I shall state shortly what those facts will be. The prisoner was married to the deceased in 1889. The deceased was then in the Government Service in the Straits Settlements. In 1890, he resigned his appointment on account of ill-health, and came to Yokohama, where he was appointed Secretary of the Yokohama United Club, a post which he retained until the time of his death. Since their arrival here two children were born to them, a boy and a girl. These children you will hear spoken of in the evidence, and sometimes by their names. About the month of May of this year Miss Mary Esther Jacob, who had been chosen by Mrs. Carew's friends in England, came out as nursery governess to take charge of the children. Mrs. Carew's brother, Mr. Reginald Colman Porch, came out to Yokohama some time ago, and lived with his sister and brother-in-law, and of these persons the household of the deceased consisted in October last, and had so consisted of some time previous to that—that is Mr. and Mrs. Carew, the two children, Miss Jacob, and Mr. Porch. The servants were:—Rachael Greer, a Eurasian girl, who was Mrs. Carew's maid; Hanuya Asa, a Japanese girl; Ah Kwong, a young Chinese boy; Yazana the cook, besides Kuroyanagi Junyn the coolie, and a small boy who assisted in the stables. From the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Carew in Yokohama, Dr. Wheeler was their family doctor and their regular medical attendant until the time of Mr. Carew's death on the 22nd of October last. Dr. Wheeler looked upon him as a healthy man, perhaps given to too good living, and sometimes drinking more than was good for him—but on occasions only. He complained occasionally of his liver, and Dr. Wheeler treated him for that complaint. In 1893 the deceased was suffering from stricture, and for this in that year he consulted Dr. Munro, and later on he consulted Dr. Baelz. Dr. Baelz prescribed for the deceased. This prescription, which was for a solution of belladonna and morphine, was refilled from time to time. The deceased said nothing to Dr. Wheeler about this ailment nor did he know of it or of the prescription given for it. On Saturday the 10th of October, Dr. Wheeler gave to the prisoner a prescription for Fowler's

Solution of Arsenic. This was for her own use as a tonic, and had been prescribed for her by Dr. Wheeler on three previous occasions. The prescription was for half-an-ounce of the solution, and the dose prescribed was 4 or 5 drops after meals. This prescription Dr. Wheeler will tell you was given to her on the 10th of October, at her own request. She had, however, some short time previously had a consultation with him, at which he suggested that she should take it again. Arsenic is a deadly poison, but like other deadly poisons is used medicinally. It is sometimes taken solid in the form of arsenious acid or white arsenic, and sometimes it is taken in solution. The most usual form of solution is Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, which contains one grain of white arsenic to each quarter of an ounce of solution. The medicinal dose of white arsenic is $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain to be taken not often than three times a day. The medicinal dose of the solution is from 2 to 8 or from 2 to 10 minims containing the same amount of white arsenic $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain. A single deadly dose for a man would be from two grains upwards, that is from 24 to 120 medicinal doses. Thus, from half-an-ounce of Fowler's Solution upwards would be a deadly dose. Such a dose would cause death in various periods varying according to circumstances, but the average of which may be taken at about twenty-four hours. The usual symptoms would be depression, nausea, and vomiting, intense pain in the region of the stomach, purging, straining (called tenesmus), a sense of constriction in the throat, with a feeling of dryness and burning heat, accompanied by intense thirst. Any one of these symptoms alone might be caused by other means than arsenic. A smaller dose of arsenic would produce the same symptoms, which would disappear after a lapse of some hours, but if the smaller doses were repeated before recovery the patient would probably die, and in fact, repeated small doses of arsenic would have a fatal effect if given with sufficient frequency. On Sunday, the 11th of October—that is the day after the day on which Dr. Wheeler gave to Mrs. Carew the prescription for Fowler's Solution, he saw Mr. Carew, probably at his house. Mr. Carew then complained of his liver, and Dr. Wheeler prescribed for him. This prescription with the prescription for Fowler's Solution given to Mrs. Carew the previous day were sent by Mrs. Carew that evening to Schedel's Dispensary, and the articles ordered were provided. On Tuesday, the 13th of October, Dr. Baelz's prescription was filled at Schedel's Dispensary. On Thursday, the 15th of October, the prisoner wrote to Dr. Wheeler asking him to see her husband at the Club. It appears that it is Dr. Wheeler's practice not to keep chits asking for his attendance but to destroy them either when he receives them or has attended to them, and this letter with other similar letters that will be mentioned were dealt with in accordance with his usual practice. But, I believe nothing turns upon the absence of these letters. Dr. Wheeler, in accordance with the request contained in the prisoner's letter called on Mr. Carew at the Club and advised him to confine himself to a slop diet and to drink Vichy water and milk, and nothing else, and in order that this direction might be carried out he advised him to go home and stay in the house for two or three days at the least. At this time he complained of being weak and out of sorts, and told the Doctor that his liver was bothering him, and the symptoms observed by the Doctor were in accordance with this. The doctor told him that he had been over-stimulating and, from the appearance he presented, warned him that if he did not take care he would have jaundice. Mr. Carew, acting on the advice given him, went home that day, Thursday, the 15th, and did not leave his house until he was carried from it on a stretcher on the following Thursday, the 22nd, and taken to the Naval Hospital, where he died soon after his admission. On Friday, the 16th, the day after Mr. Carew went home, Dr. Wheeler visited him. He complained of disinclination to eat and nausea, and was very drowsy and sleepy. Dr. Wheeler took that to be a liver symptom, and either that day or next gave him some podophyllin drops. This drowsiness, it may be observed, continued more or less until about Tuesday morning. On this day, Friday, Dr. Baelz's prescription was again filled at Schedel's. On Saturday, the 17th, the deceased remained in about the same condition; the irritability of the stomach had increased, and he was vomiting—a bilious-looking vomit. He was up and down during the day, sometimes in bed and sometimes in the arm-chair. He talked of going to Kamakura. The prisoner wrote to Dr. Wheeler concerning this proposal, and Dr. Wheeler saw the deceased and told him he was not fit to go. On this day the prisoner wrote to Schedel's and had the half-ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution refilled. On

Sunday, the 18th, the deceased complained of thirst, and the vomiting continued. On this day chlorodyne and sugar of lead were obtained from Maruya's in the name of Carew. Whether in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Carew, Maruya's shopman cannot say, as the paper was taken away on the 20th when the articles were paid for by a lady. This lady had not been clearly identified, but circumstances will be deposited to show it was Mrs. Carew. On Monday, the 19th, the deceased was still drowsy and irritable and complained of pain in the region of the stomach, and it was with difficulty he could be got to take food. The vomiting continued. The vomit was of a dark green, bilious-looking nature. Dr. Wheeler concluded that it was due to bile, and treated him accordingly. On this day there was purchased at Maruya's an ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce of sugar of lead by a lady who gave the name of Carew. In a statement made by the prisoner, and to which I shall afterwards more fully refer, the prisoner denied that she made this purchase. She denies having been down town that day, but you will have the evidence of Miss Jacob that she met her down town at the Post Office, and Maruya's assistant will say that the lady who made the purchase gave the name of Carew, and that the same lady who purchased the solution called the next day and paid for the chlorodyne and sugar of lead purchased on the 18th in the name of Carew. On Wednesday, the 20th, the vomiting still continued, and Dr. Wheeler prescribed a mixture of bismuth and hydrocyanic acid to correct it. The drowsiness had passed off, and the patient had become restless and irritable and unable to keep anything on his stomach. He had also slight diarrhoea and straining. Dr. Wheeler was not satisfied with the symptoms, and was somewhat puzzled, and proposed to the prisoner to call in Dr. Todd, to which she offered no objection. Dr. Todd visited the deceased with Dr. Wheeler in the afternoon. The patient then complained of thirst and that things hurt him when he swallowed. It was decided to treat the patient as for a severe bilious attack, and in order to secure rest a sleeping draught was ordered, but the patient would not take it, complaining of severe burning pain in his throat. He was therefore given a hypodermic injection of morphia. On that day the prisoner gave a written order for a bed-pan and an ounce of Fowler's Solution and sent it to Maruya's, and these articles were brought back by the messenger sent for them. On Wednesday, the 21st, on visiting the deceased, Dr. Wheeler found him suffering from what he considered rather acute diarrhoea. He continued to complain of straining and also complained of great pain over his stomach. While some of the purging could be accounted for by a purgative given to him the day before, it was far in excess of what could be accounted for in this way, and Dr. Wheeler was puzzled. About mid-day, Dr. Wheeler received a note from the prisoner asking that Dr. Baelz should be telegraphed for. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. Parsons, a friend of the Carews, who called to inquire for Mr. Carew and had an interview with Mr. Carew. Dr. Wheeler telegraphed as requested. Dr. Baelz replied that it was impossible for him to come down that day, and asking if the evening of the following day would do. After receiving that telegram Dr. Wheeler went to see the prisoner and also saw the deceased. He was then apparently much better. On this day the prisoner wrote an order for one ounce of Fowler's Solution to Maruya's, and sent Miss Jacob for it. Miss Jacob obtained it and handed it to the prisoner. On the same day the prisoner ordered and obtained from Schedel's half-an-ounce of Fowler's Solution. In the order for it she could not send the old bottle as it had been broken. On Thursday, the 22nd, Dr. Wheeler found his patient much worse, and he determined to try and have him admitted to the Naval Hospital. He was confirmed in his resolution by a communication made to him at Mr. Boag's funeral, that took place early in the morning of that day. Counsel then described the steps taken by Dr. Wheeler to obtain admission for his patient at the Royal Naval Hospital, after he found that Dr. Todd was away from town. Mr. Carew was admitted into the hospital in a state of collapse. Dr. May's evidence at the inquest was here read by Counsel, describing the feeble pulse, and state of collapse that he found Mr. Carew in when brought to the Hospital. Dr. May administered stimulants, brandy by the mouth and ether hypodermically, but the patient never rallied, dying at about twenty minutes or a quarter to five o'clock that afternoon. On that same 22nd of October, in the evening, Dr. Wheeler was called to the house by Mrs. Carew who said to him, "Oh, doctor, there is one thing that I think I ought to have told you before:

Walter suffered from a stricture and he used to taken arsenic for it: he said that when the pain came on that this used to give him the only relief." She further said that some days before—Dr. Wheeler is not quite certain as to the exact phrasing of the sentence—her husband had asked her to send to Maruya's for a bottle of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic and a bottle of sugar of lead, but that she could not, although she had searched for them, find the bottles. Dr. Wheeler replied, "It would have simplified matters if you had told me; it's a pity," or words to that effect. Dr. Wheeler will tell you, gentlemen, that during the whole time he treated the deceased, all the time that he knew him as the deceased's medical attendant, he never at any time knew that Mr. Carew took, or was in the habit of taking, arsenic. A question will doubtless occur to you here, gentlemen. It is, whether the theory of the prosecution is correct, and this point you will have to decide when you come to determine upon the point whether the deceased died of arsenical poisoning, as I will have to prove, or whether it was produced from other causes. Here the experience has been, as it has been in so many similar cases, that though the symptoms were puzzling, the medical attendant had no suspicion and did not assume the symptoms to be those of poisoning. As I have said, this is not the first time on record when such as been the case. The occurrence is a very usual one, and in this case a very natural one when all things are considered. After the death, a *post mortem* examination was held by Dr. Todd, Dr. May, and Dr. Wheeler—a most thorough *post mortem* examination, and as a result no organic disease was found; nothing was discovered sufficient to account for death. They did not carry their researches into the interior of the stomach and the intestines. Those parts of the body were tied up and despatched to Tokyo, where they were examined by Dr. Divers, of the Imperial University. That gentleman will be called to state what he found in the stomach and intestines. But I may state here that Dr. Divers found $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of arsenic in the stomach, and in his opinion that was a very large quantity. The contents of the stomach having been examined, the liver was subjected to analysis and here a quantity, a ponderable quantity, of arsenic was found. An explanation why more was not discovered is easy. It is not the arsenic that is found in the body that causes death. To produce death arsenic requires to be absorbed into the system, to be spread about the system: when this is done then it will cause death. Dr. Divers will tell you that $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of arsenic was a large quantity to discover and is indicative of very large quantities having been administered. For not only is there absorption in the system but there is also elimination through the organs, so that the amount of arsenic found in the body after death is often much smaller than the fatal dose. The conclusion I ask you to come to, gentlemen, is that a fatal dose was administered. If the evidence that I shall lay before you adduces that fact, then you will have to find that there was no other cause of death, that the irresistible conclusion that has to be drawn is that arsenical poisoning was what deceased died from. Then we have the probability that the arsenic was administered by the deceased, or was administered to him by some person and not known to him. I will ask you to bear in mind that arsenic is extremely depressing and the symptoms in this case show that it was administered not in one dose but in repeated doses. The direct effect of arsenic is to deprive the patient of all will or desire to administer any more of the drug to himself. It also causes the person who takes it to suffer considerable agonies of pain, pain which render it not at all likely that he would desire to take again the substance that caused it. It is not at all conceivable that the late Mr. Carew contemplated suicide—or that he would take arsenic for the purpose of committing suicide. There is a statement in the evidence that refers to this aspect of the case, which was made by the prisoner at the bar when she offered herself as a witness at the Coroner's inquest, in which she says that her husband was in the habit of taking arsenic habitually and in very considerable doses. You will have the statement read out to you and you will give it your careful consideration, and then I shall ask you whether you will, after reviewing all the other evidence that will have been given, consider her statement as at all creditable. The prisoner stated there that her husband had been in the habit of taking arsenic daily in large doses. If so, there ought to be some place where he could have obtained it. This statement of the prisoner's is contradictory in many of its parts. Counsel then read extracts from the statement of the accused made at the inquest, statements all referring to the

alleged arsenic-taking habits of her late husband, and then he pointed out that neither Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Baetz, nor Dr. Munro, had ever prescribed arsenic for him. Dr. Munro, the learned Counsel continued, will tell you that he has an impression that Mr. Carew did once mention to him that he did take, or was taking, arsenic. This was a matter that the jury would doubtless give due attention to. Other statements made by the accused at the inquest were also ambiguous in respect to the two bottles that could not be found the day after Mr. Carew's death. The statement as read might refer to the bottle of arsenical lotion for the pony or might refer to the bottle of Fowler's Solution and the bottle of sugar of lead. But although the accused stated that her husband told her that he used arsenic as an external application of the liver, medical testimony would be adduced to show that arsenic was never used for external application in cases of congested liver. On two occasions, the jury would be told, the *betto* in the Carew's employ, was supplied by Mrs. Carew with a white powder that he sprinkled on the pony's food. This may have been arsenic. Now the examination of the stomach of the deceased, showed that at one time or another a certain quantity of arsenic in its white state, as a powder, was administered to him. The prosecution could not trace that white arsenic; where it came from, or how obtained. The only explanation is that arsenic in that state was kept in the stable, for the *betto* will tell you that he obtained a white powder to sprinkle over the pony's food, and arsenic is, as we know, sometimes so used. Counsel then read further extracts from prisoner's statement at the inquest, and laid stress on the fact that she said that her husband used to keep a bottle of arsenic on the sideboard in the dining-room, although when her husband first asked for his usual dose she "went to the cupboard in the bedroom where he kept his medicines, and found there a bottle containing a few drops of arsenic." She also said, remarked Counsel for the prosecution, that a one ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution only made four or five doses for the deceased. In regard to the bottle alleged to have been kept on the sideboard, Miss Jacob would be called and she would say that she was not aware of the bottle alleged to have been kept in the room downstairs. There were bottles there, among them a bottle containing cod-liver oil for the children. The question for them to decide would be, whether it was credible that Mrs. Carew would knowingly have on the dining-room sideboard, in a place accessible to children, a place where the nurse would go to obtain cod-liver oil for her charges, a bottle of poisonous solution. Of course it might be urged that Fowler's Solution is coloured so as to render it easily recognisable, but to have arsenic standing there in such a place was most difficult to believe. But of course it was for the jury to say whether the story was credible. Then also as to the quantity which she said her husband took—a one oz. bottle only sufficing for 5 doses! Now that is really an enormous quantity: it is 90 drops, over 90 drops; while the ordinary medicinal dose is 10 drops. Evidence would be given to enable the jury to judge as to the probability of the truth of that statement. And evidence would also be given that even in cases of tolerance of poisons, an extra dose does not give immunity to the subject, but that he is quite as capable of being poisoned as other people, by taking a little more than the ordinary, or minimum, poisonous dose. Then you have the fact, gentlemen, that arsenic was purchased by the prisoner. It was obtained on her order from Schedel's on 11th of October; then the bottle was refilled on Saturday 17th; then on Monday, the 19th, an ounce of solution was purchased at Maruya's. You will be asked to say whether this was purchased by the prisoner at the bar, for although the shopmen do not positively identify her as the person who called on that day, I think that when you hear the evidence of Miss Jacob who met the prisoner at the Post Office that day, although the prisoner denies that she was down town on that date, that you can have no doubt on the matter. Then on Tuesday, the 20th, an ounce of solution was obtained from Maruya on an order given by Mrs. Carew, and that on that same day another half oz. bottle was obtained from Mr. Schedel. On that day he was asked to send a new bottle, as the old one had been broken.

Mr. Lowder—I think your dates are mixed.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am corrected by my learned friend. On the 20th nothing was obtained from Schedel's. On the 20th a one ounce bottle was obtained from Maruya's on the order of Mrs. Carew. On Wednesday, the 21st, an ounce bottle was again obtained for Mrs. Carew by Miss Jacob. This was from Maruya's. It was on that day that another $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottle was obtained from

Mr. Schedel's. It was the day following that that deceased died. Now, gentlemen, there is, to say the very least, a strong case of suspicion against the prisoner. I submit that the only conclusion that you can arrive at is that arsenic was used for an improper purpose and with a wilful knowledge. Counsel, referring again to statements made by prisoner before the Coroner's jury, read over the depositions regarding the purchase of the bottle of Fowler's solution and the bottle of sugar of lead, obtained by Miss Jacob, and which prisoner alleged she gave into her husband's hands sealed, and then asked the jury whether her statement in view of other contradictions could be believed. They would have to consider, when weighing the evidence, whether the poison was given to deceased or whether he took it, or whether it was given to him by prisoner herself. The evidence of the prisoner herself pointed to great criminal negligence in the matter of dealing with the arsenic: and of course in this matter also they would have to decide whether she was telling the truth when she said that she put the poisons into his hands even after he had been taken ill. According to her own statement she did this instead of telling Dr. Wheeler, and in view of that was it credible that she would ask for another medical attendant to be called in? Which of the two was the truthful statement? Counsel next read an extract from prisoner's statement in which she said that when a remark was made to her by her brother that Dr. Wheeler thought that deceased was having arsenic administered to him, "she attached little importance to the matter at the time as her husband was in the habit of taking arsenic." Then there is the first intimation that she gave to the ordinary medical attendant of the family, an attendant who had been in the habit of calling at the house not once but several times a day. You will see that it was only given after she had been informed by her brother that Dr. Wheeler knew, or thought he knew, that arsenic had been administered to her husband. Mr. Parsons, whose name has been mentioned in the extracts lately read, will tell you that on the evening of Mr. Carew's death, the prisoner expressed a wish to see Dr. Wheeler to tell him something. After a reference to the *ama* being given an order by the deceased to obtain some medicine from Maruya, a fact that the prisoner had stated she only subsequently discovered, the learned Counsel said that prisoner had testified that she afterwards found a bottle in which but 6 drops of arsenic remained. In further explanation in the course of the inquest she stated that she sent down to Maruya's for the bottle of arsenic "in order to please him." Previously she had stated that "from 9 on Wednesday night I saw he was getting worse," and yet later "still his condition did not cause me alarm": these statements seem irreconcilable. The statement that she had a piece of paper on which the order for medicine was written in her husband's handwriting was afterwards explained in this way, "The name of the medicine was not in Mr. Carew's handwriting, only the writing on the back." On November 4th prisoner tendered herself as a witness again, and then said that "Dr. Wheeler never prescribed arsenic for my husband, he prescribed me arsenic as a tonic at the boat-house." Further extracts were read at this point referring to the early married life of Mr. and Mrs. Carew, when she said that she had been in the habit of giving her husband his doses of arsenic herself; "but I do not wish to state that I have seen him taking arsenic at the house more than once a day and then as a pick-me-up after breakfast;" "during my husband's illness I never administered arsenic to him and never saw him take it." In regard to the sugar of lead, proceeded Counsel, you, gentlemen of the jury, are not required to trouble yourself much about that: it was found in the viscera certainly, but not in large quantity. It is an important element in the case, having been purchased along with the arsenic; but it is not present in sufficient quantity to cause death. The effect, however, would be to check purging: that effect it would have, and it may have delayed the purging symptoms of arsenical poisoning. That is the only point on which sugar of lead has a bearing on this case. Now there is one point, perhaps two, that will occur to you—that is, what motive could she have had for poisoning her husband? I can tell you, of course, subject to correction from his Lordship, that as a matter of law, it is not necessary to seek for any motive, assigned or proved. In one sense no motive can be found, nor need it be sought to be proved. That is judging from the statements made by and on behalf of the prisoner at the inquest. That the motive that underlies such cases as these is often of a most inadequate order, is a common experience. From a high moral point of view alone all motive must be inadequate; but the adequacy of the motive is not a question for you to consider, for I can tell you motive,

adequate or inadequate, ought not, in the light of experience, to weigh against the guilt of any party. The mere inadequacy of motive, it would appear, from the experience of those who have given themselves to crime, is no guiding factor. In the evidence given in the early proceedings of this case, the evidence proffered by and on behalf of the prisoner, was that so far as the outside public could discover, husband and wife were living together on terms of cordial affection and peace. The prisoner herself gave but one point upon which they had ever had discussion, that point was money matters. Counsel then read a long extract from the proceedings at the inquest, in which prisoner gave out her monetary means, stated the steps taken to buy a house in Yokohama, and then to purchase a partnership for her husband in a silk firm at this port. Continuing, he said—that explanation is given by prisoner of the only cause of quarrel between herself and her husband, and the impression left upon the minds of the jury then was undoubtedly that any difference there may have been between the couple had been made up. As the case stood then, there was practically no motive at all if that statement was to be taken as true? But, gentlemen, we now come to another and important episode in this case. I have mentioned the name of Miss Jacob, the nursery governess. For some seasons or other, this young lady, obtained the idea that letters coming to her, and arriving here, never reached her. In forming this opinion she may have been labouring under a misconception, or she may have not: I do not say which. At any rate she went to the waste-paper basket to look, and she did not find them. But there she found some letters in a handwriting that she recognised: that of Mr. Dickinson, who had been in the habit of frequently writing to Mrs. Carew, and whose envelopes Mrs. Carew had given to the children, or laid about, so that Miss Jacob had become familiar with the writing. Other circumstances that had occurred made her read the letters, and subsequently taking the advice of a friend, also a nursery governess, Miss Christoffel, she collected fragments of the letters. That was about the 24th September. Subsequently, on three other occasions, more fragments of letters were taken out of the waste paper basket: all previous to Mr. Carew being taken ill. After Mrs. Carew had given her evidence at the inquest these letters were produced, sewn together, and put in at the magisterial inquiry. Gentlemen, all these letters may be characterised as letters that no modest woman who still renders fealty to her husband could accept from any man whatever. I do not wish to read you those letters in their entirety: you will have an opportunity of reading them all. But one point to which these letters refers is the alleged relations existing between herself and her husband. Among the letters found in the basket was a letter addressed by Mrs. Carew to Mr. Dickinson, a letter that had evidently not reached him, but a letter couched in somewhat similar terms—it may have been a draft or a copy—as it was recognised by Mr. Dickinson as like one he had received. It begins, "Forgive me, my dear one: I always come to you in my troubles," &c. That letter was answered by Mr. Dickinson. He begins, "My poor, dear darling, I knew you would suffer from yesterday," &c., "I hope that all this constant abuse will not cause you to look upon me with other eyes than those you have now, as it is really, after all, abuse not deserved," &c., "his horrible dislike of me." Then after giving her some advice about receiving a certain lady and her chaperone, he proceeds, "Do you know anything against her," and then advises her how to act should her husband insist on his wife receiving these ladies. In reply to another letter, Mr. Dickinson writes, "Never mind my not coming in to dinner;" "I do not mind being left out of your dinner parties," etc. In another letter he refers to a divorce, and advises Mrs. Carew what steps she should take in regard to going to Mr. Litchfield for legal advice on the matter. Proceeding, Counsel said—Now, Mr. Litchfield is not at liberty to tell you what advice he gives to his clients, nor what advice they seek of him, unless they desire him to make such a statement. But I may mention, at the request of the Counsel for the defence, that prisoner never did apply to Mr. Litchfield for a divorce, or even go to him to take steps towards a divorce. You, gentlemen, will remember this when the letters are read.

His Lordship—This statement is made at the request of Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Wilkinson—It is admitted on behalf of the prosecution—

His Lordship—By the defence?

Mr. Wilkinson—It is admitted on behalf of the prosecution that prisoner did not apply for a divorce, or even take steps that way.

Mr. Lowder—And that she did not even ask for advice tending towards divorce.

Mr. Wilkinson—Quite so. In another letter to Mrs. Carew, Mr. Dickinson says, "I think he was only bluffing this morning when he spoke about going down to ask about your account." Then comes another letter advising prisoner to go and see Mr. Litchfield about a divorce, "at all risks, at all hazards—divorce," etc. Then in the letter upilon, Mr. Dickinson says, "I should like you to mention this in your letter," "all the use he has for you is your money" "he uses your worse than his servants," "will convince them that he is only a scoundrel and that a mercenary one."—[Several other extracts from the letters that appeared in the course of the magisterial enquiry were read]—Counsel continuing, said—All these letters were written by Mr. Dickinson to the prisoner about her husband. This is all I shall bother you with on this point at present, I shall dilate upon them on another occasion. These letters were all evidently written in reply to others written to him by Mrs. Carew in which she made certain statements regarding her husband; these statements originated from her. Now they must either have been true or false. She either lived in peace and comfort with her husband, or else in fear of her life if these statements are true. There you have the statements, and you will measure them carefully in determining the effect that is to be given these letters. I say that there is now supplied a motive, a motive which of course is made inadequate as it always is in all such cases. You will have to consider the question in coming to an opinion on the subject, and the alternative to believing them is that they are a concoction of lies. If you arrive at the latter conclusion, then some other matters in this case will be cleared up. In case they are written falsely then I hold that any statement made by prisoner is not entitled to much credence. One other point in the case which has an intimate bearing on the veracity of the prisoner and is also a very important one. I have gathered that some evidence was introduced to suggest that if the deceased did not die from his own hand, then the arsenic was administered by another person—that is if he died of arsenic—that it has been given to him by another and not at his own request. That I suggest is the suggestion that is made, or intended to be made on that subject: that is the conclusion the Coroner's jury were asked to draw, on the evidence given for that purpose, together with the absence of apparent motive. It may not have been stated definitely, but all the same it was suggested that the deed may have been done by the hand of a woman, Annie Luke or—

Mr. Lowder—I will say here that I did not suggest that.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will accept the word of my learned friend that that was not his intention in bringing forward his evidence regarding Annie Luke, and I accept it frankly and fully. I accept it frankly and fully, but I still think that it is possible that that might be the inference that the jury might have thought was intended to be drawn. I think it only right to say that Mr. Lowder had not an opportunity to address arguments to the Coroner and the jury. Another suggestion might have been that her existence would be the cause of uneasiness to the deceased; and this might have lead him to take the arsenic. There is another suggestion that my learned friend, if he had had the opportunity of addressing arguments at that time—I am only speaking of possible argument for that is all it goes for in all that refers to the Annie Luke episode—that the deceased made a mistake at some time in taking a dose of arsenic: that is a conclusion the jury might have drawn. But with regard to the Annie Luke episode there are some circumstances, many circumstances, that it will be necessary to bear in mind. The first point I make is to suggest that Annie Luke was created by the prisoner—in so far as her existence in Yokohama is concerned. You will have all those letters read, and so I will not detain you long over them. But I may mention that a mysterious lady is referred to on the 10th October, regatta-day, as having called at Mr. Carew's house on the Bluff and asked to see Mr. Walter Carew. Mrs. Carew, in a letter to her husband, says that this lady left a card, marked "M. J. A. L. 1888, and seemed very anxious to see Mr. Carew. Evidence will be given to show that Mrs. Carew wrote a letter on a half sheet of note paper, addressed it to Mr. Carew, and then went to the boat-house. Mr. Carew was intensely interested in the regatta, yet he left the boat-house to keep the engagement with this lady; she did not keep her appointment that day, nor the next, although Mr. Carew stayed at home for her. The card this lady is supposed to have left was shown to Miss Jacob, and was talked about in the

house, and Miss Jacob will tell you that when she saw it the card only bore the letters "M. J. 1888," the "A. L." were not on it. She feels certain of this because M. J. are her own initials, and she felt indignant at any one using them except herself, and felt uneasy about it. She can perfectly remember that "A. L." was not on the card when she saw it. A good deal of chaffing was indulged in at the house, but never since that day has Miss Jacob heard Annie Luke referred to by prisoner, until after her husband's death. Counsel then read the letter addressed to Mr. Carew signed "Annie," and also a letter addressed by Mr. Carew to Annie Luke beginning, "I feel greatly distressed about you." This was dated the 14th October, and Counsel drew attention to the fact of that being the day before that on which Mr. Carew went home to die. He then said that both Mrs. Carew's letter addressed to her husband on regatta day, and the letter signed "Annie," were written on a half sheet of note-paper of exactly the same size and shape, while both bore the same water mark, and contended that both letters had been written by one hand. Of this the jury would have an opportunity of knowing later.

His Lordship—Did you say that both were the same size?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, same size; same water-mark, the letters being "H.I.D.E.S." Mrs. Carew said in her statement that she received the letter addressed to her husband by "Annie," in an anonymous envelope, an envelope that she had since destroyed. Now, how on earth did that letter come to Mrs. Carew in that way? In any case, among the letters found in the waste-paper basket, was one containing an explanation. This was another letter from Mr. Dickinson to the prisoner in reply to some questions of hers. He said, "I should think that you might ask for the letters yourself," etc., and I from that ask you, gentlemen, to draw the conclusion that the letter addressed by Mr. Carew to a person alleged to be Annie Luke was obtained by prisoner from the Post Office and never came to her under an anonymous cover. She represented herself to be the person addressed, and, acting on the advice of Mr. Dickinson, she obtained the letter. The conclusion is that Annie Luke is a creation of the prisoner's; that she never existed in Yokohama; at least, whatever relation she may have had to the life of the prisoner elsewhere. Now, if you come to the conclusion that the prisoner, when making these statements to Mr. Dickinson, was not telling the truth, the motive becomes the more obscure. But it is not incumbent upon the prosecution to find a motive: our duty is to lay the facts before you. If you find that the facts leading to guilt are established then you will find the prisoner guilty. If, on the other hand, you find that the facts are inconsistent with guilt, then you will pronounce accordingly and find her not guilty. As bearing on the whole conduct of the prisoner both before and after the death of her husband, I will read you three letters written by her. In considering the case, I again remind you, you must take the whole of the evidence and then having given due weight to all the issues you will say what conclusion is to be drawn from them. These letters that I propose to read were written by prisoner subsequent to the death of the late Mr. Carew, and are addressed to Miss Jacob. Miss Jacob left Mrs. Carew's service on the 24th October, two days after Mr. Carew's death. They are addressed to "Dear Mary," at the house where she had been taken in, and are all written by Mrs. Carew. One asked that Miss Jacob would see the writer if she called; another asked her for "the sake of Edgerly and the old people at home" to see Mr. Porch when he called, "or if not for them for the sake of Marjorie and Ben;" the third was in similar terms, and referred again to the sake of the two children "if for none else," and asking Miss Jacob to see the writer before Miss Jacob's decided upon the course she took in the matter. Concluding, Mr. Wilkinson said—Gentlemen of the jury, such is the nature of the evidence I intend to lay before you. You have a long and arduous undertaking before you, but I feel that you will consider the evidence, weigh it carefully, and give it full weight, and that you will conscientiously discharge your duty as the law requires and as you have solemnly undertaken to do.

The Court resumed at 35 minutes past two o'clock.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will first call Edwin Wheeler. Edwin Wheeler, sworn, said he was a British subject, M.D., of Dublin, L.R.C.S. Edin., and L.R.C.P. Edin.—I have been practising in Yokohama considerably over twenty-two years. I knew the late Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew. I was his medical attendant. He was Secretary and Manager of the Y.U.C. He died on the 22nd Oct. last. I recognise the prisoner at the

bar as his wife. I was the regular medical attendant of the family, and have been so since they arrived, six years ago. Two children were born to them since they came to Yokohama. Mr. Carew, as I knew him, was a fairly healthy man; a man addicted to good living and given, perhaps, to taking too much, on occasions only. I was left to infer for myself what his habits were. He mentioned having been in Australia, and of having been invalidated from there for liver. He also mentioned that he had to give up the service in which he was, in the neighbourhood of Singapore. I thought at that time that he had had malaria as he mentioned quinine. In conversation that we had on occasions he said the that he had had malarial fever, as he had lived in the jungle and been in the habit of using immense doses of quinine. That is about all he mentioned.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did he ever mention to you the subject of, or about taking, arsenic?—No, never. Prior to October last he had attacks of liver. He used to complain of "his old liver troubling him." I prescribed liver tonic then; that was all I prescribed. On Sunday the 11th of October last I saw Mr. Carew. I think, on going back, that it was at his house that I saw him. He seemed weak, out of sorts; a little nervous. I prescribed some podophyllin, and some anti-pyrene and digitalis. At that time, the household consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Carew, the two children, Marjorie, and Ben; the nursery governess, Miss Jacob; a Eurasian girl, called Rachel, a Mr. Porch, brother-in-law; an *amah*, a small Chinese-bay, and I presume there was a cook, but I never saw him. I next attended Mr. Carew on Thursday, the 15th, when I got a note from Mrs. Carew asking me to look her husband up at the Club as he was not in very good health. I went down and saw Mr. Carew at the office of the Club, examined him, and had a long talk with him. He seemed rather depressed and out of sorts. I think I said to him: "You have been overstimulating a bit, your eye looks muddy, and if you don't look out you will have a bad attack of liver." I added, "you will have to keep quiet, and in order to do that, you will have to go home and remain there a few days." To make him more careful, I said, "By the look of your eye, you will have an attack of jaundice." I did this to make him follow my instructions; I thought he was on the verge of jaundice, if he did not look out. I told him to send some Vichy water up to the house, to attend to his diet, and drink nothing but Vichy water and milk. His jaundice symptoms were:—his eye was muddy; he was depressed and out of sorts, and he said his "old liver was bothering him"—that was an expression of his. He complained of a want of appetite. I said that he was to go on a general "slop-diet"—milk, dry toast, Vichy—an invalid's diet. It is not my practise to keep any chits asking for attendance; and I destroyed the chit I received from Mrs. Carew. I saw Mr. Carew, the following day, Friday, the 16th. He was in much the same state, complaining of a little nausea. I found him a little drowsy, in fact I should say, very drowsy. I thought this was due to liver symptoms. A sluggish liver often produces this condition. This drowsiness continued, off and on, till early on Tuesday morning. I told him, "Just go on with your diet, milk, Vichy, and slops." On Saturday I gave him some medicine—some tincture of podophyllin, taken from a bottle in the house. I gave it to him on sugar. I saw him twice on Saturday. When I first saw him that day, the nausea had increased and he had had a little vomiting. He did not care about eating. I saw him vomit a dark green, bilious-looking matter, after taking the dose of podophyllin: this was in my presence, I think. Mrs. Carew wrote me that day, saying that deceased wanted to go to Kamakura to stay till Monday. I went up to the house in answer to the chit, and when I saw the vomit I said, "There's no Kamakura for you; you are not in a fit state." He was up and about the house that day; sitting up in an arm-chair, going into his dressing-room. He was still drowsy and disinclined to eat. When I visited him the second time that day, in the evening, the vomiting still continued, and I ordered a mustard sinapism—a mustard plaster for the stomach. On Sunday, the 18th, I visited him again, and found that the vomiting was not so excessive. He complained of thirst—a good deal of thirst—and of dryness, and he said that when he took food it hurt his throat—constriction of the throat when swallowing. He was still drowsy, and complained of a little pain over the epigastric region. As I thought that the dose of podophyllin, that I had previously given him, had had no effect and that the tincture that was in the house might be inert, I prescribed a podophyllin mixture made from a preparation of podophyllin that was said to be soluble, and told Mrs. Carew to obtain it

from North and Rae, as that was the only store that had it.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—Do you ask that question?

Mr. Wilkinson—I do not wish to stop anything of witness's conversation with the deceased and Mrs. Carew.

Witness, continuing—In my recollection, Mr. Carew never complained to me of irritation of the bladder. I saw him a second time on Sunday. On Monday, the 19th, I saw him again. I think I saw him in the morning; in the afternoon, and in the evening—no, twice, before noon and after noon. He was still drowsy, but a little restless, kicking about the bed. The vomiting continued, and he complained of pain in the epigastric region, and still complained of things hurting him when he swallowed. I ordered the sinapism to be repeated; in fact I ordered repeated sinapisms on Monday. I ordered these to try and see if the counter irritation would stop the vomiting. I think on that day, also, that he had an effervescent saline draught. I think he vomited once while I was there, the same dark green matter.

What did you conclude that was due to?—I concluded that it was due to bilious attacks. He took a little food that day—a little corn-starch. I had difficulty in getting him to take food, as he complained of his throat hurting him when he swallowed. I put the vomiting down to the bilious attack and so ordered repeated sinapisms. He complained on the Monday evening of pain over the epigastric region, and of being very thirsty. I saw him four times on Tuesday, the 20th. At my first visit that day, before noon, I found the patient worse. I found that he had slight diarrhoea that morning, while the vomiting had increased. The other symptoms remained the same, and there was slight tenesmus with the diarrhoea. The drowsiness seemed to have passed off by that time, but he complained much of the other symptoms, constriction of the throat, pain of the epigastric region, etc. To try and check the excessive vomiting, I tried a bismuth mixture with hydrocyanic solution. By this time I was getting worried about the case, and I asked Mrs. Carew if she had any objection to my bringing Dr. Todd in. She said "Certainly not, bring him along." In the afternoon I drove Dr. Todd round. This may have been about three o'clock. We had a consultation over the case. The patient then complained of vomiting, purging with slight tenesmus, and pain after swallowing food. Dr. Todd suggested my trying little bits of ice to allay the thirst and relieve the dryness of the throat. He also suggested my trying some bromide and hydrate of chloral.

Mr. Lowder—I take it that Mrs. Carew was present all this time?

Witness—She was present during the consultation. Dr. Todd wished to see the vomits, but the basin had been cleaned up. I examined the motion in the bath-room and found little faecal matter, but a quantity of paper which was stained a dark, greenish black. There was very little of it, more straining than motion. I ordered the solution of bromide and a solution of hydrate of chloral. When I left with Dr. Todd I told Mrs. Carew to try and induce the patient to take some of the medicines when they arrived. On arriving at the house—on the third occasion—a little before 7 p.m., I asked Mrs. Carew about the medicine, and she said it was impossible for him to take it, he swallowed a mouthful and would take no more of it.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you try him?—Yes, I tried him myself, but he said it was no use, he would have nothing to do with a thing that burned the throat out of him. In driving Dr. Todd home we had a conversation.

Mr. Wilkinson—Mrs. Carew was not present then, so do not tell us what was said.

Witness—Well, at Dr. Todd's suggestion, I gave the patient a hypodermic injection of hydrochlorate of morphine, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain—the tabloid also contained the hundredth part of a grain of atropine. The object of the hypodermic was to induce sleep and to quiet him. I happened to be dining out that night at No. 118, Bluff, when, half through dinner, a boy came and told me a lady wanted to see me. I went out and saw Mrs. Carew sitting in a *finrikisha*. This may have been about half-past nine. She said, "I'm sorry to disturb you, doctor, but Walter does not seem so well; he is muttering and seeing things." I said that this might be due to the action of the hypodermic, and as soon as the ladies rise from table I will come round. I went round a little before 11, and found the patient fairly quiet; half sleeping but still muttering.

Did he make any complaint at all then?—He only complained of the pain in the epigastric region and a pain in the back, which I took to

mean his back passage. He asked for a brandy and soda, I believe, having complained of intense thirst. That day I took away a bottle of the patient's urine. Mrs. Carew gave it to me.

Mr. Lowder—I should like your Lordship to take that last remark down.

Witness—I tested it for albumen sugar, and we—Dr. Todd and I—found a trace of albumen. I did not test it for anything else, having no other reason for so doing. I looked upon the case as a very puzzling bilious attack, up to that time. I saw him twice on Wednesday the 21st. On the morning of that day he said that he had had a bad night, and Mrs. Carew corroborated that; she said he had muttered in his sleep as in delirium.

Did you express any opinion as to what might have been the cause of that?—I said that perhaps the action of the hypodermic might have brought about these fancies. The vomiting still continued that morning. The diarrhoea was more severe and the straining was more acute; and the pain over the stomach and back continued; the throat continued to give the same symptoms; burning when anything went into the throat. He was then getting prostrated.

Were you able to account for the diarrhoea?—No, I could not; possibly the purgative of the day before might have induced a few purgings, but not to the extent from which he was suffering.

His Lordship—Had you given him a purgative the day before?

Witness—Yes, an effervescent saline draught. One or two motions might have been accounted for by the purgative. The podophyllin mixture, was a purgative, given in $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you prescribe anything for the pain?—Yes, an outward application of tincture of podophyllin and a tincture of belladonna, and tincture of opium, making up a 6-ounce mixture. The label on this was, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce to be sprinkled over sponge-pilinin. At the same time I ordered a tin of peptone beef, to make light beef-tea. About mid-day I received a note from Mrs. Carew, saying that her husband was not so well, and it ran, I think, "Shall I or will you telegraph for Dr. Baelz?" I answered, I would do so, and sent the telegram immediately after tiffin. In the afternoon I got a reply. [Telegram from Dr. Baelz running, "Impossible to-day, would to-morrow evening do, Baelz," identified and put in.] I received this some time between five and six o'clock in the evening. After receiving it I went up to Mrs. Carew's house. I went up a little before dinner, and saw Mrs. Carew, giving the telegram into her own hand. She said, "We had better go upstairs and see how the patient is before we decide anything." I went upstairs and saw the patient. He seemed rather cheery and inclined to talk, and he asked me for goodness sake to give him a brandy and soda, as his throat was so dry and burning. I gave him a brandy and soda then, with a quarter of a grain of cocaine in it, this was in order to see if the cocaine would have any effect on the vomiting. I also left three cocaine tabloids with Mrs. Carew to give him during the night if his stomach was at all irritable—by irritable I mean vomiting and pain with it. I saw a bed-pan there that day, because his diarrhoea was bad. I think Mrs. Carew made a remark—"Oh, I have got a bed pan for him, doctor; that will save him getting up." The diarrhoea that morning was excessive and the tenesmus acute. The vomiting still continued. On Thursday, the 22nd, I received a letter from Mrs. Carew. This was about half-past six o'clock in the morning, and I arrived a few minutes before seven o'clock. The patient was then a great deal worse; muttering, restless, and in a half-dreamy state that was sleep yet no sleep, because you could easily waken him out of it. He was very prostrated. Mrs. Carew told me that he had a very bad night, indeed; that she had to be up the greater part of the night with him. I told her that I thought that the sleep he had been having was not proper sleep, but that he wanted rest. I administered to him a dose of hydrate of chloral then. The dose was an ounce and a half of the solution and contained fifteen grains of the hydrate of chloral. I enjoined on her not to talk with him, but if he did talk she was not to answer him. He was to be kept as quiet as possible. I told him that after Mr. Boag's funeral I should come round again.

What opinion had you now formed of the case?—All the symptoms of Wednesday and Wednesday night were very puzzling and I could not account for them. He seemed to be suffering from an irritant beyond a bilious attack and the pain over the epigastric, vomiting, diarrhoea, and straining—all the symptoms were so strange that I could not account for them; they puzzled me greatly. I did not know what to make of them, and I determined to get him into the hospital as soon as possible. At Mr. Boag's funeral a communication

was made to me. I went and had an interview with another person in connection with this communication. After that I tried to carry out my desire to get my patient into the hospital, but Dr. Todd was not in. I saw Dr. May and Mr. Consul Hall on the subject—to get permission to have him admitted into the Royal Naval Hospital immediately. I did not see any other patient, but was on my feet all the time until I obtained this permission. Before tiffin I went up to the accused's house. I saw the patient and told Mrs. Carew of my intention of having the patient taken into the hospital at once. I believe I said, "He is only going from bad to worse." He was very prostrated and all the symptoms were aggravated. I met Mr. Porch after I left the house, near Mr. Jackson's house at the top of the hill. I made a communication to him. I got permission to take Carew to the Hospital at 2 o'clock. I took a stretcher to the house immediately, and was down at the house by 2.30. Mrs. Carew met me. I went upstairs with her and found Mr. Porch there. The symptoms of the patient were now most aggravated: utterly prostrated, although when spoken to he got up on his elbow only to fall back in a tetanic spasm, and cold sweats broke out all over him. I gave him a stimulant and he rallied. I had him covered over with the blankets in which he was in, also with an eider-down quilt and some rugs, placed on the stretcher. He complained of great difficulty in breathing at this time. I, Mrs. Carew, and Mr. Porch walked along to the hospital with the stretcher; Mr. Porch and I went into the hospital with him. He was taken into the ward at once, about a minute before three, and stimulants, hypodermics, and hot water bottles were applied to him. I heard later that he died soon after I left the Hospital. I had a letter from Mrs. Carew that night. I did not get it till late, as I was out. I got round by 11 o'clock. She said, "Oh, doctor, there is a thing that I ought to have told you before; Walter suffered from a stricture, and he was in the habit of taking arsenic to relieve it," I said—

Mr. Wilkinson—Did she say anything about ordering it or where it came from?—No. I think she said "that a few days before Walter had asked her to get a bottle of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, and a bottle of sugar of lead, but I can't find them now, though I have been looking for them." I replied at first, "It is a pity, it would have simplified matters if you had done so." When she said that she could not find them, I said, "Don't bother about it now," and I went home.

The Court at this point adjourned till 10 o'clock next morning.

WEDNESDAY, December 6th.

His Lordship took his seat in Court at 10.06 o'clock. At the opening of the proceedings, the attendance of the public was much smaller than on the previous day, but as the hours passed the Court-room became as crowded as ever, and at times the atmosphere was unpleasantly oppressive. The Assistant Judge again occupied a seat upon the bench. Dr. Eldridge was in attendance as medical expert for the defence; Dr. Tripler being retained in a similar capacity for the Crown.

Dr. Wheeler's examination was continued. Mr. Wilkinson—Did you take the patient's temperature?—Yes, generally twice, sometimes three times a day. It was always under 99° Fahr.—under the tongue.

That you would call normal?—Under the tongue anything under 99° is normal; under the armpit the normal would be 98.4° F.

Now I will ask you, Dr. Wheeler, with regard to the prescriptions, a question or two. Would you look at this prescription, it is marked Alpha, and is numbered 22,805, is that the prescription you gave for the podophyllin powders on the 11th October?—Yes.

Would you translate it please, and put it into ordinary language?—This was prescribed for Mr. Carew on Sunday, the 11th October. It reads:—podophyllin raisin, 1 grain; powder digitalis 1 grain; anti-pyrine 30 grains; divide into six powders, mix the ingredients. Directions, one every four hours.

I am now putting into your hands the prescriptions produced for the first time, and brought into Court by a chemist of North and Rae's. I do not propose to call him yet, but this witness, my Lord, can identify them. Would you, Dr. Wheeler, look at prescription No. 1,37420, this was the podophyllin mixture you ordered on the Monday?—Yes.

Will you read it?—It reads, Soluble podophyllin 3 grains; spirits of chloroform 1 drachm; tincture of orange peel 1 drachm, glycerine half an ounce; menthol 6 grains, and distilled water add to 6 ounces. Half-an-ounce once or twice daily.

Will you now read prescription No. 137437?

Does that refer to the bismuth mixture prescribed on the 20th October?—Yes. It reads, Dilute hydrocyanic acid minims 24; subgallate of bismuth $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm, trisnate of bismuth 2 drachms; mucilage 1 ounce and a half, glycerine 2 drachms, distilled water add to 6 ounces. Directions, half an ounce every three hours.

Would you look at prescription No. 137446? Is that the prescription for bromide of potash given on the afternoon of the 20th October?—Given on the afternoon of that day. Bromide of potash 1 drachm; bromide of ammonium 1 drachm, distilled water add to 12 ounces. Directions, one-sixth part when required.

Now look at No. 137447. Was that the prescription for the chloral hydrate given on the afternoon of the 20th October?—Yes, prescribed at the same time.

Please read it.—Hydrate of chloral, 1 drachm, distilled water add to 6 ounces. Directions on the label were marked, "Solution of hydrate of chloral 10 grains to the ounce," to be signed for.

Now look at prescription dated 21.10.96.—The first part of this reads, "Send one beef peptone, one tin." The number is 137,454. Tincture of belladonna, one ounce and a half; tincture of opium add to 6 ounces: "signed," half an ounce to be sprinkled over spongea-pilulin.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think these prescriptions had now better be marked.

Witness—I recognise all these prescriptions as being in my handwriting.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will now put them in, as that would be the proper thing. The directions, Dr. Wheeler, are in your handwriting?—The whole of the prescriptions are in my handwriting. The first address is not in my handwriting, but the second and third and others are in my handwriting. The first address is in Mrs. Carew's handwriting. I told her that I wished that prescription to be made up at North and Rae's.

In which of those articles, in their raw state, would arsenic be found?—In the bismuth there is always an infinitesimal trace; arsenic is always found in bismuth.

His Lordship—In the bismuth alone?—Yes, in that alone.

Mr. Wilkinson asked for the production of exhibit M. (Dr. Baelz's prescription).

(To Dr. Wheeler)—Would you look at that and tell us generally what it is?—It contains extract of belladonna, morphine, and distilled water.

I take it that there is nothing there that contains arsenic?—Nothing.

Is there anything in either of your prescriptions that would have accounted for the symptoms shown?—No, nothing; they were given to counteract those symptoms, to counteract the symptoms indicated.

Now supposing that Dr. Baelz's prescription had been given or taken in teaspoonfuls from time to time during the early stages of Mr. Carew's illness, would it have accounted for any of the symptoms?—None of the symptoms; the belladonna would tend to cause a dry throat.

And the morphia?—Yes, the same, and also it would tend to make him drowsy.

Would it in whole or in part have accounted for the drowsiness?—I think the dose was small; but if given in repeated doses it would make a man drowsy.

Have you even heard of arsenic or sugar of lead being used as direct remedies for stricture?—No.

In the case of stricture, how would sugar of lead, be used?—The only way, if used, would be as an injection.

Sugar of lead is sometimes given internally?—Yes, it is often given to check diarrhoea, and it also has astringent properties.

If given for that purpose how would it be made up?—In the form of pills; mixed with acetate of lead.

Anything else?—Yes, it may be given with opium.

If it was given in the course of this case would it have checked the diarrhoea?—Yes. It would have checked it. And the acetate of lead, from its astringent properties, would have checked hemorrhage.

But his bowels in the early part of this case were not active?—That is so. I prescribed purgatives, podophyllin pills, saline mixtures. There was nothing that could be called diarrhoea in the early stages; not until the Tuesday morning.

Would arsenic be used in the treatment of malaria?—Yes, it is often used as an anti-periodic.

Did you ever treat him for malarial fever in Yokohama?—No. He never complained of malaria here, and I never treated him for it.

Arsenic is also used as a tonic?—Arsenic is also used as a nerve tonic. When used for that purpose it is generally made up as Fowler's Solution. The quantity of white arsenic in Fowler's Solution is 4 grains to one ounce, 1 grain to a drachm;

from 100 to 120 minims, according to different pharmacopœias. A minim may roughly be called a drop, according to the density of the fluid.

What is the usual dose of Fowler's Solution?—It ranges from 2 minims up to 10. An ordinary dose, first dose, is 4 to 5 drops, after meals, and should not be taken on an empty stomach.

Is it increased in some cases?—Yes; in obstinate cases you can increase it generally up to 10 drops; but you watch the patient and see the effects of such a large dose.

Would any precautions be taken if you prescribed to drops?—You would watch the patient and see him frequently.

In there any disease in which larger doses have been given?—In some nerve cases I have known doses given up to nearly 15 drops—in cases of epilepsy—but as that is a dangerous dose, the patient is generally kept under the eye of a medical man.

What is the colour of Fowler's Solution?—A light pink or red.

What is that caused by?—By the compound tincture of lavender; it is coloured so that it may not be mistaken for water or other bland fluid. The smell also catches the nose. Fowler's Solution may be manufactured here or imported.

What is a deadly dose?—From 2 grains upwards—that is, white arsenic. In a half ounce bottle there would be about 2 grains.

I believe you were present while the post mortem examination was being made on the body by Dr. Todd and Dr. May?—During the latter half.

Was that a thorough post mortem examination?—Yes.

Was any organic disease discovered?—There was no organic lesion sufficient to enable us to give a certificate of death from natural causes. There was no sufficient evidence to enable us to come to the conclusion that death was due to natural causes.

In what condition was the liver?—It was a small liver, smaller than a healthy liver, not more than 3 pounds in weight; a healthy liver weighs about 48 ounces. Its condition was healthy, but contracted.

And the bladder?—It was smaller than usual, the walls were thickened.

Would the stricture account for that?—Yes, the extra strain would cause that. There was a streak of blood on the walls, here and there.

Were the symptoms exhibited by Mr. Carew in his last illness, in any way consistent with arsenical poisoning?—At first the symptoms were masked a good deal; for the first few days. Taken from beginning to end they were quite consistent with arsenical poisoning; there were no symptoms inconsistent with arsenical poisoning.

Please describe the symptoms of arsenical poisoning?—After taking a dose of arsenic, a poisonous dose, you have extreme faintness, nausea, dryness of the throat, a pain in the epigastric—a burning pain in the stomach; then vomiting followed by purging, with straining. The pains in the stomach then become indescribable, excruciating, with prostration and muscular cramp, dry tongue, feeble pulse, and in some cases a suffusion of the lining membrane of the eye, with puffing of the lid, and then in some cases skin eruptions. Then towards the end utter collapse; cold sweats; difficulty of breathing, and you may or may not have tetanus. The patient is often in such a state that he cannot describe his sensations, they are indescribable.

I believe that each one of those symptoms may be caused by other things than arsenic?—Yes.

May some be absent?—Yes. Some may be masked by medicine given to counteract other symptoms.

The symptoms taken together are indicative of what?—Of arsenical poisoning.

Describe what symptoms among those just mentioned Mr. Carew did not exhibit?—The eye symptoms were absent until Wednesday, no suffusion of the membranous lining, but a slight puffiness of the eyelids. I put that down—the puffiness of the face—to be due to the straining of the vomiting.

Did you put it down now or then?—I put it down then.

What other symptoms were absent?—He had no cramp of the extremities, until he was being removed to hospital. He had no skin eruption. He had a faintness. It is very seldom that you can get escape of arsenical poisoning to come up to what you read in the text-books about arsenical poisoning; there are always some symptoms absent.

Do you know of any disease that would have caused these symptoms?—I know of no disease that would account for the symptoms shown in this case. If the symptoms had been due to disease they would have yielded to the remedies I applied—an ordinary bilious attack would have yielded.

Will you state the time when your puzzlement grew into anxiety?—On Wednesday night. Then

I grew suspicious of the patient and the people around him.

When did you form your opinion that you would get him into hospital?—On Wednesday night; I was so puzzled that I determined to get him into the hospital next morning.

When did Mrs. Carew first mention about the use of sugar-of-lead?—On the Thursday night, the day he died: that was the first intimation I received that arsenic and sugar-of-lead had been used. There was nothing that Mr. Carew ever said to me during his illness, that would lead me to suppose that he was taking arsenic, or that arsenic was being administered to him. If I had known he was having arsenic I would have had him removed days before, so that he could not have got it himself, or anybody give it to him. There had been nothing said or suggested either during the illness or afterwards, that would lead me to suppose that he contemplated suicide. He bore up remarkably well considering the great pain from which he was suffering.

I do not know whether I have asked you this; the persistence of the symptoms, what would that lead you to suppose, whether the poison was given in one dose or repeated doses?—In repeated doses. The irritation was always kept up from the commencement. There was some intermission of the symptoms, sometimes for twelve hours. This I know from his retaining barley water for that time.

Do you think it probable that a person would take a second dose of arsenic, if he knew that the effects of the first dose were as painful as those you have described as present in this case?—I don't think it likely that he would take a second dose: a man would not go on taking arsenic if he saw it gave the pain and caused the distress that I saw in this case. In regard to the urine, I found it normal, save that it had a trace of albumen. I had an interview with the prisoner at the boat-house on the 10th October. I prescribed for her some Fowler's Solution—4 or 5 drops after meals.

Mr. Wilkinson—This is Exhibit Ca; is that the prescription you gave?—Yes. It is written on the back of a programme. It is for Fowler's Solution, half an ounce.

Had you prescribed the same on previous occasions?—Yes, in 1894.

Will you state what the conversation was at the boat-house?—I think I said that she was not looking so well, and that the trip to Miyazoshi had not done her much good. She said, "No, it was beastly weather, raining all the time." Then she said, "By-the-way, I want you, Doctor, to give me that arsenic prescription you give me when I was living at No. 57, in 1894."

His Lordship—So you wrote it?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did she say anything about quinine being no good?—She stated to me some time previously that quinine was doing her no good. So I said, "You had better go back to your arsenic again;" this was in a conversation previous to the 10th of October. On the 10th of October, when I gave her the prescription, I made no further remark, but went downstairs to see a case. After the 10th of October, Mrs. Carew never consulted me again about the taking of this Fowler's Solution. She spoke about a headache once, and I suggested that she should take anti-pyrene.

To his Lordship—From the 10th of October until the night of the day of Carew's death, arsenic was never spoken of between us.

To Mr. Wilkinson—On the Tuesday during his last illness, I asked Mrs. Carew if she had any copper pans in the kitchen. Mr. Carew answered, in the presence of Mrs. Carew and in the bed-room, "No, we have splendid utensils in the kitchen, they are all porcelain-lined." In Mrs. Carew's presence, during the consultation with Dr. Todd, I remarked that I had made this enquiry regarding copper cooking-pans. The presence of the irritation of the stomach had so puzzled me that I asked about the cooking-pans.

During Mr. Carew's illness, did you notice whether Mrs. Carew was in the bed-room very much?—She was always in attendance while I was there. I never paid a visit without seeing her in the room.

Have you ever seen any one else there?—Yes, Mr. Porch, the China boy, and Rachel, the ayah, and the servants generally.

Who did the general nursing?—Mrs. Carew. She slept in the room, and during the last days of his illness she had a bed on the floor.

Mr. Wilkinson then sat down, and Mr. Lowder rose to cross-examine at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock.

Mr. Lowder—Did you notice any hemorrhage from the bowels of the deceased during his illness?—No.

Or in the urinary organs?—Only at the post mortem was there a trace of blood on the mucous membrane of the bladder.

I suppose that sugar of lead could not have

been administered by a third person, in any quantity, without his knowing it?—He certainly would taste it. In small quantities, given in coffee or tea, it might be taken as sugar, as it is sweetish in taste, though slightly astringent.

To his Lordship—In small quantities it would not be recognised. Of course if the solution was strong he would recognise it at once.

Mr. Lowder—Taylor is the recognised authority among medical men, is he not?—Yes.

Do you agree with this statement—"Stranguary and jaundice have been noticed among the secondary symptoms of arsenical poisoning"?—Yes. I agree with that.

Do you agree with Reece, who says that jaundice is a primary symptom of both acute and chronic arsenical poisoning?—Yes.

It is possible then, that when you told Carew on the 15th of October that he might have an attack of jaundice, that he was then suffering from arsenical poisoning?—It is possible, but I have given the reason why I said so.

You say that his eye was muddy, he was depressed, out of sorts, and complained of want of appetite?—That is so.

With your present knowledge do you consider that he was then suffering from arsenical poisoning?—It is possible, but I don't think it is probable.

On Saturday, the 17th, you say Mrs. Carew wrote to you and said her husband wanted to go to Kamakura?—Yes.

Was there any talk of her accompanying him?—I think he wanted to go alone.

She also was anxious that he should have a change?—Yes.

Who applied the sinapism on the 18th?—Mrs. Carew, I think.

About what time did you see the patient on Monday?—In the forenoon.

Can you give me a more accurate answer?—I cannot remember exactly now.

Mrs. Carew was with him then?—Yes.

You ordered repeated sinapisms on Monday, was that in the morning or afternoon?—I can't say, but I ordered them to check the vomiting.

His Lordship—My impression is that it was in the morning, according to my notes.

Mr. Lowder—On Tuesday, when did you pay your first visit?—I saw him in the forenoon; it might be about 11.

Could you answer generally at about what time you paid your forenoon visits to Carew?—I can't say for certain; I can't go back now, but I know it was between breakfast and tiffin, and I think it was about 11. But I know she was always in the room expecting me.

My point is, that she never knew to an hour or half an hour when she might expect you to call?—Certainly not, the exigencies of my profession forbid it.

She made no objection to Dr. Todd being called in?—No, she said "Let him come along."

She seemed pleased?—She acquiesced.

His Lordship—Was she pleased?—I did not notice. Her husband was ill and she acquiesced in my suggestion.

Mr. Lowder—Had you noticed that she had a difficulty in getting him to take medicine?—Yes, and even to the taking of food.

I refer to medicine?—Yes, to taking anything.

Did she have to coax him to do it?—Yes.

He didn't believe in medicines, did he?—No, as a rule he didn't.

You tried to get him to take medicine yourself?—Yes, but he would only take a mouthful, then he said, "Take it away, it burns me, give me a brandy and soda."

Who helped you to administer the hypodermic injection?—Mrs. Carew.

Mrs. Carew was the cause of your fourth visit that day?—Yes, she came round to see me.

She was very anxious?—Yes, she was anxious and said her husband was seeing things.

And when you went round Mrs. Carew was still in the room with him?—Yes.

On Wednesday morning, the 21st, you saw Mrs. Carew and she told you the patient had had a bad night; did she seem anxious about him?—Yes.

You prescribed an external application, did Mrs. Carew carry out your wishes in regard to that?—Yes. I saw her apply it herself—this was at my next visit. She always carried out my instructions.

Can you remember more precisely the contents of the note that Mrs. Carew wrote you on the 21st, when she suggested calling in Dr. Baelz?—She said that her husband was not so well and she would like another opinion: she was anxious about him.

In the evening, when you took her the telegram, the patient was better, and you said that the calling in of Dr. Baelz might possibly be an unnecessary expense, or words to that effect?—My words were, "Better wait till the morning: possibly it may be an unnecessary expense."

On that same Wednesday evening, you, Mr. and Mrs. Carew, and Mr. Porch were in the room together chatting cheerily?—He asked me to give him a brandy and soda.

In fact you thought he was very much better?—There was an abatement in the symptoms.

You thought he was very much better on the Wednesday night?—I did so.

Then at what time on Wednesday night did your puzzlement grow into anxiety and cause you to begin to entertain suspicions of Carew and the people around him?—I had been thinking of the case all day and worried about it, and when a man lays down in bed he thinks more deeply, and reviewing the whole case, I became suspicious.

Had you received an anonymous letter that day before you went to bed?—I received a letter saying "three bottles of arsenic solution," nothing else, and that further worried me.

Was that that night?—No, next morning.

At what time was this?—In the morning before I went to the patient's house; after I had gone to Boag's funeral. I did not know who sent it. It was addressed to me in an envelope, it was a little piece of paper, and bore the words, "Muriya's three bottles arsenic." My boy told me that it came from No. 6.

Was this letter received before the communication was made to you at Boag's funeral or not?—After the funeral.

Who made the communication to you?—Mr. Dunlop.

He lives at No. 6?—Yes.

And the paper and the envelope that you received came from No. 6?—Yes.

His Lordship—How do you know that it came from No. 6?—My office boy told me so about 11 o'clock that morning.

Mr. Lowder—Are you acquainted with Mr. Dunlop's handwriting?—Yes, fairly well.

Can you say in whose handwriting this paper was written?—The writing on the paper was different to the address on the envelope. The address on the envelope was written, I should say, by Mr. Dunlop. That on the paper struck me as being different.

Now, it was in consequence of these communications that your suspicions were aroused and you went and saw the British Consul?—I went to Dr. May first, then I went to the British Consul, about 11 o'clock. We went up to the hospital together.

From there you went to the house of the deceased?—Yes, and saw Mrs. Carew.

And did you mention to her the suspicions you entertained?—No, I did not. I merely told her of the arrangements I had made.

Did she seem relieved at the thought that he was going into the hospital?—Not at that visit, afterwards she did. At this time she said, "Do you think it necessary?" and I made the further remark, "You cannot go on nursing him for ever." It was when I went with the stretcher that she appeared relieved.

She was tired out with her nursing?—Yes. She said, when I took the stretcher, that she was glad to get rid of the patient, so that she could get some rest herself.

She was not aware when her husband left the house for the hospital that he was dangerously ill?—She did not seem to be aware.

Do you remember her offering to kiss him as he left the house for the hospital, and a remark he made to her? I will remind you of the remark, to recall your recollection. The remark was that he had not been shaved, but when he was shaved he would allow her to kiss him?—I did not hear the words. I remember Mr. Dunlop joining us on the way to the hospital and walking with us to the gate.

Did you say anything to your patient about the suspicions you said were aroused on Wednesday?—I did not.

Did you administer any antidote?—I only gave him milk and soda: that was the only thing handy. I am speaking of an antidote?—I was going to get a strecher.

Well, now you said just now that on the Wednesday night you were puzzled, but, you did not suspect arsenical poison until after you received those communications?—I was ready to suspect everybody in and out of the house.

But when did your suspicion arise?—At night in bed.

Then when you saw Mr. Carew next morning did you ask him any question about poison?—No. Nor anybody in the house?—No. My suspicions about arsenic poisoning were not aroused until Thursday when Mr. Dunlop spoke to me.

Now entertaining these suspicions, would it not have been kinder to have obtained a statement from him as to the arsenic that was being exhibited to him?—I was too anxious to think of doing anything but getting him removed; that was the best

antidote I could think of: getting him out of the centre of danger.

Then you did not think his death imminent at that time?—Not at 20 minutes to 12.

The Court adjourned at this point until 2 o'clock, and resumed after an interval of an hour and a half, a slight delay arising through Dr. Wheeler not being in attendance until five minutes past 2 o'clock. His cross-examination by Mr. Lowder was then resumed.

Mr. Lowder—There is one question I wish to ask, Mr. Wheeler, with reference to the anonymous, unsigned, letter that arrived from No. 6. I think on a previous occasion you said this arrived on Wednesday night and not on Thursday morning?—I think you are mistaken. I am sure I received it on the Thursday morning and can bring my boy to prove the time. I received it from him as I went down the hill, after Mr. Boag's funeral and after seeing Dr. May.

Mr. Lowder then read witness's depositions at the inquest and said that probably he had been misled regarding the receipt of the letter.

His Lordship—We have it that the letter arrived after the conversation with Mr. Dunlop, is that not so?

Dr. Wheeler—Yes.

His Lordship—And that was on the day of the death?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—Did Mrs. Carew tell you on the Wednesday night that she had administered an emetic that night?—I don't recollect.

I will recall your memory. You wanted a glass for something, and taking up one on the dressing-table you asked what had been in it, and she said that "she had given Walter some mustard and water, as he wanted to vomit?"—I don't remember seeing any mustard in a glass whatever.

You don't remember her telling you that day that she administered an emetic?—I think my memory will take me back to her telling me she had given him some hot water.

As an emetic?—I should understand it to be so.

Now, at your subsequent visit in the afternoon, did you mention the subject of arsenic to Mr. or Mrs. Carew?—I did not, but I supposed Mr. Porch had mentioned the subject of our conversation on the hill.

Did you not specifically instruct Mr. Porch not to mention the matter of your suspicions to Mrs. Carew?—It is very likely I did.

Why did you not wish Mrs. Carew to know of your suspicions?—Because I did not know how the man was getting the arsenic.

You see one single question to either one or the other at that time, I suggest to you, might have made all the difference?—It might have increased the next dose.

Such was the strength of your suspicion against the accused at that time, is that the proper inference?—I was suspicious of everyone in the house.

I should like an answer?—I did not wish any one in the house to be told.

You did not suspect Mr. Porch?—No.

Then such was the strength of your suspicion against Mrs. Carew that you did not want it mentioned to her?—Yes, if you like.

And this suspicion you had got from an anonymous letter and the communication of Mr. Dunlop?—And from looking at the symptoms as well.

Should you not, entertaining those suspicions, have put some one in charge of your patient, who was not a member of the household?—I did the best I could. I put Mr. Porch there; I put him there, as he was a semi-official member of the household.

But he was a member of the household?—I did the best I could.

His Lordship—But witness has excluded Mr. Porch from his suspicions, confining them practically to the accused.

Mr. Lowder—I do not wish to press the witness too far.

Witness continuing—I left some cocaine tablets on Tuesday with Mrs. Carew one to be taken after dinner.

Now can you give us the contents of a letter you received from Mrs. Carew on the morning of Thursday, the 22nd, about 6.30 a.m.?—My belief is that it was a message, a verbal message.

If it was a letter you do not recollect its contents?—No.

When you went you administered a dose of hydrate of chloral?—Yes, as he wanted a little sleep.

Mrs. Carew was still in attendance on her husband?—Yes.

And told you she had been up most of the night with him?—Yes, the most part of the night, as he was restless and muttering.

During the illness of the deceased had Mrs. Carew spoken to you about getting a nurse to assist her?—I think we spoke of a nurse on Wednesday evening. I think I said that she must be getting tired, but she said that she thought

she could manage to nurse Walter. If it went on much further she would have to get one.

His Lordship—The point is, did the suggestion come from her?—It came from her, certainly, in the course of conversation.

To Mr. Lowder—I do not remember her mentioning the name of Hunter. I know there is a coloured man here of that name, who carries on nursing.

Mr. Lowder—Now, after you had received either a letter or a message from Mrs. Carew and you had visited Mr. Carew, do you remember Mr. Parsons coming to see you?—Yes, a little before Mr. Boag's funeral, about 20 minutes to 9. He came to me at Mr. Boag's house.

He brought you a message from Mrs. Carew, did he not?—Yes.

Insisting on Dr. Baelz being called, was it not?—He first asked how Mr. Carew was, and I said that he was in a very weak state. Then he said, "What about Dr. Baelz coming down," and I said that he could not come down till evening.

My point is, did not Mrs. Carew send you a message showing that she was anxious about her husband?—Mr. Parsons said that Mrs. Carew was very nervous. I told him to go back and tell Mrs. Carew "not to worry, as I have just given him a dose of hydrate of chloral and I want him kept quiet." I did not use the words "I have the case well in hand."

Was not the message to Mr. Parsons of a nature to allay the anxiety of Mrs. Carew in regard to getting a second opinion?—To allay her anxiety, yes. But I did not wish to convey to him the impression that I did not think it necessary to get a second opinion. Indeed, I said, "Get Baelz by all means, but he won't get down till the evening."

You spoke this morning, Dr. Wheeler, of a conversation with Mrs. Carew with regard to her own ailments, before the 10th of October, can you recollect the date?—I think it was before she went to Miyanoshiba.

It will be shown afterwards that she went to Miyanoshiba in the 24th Sept. What was she suffering from?—Malaria generally, slight fever and neuralgia.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am prepared to admit that date—the 24th Sept.

Mr. Lowder (to Dr. Wheeler)—You then recommended her to use the arsenic again?—Yes. I said, why not go on with the old arsenic that you took in 1884.

She expressed a dislike of that arsenic did she not, and said that it depressed her?—She said, I don't care to take arsenic, I will go to Miyanoshiba instead.

Then the 10th of October was the first time you saw her after her return from Miyanoshiba?—I may have seen her before on the street; but to have conversation in regard to her illness, the 10th was the first time.

Your remark about the trip to Miyanoshiba was made on your observing the state of her health?—Yes.

Then did she not say, "I am afraid that I shall have to go back to the arsenic after all"?—I do not know if that is what she said, the suggestion did come from her. She said that the Miyanoshiba trip had done her no good, and would I give her a prescription for the old arsenic.

In answer to further questions on the point, witness said—The request arose out of the general conversation.

Then there was nothing to lead you to suppose that she wanted the arsenic for any other purpose than that for which she asked for?—Nothing whatever.

Was her husband with her at the time?—No. Mr. Dickinson was on the verandah with us at this time, my daughter, Mrs. Showler, and Miss Rice.

Did you hear anything of a mysterious lady that afternoon?—I did not hear anything of her that afternoon.

Now, so far as your observation of the case went, did the accused carry out faithfully all your orders and instructions with regard to your patient?—Certainly.

Whenever her assistance was required she was always at your service?—Yes, she was always there.

And rendered it willingly?—Most willing.

Was there anything to lead you to suppose that she was not on the most affectionate terms with her husband?—Nothing whatever.

So far as your observation goes, they were, up to the time of his death, on affectionate terms?—Always on affectionate terms.

And nothing came under your observation to lead you to suppose that she was helping to create the symptoms you were endeavouring to alleviate?—Nothing came under my observation.

You had no suspicions of her till the Thursday morning, when those communications were made to you?—None whatever.

She evinced a wifely anxiety during the sickness of her husband?—Certainly.

And that right up to the hospital steps where she was obliged to leave her husband?—Yes.

Are there any absolutely specific symptoms that unquestionably indicate arsenical poisoning?—Certainly, nausea, vomiting.

His Lordship—Do you mean to the exclusion of anything else?

Mr. Lowder—I will ask another question. Were these symptoms present in this case?—Yes; a number of them.

Are there not other irritant poisons by which the same symptoms would be produced, such as acetate of lead, nitrate of potash, antimony, oxalic acid, trytoxine?—Yes, they would produce the same symptoms. It is very difficult to distinguish between the symptoms of these poisons and the symptoms of arsenic judging by symptoms alone. Would it not be easy to make a mistake when trying to distinguish between them?—Yes; but of course there is a difference between them.

Now supposing that arsenic and sugar of lead were both exhibited to the deceased, could you say he died of one or the other?—If exhibited in large doses the lead might have produced similar symptoms. It depends upon the dose, the quantity exhibited.

His Lordship—I suppose that is a doctor's term for taken.

Mr. Lowder—I wish to use a neutral term, I do not wish to say either taken or administered.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said—It would depend upon the quantity of either poison before I could make my assertion.

Mr. Lowder—Could you say whether he could have died of both?—He could have died of both.

And they interacted one on the other?—It would depend upon the dose. It would depend entirely upon the quantity found in the intestines or the body generally.

How much of each of those two poisons, arsenic and acetate of lead would it be necessary to find in the viscera, stomach or elsewhere, to draw a conclusion one way or the other?—The quantity found in the viscera, as given by various authorities, may be more in one than in another. The quantities vary in the different cases laid down in medical works.

I wish to find out whether you can assert whether he died of either of these poisons, or of both?—Of course all the organs would be trying to excrete it.

But how much would you expect to find as a fatal quantity?—A little over $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain might be found as a general rule.

That is of arsenic?—Yes.

And of lead?—Possibly a great deal more, probably up to ten grains.

His Lordship—Have you got that point clear, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—I am afraid I must leave the witness alone. I can not get it out of him, but will endeavour to get it from another witness.

Have you, Dr. Wheeler, ever met with patients who were in the habit of taking large doses of arsenic?—Never.

So you have had no experience?—None whatever.

Supposing, Dr. Wheeler, that the deceased was suffering from kidney disease, might not the arsenic, if taken in small doses, accumulate owing to the kidneys failing to eliminate it properly?—It would require large doses; arsenic is not a cumulative medicine.

But the kidneys principally excrete it?—Yes, but then the other organs would take up the work.

Then disease of the kidneys might account for arsenic being found in the bowels?—Yes, you may put it so.

Do you agree with this proposition: doses of arsenic, in substance or solution, have been used in a few days besides which doses of 20 or 30 drops a day are insignificant?—That is an authority that I don't agree with.

Supposing I tell you that Dr. Baelz is my authority on the point, would you still disagree with it?—I still do not agree with it.

You would not contradict it?—I am not able to contradict it.

You have had no experience?—I have had no such experience.

Assuming that the deceased at a former period of his life had taken an over dose of arsenic and nearly died from its effects, would he not have remembered the symptoms of that experience?—He ought to have remembered the symptoms if he ever took an over-dose.

And he would never have forgotten them?—It is a thing a man never forgets.

Therefore he would not be likely to take arsenic again in similar quantity?—I don't think he would.

And he would know if any one else was administering it to him?—He might suspect.

Know is my word?—He might suspect the symptoms certainly.

Mr. Lowder—That is perhaps an argument to be addressed to the jury, though I should have liked to have got an answer from the witness.

His Lordship—I think it follows.

In answer to further questions, Dr. Wheeler said that the qualitative test of urine was very simple. When testing the urine of the deceased he found albumen.

Is not albumen in urine considered the strongest test of the presence of kidney disease?—Yes.

Is not old-standing stricture and catarrh of the bladder usually followed by kidney affection?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder then resumed his seat.

Mr. Wilkinson, re-examining—Did the quantity of albumen you found lead you to suppose he was suffering from kidney disease?—I inferred it from that; and albumen is usually found in cases of arsenical poisoning.

Acute or not?—Very slight. I inferred from what I found that he was suffering from slight kidney disease. I did not myself examine the kidney: one was sent to Tokyo. Albumen is given in the note books as having been found in some cases of arsenical poison.

His Lordship—Has any of the jury any questions to ask?

Mr. Davieson—Would arsenic alone, taken by an ordinary healthy man, cause symptoms of drowsiness?—No.

Is it your opinion that podophyllin if taken alone would cause constant vomiting?—No.

Would arsenic cause the greenish black colour you found in the motion?—It is usually found in such cases. The vomit was of a lighter colour.

Mr. Andrew Patterson—Would the arsenic found, on chemical analysis, in the intestines and elsewhere, depend very much upon the amount of purging and vomiting that followed the last dose?—Yes.

It would depend upon that?—Yes.

Dr. Wheeler was then thanked, and left the Court, it being 3.30 p.m.

Dr. Howard Todd, was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Litchfield. He deposed—My name is Howard James McLeary Todd, a British subject, M.R.C.S. Lond., Staff Surgeon in the Royal Navy, at present stationed at the Royal Naval Sick-quarters at Yokohama. I remember being called in on the 20th October last, to see the late Mr. Carew, in consultation with Dr. Wheeler. I saw him at his residence, No. 159, Bluff. He was then in bed. Mrs. Carew was present, I believe, during the whole conversation. I carefully examined Mr. Carew, and from my observation I found that he was suffering from irritability of the stomach caused by some irritant and aggregated by liver disease: that was the opinion I formed. Vomiting and thirst were the only symptoms; there was no tenderness of the abdomen. I was afterwards present when Dr. Wheeler tested some urine at the hospital. There were traces of albumen, but no sugar. The urine was brought away at my suggestion, and I tested it the same day about 4 o'clock. The patient was admitted to the Sick-quarters, but I never saw him alive there. I only saw him at the *post mortem* examination. I made this *post mortem* examination 18 hours after death. The body was first examined externally, to see if there were any wounds or marks. The orifices were then examined to see if there were any symptoms of poisoning. There were no external marks, and no external symptoms of poisoning. The chest was then opened and the organs inspected *in situ*. They were afterwards removed and severally examined. The organs were in an abnormal condition: the heart and valves were healthy, to the naked eye. The abdomen was then opened and the viscera inspected *in situ*. Almost the whole of the intestinal canal was separated for further examination. Different portions were placed in glass jars. The stomach was placed in one jar; the rest of the intestines in a second.

Mr. Lowder—I understand, my Lord, that there is a report drawn up by this witness at the time, and I have no objection to it being put in.

Witness—The report just shown me is my report.

Dr. Todd read his report as follows:—

Eighteen hours after death.

The body was first examined externally for any marks of injury and the orifices to see if they contained poison.

The chest was then opened and the contents examined *in situ*. The organs were then removed and the trachea, bronchi, lungs, and larynx examined. Then the heart, its orifices, and valves and structure; then the upper part of the oesophagus was examined. The abdomen was then opened and its contents examined *in situ*. The lower part of the oesophagus, and the pyloric end of the stomach were then ligatured, removed, and placed in a glass jar. The small and large intestines were separated from their muscularies, ligatures applied and the whole intestines placed in the glass jar. The liver was then

removed, incisions being made in its substance, and the organ placed in a glass jar. (The liver was of a very firm consistence and a good deal smaller than normal, about 40 ounces). The spleen was then removed and incised, both kidneys and urethra examined and removed, left slightly larger than right kidney; one kidney placed in glass jar with liver. The empty abdominal and thoracic cavities were carefully examined. The skull-cap was removed and the brain and membrane examined *in situ*. The brain was then removed and many sections made in various directions. The arteries were not atheromatous. The base of the skull was examined and the upper part of the spinal cord. The bladder was found to be small, very contracted, and empty. Some blood clots were on the mucous membrane, which latter was much thickened. Negative symptoms not recorded.

His Lordship—This is put in at Mr. Lowder's suggestion.

Mr. Wilkinson—With his consent.

Mr. Litchfield—Did you, Dr. Todd, examine the kidneys?—I did.

In what state were they?—To the naked eye, quite healthy. I made no further inspection nor formed no further opinion, leaving the rest for chemical inspection.

Can you state your opinion of the cause of death?—I formed no opinion, from the *post mortem* examination, as to the cause of death.

You could form no opinion as to the cause of death then?—No.

What was done with the glass jars containing the intestines, etc.?—Screwed down in a box in the presence of Dr. May. Then it was locked up in the dispensary, as I had to see British Consul, in reference to not granting the death certificate. After I returned from seeing Mr. Consul Hall, the dispensary was opened. The box was sealed by me and given to one of the hospital nurses. This man is known at the hospital as Gora: the man in the corner is the man. He put it into a *jinrikisha* and went with it to the Consulate. I have been in Court while Dr. Wheeler was in Court. I observed what he said as to the symptoms displayed by his patient, Mr. Carew. I have formed an opinion—after hearing the history of the case from the 15th to the 22nd Oct., and from my own observation when in consultation with Dr. Wheeler, and at the *post mortem* examination—in regard to the case.

What opinion have you formed?—Death from irritant poisoning.

Are all the detailed symptoms compatible with death from irritant poisoning?—Yes, quite compatible.

His Lordship—I suppose that you would hardly form an opinion if it was not so.

Witness—Quite so, my Lord.

Mr. Litchfield—Do you class arsenic as one of the irritant poisons?—I do.

Are the symptoms consistent with any disease known to you?—No.

Have you formed any opinion as to what irritant poison caused death?

Mr. Lowder—I do not know that witness has sufficient data to form such an opinion.

His Lordship—He is practically placed in the position of Dr. Wheeler, having heard of all the symptoms, and I presume one doctor is quite as competent as another to form an opinion.

Mr. Litchfield—Are you able to form an opinion on this particular data, as to what this poison was?—Yes.

What poison was it?—You mean, what poison have I formed an opinion upon—arsenic.

You have heard Dr. Wheeler's evidence as to the interview with Mr. Carew on the Tuesday, on the 20th, do you confirm it?—I saw Mr. Carew at 3. I examined him carefully. His temperature was 98.8, his pulse 72 or 76; his respiration 18; his eye was slightly tinged with yellow; there was no irritation about it, and his pupils were normal and acted normally; his tongue was slightly furred; there was no sore throat; his lungs and heart sounds were normal; his liver dullness was for an inch or an inch and a quarter; there was no tenderness of the abdomen; I turned the bedclothes back, and examined his legs; there were no swellings or no cramps; his bowels were constricted. I asked to see his vomit, but it had not been kept. I asked that his vomit and motions be examined. I suggested that his urine should be examined, and his wife, on our leaving the house gave a bottle of it to Dr. Wheeler. I asked the patient what he was taking, and if he could account for his sickness. This was in the presence of Mrs. Carew. He could give no account. He was very anxious to get well and return to the Club. He gave me a negative answer in regard to a question I put as to what he had been taking to disagree with him. I have no further statement to make.

Mr. Lowder, in cross-examination—The kidneys, though apparently healthy to the naked eye, might be seriously diseased if examined under a microscope?—Not seriously; the commencement. But disease enough to interfere with his func-

tions?—Quite so; enough to interfere with his functions satisfactorily.

Disease of the bladder would cause pain in micturition?—In the majority of cases.

You state that, in your opinion, death was due to irritant poison, can you, without chemical examination state the poison?—Without chemical examination it would be surmise?

And did you surmise in what particular form it was administered?—In fluid form, I surmise this without taking in consideration what I have read in the papers.

To his Lordship—And without chemical analysis it is only surmise?

Witness—Quite so. The reason I sent the kidney to be examined was because it is an excretory organ, and for no other purpose.

Mr. Lowder—Might not one kidney be diseased without the other?—Yes, it is possible, but in very few cases.

To Mr. Wilkinson—It was not because I suspected disease that I sent the kidney to be analyzed, but because the kidney excretes irritant poisons.

All the details of the symptoms were consistent with arsenic being the poison?—Yes.

The Court rose at 4.20 p.m., and adjourned till 10 o'clock next day.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7th.

Scarcely a dozen seats were occupied by the general public when proceedings were resumed this morning. His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at 10.02 o'clock.

Percival May was the first witness called to-day. On being sworn, he said—My name is Percival Marshal Sworn, a British subject, M.R.C.S. Lond., L.R.C.P., Lond., and Surgeon in the Royal Navy, at present on duty at the Royal Naval Sick-quarters, Yokohama. I remember Mr. Carew being brought to the hospital on the 22nd October last. He was admitted between half-past two and three. He was brought in on the Hospital ambulance. Three persons came inside the Hospital gates with him. They were Mr. Porch, Mrs. Carew, and Dr. Wheeler. Mrs. Carew came as far as the office, the other two came inside the room with Mr. Carew. The patient was taken to his room as he was and put into bed at once—in the wrappings as he was in the ambulance. I examined the patient on admission to the Hospital. He was in a more or less collapsed condition. His pulse was feeble, rapid, running, and slightly irregular. He had great difficulty in getting his breath; tossing from side to side in the bed; getting up and sitting down in his endeavours. He complained of great pain in his chest at the bottom of the breast-bone, and going through to his back. He expressed it as a terrible pain. His tongue was furred and his mouth dry. He complained of constriction of his throat and of difficulty in swallowing—a choking sensation. His extremities were cold.

His Lordship—Did you give him anything?

Witness—Yes.

What about his extremities?—His hands and feet were cold.

Mr. Litchfield—Was he conscious when admitted to the hospital?—He was quite conscious, but he relapsed into a low muttering delirium, and pointed at and picked out the pattern of the bedclothes. He could be roused when spoken to and understood when we spoke to him.

What treatment did you pursue?—I administered brandy by the mouth, and brandy and ether hypodermically. He also had hot water bottles to his feet and to his stomach, and hot flannels. In my opinion this treatment—stimulants—was the one proper under the circumstances: to rally him from his collapse. He died that same afternoon.

His Lordship—At what hour?—About 20 minutes to five.

To Mr. Litchfield—He retained all that I gave him—brandy, milk, and soda-water. On the following day I assisted Dr. Todd in a *post mortem* examination of the deceased.

In what condition did you find the organs of the deceased?

His Lordship—Is this all to be gone through again?

Witness—(to Counsel)—How do you want me to reply?

Mr. Wilkinson here had a whispered conversation with his learned friend, and Mr. Litchfield then said, "Generally will do."

Witness—The organs were fairly healthy?

Have you seen Dr. Todd's report on the *post mortem*?

Yes, I agree with Dr. Todd as to the conclusions he arrived at as to the condition of the several organs. I have seen his report on the *post mortem*.

Do you agree with that report in detail and general character?—In every detail.

Witness here read the report.

Having read the report, can you say you agree with it in every detail?—Yes, in every detail.

Before, in England, did you hold any appointment at Guy's Hospital?—I was *post mortem* clerk there for three months.

Is that a major or minor appointment?—It is a minor appointment, done by the senior pupils. I do not know that any qualification is required for it, but it is always given to senior men going up for final examination. A junior man might get it.

How long have you been in the Navy?—Four years and eight months.

Then you are in your fifth year?—Yes.

When the patient was admitted into the hospital could you make any correct diagnosis of his case?—No, he was in a moribund condition; it might have been due to any cause.

You have been present in Court during Dr. Wheeler's examination and have heard all that he said?—Yes.

And you also heard what Dr. Todd said?—Yes. Now, having heard all that they said, and from the result of your own observation at the *post mortem* examination, can you now form any opinion as to the cause of death?—I should form the opinion now that he died from the effects of some irritant poison.

The symptoms are consistent with that?—They are consistent.

Taking the further assumption as a fact, taking the result of the chemical analysis, arsenic in ponderable quantity was found— $\frac{1}{6}$ grain in the liver and traces of arsenic in the contents of the stomach, with that additional information, can you form an opinion now as to what was the cause of death?—In my opinion it would be due to arsenical poisoning.

You can form an opinion with that information, as to the cause of death?—I should say arsenical poisoning, in my opinion.

Would that opinion be changed should it be found that acetate of lead or sugar of lead, were discovered in the stomach?—In my opinion, no, unless discovered in very large quantities, and even then I should place considerable doubt.

His Lordship—What do you mean by large quantities?

Mr. Litchfield—What quantity of acetate lead would be necessary?—I mean, you would have to take into account the symptoms, whether the intestinal track was stained black, or a blue lining on the gums, and his symptoms. I did not see the interior of the intestinal track, and the gums had no blue lining.

His Lordship—But we want to know if the presence of sugar of lead in the viscera would alter your opinion as to the cause of death?—On consideration, I would say that my opinion would not be altered.

Mr. Litchfield—Does the chemical action of lead differ from the chemical action of arsenic?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder, in cross-examination—Are not the symptoms of arsenical and lead poisoning practically indistinguishable?—No.

Acute lead poisoning I mean?—In all cases of irritant poisoning, you get symptoms alike, though they may differ more or less in certain cases.

Mr. Lowder repeated the question and witness said—In my opinion there ought to be no difficulty in distinguishing between them.

You have had no practical experience of acute lead poisoning?—No.

Or of arsenical?—No.

The blue line on the gums belongs more to chronic lead poisoning than to acute?—In my opinion it belongs to both, but much more to chronic.

Have you ever heard of a patient having died where he has taken both arsenic and sugar of lead?—I never heard and don't remember reading of such a case.

Then you could not say what their combined effect would be upon the patient?—No.

There was no re-examination by counsel or any questions put by the jury, the witness leaving the box at 10.40 a.m.

Arthur Hyde Lay was next sworn. He deposed—My name is Arthur Hyde Lay, and I am an assistant in H.B.M.'s Consular service, stationed at Yokohama.

Did you know the late Mr. Carew?—I did.

Was he registered as a British subject?—He was.

Under what name?—Walter Raymond Halliwell Carew.

Do you remember receiving on the 23rd of Oct. last, a box from the Naval Hospital?—I do.

About what time did you receive it?—About half-past five.

How did it come to you?—It was brought into my office by two office boys belonging to the Consulate.

When it was brought into your office how it was

fastened?—It was fastened with tape and sealed, I think.

On receipt of the box, what did you do?—I fastened it up with tape, wrote my name on an envelope and then sealed this with the Consular seal—with sealing wax.

Will you look at this paper and say whether it is in your handwriting?—It is.

And the seals?—That is the seal of the Consulate. [Envelope put in.]

How long did the box remain in your office at the Consulate?—Until next morning, at ten o'clock.

What did you do with it then?—Mr. Rentiers took charge of it and took it up to Tokyo. It was in exactly the same state when he took it as it was when I received it.

Who were the office boys who brought it to you?—Kotaro and Sataro.

Mr. Lowder had no questions to ask.

Mr. Davison—My Lord, I should like to ask the witness whether the box when it came into his possession was nailed or screwed?

Witness—It was.

John Baptiste Rentiers was sworn. He deposed—I am a British subject, and in the service of the British Consulate, Yokohama. In the month of October last, I received a box from Mr. Arthur Hyde Lay for transmission to Tokyo. On the evening of 23rd October, when the box arrived I was in the office. On the morning of the 24th, I received certain instructions from Mr. Hall, the Consul. The box was nailed and screwed and had a pink tape passed along the side with three seals. Two seals were placed on the box in my presence. They were placed on the box by Mr. Lay and myself, on the evening of the 23rd. On the 24th I took the box to Tokyo and handed it there to Dr. Divers at the University.

I went to Tokyo by the 10.45 train. I delivered the box to Dr. Divers himself. The box was in my custody the whole time from receiving it in Yokohama till delivering it to Dr. Divers. I gave it to him at a quarter to one o'clock. Dr. Divers gave me a receipt for the box. The box was in the same condition still.

No questions were put.

Mr. Uchiyama Rossetsu was then sworn in as interpreter of the Japanese language into English and English into Japanese, both sides having agreed to this.

Mr. Uchiyama stated that he was a Japanese subject. Mr. Wileman, the Court Interpreter, administered the form of oath prescribed for Japanese witnesses, reading it aloud to the two next witnesses.

Aoki Rojio, deposed—I am at present in the service of the British Consulate as an office-boy, having been in this employment since February two years ago.

On the 23rd of October, do you remember a messenger from the Naval Hospital on the Bluff bringing a box to the Consulate?—I do.

Do you know his name?—No.

Did you notice the fastenings of the box?—I did not look at the fastenings, but simply handed it to Mr. Lay.

Did you and another office-boy take the box to Mr. Lay?—Yes, immediately.

And deliver it in the same condition as it was when you first saw it?—I did.

Nishimura Sataro, the other office-boy, corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness. He knew the messenger from the Naval Hospital, but did not know his name. After taking delivery of the box he and the last witness took the box to Mr. Lay. The box was delivered in the same condition as when they received it.

A few minutes delay occurred at this point owing to the messenger from the hospital not being in immediate attendance, having come to the Court and gone away again. On his appearance, Mr. Uchiyama administered the oath to him.

Seito Monkichi deposed—I am employed at the British Naval Hospital, on the Bluff.

Are you not usually known at the Hospital as Gora?—Yes.

Were you in the employ of the Hospital on the 23rd October last?—Yes.

Do you know Dr. Todd, Surgeon at the Hospital?—I do.

Do you remember Dr. Todd giving you a box on the 23rd October for transmission to some other place?—I do remember.

Do you remember at what time in the afternoon you received that box from Dr. Todd?—It was in the evening, about 5 o'clock.

After receiving the box where did you go and what did you do with the box?—I put it into a *furikisha* and came to the British Consulate.

To whom did you deliver it?—To the two office-boys now in Court.

Did you deliver it in the same condition as you received it?—I did.

Can you remember how it was fastened?—It was sealed when Dr. Todd gave it to me, and the seals were on it when I delivered it here.

It was now 11.30 a.m., and Dr. Divers was called and examined by Mr. Wilkinson.

Edwin Divers, sworn, deposed—I am a British subject and reside in Tokyo. I am a Professor of Chemistry at the Imperial Japanese University.

What are your professional qualifications?—I am a Fellow of the Royal Society—F.R.S., and a Doctor of Medicine. Those are my principal medical and chemical qualifications. I have been a Professor of *materia medica* at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, for four or possibly five years. I have also been a Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the Medical School at Middlesex Hospital, London. Otherwise, all my adult life, before coming to Japan, I have been connected with medical schools in one capacity or another.

Do you remember on the 24th of October last receiving a box from the hands of Mr. Rentiers?—Yes.

Would you state the condition of the box, its fastenings, and contents?—The box was apparently a new deal box, comparatively large, about 2 feet long, corresponding in other dimensions, fastened with battens; it had been screwed down, but it was tied crosswise with tape and the tape was sealed to the box by one Naval Hospital seal, and to an envelope with three seals with the British Consular seal.

His Lordship—You say, had been screwed?—It was screwed down when I received it, for the fastenings were such that it could not have been opened after being sealed down, without breaking the seals.

To Mr. Wilkinson—This is the envelope and residue of the seals, now shown me.

Now, what were the contents of the box?—The contents were three glass jars or bottles, two closed with glass stoppers, and one with cork. All were sealed down, the sealing being direct on the glass—that is, there was no cover over the stoppers and then sealed, but the seals applied direct to the glass. All three seals bore the seal of the Naval Hospital.

Will you state what were the contents of the bottles?—The bottles being transparent it was possible to see what they contained without opening. One bottle contained the stomach only, both ends securely tied. The other contained the intestines, one continuous length securely tied. The intestines began with the lower part of the gullet and ended with the upper part of the rectal bowel. The gullet was of course attached to the stomach—that is a portion of the gullet adhered to it. Excuse me, I am in error. I ought to say that the intestine began with the duodenum. Adhering or attached to this part of the intestine was a portion of the pancreas and a bit of the aortic blood vessel. Outside the bowels in the bottle was a quantity of liquid—pale red, transparent—which I shall henceforward refer to as abdominal fluid. The third bottle contained the liver and one kidney. The kidney had been bisected; the liver had been cut into, but the whole of the organs were present.

His Lordship—That is the kidney and liver?—Yes, the whole.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you open all the bottles at once or in succession, and did you conduct your chemical analysis at one time or at different times, can you tell us?—That is a long question. I opened the bottles at different times, and set the necessary chemical operations at work. These chemical operations went on side by side as the work proceeded.

You were requested to examine the viscera for the purpose of finding a particular poison, were you not?—Yes, in the Consular letter I was so requested.

And the particular poison was?—Arsenic.

When you opened the bottles from time to time you examined the contents before submitting them to chemical analysis?—Yes, I removed the contents into porcelain dishes before commencing the analysis.

Did you see any signs of disease?—I did not.

Did they appear as the organs of a healthy human being or of a diseased person?—They appeared as the organs of a healthy human being.

How many different analysis did you make?—I analyzed the liver, that is one; the contents of the intestines two; the abdominal fluid, three; the liquid contents of the stomach, four; some specks of mineral matter removed from the stomach wall made a fifth examination.

Those white specks were discovered by you on opening the stomach?—Yes. They were laid aside for analysis, which was immediately proceeded. Poured out the contents into another dish, and then had the empty, naked stomach under in-

spection. The empty stomach was then resting on the dish.

How was the stomach, in appearance?—The stomach was healthy in appearance, presenting nothing to observation, except near the gullet opening, where I found six tiny circular greyish-white specks. These I lifted with the point of the scalpel. Beneath the spots there was no inflammation. The matter was then prepared for examination. To return to the stomach. The gullet and the stomach were slit up, and there I found two tiny angular fragments of apparently the same whitish-gray matter as the specks. These were also removed for examination: they were examined separately from the circular specks. Two-thirds of the liquid contents of the stomach itself were put together for another examination. The contents of the stomach were thin, opaque, dark grey, odourless, with many little whitish soil particles mixed through it. I now pass to the contents of the intestines. The conditions were such that I could not separate them; the whole were treated together as one matter. The contents of the intestines measured about half a pint, and were much like the stomach contents, but still thinner, perhaps; almost black in colour, free from ordinary faecal matter—free from the ordinary contents of intestines—odourless, and in fact the contents of the stomach and bowels may be described as rice-water coloured black or greyish. The duodenum, or upper end of the intestines, when opened, was healthy. The liver was cut, after having been weighed. I cut a part off and then weighed the liver. The weight of the liver is of importance in the case. It weighed a little over 3 pounds and three-quarters. It was healthy, but a small liver for a man like the deceased. The portion weighed off was about one-sixth of the whole. This was submitted to the chemical operation. The abdominal fluid was submitted to chemical operation. This fluid will have contained pancreatic secretion. The pancreas is a big organ or gland, having a function not unlike the liver—the liver being a large glandular organ. I think that is all I have to say about the condition and preparation.

I will ask you generally what substances you found in all these things?—The specks were arsenical only. All the other matters submitted to examination yielded me only arsenic and lead.

Will you state the quantities found in each?—As far as I know, I will. The quantity of white arsenic in the liver was $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain, at least— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain or perhaps a little more. I certify to the minimum naturally. The arsenic found in the other parts was much less, and I did not attempt to weigh the quantities, but I must not have them called traces, for traces mean less than the quantities that I found.

His Lordship—The lead?

Witness—I did not attempt to weigh the lead. It was everywhere. The most lead I obtained was in the intestines. In connection with this I have to mention that the work carried out by me single-handed lasted from October 26th to the day of the inquest, November 1st, the Sunday, inclusive, again on November 3rd, and again on the morning of November 4th. After that I did some work after the inquest was finished, but not much, as I had other engagements, was utterly exhausted, and had a disinclination to examine the things again. I mention this because I could have gone on and have collected all the arsenic and the lead that there was to be found. But I was utterly exhausted, and had beside the conviction that I had found all that was necessary to serve the interests of justice.

His Lordship—I have it that in the liver there was $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of arsenic; in the other organs there was less. The lead was in less quantity than the arsenic.

Witness—Yes, that is so.

His Lordship—In all the organs, including the liver, was there less lead than arsenic?—Yes.

His Lordship—There was more lead in the contents of the bowels than there was arsenic?—Yes, at a qualitative estimation.

His Lordship—I understand that would be so.

Witness—It is very rare to have quantitative evidence certified to in cases of this kind.

Mr. Wilkinson—Now, Dr. Divers, in order to clear the matter up in the minds of the jury—you have stated that you took a ninth part of the liver and subjected that to chemical examination—in order that you may make it clear to the jury that when you say you found the sixth part of a grain of arsenic in the liver, that you mean the whole liver and not the ninth part of the liver alone, I should like you to describe the steps you took to arrive at this conclusion?—Well, we never or rarely subject the whole of an exhibit to chemical analysis. But I will say that I took the sample from the liver, an average sample, and treated that to the proper processes. From that I obtained arsenical sulphide and from that arsenic

oxide. The quantity I obtained I multiplied by nine, and the total sum comes to about a sixth of a grain.

His Lordship—That is, there was one-sixth of a grain of arsenic in the whole of the liver.

Witness—Yes. I am quite satisfied that the assumption I have made as to the quantity in the liver is correct.

To Mr. Wilkinson—It is very unusual, as I said just now, to take the whole of an exhibit and treat it to chemical analysis. Look what a position the analyst would be in were any mistake to be made. It would be a serious matter indeed if an accident happened to the whole of the exhibit.

Witness went on to describe the course he pursued, when,

Mr. Wilkinson said—What we want to know, is, as his Lordship suggests, whether or not the course you took was the regular course in such matters?—The course I took was the regular course in all such examinations.

His Lordship—Then we come back to the statement that it was the whole of the liver that contained one-sixth of a grain, and not a ninth part of the liver.

Witness—That is so.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you take the precaution to obtain a correct analysis?—The analytical process was one that could only have erred in failing to detect the substance. I could, of course, have erred by inadvertence; by introducing arsenic, for instance, when trying to obtain it, by using dirty vessels, etc. Witness was going on to explain the process he adopted, when

Mr. Lowder interposed with—My Lord, are we to have a medical lecture?

His Lordship—I do not think it is necessary to go into this more deeply. Mr. Wilkinson might ask witness whether he took all necessary precautions.

Mr. Wilkinson—Certainly, my Lord. Dr. Divers, did you take all necessary precautions in this process to obtain a correct analysis?—Yes, I took all the precautions necessary.

His Lordship—I think that we can take that as assumed.

Witness—I would not err by blunder in such a matter.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will now call for the fender that was introduced at the inquest. Dr. Divers, you were shown this fender and inspected the stain on it. Was that stain subjected by you to analysis, and when?—Yes. It was this week, on the Monday.

You submitted a part of the stain to analysis?—Yes.

What did you find it to be?—I scraped off a part of the stain, leaving part still on the fender. I took to the laboratory the matter scraped off.

His Lordship—But what did you find it to be?—What I looked to find in that stain was Fowler's Solution of arsenic.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you find it?—There is no Fowler's Solution, there is no arsenic on the fender where the stain is. The stain consists of urine; human urine.

Did you, on the same day examine and analyze the contents of the bottle marked "D."?—Yes.

What did you look for in it, arsenic?—Yes. I identified the contents as being Japanese Fowler's Solution of arsenic. I analyzed a quantity about the same as that still left in the bottle.

Could you state what is the generic difference between Japanese Fowler's Solution and foreign, or English, Fowler's Solution?—What I have to say now I have learnt only during the past week or ten days. Fowler's Solution of arsenic is a solution that is ordered to be made in essentially the same way everywhere in the pharmacopœs; there is no difference in the formula.

His Lordship—Is there any difference then between Japanese and foreign Fowler's solution?—Those made in Japan, to be obtained at Japanese chemists and pharmacies, differ from the British and German Fowler's Solutions in colour and smell; the colour and smell differ because of the difference of the ingredients in the colouring and flavouring matter. In the European solution the smell of lavender is a marked quality; in the Japanese solution this smell does not appear—though in the Japanese formula it is set out the same.

His Lordship—We understand, then, that there is a difference between the Japanese and the foreign?—Yes. The foreign or proper Fowler's Solution has a reddish colour that is derived from the sandal-wood used in the tincturing. This is absent in the Japanese preparation, so far as I know. The organic colouring matters are therefore different in the two.

His Lordship—I do not think we need follow it further.

Witness—But my answer is not yet complete, my distinction has yet to be drawn. It might have been said that the Japanese solution was

only the foreign solution bleached through the action of sunlight. But after a four hours' experiment in strong sunlight I found that the English solution did not bleach; that the colour was not bleached by exposure to the sun. Therefore the Japanese solution is not obtained by bleaching the foreign solution. Fowler's Solution is therefore different in the foreign making-up to that which can be got at the Japanese shops.

Mr. Wilkinson—I now show you Exhibit "L"—a bottle addressed to Carew, Esq., from the Normal Dispensary, and known in this case as Baelz's prescription?—Yes, I took a portion of its contents, about a quarter of an ounce, and submitted it to analysis.

What did you test it for?—I found it to contain foreign Fowler's Solution mixed up with other medical matter that I did not examine.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think this is a convenient opportunity to adjourn.

The Court rose for the luncheon interval. On resuming, the general public turned up in much large numbers than in the morning, and before three o'clock there was again hardly standing room.

Dr. Divers' examination was continued.

Mr. Wilkinson—The questions I have hitherto put to you, Dr. Divers, have been on matters of fact. I am now going to ask questions upon matters of opinion. From the form in which you traced the arsenic found in the liver and the other organs, are you able to find in what manner it was exhibited, taken, or administered—in what form was it given?—The fact that I found no white arsenic in the liver is against the notion that it was given in the form of white arsenic, the presumption is that it was given in the form of solution.

His Lordship—Can you state in what quantity?—My Lord, my answer is not complete to the first question. I come to the conclusion that I have just announced, my Lord, because I found so very little white arsenic in the stomach and intestines—that is an opinion, not a matter of knowledge.

His Lordship—Quite so.

Mr. Wilkinson—So much for the arsenic. Is what you have observed in the course of your examination consistent with it being administered in the form of Fowler's Solution?—Yes, that is what I meant.

With regard to the lead, can you form any opinion as to the form in which the lead was exhibited?—It was probably taken in a soluble form.

Was it consistent with its being exhibited in the form of sugar of lead?—Yes.

Now I am going to ask your opinion as to the cause of death. Can you give a definite opinion from the inspection of the organs and your analysis alone?—My own inspection?

Yes, your own inspection alone?—Yes, I am able to form an opinion.

What would that opinion be?—That death was caused by arsenic.

I believe that you have been in Court and heard Dr. Wheeler's evidence; have heard what Dr. Todd and Dr. May have said, both with regard to the symptoms and the *post mortem* examination?—I have.

Having heard that evidence, and with the further knowledge of your own chemical analysis and observation, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, have you formed a definite opinion as to the cause of death?—Yes. Poisoning by arsenic.

His Lordship—Then practically what you have heard of the evidence of the medical witnesses—Drs. Wheeler, Todd, and May—has confirmed your own opinion?—Fully confirmed it; more than confirmed it.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is any symptom that you have heard spoken of in this case inconsistent with arsenical poisoning?—Not inconsistent; but the drowsiness one would not have expected.

Is that that the drowsiness would not have been caused by the arsenic?—It is not a usual symptom of arsenic.

And you have already said that the symptoms spoken to are not inconsistent with arsenical poisoning?—Not inconsistent, beside the uncertainty as to what is meant by drowsiness.

His Lordship—That is a question of degree?

Witness—Yes. Sleepiness, or want of attention to what was going on around him. If it was sleepiness then it was hardly arsenical.

Mr. Wilkinson—From what you now know, are you able to give an opinion whether this arsenic, presuming it to have been given, was given in one dose or in repeated doses?—Yes.

From the history of the case as well as the result of your own observation and experience?—The case is clearly one in which arsenic was given repeatedly and in increasing doses. Do you want to hear my reasons why?

His Lordship—If Counsel asks you the question

you may answer him. Do you wish to have his reasons, Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, my Lord. (To witness)—Are you able with the data you now possess, to form an opinion whether the arsenic was administered by himself or administered by others?—To form an opinion from the whole history of the case and my own experience?

Yes.—I can form such an opinion.

What is it?—That the arsenic was assuredly not taken by the patient himself.

Is arsenic an irritant poison?—Yes.

Is it cumulative or non-cumulative?—Non-cumulative.

Will you tell the jury what that means?—When either the effect or positive presence of a medicine is greater and greater with the quantity slowly given, then it would be cumulative; cumulative in effect and substance.

His Lordship—Can you repeat that again?

Witness—When a poison is retained in the body largely, not wholly, and the effects increase with the quantity retained in the human body, then it is a cumulative poison.

Mr. Wilkinson—When solid white arsenic is given as a medicine in what form is it usually administered?—In the form of pills. White arsenic is made up into pills wrapped in different substances—inert matter; and of course it is given in solution.

What is the usual form of solution?—Fowler's Solution.

White arsenic, if exhibited in a poisonous dose or not, may be taken without being made up into pills?—Yes.

In regard to Fowler's Solution, would you state the quantity of white arsenic contained in a half ounce bottle?

His Lordship—We have that in Dr. Wheeler's evidence.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then we need not go into it again. (To witness)—What is the usual medical dose of arsenic?—One fifteenth of a grain, more or less.

What is the deadly dose of arsenic?—Two grains are generally successful—often successful.

That makes the ratio between a poisonous dose and a medical dose very large, does it not?—Yes, one in thirty.

How much does an half ounce bottle of solution contain?—About 220 drops—minims is a vague term—there may be 250 drops.

How long would a bottle last if the arsenic is given in doses of 5 drops three times a day?—Nearly 16 or 17 days.

Now I wish to ask you some questions in regard to the tolerance of poison—What is the usual experience when a dose larger than 20 or 30 drops a day is administered?—I do not follow. What is the dose you make? What dose are you taking—you have increased it to 30 drops: do so if you like.

Mr. Wilkinson—What is the usual medical dose of Fowler's Solution, taken daily?—About 5 drops 3 times a day—15 drops a day.

What is the general experience of persons taking larger doses of it?—The general experience is negative. but I am not a practising medical man.

But do men take it in larger quantities?—Yes, they can.

How much larger would you say, coming within the bounds of usual experience?—I can't say yes or no to that. If you were to attempt to give 30 grains a day you would get distinct symptoms of arsenical poisoning. I am corrected, I mean drops not grains.

Mr. Lowder—I object to witness being corrected by anyone near him.

Witness—It was not spoken directly to me.

Mr. Lowder—I am speaking to his Lordship. Witness—It was a very natural correction, the slip was obvious.

Dr. Tripler—I was speaking to Mr. Litchfield, my Lord, when I said drops.

His Lordship—You must write when you want to communicate with Mr. Litchfield, you must not speak aloud.

Witness—As I just said, such a dose as 30 drops may yet be given.

Can you not give us the largest amount that there is any experience of in which arsenic has been given in solution?—Some medical men in treating bad cases of obstinate malarial fever have given as much as 10 to 20 drops at a time, stating that in the fever such doses can be borne with impunity. The experience of others does not agree with this.

His Lordship—How much was the dose?—I presume there were several and that the arsenic was so given twice or thrice a day. Naturally a larger dose would be exceptional. The indefiniteness of my answers, my Lord, is the result of the indefiniteness of the subject.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is it the general experience of

the medical faculty that arsenic can be taken in increasing doses?—In medical practice, I am not aware of any such cases. In the treatment of exceptional and obstinate skin diseases when arsenic is given for a long period, it is not the custom to increase the dose: it is kept steady at a small quantity.

His Lordship—In short periods then, it is given in large doses; in long periods in small quantities? Witness—In medical practice? No.

Mr. Wilkinson—Does tolerance increase?—Facts are plentiful to show that in the case of some persons arsenic can be increased in quantity until large doses are taken, and yet poisoning does not result—it is thus taken with impunity. This statement refers more especially to solid white arsenic. But I have found in the records of men whom I trust, whom I know, and whose ability I trust, cases in which it is shown that in certain districts slightly arsenical waters are used with impunity, except at first, illustrating that persons can get used to it. I almost know of a case of tolerance of Fowler's Solution, because I know the person by whom it can be tolerated. But he can tolerate other poisons, and the tolerance, as I said, extends to Fowler's Solution. He is an anomalous individual, however, as is shown by his power of withstanding narcotics, powerful narcotics. I almost know of this, but I cannot consult the person.

In there any explanation of the tolerance of white arsenic?—Those persons who have made a practice of eating white arsenic take it in lumps, not powder, and avoid the use of fluids, water, and other things. I know no facts further than these.

You have spoken of the case of an anomalous person, are there any well authenticated cases?—No, I have not seen them.

Is it a usual experience, are such cases general?—I do not know of those cases.

Are they common, do you think?—I do not know of cases of persons having taken large quantities of white arsenic.

That is what I wanted to know.—I do not know of them.

Are all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning present in arsenic poisoning cases, or are some absent?—I should think there would be differences in given cases.

Well, do any two cases agree?—No, they do not; in the main characteristics they do.

Are the symptoms of poisoning by acetate of lead and arsenic similar?—In the course of the two cases there would be many things distinct, though they would have symptoms in common. The symptoms in common are few but distinct.

I was going to ask you in what they differ?—That is then, I take the two cases as distinct, one of arsenic poisoning, the other of acetate of lead?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes. What then?—The acetate of lead would have to be administered in large doses, at least an ounce, if not it would not be satisfactory. Perhaps I ought to say an ounce and a half for a satisfactory dose—an ounce so frequently fails. That poison is freely soluble in water. In passing the mouth it would have a sweet though astringent taste—it would have an astringent action on the mouth and throat. On the other hand, the arsenic is tasteless, practically tasteless, and would pass through the throat without having any effect on the throat. I know that in the text-books you will find it stated that it will have an effect of burning, but that does not matter, for it does not. Unless the sugar of lead is made up into a bolus, to avoid the taste and contact with the mouth, it has an effect upon the mouth and throat—in the other case there would be nothing. In other things the effects will be in common. If you fill your mouth and stomach with irritant poison you must expect the common effects of irritant poisoning. Therefore if I am asked if the two poisons just mentioned have symptoms alike, I reply nothing. But in other ways, I reply that with the arsenic there will be vomiting and if a large dose of acetate of lead is taken there will be vomiting.

His Lordship—Then what is the difference? Witness—It is difficult to give a satisfactory answer, my Lord. The vomiting produced by arsenic is the most startling of its effects, the same with nausea; sugar of lead will cause nausea, sometimes more sometimes less.

His Lordship—There is always vomiting with arsenic? Witness—The vomiting is one of the marked symptoms connected with arsenic. This vomiting goes on with arsenic, with perhaps slight intermissions. In sugar of lead cases the vomiting would be much less marked.

This Lordship—Without nausea? Witness—I cannot leave that out. The arsenic in poisonous doses rapidly produces depression—inability or wish to live, or do anything. That feeling is overwhelming and distressing: depression is very much less marked with acetate of lead.

The abdominal pain that is produced in the case of lead poisoning is noticeable, but it is as marked in the lower belly as in the upper. There is constipation and dry colic. Whereas in the arsenic case there is loose colic and the belly pain is markedly in the epigastric region—in the waist—in a few hours proceeding to the back, the small of the back. And then there is this intense pain running from front to back—that is the arsenic's effect. With the lead the pain is in the belly. There comes on in the arsenic case very marked throat symptoms that are more sensational than structural—that is in the sense of great constriction in swallowing, when there is no great change in the throat, no ulceration, no white deposit. The lead may cause ulceration—the arsenic would pass over the throat surface without doing any damage. Where there has been administered a large dose of lead, or of other irritant poison, the effect is overwhelming on the patient, and there would be rapid collapse. The pain and distress of powerful diarrhoea so marked in arsenic, is quite mild in lead poisoning; in fact it is a symptom that is generally absent, and if present, of short duration. In case of arsenical poisoning there is great distress in the bowels in moving, in passing water; in lead there is nothing of the sort, so far as I know. In fact I could put all that I have just said into two or three words, by saying that arsenic is a non-corrosive poison, while acetate of lead is a corrosive—that is the difference between the two. One acts locally, the other on the nervous system, arsenic flying to the stomach and then working on the protoplasm, the germ of life. Wherever arsenic is placed it will fly to the stomach: put it on a sore on the head and down it flies; place lead there and it only affects the part. I have now described the difference between the two—arsenic and lead.

Mr. Wilkinson—Were you able from what you have heard in Court and your own observations to say whether any of the symptoms described arose from the arsenic or the lead?—You are putting the two together?

Now did those symptoms differ as between the two poisons?—I see nothing of lead poisoning in the case; except possibly the constipation at the beginning, which might have been caused by the medicines first given. In the *post mortem* examination there was no evidence that death was due to the lead. There certainly was satisfactory evidence that death was due to arsenic.

As a matter of fact, are there many cases of death by lead poisoning?—Acute or chronic?

Acute?—Quite small. Between 1890 and 1895 in Great Britain, there was not a case I think, unless one accidental. There were many cases of chronic lead poisoning, but none from acute, at least not criminally, suicidally. Sugar of lead is not an active poison.

In the case of arsenic it is the amount absorbed that kills?—Yes. That is true of non-corrosive medicines.

Among known cases, is the amount of arsenic found in the body large or small in quantity?—The cases are exceedingly few; I can't find any.

His Lordship—You can't answer.

Witness—Yes, I can give an answer, my Lord, to this question; what I found was a full and ample quantity.

Mr. Wilkinson—What did you find?—One-sixth of grain in the liver.

What would that be for the whole body?—It would give 8 grains to the whole body.

Is that a large or small quantity?—It is an ample, large, and excellent find, sufficient to cause death.

What is the largest quantity even found in a body?—Half an ounce in the stomach, not absorbed. That is, it was scraped up in lumps from that body.

The finding of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain in a body is full and sufficient evidence of a full poisonous dose being absorbed?—Of more than a poisonous administration: the evidence of one-sixth of a grain. That is quite enough for a poisonous dose to have been absorbed. Even if it was not all absorbed it was sufficient to cause death.

Then I may take it that you are convinced that there was sufficient evidence in what you found to prove that a poisonous dose had been taken?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson's then sat down and Mr. Lowder rose to cross-examine.

Mr. Lowder—I take it, Dr. Divers, that you entered into the examination of the remains taken from Mr. Carew's body with the intention of determining what was the cause of death?—Quite primarily, I think not. I was commissioned by the British Consul to look for poisons. Secondly, of course, I sought to determine the cause of death.

Then it was to support a preconceived opinion of your own that the cause of death was by arsenical poisoning?—Yes, but I object to the word

support. The Consul in his letter asked me to examine the exhibits for poisons, that is why I looked for poisons.

To ascertain if a preconceived opinion was true or not?—Yes, I think that would be fair.

In chemical analysis if substances are expected to be found they are generally found; that is you find what you are looking for and overlook other things which you were not looking for?—I agree; but not very frequently; you may overlook.

His Lordship—There is a tendency that way.

Mr. Lowder—Then it was more or less by chance that you discovered sugar of lead?—Lead, not sugar of lead—oh, dear no.

You were not looking for it?—I adopted processes that were expressly calculated to disclose lead. I could not say that it was by chance I found it. The process I adopted was calculated to find lead and other things.

His Lordship—What other things?—Arsenic, lead, antimony, copper, tin, bismuth, and others.

Mr. Lowder—What was the process you adopted?—Fresenius and von Babo.

His Lordship—Is that one process?

Witness—Yes, one process but two men.

Mr. Lowder—Does not that process require to be verified by some other process?—It requires no checking when completed. The process is essentially one for getting poisons out of animal matter. One portion of the exhibits was examined differently—the specks found in the stomach.

Now does not the process you have mentioned require to be tested by Marsh's process?—It does not.

Did you carry your process beyond the recovery of arsenic and sulphide?—Yes, here (exhibiting a small phial) is elementary arsenic got from the liver of the late Mr. Carew.

Did you examine the tissues for lead?—Yes, the tissues named in my examination-in-chief.

Did you later on conduct further researches and discover other things than those you have spoken of to the Court?—No, I did not.

Should you not have done so?—What do you mean, morally, or for this Court?

Yes.—No, certainly not, judging by all precedents known to me.

You were unassisted, I think?—Entirely.

Assistance is usually obtained in these cases?—I do not think so—sometimes it is, sometimes not—more generally not.

If you had not been so utterly exhausted, as you told us this morning, and overwhelmed with other work, you would have gone on till you discovered the full amount of the lead?—I think I should have collected all the arsenic, and collected all the lead. I found arsenic all over the place. The amount I discovered I thought was sufficient for the purposes of justice.

Did you not tell us, in a previous inquiry, that you expected to be called again to give evidence in this case?—Oh, yes, I was confident of that. It was at the inquest when I made the remark.

And yet you did not proceed further with the chemical examination?—It is possible that I should have gone on further, but I had my beautiful scientific laboratory contaminated with these things; my colleagues were annoyed, and I was glad to clear things away. I think that I should have liked to have gone on further and seen what I could have done with it.

Suppose you had been told to test for lead poisoning, would your examination have terminated where it did?—It would have terminated where it did.

Assuming that you were called on to test for lead would you have carried it no further?—If I had gone direct for lead I should have finished earlier.

In answer to further questions, witness said that he did find lead poison in the tissues.

Mr. Lowder—That is what I wanted to get at: whether in sufficient quantity to cause death, was not determined by you?—I did determine the quantity. I think I said that at the first.

You drew a distinction between a qualitative estimation and a quantitative?—I, as an experienced person, found a quantity that I estimated. I did not weigh the lead as I did the arsenic, but you can't say that I did not know the quantity of lead.

Could you, if you had gone further in your examination, have described the quantity of lead in the body of deceased?—I could have done so, I think, but it would not have been very accurate, being so small in quantity. I think I could have weighed it.

His Lordship—But you did not think it worth your while to continue it?

Witness—Not quite that. I deemed it unnecessary. In order to collect this lead I would have to go to the four vessels in which the exhibits had been placed. It would have occupied me the best part of two days to collect and purify it. Then the quantity would have been so small

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that it could not have been a valuable statement as to its quantity. The inquest was over of course by then. The quantity would have been so small that it would not have been very accurately determined.

His Lordship—The arsenic you say was one sixth of a grain, would it have been much less?

Witness—Much less, I expected. I can't make a positive assertion.

Mr. Lowder—Can you positively assert that lead did not contribute to the death of the deceased?—I cannot.

You cannot?—I cannot.

You have told us that there was an absence of odour when you opened the stomach?—Yes.

Would not that tend to show the absence of arsenic in the shape of Fowler's Solution?—If there had been an odour of Fowler's Solution it would have established its presence. Its absence would be worth something against the assumption.

Lawson would have a very strong scent?—No, not after the time it had been in the stomach along with the arsenic. I could not smell it in the least.

May I take it that the absence of the odour would be in favour of the assumption that death was due to white arsenic—assuming for the moment that it was due to arsenic—and not to arsenic in solution?—Oh, I could not say.

Could you say if it is a possibility?—Yes. Make it more, a likelihood.

But it would be a possibility, even a likelihood?—Yes. Let me see, the deceased died on the 22nd of October. I opened the stomach on the 26th—it had been in the body a day; we do not usually give weight to smell in these cases. But still there is the likelihood—it may pass.

Suppose that there was no evidence of Fowler's Solution being taken, would the presence of white arsenic in the gullet offer a sufficient indication of the cause of death?—No; it would be one of those doubtful cases. It was not sufficient. If I had only found that, if would not have been sufficient to enable me to determine that it was the cause of death.

It would be sufficient under the circumstances of the case to indicate the possible cause of death?—Yes.

Or likely cause?—Yes.

I suppose that the absorbed arsenic might as easily be derived from the white arsenic as from Fowler's Solution?—Yes, but there was the absence of white arsenic in the alimentary track.

Can you positively assert whether the arsenic absorbed was white arsenic or from Fowler's Solution?—No, I cannot possibly assert.

What did you do with the kidney sent you?—I saw it, examined it, and thought of analyzing it.

His Lordship—Did you not do so?

Witness—I did not.

Mr. Lowder—Should you not have done so in a case where there was suspicion of arsenic poisoning?—No. I did all that was sufficient. It was open for me as the chemist to choose what part I wished to select.

Is not disease of the kidney the result of long-standing stricture of the urethra and inflammation of the bladder?—You are asking me a question that would be answered much better by a medical practitioner. I am not a proper authority.

Then you do not wish me to ask you such questions?—Oh, you may put what questions you like. But I do not attach much importance to my answers to such questions.

Arsonic is eliminated by the kidneys?—Yes.

And supposing that owing to the disease of the kidneys that the arsenic could not be properly eliminated?—Oh, but by inspection I did not discover the kidney to be unhealthy. To all intents and purposes it was a healthy substance. It might have given off a little albumen, but otherwise it would excrete urine and its substances. It could perform its functions.

Mr. Wilkinson—I hope my Lord, that you will put that answer down.

Mr. Lowder—Can you tell us, from the result of your *post mortem* examination, and the appearances you observed, and your analysis, whether the arsenic was given in successive doses or in one dose?—Analysis can't come in at all. Yes, I would give a decided probability that it was not given in one large dose.

Will you state your reason?—The quantity of arsenic I found distributed in the body, and the small amount in the alimentary canal pointed strongly to the somewhat slow giving of arsenic—the qualification being, that a solution of arsenic taken on an empty stomach might in a single dose have produced the result I found and obtained.

We have it in evidence that the deceased died on the 22nd October, is it possible that the white arsenic you found in the *post mortem* examination might have been taken on the 19th, when the very

severe stomach irritation manifested itself?—It is possible.

In that case the specks you found would be that portion of the drugs that was unabsorbed till death?—Yes, and unpurged, unvomited, or eliminated.

His Lordship—If the drug had been taken on the 19th, would death not have taken place till the 22nd?

Witness—Death might not have resulted.

But from what you supposed was taken on the 19th?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—I only mention this date as that on which the first severe irritation of the stomach is reported.

In view of the arsenic and lead being found in the body, would it not be possible that death was the result of their combined action?—You have asked that question before. I admitted, my Lord, that I could not deny that lead might not have contributed.

You spoke at the inquest of arsenic not being taken in large quantities save in the classic case of the Styrian peasants?—Yes.

How much can a Styrian, habitually accustomed to taking arsenic, take?—How much do we know on good authority?—well, 2, 3, 4, or 5 grains of solid arsenic, arsenic in the lump. Certain Styrians can easily take that.

Is there any reasonable objection why a European accustomed to the habitual use of arsenic, should not acquire a similar immunity?—No reason that I know of.

Can you deny this proposition—that doses of arsenic in solution or solid have been given frequently during several days besides which 20 or 30 drops are insignificant?—I can't deny that; I don't see how I could; I don't see how any man could.

Is Siesmann a good authority on medical practice?—I am not familiar with the work. I do not recognise it.

Then I won't put any questions on it to you. How do you distinguish between human urine and that of a dog?—When urine is heated with a sufficiently strong mineral acid the odour of a human or a dog is developed.

His Lordship—They are distinct odours?—Yes.

How did you find out about the fender?—By the odour alone; quite sufficient; each common animal of its kind can be diagnosed.

His Lordship—Before adjourning, there is one question I should like to ask. When you found the specks of white arsenic you say it indicated that arsenic in a solid form had been administered?—Yes.

It could not arise from the decomposition of the Fowler's Solution?—That was a subject I went into thoroughly, and I cannot derive it from the solution. I can't connect one with the other.

His Lordship—Both forms.

Witness—The two forms were not connected; in my opinion they were not, but I can't be certain.

Mr. Lowder announced that he would continue his cross-examination in the morning.

His Lordship—The Court stands adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, January 8th.

The trial of Mrs. Carew was resumed this morning in an almost empty Court, but again as the day proceeded the attendance increased, more particularly towards noon, and then after three o'clock in the afternoon.

Upon His Lordship taking his seat on the Bench—at 10.15 a.m., Mr. Wilkinson rose and said—My Lord, my learned friend and myself have conferred on the subject of Dr. Divers' evidence and of the difficulty of taking down what he intended to convey. I have asked Dr. Divers to look over one of the newspapers—last night's *Japan Gazette*—and see whether its report accurately conveys the evidence. He has not been able to read it all, but he has read the Supplement, which did not appear until this morning. I propose, with your Lordship's permission to ask him read that afterwards, not, of course with a view to supersede your lordship's notes.

His Lordship—But to supplement them, you mean.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will ask Dr. Divers in the afternoon if he has read the Supplement containing his evidence, but now I will ask him if he has read last night's report and if it is a fair report of his evidence. (To Dr. Divers)—Have you read this?—I have.

Is this a fair report of your evidence up to the adjournment?—This report, which I have read though carefully so far, is a verbal report of my evidence and to the best of my knowledge it is accurate, with one or two exceptions, or at any rate in one or two instances I am reported as saying what I could not mean to say because it is ab-

surd. That is with regard to the intestines and the stomach and the description of those parts.

His Lordship—Where is it, in the second, third, or fourth column?—It is in the sixth column of the paper about a third of the way down. The question asked is, "I suppose you mean the stomach and its contents?" I am made to reply—"The stomach was tied at both ends so as to confine its contents. Another contained the intestines in one continuous length securely tied, the intestines beginning with the lower part of the gullet and terminating in the upper part of the rectal bowel. I should here correct this statement. The gullet was, of course, attached to the stomach, that is to say, had a stomach adhering to it."

His Lordship—Is it the last but one column on the second page?—Yes.

What is wrong?—About six or seven lines down it says, "the gullet was of course attached to the stomach that is to say had a portion of the stomach adhering to it."

What is the wrong part?—That makes me say the gullet had a portion of the stomach adhering to it, it should be that the stomach had a portion of the gullet attached to or adhering to it.

What is the next, Dr. Divers?—Near the end of the last column the report reads, "The Judge—All this is knowledge obtained during the last ten days?"—The answer to that is "old knowledge," I do not understand that answer whether I gave it literally or not. It should read, "That is old knowledge as to the pharmacopœia."

His Lordship—I have not got it on my notes.—It is no matter one way or the other, but I have to testify to this as verbally accurate and I wish to make these corrections. The report in the *Gazette* of the 7th of my evidence is correct with the exception of that part where I am made to say, "the gullet had a portion of the stomach adhering to it," and "that is old knowledge."

How would you correct it shortly?—The stomach had a portion of the gullet adhering to it and "old knowledge as to the pharmacopœia."

His Lordship—Then the report is now correct. I understand that Dr. Divers will look at the supplement afterwards?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Lowder—Will this apply to the questions I am about to put to him from the Supplement?

His Lordship—You cannot tell unless he has seen it.

Mr. Lowder—You said yesterday, Dr. Divers,

when asked whether you could form an opinion as to whether arsenic was exhibited in repeated and increasing doses that you could form an opinion?—Yes.

Was that a scientific opinion?—That was an opinion based on the medical history of the case, if that is what you mean by a scientific opinion. It was based upon the medical evidence, my own evidence, and the result of the *post mortem* examination. Yes, it was a scientific opinion.

Mr. Lowder—I used the word "exhibited," my Lord, because I have another question to put as to the word administered and it is used in contrast. You also said, Dr. Divers, you were able to form an opinion as to whether it was taken by the patient or administered to the patient?—I don't remember saying so, but I do say it.

Is that also a scientific opinion?—Yes.

Now I am asking you the question, are you able to form an opinion as to whether the sugar of lead was exhibited in repeated and increasing doses?—I should form an opinion as to its being exhibited in repeated doses, but I have nothing before me to guide me as to increasing doses.

In repeated but not increasing doses, that is your opinion?—I don't know anything about it. I can't testify as to whether it was exhibited in increasing doses or not.

Will you tell me your opinion now as to whether sugar of lead was given in repeated doses but in larger or smaller doses?—I can not say.

His Lordship—You can say nothing as to whether the doses were increased or not?—No.

Mr. Lowder—Now as to the sugar of lead. Can you form an opinion as to whether it was taken by the patient or administered to the patient?—Not a scientific opinion, I think, upon that point. That is, from the scientific side of the question I don't think so.

Can it have been administered to the patient in a very large quantity without the patient knowing it, tasting it?—Will you do something toward settling the quantity? Will you settle it, or shall I settle it?

Assume two or three drachms as a fatal dose?—Two or three drachms of acetate of lead, you will assume that as a fatal dose? I don't agree.

You don't agree?—No, I don't agree that that is a fatal dose.

Then you don't agree with me?—No.

I will put my question to you in this way. Could two or three drachms have been administered to

the patient without his tasting it?—Yes and no. I must explain that question. Without his recognising it, yes it can. Without his tasting it, probably no. The patient is a patient; he is ill. A sick man who is taking medicines with a strong flavour like chloral, which has a strong taste, and all those other medicines that have been mentioned, would hardly detect it unless the quantity was large. The dry throat he was complaining of would mask the effects of such a small dose, and would naturally mask the taste.

His Lordship—It could easily be taken under all these circumstances without being tasted?—Without being recognized, I object to "taste." If that is what Counsel means, I can't answer. I mean that he would not recognise the sugar of lead.

Mr. Lowder—But it would taste?—Yes, it would taste: it would produce a taste, but that does not mean that it would have been recognised by the patient.

His Lordship—It is well to have the point cleared up. It could have been taken without being noticed?

Mr. Lowder—It would have a decided taste, a taste recognisable by the patient?—It might be apparent. It would probably have a taste to the patient.

You have said that arsenic is tasteless?—Yes. Do not eminent authorities differ on the subject?—They do not on the general subject. The books are clear upon it. You will find, I know, in some text-books that arsenic produces a burning taste. I do not agree with them. You must give my answers a rational interpretation.

Is not Orphila a good authority?—Yes, he is an ancient author.

His Lordship—Do you mean that he is no longer an authority?

Witness—He is an old authority, a French doctor of high repute who said that arsenic had been found all over the body. It has since been found that this was not so: the point has been demonstrated. So Orphila is now longer an authority, further experience having tested the point.

In answer to His Lordship, witness said—Fowler's Solution was first introduced as tasteless aque drops, yet it has a taste certainly, but taking the words rationally it has no taste: that is how I want you to take the answer from me.

Mr. Lowder—I think you said, Dr. Divers, that the process employed by you to test for arsenic was such that you could not err in obtaining the arsenic if it was there?—The process could not err. I might err as an incompetent person.

I suppose that I may take it that you might err by not finding all the lead?—That I might fail as a worker; not the process. The process can not be reflected upon.

His Lordship—Then when you speak of not erring you mean the process?—Yes.

That the process is infallibly correct?—Yes, practically infallible.

In answer to further questions, Dr. Divers said—No bottles other than those that I referred to yesterday, have been submitted to me for examination by the prosecution. I have only examined the three bottles and the remains of the deceased. I have not examined any tins of beef tea.

Mr. Lowder—I am much obliged to you.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilkinson, Dr. Divers said—My reasons for saying that my opinion delivered yesterday was a scientific one in regard to the poison being administered in several and increasing doses were these:—As to the symptoms that I heard described by the medical attendants—there was the gradual development of the symptoms with the occasional intermission, the severity of the symptoms developed in intensity toward the close. These seemed to me to point very clearly to repeated and increasing doses. If, as suggested in the examination, the poison was administered in the form of white arsenic shortly before death—a day or so before—one would have expected to have found more in the stomach and bowels. This is quite a small point. If the poison in any form, as Fowler's Solution, had been given in one dose, a day before death, I should hardly have found so much absorbed arsenic, so much widely distributed arsenic—these are medical opinions. If the arsenic had been administered at an early date—

Mr. Lowder objected to these answers being elicited in re-examination.

Mr. Wilkinson—These are the questions I was stopped asking in the examination-in-chief.

His Honour thought the questions should be put, and Mr. Lowder would then have the opportunity of re-cross-examining.

Mr. Lowder said that he was not prepared to cross examine on the point.

Mr. Wilkinson said that his learned friend would have every opportunity of cross-examining

again. Still he was prepared to stop the questions at once if his learned friend objected.

Mr. Lowder did object and stated his reason. Mr. Wilkinson—Then I will stop the questions there, my Lord.

His Lordship—I will state that the objection is taken and disallowed.

Witness, continuing—Sugar of lead might be mistaken for sugar in tea or coffee, but it would make the appearance of tea or coffee very queer; the appearance of milk would also be changed by it.

Mr. Lowder—May I suggest a question through the Court? When a person is not accustomed to taking sugar in tea or coffee, would he notice the presence of sugar of lead if it was placed in either fluid?—A moderate quantity of sugar of lead would not taste sweet, but a larger quantity would be noticed in tea or coffee by a person who did not take sugar in tea or coffee.

To Mr. Wilkinson—I did not find any evidence of lead poisoning in the body of the deceased. In the parts that I examined I would have expected, if there had been lead poisoning, to find contracted intestines, with a bluish colour; and I should have expected to find whitish lead compounds in quantities; but I found the intestines perfectly healthy. I did find some lead substances in the intestines, but in minute quantity. In my opinion the lead found in the body did not contribute to the death in any appreciable way.

Mr. Lowder objected to several questions that Mr. Wilkinson was about to put to the witness, and in reply Mr. Wilkinson said that he did not wish to press his questions unnecessarily.

His Honour thought that there was a good deal to be cleared up in regard to the lead, but the witness had stated that he had had no previous experience with lead poisoning.

Witness—The absence of gastritis does not militate against the opinion that death was due to arsenical poisoning; but rather the other way. My opinion as to the cause of death would not be altered in the slightest even if it had been established beyond a shadow of doubt that the deceased was an arsenic-eater.

His Lordship—I have no questions to ask you, Dr. Divers, neither have the jury.

Neil Gordon Munro, M.B., C.M., Edin., was then sworn. In answer to Mr. Litchfield, he said—I am a medical practitioner in Yokohama. I knew the late Mr. Carew and attended him professionally in the year 1895. I did not prescribe arsenic on that occasion.

His Lordship—Is this necessary?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord, in reference to other evidence that will be coming before you later.

Witness—From 1893 till the time of his death, I have never prescribed arsenic for him.

Mr. Litchfield—Do you know of his taking arsenic?—Of my own knowledge I do not.

You had a conversation with him once?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—My learned friend agrees, my Lord, that this is quite necessary.

Witness—I think this conversation was in the Spring, 1893. To the best of my knowledge and belief—of course I can not swear positively—Mr. Carew stated to me that he took arsenic on account of his complaint. And I believe he stated to me that it relieved the pain of his complaint—his stricture. I was surprised to hear this, and could not explain it when he asked me. This conversation took place over three years ago, but in my own mind I can recollect that it was to this effect.

Mr. Lowder, cross-examining—Was it a very severe stricture?—Yes, a very severe stricture. I could not pass the smallest instrument.

Was there any other complication?—Not at that time.

Any complaint later on?—I think later he had slight catarrh of the bladder; some months later. I treated him for that complaint.

Now I am obliged to ask this question. Did you treat him for anything else?—Yes.

Will you state what that was?—I treated him afterwards, yes.

Am I to answer this question my Lord?

His Lordship—Yes.

Witness—He came and consulted me afterwards for an attack of gonorrhoea. I treated him for that; the bladder trouble was after this. I had no reason for disbelieving when he said that he used arsenic for his stricture, because I know that malaria does complicate stricture most extraordinarily.

Malaria would aggravate the pain of stricture?—It might aggravate the stricture and so aggravate the pain.

And in that way arsenic might give relief?—Yes.

Was the stricture ever cured?—A stricture can very rarely be cured; but it was cured to such an extent that I could pass a large instrument. But I can not say whether his stricture was cured. I

think it hardly likely, from what I saw of it that it could be cured.

To His Lordship—A stricture is a constriction of a passage; and the general experience is that it returns. The old saying is, my Lord, once a stricture always a stricture. This is in consequence of the inflammation that arises, weakening the tissues and thus affording a return of the malady. I am speaking from general cases. This was a very bad case, and I had considerable trouble with it.

To Mr. Lowder—The presence of the pain would undoubtedly cause pain in passing water; and so would inflammation of the bladder—very much so. This pain in micturition is also a symptom of arsenical poisoning: it is called also strangury. This pain—caused by arsenic—could easily be mistaken by the sufferer for that caused by stricture or inflammation of the bladder.

If the deceased took arsenic hoping to relieve the pain he suffered from the bladder, he might unwittingly be increasing the pain from which he suffered?—He might be increasing it; he might even be bringing it about, I should think.

And finding no alleviation, he might be led to taking larger doses?—It is certainly possible; but I could not state for certainty.

No questions were put by the jury.

Adam Rankin Gibson Clark, a British subject, was next sworn and said—I am a qualified chemist, and manager of North and Roe, Ltd., Chemists and Druggists, 79, Yokohama. I have been employed by them between five and six years. I have been acting manager, and was confirmed manager in July last, I believe. I produce our prescription book. I recognise the prescription Nos. 137,420, 137,437, 137,446, 137,447, 137,444. They are prescriptions made for Dr. Wheeler. One—137,437—contains bismuth, and the bottle produced is the bottle. The drugs used in these prescriptions were pure. The prescription just mentioned was made up on the 20th October. Bismuth sometime contains arsenic as an impurity. I believe most bismuth found now is practically pure, and at best contains but a trace, owing to the better manner of refining employed. The British pharmacopoeia demands that bismuth should be free from arsenic. I believe in the old days, a $\frac{1}{2}$ of grain has been found in the ounce Troy. Supposing the old impurity to be still present there would be in that bottle $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of arsenic at a maximum, at a minimum $\frac{1}{16}$. Three doses are gone out of the bottle, and in those doses would have been the $\frac{64}{100}$ part of a grain had the old impurity been present. I have reason to believe that there is no impurity in that mixture at all. Except the prescriptions produced, these were the only ones made up by us for the Carew family up to the 23rd October last. We had no open ledger account for the Carew family in 1895—there may have been cash sales. There could have been no cash sales of arsenic to them, else the entry must have found its way to the poison ledger. I have searched the poison ledger as far back as 1893. [Ledger produced.] There is no entry of a cash sale to the Carew family of any arsenic, including Fowler's Solution, since July 1891. I have searched the ledger back to January, 1894, for credit sales, and find no entry for any sale of arsenic to the Carew family—Fowler's Solution included. Sales of poisons are entered in the poisons ledger when not ordered over the signature of a properly qualified medical man. There are two other foreign chemists in the town—Messrs. Brett & Co., Ltd., and Mr. Schedel. There are no others. Mr. Lowder had no questions to put.

Frederick William Thomas, Manager of Messrs. Brett & Co., Ltd., a British subject, and a qualified chemist, sworn, deposed—I have been manager of Brett & Co., since January, 1896. I have searched the ledger accounts and other books for sales of arsenic to Mr. Carew or other members of the family as far back as 1893, and through 1894, 1895, 1896. I have found such entries on three occasions, in Oct. 1894 and in December, 1894. I have brought the prescriptions. They are dated 8th Oct., 12th Oct., and 22nd Dec., 1894. The numbers are 25,016, 25,035, and 25,388. In the first there is 50 drops of Fowler's Solution in a 12 oz. bottle with other things; the directions were, "a twelfth part three times a day." The next reads, "Mrs. Carew, mitte lig. Fowleri, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 drops twice daily after food, E.W." The first prescription was also for Mrs. Carew. The third was a 6 oz. mixture, containing " $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of Fowler's Solution; a twelfth part after food." With the exception of these prescriptions, I have found no record of the sale of any arsenic to the Carew family either by cash sales or credit, during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—on this point I am positive. Cash sales would be entered in the poisons book; the prescriptions would be placed in the prescrip-

tion book. I received a chit from Mrs. Carew on the 21st of October, 1896.

Have you it with you?—I have. I read "Messrs. Brett & Co. Please send 1 doz. soda water to No. 169, Bluff. E. M. H. Carew." To the best of my belief I think the order was brought by Miss Jacobs.

Mr. Lowder—You have made some experiments, at my request, with sugar of lead?—I have.

Now sugar of lead when mixed with soda water, the quantity being 1 grain, gave it a milky appearance, did it not?—Slightly milky.

Two grains gave a slight taste?—Yes.

And three grains gave a marked change both in taste and appearance?—That is so.

Now, in a tumbler of soda and milk—

His Lordship—When did you do this?—Three weeks ago.

Mr. Lordship—Now, you experimented with a tumbler of soda and milk, two grains altered both taste and appearance?—Yes.

And three grains produced a marked change that could not escape attention?—Yes, in taste. Now in half a pint of barley-water, 2 grains gave a disagreeable, sweet lead—metallic—taste.

His Lordship—Was it disagreeable?—It was a sweet metallic taste.

Mr. Lowder—It is a question of taste, my Lord.

Now four grains in half a pint of corn-flour and half a pint of beef-tea gave a pronounced taste?—Yes.

Now 2 grains in half a pint of lime-squash slightly altered the appearance, and 5 grains made it taste disagreeable?—Yes.

Now, I suppose if Mrs. Carew had come to you in October last, and referred to Fowler's Solution supplied in 1894, without a medical certificate, you might have given her a 3oz. bottle?—I might have done so.

Mr. Wilkinson—You have a paper with the details of the experiments?

Mr. Lowder—I can give you a copy.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have no questions.

The Court then adjourned for lunch.

On the Court resuming at two o'clock,

Dr. Divers said that he had looked through the supplement of the *Gazette* as directed, and he had found a few corrections to make. It was hardly to be wondered at that in the cross-examination some little errors had occurred. Still except for small trivialities of expression here and there, he was prepared to take the report as his own evidence, with the corrections he had made. Dr. Divers then handed the corrected paper to the Bench. The alterations were mostly corrections in phraseology, and supplying of omissions.

In answer to the Bench, Dr. Divers said that the evidence as corrected was his evidence as he wished it to appear.

Mr. Lowder said he distinctly heard witness use one of the phrases he now corrected—"Inability to live"—this Dr. Divers had altered into "Inability to think."

His Lordship—Yes, he alters it—corrects it now. He also makes a long correction in regard to the quantity of arsenic found establishing the evidence of how much arsenic may have been in the body. He also says, "that my colleagues had to be considered"—in regard to clearing up the laboratory, that is what he meant to convey. The corrected report was then marked and put in as an exhibit.

Joseph Schedel was next called and sworn. He said—I am a German subject. I am a chemist and druggist carrying on business at No. 77, Yokohama. I have carried on business for 5 years on my own account. For some time past Mr. and Mrs. Carew have been customers of mine.

Will you look at this piece of paper and say if it is a prescription?

His Lordship—What is its mark?

Mr. Litchfield—Exhibit countersigned "J.T."

Witness—It reads "Mittelig. Fowler's 3oz."

Is that a prescription made up in your store?—

Yes.

In whose handwriting?—Dr. Wheeler's.

What is the number?—22,876. That is in my assistant's handwriting.

What is it for?—For 3oz of Fowler's Solution—

"four or five drops in water after meals." The

date is 11th Oct., 1896.

Was that supplied by you to Mrs. Carew?—

Yes.

Was that prescription ever repeated?—Yes.

His Lordship—Was that the prescription on the programme?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes.

Was it ever repeated?—Yes.

Mr. Litchfield—In whose handwriting is this

paper?—Mrs. Carew's.

His Lordship—What is the mark on that?

Mr. Wilkinson—Psi.

Mr. Litchfield—Does it read thusly, "Normal

Dispensary, please send one bottle quinine; and

refill the two accompanying bottle and tin. E. M. H. Carew, 169, Bluff, 17.10.96."—That is in the accused's handwriting. The rest is in another hand. There is first a number in blue pencil referring to the arsenic drops, No. 22,876, this is made by myself.

Upon that, what did you supply?—I refilled the bottle with Fowler's Solution of arsenic— $\frac{1}{4}$ an ounce; and also I gave a bottle of quinine and refilled the tin with salicylic dusting powder.

At the back of this and pinned to it, is there a document which you recognise?—Yes.

Exhibit Cc. was then presented to witness?—I recognise this paper.

Whose handwriting is it in?—Mrs. Carew's. It reads, "Normal Dispensary. Please send a small bottle of Fowler's Solution of arsenic the same as before. I cannot send the old bottle as it has been broken. E. M. H. Carew, 169 Bluff, 21.10."

His Lordship—Nothing else?—No.

Mr. Litchfield—The figures 22,876?—Refer to the original prescription.

I am showing you exhibit I.—the broken bottle—does that bear your label?—Yes.

How does it read?—"Carew, Esq., 4 to 5 drops in water after meals, 22,876." This is all.

Can you say when the medicine contained in that broken bottle was supplied?—I can't say.

His Lordship—Of course it was after the 11th of October?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—When was the first prescription made up?—After the 11th October.

His Lordship—Was it paid for?—Not at the time.

But if you refer to your books?—Then I can tell. Mr. Litchfield—Here is exhibit J. P.—R reads "W. R. Carew, Esq., four to five drops after meals, 22,876, 21st, 10th, 1896."

That is dated?—Yes.

The number on this refers to what?—To the original prescription of Dr. Wheeler's.

What is inside it?—It has the colour and flavour of Fowler's Solution—a smell of lavender.

Besides that prescription which you have spoken to, can you say whether you have supplied arsenic in any form to Mr. and Mrs. Carew during the past three years?—No. The only arsenic I supplied to them was from the 10th of October to the 21st of 1896. I never supplied them with any other in any shape or form, either in powder or otherwise.

What are the papers you have in your hand?—Prescriptions.

His Lordship—How are they marked?—Double alpha, double beta, double gamma, double delta.

Mr. Litchfield—These are marked double delta?

—This is a bundle of prescription for medicines and drugs supplied to the Carew family, in the month of October, 1896.

Which of them contains, if any do contain, directions for the supply of arsenic?—The one numbered 22,876, already referred to, supplied on the 11th October, the second is the arsenic supplied on the 17th October.

Is that a prescription?—A chit from Mrs. Carew.

That has already been referred to, and refers to exhibit psi?—Yes. It is an order, not a prescription.

Will you read it?—"Normal Dispensary—

Mr. Wilkinson—Your Lordship already has it.

Witness—There is another one, that is on the 21st October.

Beside these three—which we have already had—are there any others in that bundle that refer to arsenic?—No.

I now put a bundle into your hands, a bundle marked beta-beta, will you look through those and see if any have reference to the exhibition of arsenic?—They commence on the 31st July, 1896, up till 11th Sept., 1896, and none refer to arsenic. The bundle contains no prescription or memo. that refers to arsenic in any shape or form.

I put into your hands a bundle marked gamma, with one particular prescription marked omega, on a particular date?—I recognise this as another parcel of prescriptions beginning on the 28th February, and running to the 20th October, 1896.

Will you look through and see if any refer to arsenic?—This bundle contains one prescription for Mrs. Carew containing liq. Fowleri. It is a prescription by Dr. Wheeler.

What is its date?—Tenth of October, 1895.

Its number?—16,195. One of the ingredients is liq. Fowleri.

Whose prescription is that?—Dr. Wheeler's.

After that do you find any?—No more; none.

I put into your hands a bundle marked alpha-alpha?—I recognise these.

What is the date of the first?—The twenty-first

January, 1896, closing with the 20th June, 1896.

Arsonic is not contained in any of them.

Mr. Lowder—I wish to show one of these papers

to my client, in order to ascertain a date?

His Lordship—Certainly.

Mr. Litchfield—Do those four bundles contain

prescriptions for the Carew family or its members?

—Yes.

I put in your hands a bundle marked gamma

gamma, what are those?—It commences in July,

1893, ending with the 25th November, 1893.

Look through them and specify by whom they

are made and for whom?—The first is prescribed

by Dr. Munro and is for Mr. Carew; the second is

also by Dr. Munro for Mr. Carew; the third is

the same; the fourth the same; the fifth also; the

sixth the same; the seventh the same; the eighth

the same; the ninth is chit by Mr. Carew himself.

What does it say?—Y.U.C. Normal Dispensary:

Kindly replenish the enclosed box, and oblige yours

W. H. R. Carew, 10th Nov. '93." The 10th is an

order from Dr. Munro to me to send something to

Mr. Carew. The next is a chit by Mr. Carew

himself:—"V.U.C. Normal Dispensary: kindly

replenish, 11th Nov., '93." The next is a similar

chit; this is all.

Do any of these prescriptions contain arsenic?—

No.

Exhibit M.—"Dr. Baelz's prescription"—was

now handed to Counsel.

Mr. Litchfield—Can you tell me if the original

of this is in existence?—No, it is no longer in ex-

istence. This is a copy of a prescription made by

Dr. Baelz.

Now you are asked have you the original?—It

is no longer in existence, so far as I know.

Do you know why the copy was made?—I do

not know.

By whom is it written?—By my assistant, Mr.

Vollbehr.

Did you send it out to anybody?—I did not

send it out.

Do you recognise this?—This is a letter in the

handwriting of Mrs. Carew, addressed to the

Normal Dispensary. "Mr. Schedel. Please send

one tin of Calvert's carbolio tooth-powder; one

bottle of glycerine and cucumber, and have you

got a prescription written by Dr. Baelz, for Mr.

Carew in the summer of last year? I have not

got it, and so if you remember the date will you

kindly make it up and send to Mr. Carew." This

is dated the 10th March, 1894.

In consequence of this did you have the pres-

cription made up?—My assistant made it up. I

did not see the letter then.

Do you recognise this exhibit?—Yes, it is a

bottle that came from my store.

And the label?—Yes, also.

How does it read?—"Carew Esq., a teaspoon-

ful as directed, No. 13,934."—No date.

His Lordship—That is the bottle referring to

that prescription?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Litchfield—Can you say if you have sup-

plied Mr. or Mrs. Carew with medicine made up

in accordance with one prescription of Dr. Baelz

on more than the occasion?—Yes, more than once.

How many times can you remember?—Twice

in 1895, and four times in 1896.

And the last time in 1896?—Twice in October.

If I remember right, on the 13th and 16th.

Is exhibit Ca. in your handwriting?—Yes.

What is the date of it?—13th October, 1896.

Looking at that memorandum, what could you

say as to the refilling of a bottle?—That the bottle

was refilled.

On that date?—Yes. The date was 13.10.96.

In your store, where is the arsenic kept?—It is

kept in a poison case under lock and key, and

quite in another part of the store from the dispen-

sing counter.

Can any of your assistants get at the poison

without your knowledge?—The key is kept in a

box, and whoever is on duty will know where the

key is used.

Would a medicine made up in accordance with

Dr. Baelz's prescription contain arsenic?—No, it

did not contain arsenic.

What is this?—This is a memo., in the hand-

writing of one of my assistants.

Mr. Lowder, in cross examination—Now, I hand

your exhibit alpha-alpha.

His Lordship—Has the witness been asked if

these bundles contain all the prescriptions he can

find that refer to drugs and medicine supplied to

the Carews.

Witness—These five bundles contain all the

prescriptions made up by me for the Carews, and

all the memos. that have ever passed between me

and the Carew family since 1893; and only one con-

tains arsenic in any form besides those mentioned.

His Lordship—I want to know, out of all these

prescriptions how many times arsenic has

been supplied?—Four times; the first to Mrs.

Carew on the 10th October 1895; the next 11th October 1896, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Fowler's Solution; the next was the 17th October, the same; and the last on the 21st, the same.

Mr. Lowder—Have you got alpha-alpha?—Yes.

On the 15th January, 1896, you prescribed powders for a dog and a pony at Mrs. Carew's request?—Yes.

Just read it out?—It is addressed, "Mr. Schedel. As the powders you sent me had such a wonderful effect on the dog I want to give some of the same kind to a small pony that is suffering from rheumatism. I suppose they would want to be rather larger doses. I am much obliged to you for what you have already done," etc.

In the same bundle is there not an order for the same powders on the 16th March?—Yes.

And on it is written "for a pony" is it not?—Yes. The box was asked to be refilled.

Did you furnish Mrs. Carew on that date with powders for a pony?—Yes.

Now on the 26th June, 1896, you furnished some embrocation for a horse, did you not?—Yes, a bottle of embrocation for a horse.

Now look at omega, under date 4th March, is that meant for 1895?—Yes, for 1895.

That is an order for nitre and bicarbonate of potash?—Yes.

For a pony?—Yes.

In Mrs. Carew's handwriting?—Yes.

Now on the 8th June, 1895, what is that?—Dry ointment. Mrs. Carew wrote it, and part reads that she wanted the ointment "to put on an open sore at the side of a horse's mouth; caused by the rough treatment of natives by a rope, and has been a running sore. I tried boracic acid but it made it worse, E.M.H. Carew." I supplied dermatol and vaseline.

In all those medicines furnished was there any arsenic?—No.

Can you recollect whether you supplied Mrs. Carew with powders for the pony in August or September, 1896?—I can't recollect. I supplied them in 1895.

There was no arsenic in them?—No.

On the 12th October you will find an order for Mrs. Seigel's Syrup?—Yes.

On the 13th Oct. 1896 you find an order for Dr. Baelz's mixture?—Yes.

And on the 16th the same?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—Was there any possibility that in any bottles of Dr. Baelz's mixture that any arsenic could have been put in at your store?—The possibility is entirely precluded.

Mr. Wilkinson—About to-morrow, my Lord; it is Saturday.

His Lordship—I am prepared to go on. What does Counsel for the defence say?

Mr. Lowder—I think, my Lord, that my client would like a rest to-morrow.

His Lordship—What do the jury say?

Mr. Davison—I think, my Lord, that it is a question for yourself and the Counsel to decide.

His Lordship—I am ready to go on, but Counsel for the defence says that his client should have a rest.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think so, too, my Lord.

His Lordship—Very well, then we will rise at half-past twelve and try and get as much done as possible in the morning.

The Court was then adjourned till to o'clock next morning.

SATURDAY, January 9th.

The attendance of the public was again very scanty when the Court resumed at 10.15 a.m. Among those present within the barrier to-day were Mr. Consul John Carey Hall, and Mr. Consul Longford.

Mr. Wilkinson—I regret, my Lord, that I have to take a part of my evidence a little out of order. I now call Mr. John Carey Hall.

Mr. John Carey Hall—I am prepared to take a conscientious affirmation, not an oath.

His Honour—I will send for the necessary form.

Mr. Wilkinson—In the meantime I may explain to your Lordship the object of introducing this evidence; it is for the purpose of producing the statement made by the prisoner before the Coroner's inquest; and in support of my right to prove it, I refer your Lordship to *Wakley v. Cooke*. I will hand the cases to your Lordship.

His Lordship—Very well.

Mr. Wilkinson—In the first instance, I will show you what are the duties of a Coroner in cases where a witness is under suspicion (19 *Law Journal*, p. 91), and I refer to page 93, where the judgment is given by Baron Parke. The Lord Chief Baron had directed the jury that it was the common practice of coroners not to examine parties whose evidence might incriminate themselves, and as far as his experience went he believed this to be so. Learned Counsel then quoted the judgment in this case,

—*Wakley v. Cooke*, 19. L.J. Exc. pp. 91-93. The judgment proceeds:—"Now if the Chief Baron had used this language, it does not follow that it would have amounted to misdirection, in point of law, but in fact he did not use the language, but told the jury that the practise of excluding certain parties had been adopted by the Coroner for Middlesex in previous cases. Now it was impossible to say that this act of Mr. Wakley was committed for the purpose of raising an imputation of murder against the parties who were so excluded. Without doubt the practise is incorrect and would be discontinued for the future. It is manifestly contrary to law. It is not right to assume that any man is guilty, and on that account to exclude him from giving evidence before the Coroner."—So much for the duties of a coroner. Then I will refer your Lordship to *Regina against Ed. Cooke*.

His Lordship—That I am familiar with.

Mr. Wilkinson—You will find it in 42 *Law Journal*, Privy Council Cases, page 45, and there Sir R. T. Collyer delivered the judgment of their Lordships. It refers specially to the case of *Regina against Sarah Chesham*, quoted by Russell on "Crime." It reads:—"Where a prisoner was indicted for administering poison with intent to murder, the coroner stated that he had held an inquest on his body, which was adjourned, and that the prisoner was present as a witness on the second occasion: no charge at that time had been made against her. She made a statement on oath that the coroner took down in writing."

Lord Chief Justice Campbell, after consulting Baron Paice, admitted the statement. "His Lordship referred to that with approval and proceeded from these cases," to which others might be added. "It results, in their Lordship's opinion, that the depositions on oath of a witness legally taken can be advanced against him should he be subsequently tried on a criminal charge except so much of them as consists of answers to which he has objected as tending to criminate him, but which he has improperly been compelled to answer. The exception depends upon the principle *nemo tenetur se ipsum accusare*, but does not apply to answers given without objection, those answers being voluntarily." Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Your name is John Carey Hall?—Yes.

His Lordship—I understand you desire to make an affirmation, and not take an oath. It is my duty to ask you whether it is because you have no religious opinions at all, or whether it is that the taking of an oath is contrary to your religious opinions?—The taking of an oath is contrary to my religious opinions.

The witness then took the form of affirmation prescribed in such cases.

Mr. Wilkinson—In the month of October last and up to a date subsequent to the 6th November, were you Her Majesty's Consul officiating at Yokohama and Acting Assistant-Judge of this Court?—I was.

You are now Her Majesty's Consul at?—At Hyogo and Osaka.

Then I need not ask you whether you are a British subject?—I am.

In your capacity of Acting Assistant-Judge, you acted as Coroner?—I did.

And held an enquiry on view of the body of the late Walter Raymond Hollowell Carew?—I did.

That enquiry began on the 24th October and continued till the 6th November, both dates inclusive?—It did.

I believe that the prisoner at the bar gave evidence at the inquest?—She did.

Was that evidence given voluntarily, entirely voluntarily?—It was.

Were any of the answers elicited by questions to which she made any objections whatever?—None.

Was the prisoner at the bar present during the whole of the inquest, or was she absent at any period, and if so, when?—She was present at the whole of the inquest held at the Royal Naval Hospital in the morning; she was absent when Miss Jacobs gave her evidence held in this Court in the afternoon, and during part of the time when her brother, Mr. Porch, was giving his evidence, entering the Court just as he was finishing his evidence, to the best of my recollection.

His Lordship—That was on the 24th of October?—Yes. She was absent during Miss Jacob's examination and part of her brother's.

To Mr. Wilkinson—The inquest was opened at the Royal Naval Sick-quarters, usually known as the Royal Naval Hospital, Yokohama, on Saturday, the 24th October.

You produce the inquest-book?—Yes.

You are able to say, by reference to that book, that Dr. Wheeler, Dr. May, and Dr. Todd were examined at the first sitting?—They were.

To his Lordship—The inquest was adjourned

after the taking of Dr. Todd's evidence, after the taking of a formal requisition from the jury.

To Mr. Wilkinson—Miss Jacob and Mr. Porch were the first two witnesses taken in the afternoon.

After Mr. Porch's examination was concluded, whose evidence was next taken?—Mrs. Carew's.

Before I ask you to read that evidence, I will ask you another question. The enquiry was adjourned from the Royal Naval Hospital to this Court-room, was it not?—Yes.

And all subsequent proceedings, or sittings, were held in this room?—They were.

I believe Mr. Lowder appeared to watch the proceeding on behalf of prisoner?—He said that he appeared to watch the case on behalf of Mrs. Carew.

I will refer to the prisoner as Mrs. Carew afterwards?—Mr. Lowder appeared either while Miss Jacob or Mr. Porch were giving their evidence. He said, "I appear to watch the case on behalf of Mrs. Carew," and subsequently he informed me, "I have not yet been instructed in the case," this was when I gave him an opportunity to put questions to the witnesses.

Was he present during all the subsequent proceedings of the inquest?—He was.

Was any charge made against Mrs. Carew until after the conclusion of the inquest?—No charge was made against Mrs. Carew until after the inquest was over.

Now, as you have told us, after the examination of Miss Jacob and Mr. Porch had concluded, Mrs. Carew gave evidence: I shall ask you to read that evidence.

Mr. Wilkinson (to His Lordship) I propose now, that Mr. Hall should read the evidence. I suppose you have no objection to the putting of the printed copy into the hands of the jury.

His Lordship—What does Counsel for the defence say?

Mr. Lowder—I have no objection.

His Lordship—It would be the most convenient way, I think, because if all this statement is read to the jury I fear that they will not retain any clear or adequate idea of the whole of it.

Mr. Lowder—The only part that I object to is the last paragraph.

His Lordship—That does not form part of her statement and can be struck out.

The jury were then supplied with copies of the printed statement.

Mr. Hall then read the statement as given by Mrs. Carew at the inquest from beginning to end, being asked questions here and there.

Mr. Hall, reading—*Edith May Hollowell Carew, sworn*—My husband had been ailing for some weeks past, but was not taken really ill till last Thursday, when he came home and said that Dr. Wheeler had ordered him to take Vichy-water, to regulate his diet, and to keep as quiet as possible. He had had several attacks of liver within the last eight years and I never thought anything of it. He didn't get any better on Saturday or Sunday. On Saturday he expressed a wish to go to Kamakura till Monday. I wrote to Dr. Wheeler and asked him if he could do so. Dr. Wheeler, after seeing him on Saturday, said he was afraid of his increasing the chill on his liver and advised him not to go. He didn't get any better, and in fact, became worse, and I had on Monday to send twice for the doctor, also on Tuesday. At 11 o'clock on Tuesday, Dr. Wheeler asked me if I had any objection to his calling in Dr. Todd as he would like to consult him on the case. Dr. Todd gave the evidence this morning which I entirely agree with. I was present at the consultation. Dr. Wheeler told me that afternoon that my husband was to have nothing but milk and soda and no stimulants. I cannot recollect whether it was before Dr. Todd's visit or after that my husband expressed a wish that he should be given his usual dose of arsenic. I may state that he has been in the habit of taking arsenic in small quantities for some time. I don't wish to state exactly how long because I don't know—some months. I told him that as Dr. Wheeler was treating him, I thought it would be better not to take any medicine on his own account. However, he insisted and begged me to give him some, and I went to the cupboard where he kept his medicine and only found an empty, or almost empty, bottle. I remonstrated with him a good deal on taking arsenic. Especially in his then state. He then told me that when I was in England in '93, he had been obliged to consult Dr. Munro, and later Dr. Baelz, upon a disease which he did not wish to mention to Dr. Wheeler. I do not know whether Dr. Munro prescribed for him at that time, but later Dr. Baelz did, and I have had his prescription made up for him from time to time. He told me that when he was suffering in such a way arsenic was the only thing that gave him any relief. On Tuesday evening he gave me a slip of paper, which I

have, on which was written 1 bottle Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, 1 bottle Sugar of Lead. I told him at the time that I should not send for the things, but if I did eventually I should tell Dr. Wheeler. On Wednesday he again spoke to me of the great pain he was in, and told me that if I did not get him the medicine he would get it himself by other means. I wrote out on another piece of paper the order he had given me and gave it to my governess and asked her to get it for me. When she returned with the bottles I gave them to my husband, sealed in the paper in which they were received, and told him that I should not allow him any of the mixture at the time, as he was taking medicine from Dr. Wheeler. Within a short time I thought he was not so well, and wrote to Dr. Wheeler telling him I should like to see Dr. Baelz. Dr. Wheeler gave Dr. Baelz's reply in his evidence this morning. He came to see my husband again about 6.30 or 7, and after seeing him, said he thought he was slightly better as he was retaining his food, but that as he had such a restless night he thought it advisable to give him a hypodermic and left with me two or three cocaine tablets, one of which he told me to give him in a little milk, soda, and brandy, about eight o'clock. During Mr. Carew's illness we experienced great difficulty in getting him to take any medicine. Several times I had to try various means of getting him to take it. I mixed it up in barley water, in milk, and lime-squash. Since Thursday morning I gave him no medicine. The hypodermic Dr. Wheeler gave him did not have the desired effect. Towards nine o'clock he became delirious and very excitable. Dr. Wheeler had told me he was dining out that night, so I went round to the house where he was and told him that my husband was very excited and unable to sleep. I was absent from the house about half an hour. When I returned my husband was asleep and apparently quite quiet. Dr. Wheeler came about eleven that night and seemed to think he was better. He slept only a very short time, and was very restless and complained of great thirst. Dr. Todd had advised my giving him at short intervals small pieces of ice. He complained of great pains in his back and side, and I called up the servants and had the fire lighted and applied hot-water bottles to his feet and side, as I saw that his temperature was very low. At five Thursday morning I did not like certain symptoms which I saw, and I sent for Dr. Wheeler. He came at seven and gave my husband a cocaine tablet with a little brandy, milk, and soda and a draught of hydrate of chloral to send him to sleep, which had no effect. A night I felt so anxious that I wrote to Mr. Parsons, who came round shortly afterwards. I told him that I did not share Dr. Wheeler's opinion as to the satisfactory progress of the case and that I insisted on having some other opinion. Mr. Parsons promised to see Dr. Wheeler at once. He saw Dr. Wheeler and came back within a quarter of an hour. His words to me were: "Do not alarm yourself unnecessarily. Dr. Wheeler says he is quite competent of his case."

Mr. Wilkinson—Should not that word "competent" be "confident"?—No, competent. I recollect that perfectly well.

Witness reading—From nine on Wednesday night my husband was never conscious for more than a few moments at a time, and I saw he was getting weaker. Dr. Wheeler came again about twelve. He just looked at my husband, who was more or less unconscious at the time, and said, "I have arranged to have him taken to the hospital; he is only going from bad to worse." During Thursday I gave him some beef tea, some milk and soda with a little brandy, according to Dr. Wheeler's instructions. On my going up to his room after tiffin he was complaining of great pain in his chest and of feeling very sick, but being unable to be so. As I thought at the time it might be indigestion, I gave him a little hot water, but it had very little effect. Dr. Wheeler arrived about this time and he was taken to hospital, as this morning's evidence has told you. He was perfectly conscious when he left the house, and although I knew at the time he was admitted into the hospital, he was seriously ill, I had no idea of there being any imminent danger. Several people whom I saw I told I thought he was going on all right, and it was a great shock to me to learn at five o'clock that he had passed away. Earlier in the day my brother told me that Dr. Wheeler thought or knew that he was taking arsenic. I attached little importance to his remarks at the time, as knowing from past experience that my husband had been in the habit of taking arsenic, it never occurred to me to be of any importance. After I had heard of his death and had been told that a *post mortem* would be held, I remembered the fact that he had ordered, and that I had given him, a bottle of sugar of lead. I went upstairs and opened the drawer where he had put the bottles when

I gave them to him and found both bottles missing. I at once set for Wheeler, but he did not come till eleven. I told him of the facts of obtaining and giving the bottles, but he didn't, at the time, say anything beyond:—It is a pity I had not known sooner. However, the *post-mortem* will decide everything to-morrow. I subsequently ascertained that on or about the 20th Mr. Carew gave a written order to my *amah* and she sent it to Maruya's and the medicine was delivered to him. Last night I thought it necessary to make a thorough search for the missing bottles and, after a good deal of trouble, I found them at back of the table, on the floor, which stood by the corner of his bed. Without measuring I should say that there are about six to eight drops of arsenic left in the bottle and about half the bottle of sugar of lead. At the time he ordered the arsenic through me, when he ordered the sugar of lead I told him there was a small quantity in a bottle in the stable which had been used some time ago as a lotion for my pony, and I asked him what he wished to do with it. He told me that some years previously he had used it with great effect as an external application for congestion of the liver, and I never thought of either of the two bottles until yesterday. I should like to contradict the statement made by Dr. Wheeler this morning that Mr. Carew was invalided from the Straits on account of malarial fever; to my knowledge he has never had it. He was obliged to leave the Straits on account of nervous depression arising from climate and over-work. My husband and I did not always live on affectionate terms. Have had unpleasant discussions lately on a certain point.

Mr. Wilkinson—I must now interrupt you. Can you say whether any of the answers that follow were given in answer to questions put by the jury?—At the conclusion of Mrs. Carew's statement one or two of the jurymen put questions to her. I myself abstained from putting any questions to her.

And did Mr. Lowder have an opportunity of putting any questions?—Mr. Lowder had an opportunity: I asked him if he wanted to put questions to the witnesses, and he asked what questions he liked.

His Lordship—Do the questions appear on the record?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, my Lord. It is suggested by Mr. Lowder, Mr. Hall, that that part of the statement beginning, "When I sent for the arsenic," and running on to "I don't think Dr. Wheeler had any suspicion that he was taking arsenic," was elicited in answer to questions by jurymen?

Witness (to his Lordship)—My procedure was to let her own Counsel put questions first to her. The majority of the questions were put by the Counsel for the accused.

During the first day?—Yes. The majority of the questions were put by her own Counsel, and I did not give the jurymen an opportunity of doing so until after he had finished.

His Lordship—Did they never interpellate any questions?

Witness—If they interpellated I allowed them. But it was after Mr. Lowder had finished his questioning that I formally invited them to put questions. I myself abstained from asking her any questions.

Now you are asked to state whether the statement beginning, "When I sent for the arsenic," and running down to "I do not think Dr. Wheeler had any suspicion that he was taking arsenic"—was in answer to questions put by the jury?—I believe that was in answer to questions put by Mr. Lowder. But I have not read that yet.

In answer to Mr. Wilkinson, witness said—I mean when I say that the majority of the questions were put by Mr. Lowder, that he put the majority of the questions to all the witnesses, not to Mrs. Carew alone. He put such questions as he thought fit. I refrained from putting any questions to Mrs. Carew.

His Lordship—Then I have it that the suggestion that the statement beginning, "When I sent for the arsenic," etc., down to the "any suspicion he was taking arsenic," was elicited by questions put by the jury, is correct?—I believe that they were put by the jury. I remember Mr. Lowder sitting down at the place where the words, "we had unpleasant discussions lately on a certain point" occur.

Reading resumed—When I sent for the arsenic I didn't think he would take it or that it was absolutely necessary. I did it to please him. When the note was sent, I did not think he was very ill, and knowing he had been in the habit of taking arsenic I didn't think it would do him any harm. I was not deeply anxious about him at the time. He did not become seriously ill till Thursday. It would have been wiser to have told the doctor. I don't think Dr. Wheeler had any suspicion he was taking arsenic. I have a slip of

paper written by my husband in pencil, which I can produce. I gave the bottles sealed to Mr. Carew, and I didn't see them again till afterwards. It is not true that I purchased any medicine myself at Maruya's. I didn't awake to the fact that Mr. Carew was so ill till Thursday because he was walking about that day and seemed no worse than he had been on previous attacks of liver: in fact, he had rallied so much on Wednesday night that when Dr. Wheeler came to see him, my brother, Dr. Wheeler, my husband, and myself were talking and laughing over very trivial matters.

(Signed) EDITH MAY HALLOWELL CAREW.

(Signed) J. C. HALL, Coroner.

Adjourned till Monday, Nov. 2nd, at 10.30 a.m.

(Signed) J. C. HALL, Coroner.

Mr. Wilkinson—Was this evidence read over to Mrs. Carew and signed by her in your presence?—It was.

His Lordship—Was it read over to her that day?—Yes, it was read over to her that day.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is her signature and your signature?—Yes. They are hers and mine.

That evidence was given on the Saturday, Oct. 24th?—Yes.

And then the enquiry was adjourned until Monday, the 2nd of November?—Yes.

Did she give evidence that day?—No, she gave no evidence that day.

Then the inquest was adjourned again till Wednesday, the 4th Nov.?—Yes.

On Monday, the 2nd Nov., when you resumed the inquiry, I believe Mr. Lowder appeared and applied to you to allow prisoner to be recalled and give further evidence, and he applied that she should be allowed to make her statement before that of any other witness?—He did.

I believe you suggested that it would be more desirable that she should give her evidence after the other witnesses had given theirs, and declined to hear her?—In that order: until after some other witnesses. I declined to hear her in that order for reasons that I then stated.

And I believe that Mr. Lowder, on that occasion, said that he appeared with Mr. Walford on behalf of Mrs. Carew?—He did.

And that Mr. Lowder and Mr. Walford appeared on her behalf and were present during the rest of the proceedings during the inquest?—They did. Mr. Litchfield, on that occasion, also stated that he appeared on behalf of the Crown.

And during the remainder of the inquest, Mr. Lowder put questions to most of the witnesses, he had an opportunity of putting questions to them?—Yes, he did; he had.

Now I propose to prove some exhibits in proper order.

Was there a witness examined during the enquiry called Hayashi Shishichiro?—There was.

Was such a witness examined on the second of November?—He was.

Did he produce exhibit A?—He did. It is a paper—a prescription. It was produced by Mr. Litchfield and shown to witness.

Would you please read that?—"Mr. Maruya."

His Lordship interrupted.

Mr. Wilkinson—I cannot now have the exhibit read, as it was produced by Mr. Litchfield and shown to the witness Hayashi.

Witness—This paper is exhibit A, was so marked by me, and is the exhibit referred to as exhibit A. There was also a certain witness examined called Joseph Schedel?—There was.

He produced?—A list, five bundles of prescriptions, and one small paper.

Would you look at them in the order in which they are marked, would you look at exhibit B?—That is an envelope.

Are those the exhibits marked C?—Those are the exhibits put in that day.

Will you state what your marking of the exhibits is?—The mark on the envelope is "Carew Inquest, Exhibit B." This contains exhibits Ca, Cb, Co, and is afterwards countersigned.

Will you look for exhibit Ca?—There it is.

That is correct?—Yes, correct.

Those marked with particular letters are those that were read and put in at the inquest?—Yes.

The envelope was marked as being a convenient way of keeping the exhibits together.

His Lordship—Can this not be got over by proving the custody of the documents from the time they were produced at the inquest till they were produced before the magistrate, and then till they were shown to Mr. Schedel?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord, but I wish to avoid any mistakes.

Witness—I recognise Ca and Cc, as being marked in my own handwriting.

Is this Cb?—Yes.

Those three exhibits, Ca, Cb, and Cc, were specially referred to at the inquest?—They were, and were especially marked in my handwriting.

Do those 5 bundles appear to be the same as those put in, so far as you know?—They are. And this list, marked Cb-b, is that the one put in?—Yes.

From the 2nd of Nov. on which these two witnesses with others were examined—

His Lordship—One moment, the small paper?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes. Can you remember whether this M, is the piece of paper referred to by him in his evidence?—This is the small piece of paper shown to Dr. Baelz and recognised by him as a copy of his prescription.

Mr. Wilkinson—My learned friend suggests that this piece of paper was one produced by him and shown to the witness Schedel?—Yes. I believe it was.

After this the enquiry was adjourned till Wednesday, the 4th November?—It was.

On Wednesday, the 4th November, I believe that Mrs. Carew was the first examined?—No.

His Lordship—Was she the second?—No.

Mr. Wilkinson—There were three witnesses examined before her?—I consider only two, as I did not examine the small Chinese boy. Then she gave further evidence tendered by her own counsel.

With reference to your putting questions to Mrs. Carew, it appears that "the Court" put a question to her, did you ask her a question that day?—Yes. Before she began her statement I asked her if Dr. Wheeler had ever prescribed arsenic to her husband in any shape or form, and then she answered, and after that she went on with her statement. I think I then asked her, "Under what circumstances did you obtain Dr. Wheeler's prescription," she answered that, and then proceeded with her own statement, beginning, "I should like to state a conversation," etc.

Mr. Wilkinson—Will you read on please.

Witness resumed—Wednesday, November 4th, 1896. Edith May Halliwell Carew:—By the Court—Dr. Wheeler never prescribed arsenic for my late husband as far as I am aware. Dr. Wheeler prescribed for me for malarial fever on October 10th at the boat-house, and it was under these circumstances that the first bottle of arsenic who obtained from Schedel. I should like to state a conversation which took place the week before between Dr. Wheeler and myself with reference to my fever. I have no recollection of the date: it must have been the first week in October that I told Dr. Wheeler I was suffering again from malaria, that the large doses of quinine which I had been taking, and was taking at the time, had lost their effect, and I should like him to prescribe for me again. He then suggested my going on with the arsenic which he had prescribed for me, and which I had taken regularly for three months in October, November, and December, 1894. During that conversation I told him that I did not think myself that the arsenic agreed with me, although it undoubtedly benefited the malaria. I cannot remember that very much more was said then. But on the 10th October, at the boat-house, Dr. Wheeler said he was sorry to see that I had not got much benefit from my visit to Miyanosita. I am not prepared to state whether the suggestion came from Dr. Wheeler or myself that he should then and there write me a prescription of the same kind as that I had taken on previous occasions. He tore a piece of paper off the regatta programme and wrote the prescription which was produced in Court on Monday. I myself did not take the prescription to the Normal Dispensary, as the day on which the prescription was made up was Sunday, but I quite see how the mistake occurred in Mr. Carew's name being on the label, for I sent my own prescription on Sunday with a prescription written by Dr. Wheeler for Mr. Carew, on that evening.* The words, "on that evening" were added by the witness's desire when her evidence was read over to her on the 5th November. To Mr. Lowder:—On the 24th, when I came to this Court, I had come straight from the funeral of my husband. I had not heard Miss Jacob's evidence, and I was then unaware that any suspicion had been directed against myself in connection with my husband's death. On ascertaining that fact I asked you to write to the Coroner to be allowed to supplement my evidence. When I said at the first sitting of the Inquest that he told me he had been obliged to consult other doctors while I was at home, I should have said "again." The reason he then mentioned it was because he feared that during his illness I should tell Dr. Wheeler of the fact. On the 20th, when my husband had a conversation with me and gave me the piece of paper, I remonstrated with him a great deal. In the evening I recollect writing to Maruya's for a bed-pan. I cannot say that I have any recollection whatever of writing for the arsenic, but I must have done so, as my writing is conclusive evidence. The amah brought me on Tues-

day night the parcel which was received from Maruya's. She gave it me as Dr. Wheeler and I were leaving the bedroom, and I told her to put it on the chair in the passage upstairs. The bed-pan was not taken out of its wrapping till the following morning. I am positive that I had no idea that arsenic had come into the house that night, because I have no knowledge whatever of ever seeing the bottle which is said to have contained arsenic. I wrote a chit to Maruya's shortly after I sent for the bed-pan for a bottle of chlorodyne. The certain point on which I said my husband and I had lately had unpleasant discussions was money matters. I have of my own £500 per annum, and have had ever since my marriage, that is, £100 allowed me by father and £400 of my own. This money has been sent out to me yearly, arriving in June and December. Up till last June the bills were made out in Mr. Carew's name. Last June a remittance of £400 arrived, I have reason to suppose, as usual. Prior to last June my husband had kept the sum at his own account and, up till about a year and a half ago, he would give me money when I required it. But at my suggestion he opened an account for me at the Chartered Bank. Besides giving me a monthly allowance for household expenses he would, on receipt of the half-yearly remittance from England, deposit a sum in my name varying from five to eight hundred dollars, or more or less what I asked for. The remainder was understood to be used by him at his own discretion. The arrangement about the bank began one and a half years ago, and went on till June last. Last July I first spoke to my husband on the matter of the remittance and expressed surprise that the money which I knew had been sent from England, had not yet arrived. I do not remember his answer at the time, but, on my repeating it some days after, he told me the money had come, but that he was then unable to let me have any. I repeatedly had to ask him to explain why he had such an immediate want for that money, but as he could give me no satisfactory answer, I was obliged to make other arrangements respecting the way in which the remittance was to be sent out from home. First of all I consulted Mr. Dickinson, a friend of the family, as to the best way I could do so, my object being to have the control of remittances in my own hand, and as Mr. Dickinson knew and had always known more about my affairs than most people here, he wrote home for me sometime during the summer and subsequently advised me to go and tell Mr. Jackson of the bank of my wishes and to get him to help me in the matter, which he did. That was absolutely the only controversy I had with my husband. It made no difference whatever in our marital relations. My husband had no private fortune. Recently he expressed a wish to me to buy a house. I agreed that it would be desirable, with the consent I should first have to get from my father. I wrote to my father for it. He wrote to me to the effect he would be willing to let me have £2,000 to invest in house property if Mr. Carew would give a satisfactory report on the house, also provided the title deeds should be made out in my name. Upon that I entered into negotiations through Mr. Biad for the purchase of a house, with the result that he arranged a purchase of \$13,000. The bargain has only been relinquished in consequence of my husband's death. My husband was the manager of Yokohama United Club. He recently expressed a wish to give up this post and go into business; this was some eight or nine months ago. He asked me to help him. At that time he had no special line of business in view. He had repeatedly expressed his wish to me and others that he could leave the Club and go into business in Yokohama. I wrote to England to an uncle of mine, who is also one of my trustees, and asked him if I could realize a sum of money which I have in my own right to enable Mr. Carew to go into business. His reply was that he thought it was not advisable to realize any of my money, but there was no harm in telling me he had left me money in his will, and that if it would be any service to enable Mr. Carew to go into business and provided he (my uncle) approved of the investment he was willing to advance the money at once. The sum was not definitely stated, but would be roughly from £8,000 to £10,000. Mr. Carew at once made enquiries and finally decided he would like to go into a silk firm here. But for my husband's death he would have done so to the full amount of what my uncle was prepared to advance. I have every reason to believe that arrangement was settled. As the head of the firm was not in Yokohama, it was necessary to write to him; his reply had not been received, but his agent or partner here fully approved. I was married in the early part of 1889. My parents did not approve. After my marriage my husband and I lived together on terms of affection till the time he died. Nothing whatever

occurred to create dissension except what I have mentioned. I was always very frank with him and he with me on all subjects. Soon after our marriage he mentioned to me the name of Annie Luke. She resided in the West of England. I in Somersetshire, she in Devonshire, I believe. At that time he told me very little about her, beyond that he had seen a great deal of her. The conversation at the time made so little impression on me. As far as I can remember he gave me to understand he had been amusing himself with her prior to marrying me. This aroused no feeling of jealousy in my mind, and we never mentioned her name between us again till quite recently—last month. He also told me that prior to his marriage he had begotten children, who were still alive. For one of these children I provided support. That did not create any dissension or any jealousy in my mind. I should like to add that the circumstance of which Mr. Lowder is speaking was in the Native States of Singapore, and I never knew of this till some four months after my marriage. Soon after our marriage I learned that my husband was in the habit of taking arsenic—about nine months after. We were then residing at a place called Sungai Ujong in the Native States. I have no idea why he took it. He had suffered from ill-health for a great number of years, which illness obliged him to leave the Straits fifteen months after my going there with him. He was in the Government employment and would have been entitled to a pension if he had remained another eleven months. He had to leave in consequence of illness. The illness was called nervous depression but his illness more or less had puzzled his medical attendants, but they put it down entirely to the climate. As he has very rarely suffered from the same complaint since he left, I imagine that to have been the cause. I know arsenic had been prescribed for him in the Straits by the head doctor of the Singapore hospital; I think Dr. Simon by name. I have no recollection of the prescribed dose, but, on his return from Singapore, I should suppose he was taking four or five drops three times a day. I have no reason to suppose at the time he was taking more. From that time, periodically, till the day of his death he took arsenic without its being prescribed for him. He was most unwilling to call in a doctor when unwell. With the exception of his having been obliged to consult Dr. Munro and Dr. Baelz he has never consulted any doctor since his arrival in Japan without my sending for the doctor myself. I sent for Dr. Wheeler on the occasion of his last illness. I wrote early on the morning of the 15th. I am most positive he would not have done so otherwise. I wrote and asked the doctor to go and see him in the Club, which he did. With reference to medicines prescribed by doctors, he has frequently told me that he never had, and never would believe in, doctors. He was in the habit of at various times trying a good many patent medicines on his own account. Shortly before his last illness he was taking Mother Siegel's Syrup. I was frequently in the habit—every day during the early part of our married life—of giving my husband doses of arsenic: I always measured it out in drops. Latterly he has always helped himself, except in the Straits, where I gave him the arsenic myself. Latterly he would use arsenic without measuring it; has been in the habit of doing so for some time. It was such a habit of his to take arsenic as a pick-me-up that he would pour a small quantity out, add water and drink it.* * When the evidence was read over to the witness on November 5th, she desired to add at this point:—"But I do not wish to say that I have ever seen him take it in the house more than once a day, which was always after breakfast."

Mr. Wilkinson—This part of Mrs. Carew's evidence was read over to her on the following day, was it not?—Yes.

And the words marked with * were added at her request?—Yes.

His Lordship—Is not this a suitable opportunity to adjourn? I am willing to go on in the afternoon, if you wish, but it is now nearly half-past twelve o'clock.

Mr. Wilkinson—I was about to suggest it, my Lord, as I shall now have to introduce further exhibits, and those will take some time.

His Lordship—Then you will mark the sentence where we break off. The jury had better not read any further.

Mr. Davieson—I think if we leave our copies in Court, marked, it will be at right.

His Lordship—Yes, they will be safe there.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then Mr. Hall, we will not go on any further to-day.

His Lordship—The Court now adjourns till Monday at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

MONDAY, January 11th.

His Lordship took his seat at twenty-five minutes past ten. The Court Room was then quite full, and many spectators had to content themselves with standing room. The audience was by far the largest since the first day of the proceedings.

Mr. Wilkinson called Mr. John Carey Hall, who continued to read the evidence given by Mrs. Carey at the Coroner's Inquest.

He always kept a small bottle on the dining-room sideboard. Bottle produced (Exhibit D) and recognised by witness.

The bottle Exhibit D was shown to the witness and he recognised it as the bottle produced at the Inquest.

Witness, continuing, read:—There has never been any label on it. Latterly he used to take it directly after breakfast, consisting generally of egg-nog. I have made an experiment with one ounce bottle by filling it with water and pouring it out drop by drop, and I have found one ounce bottle would contain for him about five doses. On the last occasion I was giving evidence, I spoke of three bottles, two behind the bed and one where my husband kept his medicines. (Three bottles produced.) First labelled sugar of lead, Z.P. Maruya & Co., Dispensing Chemists, Bentendori (Exhibit E.). The second, 1 oz. Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, Z.P. Maruya & Co., Dispensing Chemists, Bentendori (Exhibit F.).

[Exhibit G. here was handed in.]

(Signed) "J. C. H." I recognise the exhibits produced. Exhibit E. is first labelled sugar of lead, then Z.P. Maruya & Co. Exhibit F. is labelled, 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic. Exhibit G. bears a label in writing Fowler's Solution, Poison. There is no name on the label.

Mr. Wilkinson here took the bottle and examined it.

Mr. Hall, continuing, read:—Bottle found where my husband used to keep his medicines, produced and recognised. Another bottle found in small cupboard produced and recognised. (Exhibit H.) Cork of Exhibit H is said to show same mark as Exhibit F, bearing Maruya's label. I have no knowledge of the purchase of the chloral hydrate; have never seen it or similar bottles in the house before.

Exhibit H. was then produced and recognised by Mr. Hall. Chloral hydrate, with a Japanese label containing Japanese characters.

By the Court—Where it says "Cork of exhibit it said to show the same mark as exhibit F." that is not the witness's statement is it?

Mr. Hall—It was taken down as a remark from her Counsel.

Mr. Hall, continuing, read:—The prescription sent to Schedel's is dated October 11th prescription 22875. I recognize it as the prescription I sent that day with the other 622876. The address on the back is in my handwriting. The date was put in afterwards, but was not dated at the time. I never noticed that fact till I heard it in Court on Monday. (Exhibit I, original bottle sent to me on 11th October. It was addressed to my husband.) Exhibit I is one of the bottles I sent to be refilled on the 17th. It is addressed to my husband. It is the same as that in reference to which I wrote to Schedel on the 21st, saying that the old bottle was broken and asking to have it refilled. Exhibit J is the bottle I then got. Exhibit I was shown to Mr. Hall, who recognised it as the bottle produced at the Inquest bearing label, Normal Dispensary, Yokohama, 77, Main Street, Carey Esq., 5 drops in water after meals, and labelled below in large letters poison. I see it is numbered 22876 on the bottle 22875 in my notes.

The Court—It is the one of which she says "The prescription sent to Schedel on the 17th, the address on the back is in my handwriting."

Mr. Wilkinson—Mr. Moss, will you please produce prescription 22875.

The Court—That is the prescription for the podophylin powders on the 11th October.

Mr. Wilkinson here presented prescriptions 22875 and 22876 to Mr. Hall, and said: you have suggested that there is the possibility of a mistake in your notes. Whichever number is taken the statement would be correct. Can you say from seeing them which was referred to?

Mr. Hall—It is evident that there is a *lapsus penae* in my notes.

Mr. Wilkinson—I would suggest that your notes are quite correct. The prescription sent to Schedel's was dated 11th October.

The Court—I have only yet seen exhibit alpha. Mr. Wilkinson—There is the prescription C. A. with it, and the prescription written on the back of the programme by Dr. Wheeler. After it 22875, is that it? There is the address on the back of 22875, and there it none on the back of 22876.

Mr. Hall—That is what is referred to.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then 22875 is correct.

The Court—I recognise that alpha was not produced at the Inquest.

Mr. Wilkinson—It was shown and referred to as the prescription 22875. It was sent with 22876. There is a little confusion about the date on which it was sent.

The Court—The prescription for the arsenic was not dated nor even signed.

Mr. Wilkinson—It was initialled.

The Court—The date was not put in nor the name for whom it was supplied. The date was put in afterwards by the chemist. That is exhibit G.A., Dr. Wheeler's prescription for Mrs. Carey. Mr. Wilkinson—Perhaps Mr. Hall had better say that?

Wilkinson (to Mr. Hall)—You will see there the words that "the date was put in afterwards, but it was not dated at the time." Up till this you had been speaking of 22875, and it seems clear, upon looking at it, that the absence of date is upon exhibit C.A., Dr. Wheeler's prescription, and that is the one which is referred to as having been dated afterwards.

The Court—Mr. Wilkinson, that is not quite so. Mr. Wilkinson here asked Mr. Moss to hand him the list of exhibits put in at the inquest. The list of exhibits was handed to him and he read exhibit I, the original bottle.

The Court—What was exhibit I, what did it contain?

Mr. Wilkinson—The label reads "4 or 5 drops after meals." It was the prescription Exhibit C. A. for Mrs. Carey, see 490 (Exhibit I, original bottle sent to me on the 11th October. It was addressed to my husband).

His Lordship (to the jury)—That you will understand, gentlemen, is the first prescription for Fowler's Solution. It was written on the 10th and obtained on the 11th October.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—Is there anything written on exhibit J?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, My Lord. Four or five drops after meals. No. 22876. 22/10/96.

His Lordship—The number is the number of the original prescription.

Witness continued reading—I keep my medicines in a small cabinet which stands on the mantel-shelf in my bedroom. That fender was in my bedroom; the stain is the stain caused by the bottle breaking. (Fender, Exhibit K.) The bottle broke shortly after it came. The stain was rubbed over by the servants (Mr. Lowder applies that the stain be analyzed).

His Lordship—That in parenthesis (Mr. Lowder applies that the stain be analyzed) is put in as a remark from Mr. Lowder.

Witness—Yes, My Lord—I thought no more about the broken bottle till you made enquiries.

Mr. Wilkinson—I presume that is in reply to Mr. Lowder.

Witness—All this part of the evidence is elicited in reply to questions put by Mr. Lowder.

Continuing, he read—It was discovered yesterday morning by the ayah, Hanayya Asa. She said she could not find it as it had been thrown away some days before; but as she had swept up the broken glass, I knew she would know where to find it. The bottle was found in an ash heap, she tells me, behind the servants' quarters.

His Lordship here suggested that witness should recognise the fender. [Exhibit K.]

Witness, having identified the fender as the one produced at the inquest, continued reading—I handed you just before coming into Court the bottle (Exhibit L.). It is said to be made from Dr. Baelz's prescription for my husband. The bottle is from Schedel's dispensary and bears the number 13934. I think the original of Exhibit M. is not among Schedel's papers because Mr. Carey lost it and had to go to Mr. Schedel to procure the copy which Mr. Lowder has handed into Court.

Witness recognised the bottle produced and marked as exhibit L, after which Mr. Wilkinson examined it and read the label. "Normal Dispensary, Carey, Esq. 4 or 5 drops as directed." Mr. Hall also identified the paper produced [Exhibit M.] as the one produced at the Inquest, and then continued reading.

NORMAL DISPENSARY.

JOS. SCHADEL, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
77, Main Street, Yokohama.

Normal Dispensary.

13934.

J. SCHADEL, Yokohama.

Extr.-belladonnae	0.3
Morph.-aur	0.3
Aq.-dest	30.0
Sir-simpl	10.0

Dose one teaspoonful as directed.

Mr. Carey.

I got the bottle in the drawer of the cupboard where my husband kept his medicine. That was situated on a chest of drawers in his dressing-room, which was really a verandah leading out of our bedroom, and was used by him as a dressing-room. My medicine was kept in one place and his in another; but since his illness I have bottles

of medicine kept in my place on account of their size. I wish you to hand that bottle in, because, having smelt it, I believe it to contain arsenic.

Mr. Wilkinson—The bottle referred to is Exhibit M. I take it?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—Exhibit M. is a prescription. The Exhibit referred to is L.

Witness—Yes, my Lord. It is exhibit L., the bottle containing medicine, Dr. Baelz's prescription is M.

Mr. Wilkinson—If your Lordship will refer to Dr. Divers' evidence you will see that that is the bottle from which he took a part and examined it.

Witness here said that he recognised that the contents of the bottle had greatly diminished since it was presented to him at the Inquest.

His Lordship searched his notes and read from Dr. Divers' evidence, "I took half an ounce," etc., etc., and reminded the jury that that was the bottle from which it had been taken.

Witness continued reading—I call to mind the 10th October, Saturday, the Regatta Day. It was a very wet afternoon. I remember a visitor coming to my house that afternoon at about two o'clock. I was sitting in the dining-room writing and heard the China boy saying "arimasen, no have got," to an apparent summons. Thinking that he was making a mistake, I myself went to the door and saw there a lady who, to me, was an apparent stranger. She saw me and then came into the hall and said, "Are you Mrs. Carey?" I said, "Yes," and she then said she wished to see Mr. Walter Carey. I said I was very sorry he was not at home, but that if she would give me her name or card and tell me her business, I would tell Mr. Carey. She said she must and would see him herself. If she could not do so that afternoon it must be the following morning. She refused to tell me anything further beyond giving me a card. (Card produced, marked Exhibit N.)

M. J.

A. L. 1888!!

She produced this card from a bag. She was slight, tall, but so very heavily veiled that I am not at all prepared to describe her features. The only conversation between us was in the hall. She struck me as fair, rather than dark. If I were to see her again, I could not recognize her by her features; I shouldn't like to say I could. To my own knowledge I have never seen Annie Luke referred to this morning. After this conversation I wrote a letter to my husband, which I afterwards discovered among his papers.

The Card was recognised by witness, then examined by all the Counsel present and afterwards, at the request of the Court, was produced to the jury for their inspection and examination.

Witness was next handed a letter [Exhibit O] which he identified as the one produced, at the Inquest, and, in answer to Mr. Wilkinson, stated that when first handed in the parts missing had then been torn off. He then read it, as follows:—

(Letter handed in Exhibit O.) Dearest Walter,—A most mysterious (lady?) came here just now and asked to see Mr. Walter Carey. I told her you were not in, when she said she would call again early this evening, about 4.30, as she must see you. She would give me no name nor any reason for her visit. She came about ten minutes ago (2 o'clock) and seemed much distressed at not finding you in. I pro— (here a bit of the letter is torn off) to let you know, and said you would be back— (the letter is again torn here). She said "this afternoon or to-morrow morning I must see him." I shall go round to Mrs. Walter's about the tennis cakes. I think it too wet to go down to the boat-house, but may come if it clears. Will you be back to see your "Woman in Black?" If not, what message shall I tell Rachel to give her. Enclosed is her card.

Saturday. Yours, EDITH.

The letter was then handed to his Lordship who asked if Counsel had seen it. They replied in the affirmative, but Mr. Wilkinson asked to be again allowed to see it to correct some words which differed in the printed copy. This having been done the letter was handed to the jury.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—Is this one of the letters you referred to in your opening address?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

The Court—And the other in marked Exhibit P.

His Lordship—What was the Monday week? That would mean the second Monday following the time she was speaking of—at the boat club—Not the Monday back from the time she was giving her evidence, would it not?

Witness—Yes, my Lord.

Continuing, he said, I recognise exhibit P, and read it as follows:—

I must see you, why have you done nothing

since you got my two cards, or perhaps she never let you get them. I cannot meet her again, she makes me mad when I think of what I might have done for you. I cannot give you any address. I am living wherever I can find shelter, but you can find and help me if you will, as I know you will for the sake of old times.

ANNIE.

His Lordship—Have Counsel read this?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship (to Mr. Moss)—You will put that letter (Exhibit P.) into the hands of the jury after they have finished reading the first letter.

Witness continuing, said—I recognise the envelope here produced marked

Urgent;

W. R. H. CAREW, Esq.

No. 5,

United Club,

or The Boat-house.

and continued reading—I went to the boat-house that afternoon. There I saw Dr. Wheeler, and he gave me that prescription. I met my husband at the boat-house. I mentioned before a number of people there the visit of that lady and he was subject to much chaff on that account. I asked him if he were going up to keep his appointment at 4.30. He told me he had replied to my note, and said he would be back at 4.30. I remained at the boat-house myself for two hours, and was subsequently given to understand that the lady did not keep her appointment. The following day being Sunday, as was the custom, the nursery governess and children and my brother lunched together with us. The conversation, quite the reverse from serious, turned on the lady. At that time I was under the impression that the lady was more or less of a myth and that she had no business with my husband. This joking allusion to the lady went on till Monday week, when my husband told me something definite about her. After my husband's death found a letter (Exhibit P.) of the contents of which I had no knowledge till after my husband's death.

I also recognise the envelope which reads—

Private.

WALTER CAREW, Esquire,

United Club,

No. 5, Yokohama.

Mr. Wilkinson—With regard to that envelope, I am now going to ask you a question of your own knowledge on looking at it. Looking at that envelope and the Japanese post-mark and something which you can see upon it, can you make out the date upon it?—After closely examining it through a powerful glass, the date is *ni fu hu nen, jūgatsu jiu san nichi*, and apparently there is half a character which I take to be *ho* that would mean, "fifth delivery," which would correspond to some hour of delivery.

Will you please look at the slip attached to the envelope?—It is very thin paper and very indistinct. It is evidently the same day and apparently by the same delivery time—tenth month 13th day—but the character for delivery is illegible and the *Adna* is blurred by a black pencil mark which has hidden the date, so that I could not say. It looks more like *mi*, but it may be *mi* or *yo*.

It is the 13th, is it not?—Yes. The date on the post-mark is the same as the stamp on the tag, but I cannot say as to the delivery mark.

His Lordship here suggested that it might be read by some means or other, as it was visible.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, My Lord.

Witness, in answer to Mr. Wilkinson, continued—The name on the tag, is 5 *ban*, United Club, Carew. There is another label underneath, and that I will not undertake to read. It is written in the grass character, and very rapidly. I take the meaning of it to be that knowing of a mistake in the address the letter was not at first delivered, and then was given the correct address at the Club.

His Lordship—Before you proceed, I understand you to say that on the slip attached the year is clear and the date is clear but the delivery time is not?

Witness—Yes, my Lord. Continuing, he read—My husband did not come home to dinner on Tuesday, 13th, he dined at the Club. He came home about a quarter to two. I think he was not quite sober. On the 16th or 17th I received a letter addressed in my husband's handwriting to Miss Annie Luke, Post Office, Yokohama. I have not got that envelope. I destroyed it. The letter is in my husband's handwriting. (Letter produced, Exhibit Q 1). The note came to me anonymously. The note and envelope are both in my husband's handwriting.

His Lordship—Where the witness says, "I have not got that envelope," I understand that to be the envelope in which the letter was.

Witness—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship (to Jury)—You will understand that, Gentlemen of the Jury.

Witness was handed the letter [Exhibit Q 1] and the envelope, which he recognised, and then proceeded to read them:—

I feel greatly distressed about you, and ever since I got your card last Saturday have been endeavouring to find you. I wish to, and will, help you if I can only find you. Meet me this evening at 5.30 p.m. on the Bund, opposite the Club Hotel. W. Wednesday, 14th October.

Miss ANNIE LUKE,

Post Office, Yokohama.

Mr. Wilkinson—Would you look at the post-mark on that?—This is much more illegible than the previous one.

Yes, except one part which I think you will find clear. I think the date is clear?—It is not clear, I cannot read it—(after having looked at it through a powerful glass)—It might be the 13th, but I would not say.

Mr. Lowder suggested that it was the 14th.

Mr. Wilkinson—I accept that suggestion.

His Lordship (to the Jury)—You do not wish to see the envelope? You have seen the letter.

The jury intimated that they did not wish to see it.

Witness proceeded reading, after having recognised exhibits R 1, and R 2:—

The letter, Exhibit R 1, is in my husband's writing, and was brought to my house by a *Huriki* man. It is now in the same condition as it then was.

The envelope, in a different writing, is marked
Yokohama United Club,

15—10, 1876.

Dear —t.
Many thanks for your chit I am feeling a little better, but at—seed—m—thanks—ing on He—to my—talked—rot—at my being—age of—indic. and ha—nocked me—off all d—except vichy water, a—high I have ordered—sent to the house. I have b—ffered \$13,000 down for the h—ncor heard not—at. Fearfully—ies, &c., &c. W.

His Lordship—May the jury look at the rendering of this letter?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, later on.

His Lordship—May it be read to them now?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

The Court referred the jury to page 18.

DEAREST EDITH—Many thanks for your chit. I am feeling a little better but still very seedy; many thanks for sending old Wheeler. He came to my office and talked a lot of rot about my being on the verge of jaundice and has knocked off all drinks except Vichy Water, one dozen of which I have ordered to be sent to the house. I have offered \$13,000 down for the house. The last sentence should be "fearfully busy over the lotteries. W."

I tore the chit up after reading it and put it in my waste-paper basket. On the 19th, I received this piece of paper in this condition and in this envelope.

His Lordship—She says, "I tore the chit up after reading it and put it in my waste-paper basket. On the 19th I received this piece of paper in this condition and in this envelope you have in your hand." I have noticed that in the mutilated copy there is a — before the to. I do not see how dearest could come in there.

Mr. Lowder—My Lord, it might have been Dearest without the Edith.

Witness resumed reading—

Mrs. Carew,

No. 169, bluff.

A letter left on Mrs. Carew's doorstep on 29th October, S 1. Envelope marked S 2.

beware—dare to speak one word of the truth and you shall never leave Japan alive.

Mrs. Carew.

No. 196, bluff.

Yokohama.

Mr. Wilkinson—Was that stated to have been left on her doorstep, by Mrs. Carew?

Witness—Yes, in answer to a question by her counsel.

His Lordship—The witness would not say "Mrs. Carew" when speaking of herself.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—It was a letter put into her hand by you?

My Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

Witness, after having recognised Exhibits T 1 and T 2, continued reading—A letter, post-mark November 1, received on November 1st, T 1. Envelope, T 2.

I have done what I can for you, true I have made you suffer, but I have written to Mr. Hall and to Mr. Lowder. Yokohama will be troubled no more by A.L.

Mrs. CAREW,

Envelope

No. 169, Bluff,

Yokohama.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did Mrs. Carew state that she received it on Nov. 1?

Witness—The statement was either made by her, or by her counsel and assented to by her.

Mr. Wilkinson—At the top of page 13 it reads:—

"Mr. Lowder suggests all these letters are in the same handwriting."

His Lordship—That is meant for Exhibits P. and S 1 and 2, is it not?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord. P. and S 1 and 2 and T. 1 and 2.

Mr. Lowder—It might have referred to the whole of them, my Lord, because I was about to put in the whole of them.

His Lordship—How far do you mean?

Mr. Lowder—P. S. and T. and the next two.

His Lordship—Some of these letters intervene between two of Mr. Carew's.

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Wilkinson—At my learned friend's request I ask Mr. Hall to give evidence that Exhibits U 1 and U 2 were handed in by Mr. Lowder as having been received by him.

Witness—I will look at the other exhibits first. After having done so, he answered, Yes; they were. Afterwards the documents were sworn to by Mr. Lowder. Reading:—Mr. Lowder suggested that they be read next.

Witness, having recognised the Exhibit, then read:—Letter, addressed to Mr. Lowder, dated 29th October, Exhibit U 1. Envelope, U 2.

Mr. Lowder, I do not know you, probably have never seen you, but I gathered from Saturday's papers that you will be acting on behalf of the wife of the man who was to me the world and more than the world. Dead men tell no tales; no, nor dead women either, for I am going to join him. Do you know what waiting means for long weary years. I have watched and waited, watched till I knew he would grow tired of her, that silly little fool, and then I came to him. What is the result. We, between us, electrify Japan. I have never professed to be a good woman but, for the sake of a few lines, I do not see why I should let a silly innocent woman be condemned for what she knows anything about, and for which when you get this, no one on this earth could enlighten her. She is a silly fool, otherwise she would not have treated the last two weeks as she has done. By the time you get this I shall be well on my "way" (P) to join him, my twin soul. You may call this what you like, but I think deep down in my heart I write this for the sake of the boy who is so like his father let his mother take heed that he enter not into temptation. I shall write to the Coroner.

29th October.

A.L.

LOWDER, Esquire,

Wright's Hotel, Yokohama.

Mr. Wilkinson—With regard to the next letter: it was put in at Mr. Lowder's request, was it not [Exhibits V 1 and V 2]?

Witness—Yes, I had no intention of putting it before the jury until I had Mr. Lowder's request.

Mr. Wilkinson—You received this [Exhibits V 1 and V 2] did you not?

Witness—Yes, I found the envelope one morning on my desk. It had come in the usual course of delivery.

The letter reads:—Letter addressed to the Coroner, dated 29th October, marked Exhibit V 1, Envelope V 2.

Mr. Hall—I have just finished a letter to Mr. Lowder so cannot begin this to you in quite the same way. Shall I begin it with the truest and wisest saying on this earth, "woman is at the bottom of everything," in this case it is so, for between us we have bamboozled the lot of you—1, the chemist, 2, the doctor, and last but not least that fool his wife. I stop here because my last act on earth shall be a merciful one, and as I am going to join him my twin soul, I will exonerate that little fool from any share in helping us to meet each other. I have done my work well, and am taking good care to escape the lot of you, and the law. My 2 letters will not be posted till Sunday morning when I shall be—?

The world will call me mad. I am, however, sane enough in what I have done and what I am going to do and sane enough to accomplish my end—that as we were divided in life we were not in death. I wonder whether out of all this community there is one who can sympathize with one who goes out to meet her maker.

A. L.

29 October.

HALL, Esquire,

The Coroner,

The English Court,

Envelope.

No. 171, Yokohama.

Mr. Wilkinson here requested to see the envelope and the letter. They were handed to him, and he examined them.

Mr. Lowder, in answer to the Court, said he did not wish to see them.

Adjourned for tiffin.

On resuming at 2 o'clock, Mr. Consul Hall's evidence was continued. For the first time during the trial, two strange ladies were present during the hearing.

Mr. Wilkinson—You are down to V2, I believe, Mr. Hall, and you resume, "I have given you every instruction," etc. That refers to Mr. Lowder, I presume?—Yes.

Reading resumed—I have given you every instruction to find the woman passing under the name of Annie Luke. On Thursday, 13th, my husband came home at two o'clock and never left the house again. He was then complaining of liver. I wrote to Dr. Wheeler at breakfast time that morning because Mr. Carew had not been able to come to the race-course with me as usual, and was ailing. I don't think he was expecting a long illness from liver. On Friday, 16th, he seemed rather worse, but was walking about the house as usual; he did not go to the office. From Friday morning till Tuesday night (30th) he was unable to retain any food. Dr. Wheeler went to see my husband at the Club on the 15th. I am not certain if he came on Friday or not. I wrote to him again early on the 17th. Dr. Wheeler said my husband could go to Kamakura, but he would come and see him, which he did on Saturday morning, when he advised him to remain in Yokohama, lest he might increase the chill the Doctor thought he was suffering from. On that day also he could keep nothing down for five minutes even. I attached no significance at all that day to those symptoms. On Sunday I did think the medicine Dr. Wheeler had prescribed was not benefitting him at all and was possibly the cause of the sickness he had. On the 17th I went to Maruya's shop in person. I bought one tin of antipyrine, I did not pay for. The witness on Monday served me I am positive.

His Lordship—Did we get the name of that witness?

Mr. Wilkinson—I believe it was Hayashi Shishichiro. (To witness)—Will you refer to your notes and see if that witness is not Hayashi Shishichiro, see if you can identify him?—Was this on the 26th October?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, on the 2nd November.

Witness—Hayashi was called that day.

Was there any other witness from Maruya's that day?—No, I believe not. I will look. On that day the Maruya's shopman and Rachel Greer were called.

Mr. Lowder—I will suggest, my Lord, that there was only one of Maruya's shopmen examined that day, and his name was Hayashi Shishichiro.

His Lordship—That was all on Monday?

Mr. Lowder—That is my suggestion.

His Lordship—Yes.

Reading resumed—On or about the 17th I had received an anonymous letter. I did not mention it to my husband at the time, because Dr. Wheeler told me he was to be kept as quiet as possible and must sleep. On the 18th I went to Church in the afternoon. I learnt some time afterwards that my husband had ordered the amah to go to Maruya's for something. On my way back from Church I went to tell Dr. Wheeler I could not account for what I considered the curious nature of Mr. Carew's illness. He was not there, so I sent a note round about 6 p.m., when Dr. Wheeler came. I think Dr. Wheeler told me then said that the medicine he had ordered for Mr. Carew was not sufficiently strong to carry off the effects of the illness from which, on Friday night or Saturday night, Dr. Wheeler told me Mr. Carew was suffering. Dr. Wheeler on that occasion told me he considered it was a slight chill on the liver, seriously aggravated by an excessive use of alcohol, and gave me to believe that his course of treatment was to enable Mr. Carew to throw off all such effects, and his words to me were, "After this Carew will be in better health than he has been for years." He also told me to try and argue seriously with Mr. Carew as to the very serious effects the use of alcohol was having on his constitution.

On Monday, 19th, I did not go to Maruya's and order a bottle of arsenic and sugar of lead. I know absolutely nothing about them having been ordered that day. I have never signed a chit, "Mrs. Carew." I always sign as I did on the chit produced in Court on Monday. Only in the very early morning, when I left for the race course, did I leave the house that day. I returned about 7.30. Nearly all the morning was taken up by the usual Monday house duties, which are always carried out by me. I did not leave the house on Monday, and invite examination as to

what I did all day. I don't remember that anything special occurred on Monday evening as regards my husband's illness except that he was very restless. During the middle of the night he spoke to me of the girl who calls herself "Annie Luke." He expressed to me a very great wish to see her, and, without telling me very much, led me to believe he had treated her very badly, and told me he must in some way make amends. I purposely refrained from telling him I had in my possession an anonymous letter, as on that Monday he seemed to me not so well. I did not wish to worry him in any way, but I told him we would discuss the matter more fully when he was better. I made no objection to his making amends. The whole of the conversation, however, did not last more than ten minutes, because I did not see that such a discussion could be finished in a short time. He did not say he had led her to believe he would marry her. He only gave me to understand that in some way he had behaved very badly to her, all of which had occurred previous to our marriage. He did not tell me, nor did I ask him if he had met her on the 14th. I told him I knew he had been in correspondence with her, only in a general way. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 20th, when my brother had come back from the office, I was called downstairs to see a visitor, and Mr. Carew, who was then more or less wandering, seemed to believe the lady who had been to see me was Annie Luke. Seeing this, I said, "I have had a visitor; guess who it is." He said, "Annie." I said, "Yes, she has been here. I have had a long talk with her and am going to look after her." This was of course absolutely untrue, as I said it to pacify him. He never mentioned the matter again in my hearing. My brother was then present. On Tuesday, 20th, in the morning my husband was, I thought, weak and we were quite unable to stop the sickness. At Dr. Wheeler's suggestion (he came about 11.30 a.m.) I agreed that Dr. Todd should come round and see the patient. I can recollect nothing further that took place at the consultation than that which I gave in my previous evidence. Dr. Wheeler came round again at about 6.30, and as he had been unable to get any sleep and as the sickness had apparently not decreased, he and I gave Mr. Carew a hypodermic injection, which unfortunately had the very reverse of the desired effect. He became very excitable, thought he saw insects and animals crawling over his bed, which alarmed me more or less, so that I decided to go and see Dr. Wheeler myself as I knew he was dining out. Dr. Wheeler came back again about 11.30 and said when I gave him my message, "Don't be alarmed, it is the effect of my hypodermic." I requested him to come round later, which he did about 11.30. I think I was absent from the house about forty minutes. That was the only evening I went out for the doctor. Very early in the morning, about 4 a.m., a few hours after the doctor had left, the effects of the hypodermic having worn off, Mr. Carew became very weak, and I had to call the servants up to have the fire lighted and get hot water. Dr. Wheeler came on Wednesday morning and didn't seem to think that there was anything at all serious, but as I had never seen such symptoms before I wrote to Dr. Wheeler at tiffin-time asking him to send for Dr. Baelz. About that time, within an hour, I handed him the sealed parcels from Maruya's. Mr. Parsons came in the morning and asked how Mr. Carew was, and said he thought it would be a good plan for Dr. Wheeler to consult Dr. Baelz. Dr. Wheeler came again in the evening, gave me Dr. Baelz's reply, telegraphic. [Exhibit W put in.]

His Lordship—Wait a moment, let me see it?

Witness—I recognise the telegram now handed to me as exhibit W.

To Doctor Wheeler.

Date 21-10-96. Time 4.7 p.m.

Impossible to-day would to-morrow evening do.

Baelz.

Reading resumed—After seeing Mr. Carew Dr. Wheeler said he is so much better that I see no occasion to send for Baelz. I think in this case it will be a needless expense; let us wait and see how he is to-morrow, as he has retained his food since noon yesterday, he is decidedly better. He passed a very restless night, however. I had to call the servants up and apply hot bottles to his feet and side to keep him warm, and sent off again for Dr. Wheeler at five o'clock on Thursday morning. My brother and Dr. Wheeler were in the room. Mr. Carew had had been sitting up, but was then in bed. I considered Dr. Wheeler so casual as to the patient's condition on Thursday morning that at eight o'clock I wrote to Mr. Parsons. I sent a messenger at five; he came at seven. At eight I wrote to Mr. Parsons and told him that I did not wish to be anxious without cause, and told Mr. Parsons that probably he could get the truth from Dr.

Wheeler as to whether he considered Mr. Carew seriously ill or not, as I gather from Dr. Wheeler that there was no cause for any alarm. I told Mr. Parsons to again tell Dr. Wheeler that I must insist upon his sending for Dr. Baelz. I gave Mr. Parsons's reply at my last evidence. Dr. Wheeler came again at half-past eleven. He did not go to the bedside, but said, "I have made arrangements to remove him to the English Hospital; he is only going from bad to worse." I at once asked him if he considered Mr. Carew was in a serious condition. He gave me no reply whatever, but walked out at the door. Dr. Wheeler came at half-past two, bringing a stretcher from the hospital. Mr. Carew had some beef tea and corn flour for tiffin, but seemed to collapse almost immediately afterwards. He was taken to the hospital by Dr. Wheeler and my brother about three o'clock. I went as far as the hospital gates, walking by his side. I met Dr. May at the gates and told him I understood there was a rule prohibiting any lady going into the hospital, but I hoped that Dr. Todd would allow me to go in that evening to see my husband. Dr. May told me he was not in a position to accede to my request, but promised to write and let me know either how my husband was or whether I could go and see him. It was a very great relief to me after five days nursing to know that my patient was off my hands, and I never for one moment realised even at the last that there was any serious danger and it was a most terrible shock to me to receive Dr. May's communication at half-past five in the evening. During my husband's illness, I never administered arsenic to him or sugar of lead, nor saw him take either. That is the piece of paper (Exhibit X.)

Witness then read—1 bottle. Fowler's Solution of Arsenic.

1 Bottle. Sugar of Lead,
On reverse side of
piece of paper.

Which date I left M.

On the night of Friday the 9th inst. the latter eventually arrives at the Y.U. Club.

This delay in transmission caused me the greatest possible inconvenience, &c.

Witness—I recognise the paper now shown me as exhibit X.

His Lordship—You say that is the piece of paper: what piece of paper?

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Would you refer to the end of Mrs. Carew's statement on Nov. 2nd?—I think Mrs. Carew was not examined on Nov. 2nd.

Then it must have been on Oct. 24th?—"I have a piece of paper written by my husband which I can produce."

Is this exhibit the piece of paper that you believe her to have referred to on Oct. 24th?—Yes.

His Lordship—Now let me see it.

His Lordship—It seems to me that what occurs on the back is the draft of a letter and is of no importance.

Mr. Lowder—I shall probably have to make a point of that, after all.

His Lordship—Very well. I did not want to elicit anything. I only wanted to make it clear, because if it did not enter the case the jury need not read it.

Mr. Lowder—It may enter the case.

Reading resumed—The name of the medicine is not in Mr. Carew's handwriting. The writing on the back is in his writing. I do not know in whose hand the name is written. I should like to say I understood Mr. Lowder to ask me whether I had that paper in my possession, not to imply that it was in my husband's handwriting. That on the back refers to a letter that was addressed to the postmaster, referring to a letter addressed to me at Miyanoshta, where I was September 26th to the Friday following. The letter was written, I believe, after my husband's return from Miyanoshta, so that it must have been written after the 2nd Oct. Sugar of lead was purchased in June or July for external application, to be applied to the pony; it has never been used since that date as far as I know. That liniment to which he (the betto) referred this morning was Elliman's Embrocation, I went up to Miyanoshta on September 26th with my nursery governess and two children, followed in the evening by Mr. Carew and my brother. The two latter returned to Yokohama on the 28th. I had an appointment with Mr. Carew the following Saturday, so returned to Yokohama Friday night. Mr. Carew went up alone to Miyanoshta on Saturday, my brother and I being left alone. Since a certain date, which Mr. Schedel gave you in Court, Dr. Wheeler's prescriptions have always been made up by Schedel. I send occasionally to North and Rae. On the 20th, the whole day, my husband was in a condition to walk about. He did not go into the nursery. He could

have if he wanted.* * (Interrupted in order to allow Dr. Diver's evidence to be taken.)

Thursday, November 5th, 1896.

Edith May Hallowell Carew, recalled—To Mr. Lowder—I went with a friend of mine lately to Maruya to endeavour to obtain information. I was unable to. To the Court—I am afraid I can give you no definite information as to where my husband got the arsenic he has supposed to be in the habit of using. I would like to add "on that evening." But I do not wish to say I have ever seen him take it in the house more than once a day, which was always after breakfast.

(Signed) EDITH M. H. CAREW.
(Signed) J. C. HALL,
Coroner.

(On adjournment from November 5th.)

Edith May Hallowell Carew, recalled—I wish to supplement my evidence, especially with regard to the letter received by me on 17th October (Exhibit R.), because since the letter passed from my possession into your hands and since reading the newspaper report, I have been able to identify this chit as one written by Mr. Carew to myself, and which was received by me on 15th October. Early on the morning of the 15th I wrote to Dr. Wheeler to the effect that I wished him to call at the office and see Mr. Carew, because Mr. Carew himself declined to speak to Dr. Wheeler about his illness. About 10 a.m. that day I wrote to Mr. Carew and my messenger brought back this chit, which should read:—

"Dearest Edith,

"Many thanks for your chit. I am feeling a little better but still very seedy; many thanks for sending old Wheeler. He came to my office and talked a lot of rot about my being on the verge of jaundice and has knocked off all drinks except Vichy Water, one dozen of which I have ordered to be sent to the house. I have offered \$13,000 down for the house."

The last sentence should be "fearfully busy over the lotteries. W." I tore the chit up after reading it and put it in my waste-paper basket. On the 19th I received this piece of paper in this condition and in this envelope.

His Lordship—That piece of paper is exhibit R?—Yes, the torn one.

Reading resumed—At that time, and as I had received a letter from Mr. Carew addressed to Miss Annie Luke in an envelope written in the same handwriting as the one now produced, I jumped to the conclusion this letter was sent to me with the same subject as the first sent—to cause jealousy. In the state it was then received in it did not produce any impression on my mind, as I had not remembered nor in any way connected it with the chit sent to me on the 15th. Who took the pieces from the basket and who sent them to me I have no idea. It was yesterday I found I had been under a misapprehension regarding the letter. It had been in Mr. Lowder's possession some days, and till I saw it more clearly produced in the newspaper I never recognised what I know now to be a fact, that I received that letter myself.

(Signed) EDITH M. H. CAREW.
(Signed) J. C. HALL, Coroner.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is all I propose to ask, Mr. Hall.

His Lordship—It is suggested that exhibit A should be shown the witness for identification.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think your Lordship has a note that witness said this exhibit was produced on Nov. 2nd and shown to the witness Hayashi Shishichiro.

His Lordship—Who said that?

Mr. Wilkinson—Mr. Hall. It has not yet been read, my Lord. It was not part of Mrs. Carew's evidence.

Mr. Lowder, in cross-examination—On the morning of the 22nd a communication was made to you by Dr. Wheeler with reference to the condition of Mr. Carew, was there not?—Yes.

About what time was it made?—I think shortly before 11 o'clock.

In consequence of this communication you went immediately to the Royal Naval Hospital to arrange for Mr. Carew's admission?—I had no power to arrange for his admission. I could but see if it was not possible to have him admitted.

Was the communication made to you of such a nature as to arouse your suspicion that the deceased had been poisoned by some person?—It was sufficient to arouse my suspicion that the deceased had been poisoned by some one: whom, I did not know.

Were your suspicions not aroused in regard to any particular individual?—I cannot answer in the affirmative. I suspected Mrs. Carew for a reason that has not been stated.

For a reason that had been stated by Dr. Wheeler?—Not entirely by that.

Will you tell us how your suspicions were aroused?—On the 17th October I met Mrs. Carew walking up from the native town—I and my wife were walking down to the native town—and I stopped and spoke to Mrs. Carew upon a certain matter—a matter entirely apart, the lawn tennis grounds—and I was impressed by her manner.

By her manner?—She seemed to be labouring under strong mental excitement. She seemed very much pre-occupied: her brows were drawn. I put it down at the time to her anxiety for her husband's illness. I had just heard that he was ailing. When Dr. Wheeler made his communication to me it at once suggested an entirely different aspect to account for Mrs. Carew's singularity at that time.

Your suspicions having been aroused by the communication made to you by Dr. Wheeler on the 22nd, did it not occur to you that it might be well to see Mr. Carew yourself and question him yourself?—I understood from Dr. Wheeler that Mr. Carew's condition was very critical, and that Dr. Wheeler's own suggestion was the best to act upon—to urge forward as quickly as possible his admittance to the hospital. I should have considered it a waste of valuable time to have taken any other course but what I did.

Having been to the Naval Hospital, were you not on your way to Mr. Carew's place of abode—from the Consulate?—Yes, I was well on my way to Mr. Carew's house, undoubtedly.

After finishing your business at the Naval Hospital did it not occur to you, under the circumstances, that it might be as well to take his dying depositions?—It did not. I did not think then that he was dying. I thought I should save his life by urging forward his immediate admission to the hospital. I had to find out Dr. Wheeler and tell him the result of my negotiations.

Was it not Mrs. Carew herself that told you on the 17th that her husband was ill?—She did not refer to her husband. I spoke to her of my own accord.

You had heard of the illness elsewhere?—Yes, I heard it quite casually elsewhere.

Mr. Wilkinson had no re-examination. Hayashi Shishichiro, was then called and cautioned:—

You are a Japanese subject?—I am, and in the employ of Maruya and Company, druggists, Bentendori, Yokohama?—Yes.

And this place is also a book-store?—Yes.

Do you attend to the sale of drugs?—Yes.

Do you remember, on the 18th October last, supplying one bottle of chlorodyne and one bottle of sugar of lead?—Yes.

You are shown exhibit E. (bottle Maruya sugar of lead). Can you recognise that bottle, or can you say whether it was similar?—As we sell them always in the same kind of phials, there is nothing to say when this was sold.

But was the sugar of lead sold in a similar bottle?—Yes.

To whom did you supply these two bottles?—To a *shirikisha* man, who brought a writing.

What has become of that writing, is it in existence or not?—It is not in existence, so far—

Do you know what became of it?—On the 26th October, a person came to buy Fowler's Solution and chloral, and as that person paid for the former medicines, the writing was returned to her.

Was there anything else paid for, and if so, what, on the 26th?—Yes; anti-pyrene, which had been delivered as the 7th of October; then the sugar of lead and chlorodyne.

Do you know the amount that was paid for them?—Altogether \$2.65—that included also the Fowler's Solution and chloral.

Have your book or memorandum to which you can refer and state that you are correct in saying that the anti-pyrene was supplied on the 7th October?—I have.

Will you refer to it.

Witness, after referring to his book, said—It was on the 8th October.

Are you quite sure about that?—

Mr. Lowder—My Lord, the witness has not stated that he has made an entry in the book.

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you make entries in this book?—We all do.

Is any particular mark put in the book to show who make the entries?—Sometimes the writer of an entry puts initials on the top, and sometimes not.

Well, will you look at this entry of anti-pyrene and see if you put your initials there?—The entry has been struck out, obliterated, and cancelled.

Looking at the book, are you able to say, or if not able to say, say so, when that date was?

Mr. Lowder—I object to the form of the question.

His Lordship—I think we are trying to lead up to the date.

Mr. Wilkinson said he did not wish to put

leading questions on any point of importance; but this was a matter where there was no disagreement. In this case the witness has corrected himself in regard to the date, 7th or 8th.

Mr. Wilkinson withdrew the question.

Mr. Lowder—It is so easy to find who obliterated the entry.

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you know who obliterated the entry?—I do not know.

His Lordship—You will understand, Mr. Lowder, that all I wanted to know was whether the cancelled entry referred to the anti-pyrene.

Mr. Lowder—Quite so, my Lord. I only objected to the form of the question put by the prosecution.

Mr. Wilkinson—Will you turn up the 18th of October and then hand the book to me?—Here it is.

What was the name on the paper that was returned on the 20th. I am speaking of the paper first mentioned?—I cannot say, for certain; I believe that it might be the name of the wife.

But we have had no name?—It was Carew, I am quite certain that name was there, but whether it was Mr. or Mrs. I can't say.

Now the person who came on the 20th—was it a man or a woman?—A woman.

Can you tell us what kind of a woman, Japanese or foreign?—Foreign.

Would you be able to recognise her again?—I can't say that I could.

Well, can you describe her?—She was not a tall woman; not stout.

Can you give any more particular description or not?

His Lordship—Has he been asked the question before?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, but I do not lead further. If, on looking back, he can give a further description let him say so, if not, let him say so?—I cannot say more.

Did she give you any paper for the Fowler's Solution or the bottle of chloral?—She did not.

His Lordship—Of course she paid for them?—Witness—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—At the time what name did you understand the lady to bear?

Mr. Lowder—I object.

His Lordship—What has he said: he knows that she was not tall nor stout, what name could he expect her to bear from that?

Mr. Wilkinson—Quite so, by Lord. I have not lead up to quite where I wanted. Did she give any paper with the name of the medicine that she obtained on the 20th; I believe I have asked that before.

Mr. Lowder—I believe his answer is no.

Mr. Wilkinson—He is my witness, and I wish to treat him as such, but if you think the point is clear, I will not go forward.

Witness—The woman did not present nor did she give me a paper at that time.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then that is clear. Have you ever been under a different impression with regard to when that Fowler's Solution was supplied?—I have been.

Mr. Lowder—I should only object if this question is pushed too far.

Mr. Wilkinson—What was that impression.

Mr. Lowder—I object to this on the ground that the question does not embrace the chloral.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will put a question to embrace that.

In answer to the repeated question, witness said—I formally made the statement simply from memory, and I then stated that the Fowler's Solution and chloral had been supplied on the 19th. I find that these two articles were sold on the 20th; and that the sugar of lead was a mistake altogether.

When did you discover this mistake?—I discovered my mistake after the former Court had finished—the magistrate's enquiry.

Did you communicate the discovery of your mistake to Mr. Litchfield?—No, I did not.

Do you mean that you never spoke afterwards?

Mr. Lowder—I think I must object to that.

His Lordship—It is explaining what the witness should have said.

Mr. Wilkinson—I do not press the question, my Lord.

Do you remember on the 20th, also supplying more Fowler's Solution?—I do remember.

Did you supply anything else with Fowler's Solution?—A bed-pan.

To whom did you give it?—A man like a *jirikishaman*.

Did he bring any order with him for it?—He did, a written order.

Do you think you would recognise it again?—I think I would.

You are shown exhibit A?—I recognise this to be the order. It reads:—Maruya, please give bearer one bottle Fowler's Solution; one bed-pan, and oblige E.M.H.C."

Did you see the articles given to the man?—Yes, I saw them given to him by the apprentice. What was his name?—Yamada Masakichi. His Lordship—What was the date of the order?—Mr. Wilkinson—20.10 (to witness)—Do you remember, on the 21st, supplying Fowler's Solution?—Yes.

To whom did you supply it?—To a foreign woman.

Do you know who this foreign woman was?—I think Miss Jacob.

Did she bring any paper with her?—She did.

Do you know what has happened to that paper?—May I look at the book?

Can you tell us what became of the paper the *jinrikisha* man brought, and the paper Miss Jacob's brought?—This—A—was given back to the person on the 24th, who came to pay for what was ordered.

Who paid for it on the 24th?—Miss Jacob and another woman who was with her.

Now, on the 21st, what was it you supplied—how much Fowler's Solution—or anything else?—I supplied sugar of lead to Miss Jacob as well as Fowler's Solution.

Was it a large or small bottle?—A small bottle.

Can you say how much that is, an oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or $\frac{1}{4}$?—Without weighing it, I can not say positively, but roughly between half and three-quarters of an ounce.

And how much Fowler's Solution?—One ounce. Was it the same quantity or a different quantity that you supplied on the other occasions?—It was all the same size.

Was what was bought by Miss Jacob on the 21st—sugar of lead, and Fowler's Solution—paid for at the time or was it not?—I believe it may have been paid for, but I am not certain, I should have to look at my book.

Can you remember what was on the paper?—Both Fowler's Solution and sugar of lead.

Can you say what became of it or not?—If she paid cash it is very likely that she took the paper away.

Are entries made in your book of all sales—cash and credit?—Yes.

Have you got a bottle of Fowler's Solution with you?—Yes.

That is an ounce bottle?—Yes.

Is that the colour and the smell of the usual Japanese Fowler's Solution?—Yes.

You had better smell it now?—Yes, I am sure. Mr. Wilkinson—I want this to be put in as an exhibit.

What is this Japanese Fowler's Solution flavoured with?—I do not know.

Mr. Lowder—I should like the jury to smell the bottle for themselves.

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you recognise exhibit F as a bottle supplied from your store?—I do.

That has Maruya's name on it?—Yes.

Can you recognise this bottle?—Yes, it comes from our store.

I should like you to see bottle of chloral, exhibit H. Did that come from your store?—Yes.

Would that or a similar bottle be the small bottle of chloral that you refer to?—Yes; this is the one that we sold.

Would you look at the cork in the bottle marked H.—is that yours or not?—Yes, it is ours.

Mr. Wilkinson—My learned friend suggests that his cross-examination of the witness will take some time, and it is now past four o'clock. I have also an application to make for a certain reason. I apply to your Lordship for an adjournment over to-morrow.

His Lordship—What has Counsel for the defence to say?

Mr. Lowder—The communication made to me is of such a nature that I feel that I cannot object.

His Lordship (to the jury)—Gentlemen, I can but accede to this request. I very much regret having to keep you so long from your ordinary avocations and homes. I will do all I can for you, and I will grant you exemption from jury service for this year, next year, and to the end of 1899—by which time I suppose you will be entirely exempt from service in this Court. The Court now adjourns till Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MISS MARY ESTHER JACOB.

In H.B.M. Court for Japan, on Monday morning, before James Troup, Esq., Assistant-Judge, Miss Mary Esther Jacob, late nursery governess in the service of Mrs. Carew, was brought up on a warrant charged with the murder of Mr. Walter Raymond Hollowell Carew on the 22nd October last. Despite the early hour, 8.45 a.m., a good many people were present in Court.

On the Assistant-Judge taking his seat, Mr. George Hodges read the following:—

Regina on the prosecution of John Frederick Lowder versus Mary Esther Jacob charges on oath that she on the 22nd October, did murder one Walter Raymond Hollowell Carew.

His Honour—Do you appear in person, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—I appear in person, not professionally, but as a member of this community who considers it his duty to prefer this charge.

Mr. Scidmore—I appear in the interest of the prisoner.

Mr. Litchfield—Although this case is not instituted in this Court by the Crown, I appear to watch the case on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Lowder—May it please the Court, I will at once proceed to lay before your Honour an outline of the evidence I intend to lead. The accused entered the employment of Mr. and Mrs. Carew in the capacity of nursery governess in the early spring of 1895, and she remained in that service until the 24th October, 1896. Mr. Carew died on the 22nd October, 1896, after an illness of about a week's duration, and in consequence of the rise of a suspicion that his death was due to arsenical poisoning, an inquest was held into the cause of the death, in the course of which evidence was given that tended to throw suspicion upon Mrs. Carew, the result of which is that she is now undergoing trial on the charge of having murdered her husband. At the inquest held on the 24th October the accused gave evidence. Subsequently two letters were produced and read in Court. One was written by Mrs. Carew, and was addressed to her husband "W. R. H. Carew, Esq., No. 5, United Club, or the Boat-house." The letter was dated Saturday and ran—

Dearest Walter,—A most mysterious (lady?) came here just now and asked to see Mr. Walter Carew. I told her you were not in, when she said she would call again early this evening, about 4.30, as she must see you. She would give me no name, nor any reason for her visit. She came about ten minutes ago (2 o'clock) and seemed most distressed at not finding you in. I pro—(here a bit of the letter is torn off) to let you know and said you be—(the letter is again torn here) then. She said "this after—or to-morrow morning I must see him." I shall go round to Mrs. Walter's about the tennis cakes at any event. I think it too wet to go down to the Boat-house but may come if it clears. Will you be back to see you "Woman in black?" If not, what message shall I tell Rachel to give her. Enclosed is her card.

Saturday. Yours, EDITH.

His Honour—What date was that? Mr. Lowder—Saturday, but I will prove that the date was the 10th October. On the 13th October a letter signed "Annie" arrived for Mr. Carew. This letter Mrs. Carew afterwards found among her husband's effects. It reads:—

I must see you, why have you done nothing since you got my two cards, or perhaps she never let you get them. I cannot meet her again, she makes me mad when I think of what I might have done for you. I cannot give you any address; I am living wherever I can find shelter but you can find and help me if you will, as I know you will, for the sake of old times.

Now on the 24th October the inquest was opened. Mrs. Carew gave evidence, and at that time no assistance was rendered her by Counsel, though afterwards Counsel was instructed to appear on her behalf. She did not hear the evidence of the accused, Miss Mary Esther Jacob, and did not know that any suspicion had been attached to her of poisoning her husband. On the 29th of October an anonymous letter was left on Mrs. Carew's doorstep. The letter ran:—

beware dare to speak one word of the truth and you shall never leave Japan alive.

That letter, though addressed to Mrs. Carew, 169, Bluff, was not signed, but the handwriting appears to be in the same hand as that which wrote the letter signed "Annie." On the 1st of Nov. three other letters were received—the writer of these letters appears to have been overcome with remorse for the injury she had done, because on that day three letters were received all signed A. L. One was addressed to Mrs. Carew; one to myself; and one to Mr. Hall, the British Consul. Mr. Lowder at this point read the letters, which were as follow:—The first was to Mrs. Carew:—

I have done what I can for you, true I made you suffer, but I have written to Mr. Hall and to Mr. Lowder. Yokohama will be troubled no more by

A. L. Mr. Lowder—I do not know you, probably have never seen you, but I gathered from Saturday's papers that you will be acting on behalf of the wife of the man who was to me the world and more than the world. Dead

men tell no tales; no, nor dead women either, for I am going to join him. Do you know what waiting means for 8 long weary years. I have watched and waited. Watched till I knew he would grow tired of her, that silly little fool. And then I came to him. What is the result. We between us electrify Japan. I have never professed to be a good woman, but for the sake of a few lines, I do not see why I should let a silly innocent woman be condemned for what she knows nothing about, and for what she never will know anything about, and for which when you get this no one on this earth could enlighten her. She is a silly fool, otherwise she would not have treated the last two weeks as she has done. By the time you get this I shall be well on my "way" (?) to join him, my twin soul. You may call this what you like, but I think deep down in my heart I write this for the sake of the boy who is so like his father. Let his mother take heed that he enter not into temptation.

I shall write to the Coroner.

29th October.

Hall, Esq.,

The Coroner,

The English Court, No. 171, Yokohama.

Mr. Hall,—I have just finished a letter to Mr. Lowder, so cannot begin this to you in quite the same way. Shall I begin it with the truest and wisest saying on this earth "woman is at the bottom of everything," in this case it is so. For, between us we have bamboozled the lot of you—I, the chemist, the doctor, and last but not least that fool his wife. I stop here because my last act on earth shall be a merciful one, and as I am going to join him, my twin soul, I will exonerate that little fool from any share in helping us to meet each other. I have done my work well, and am taking good care to escape the lot of you and the law. My 2 letters will not be posted till Sunday morning when I shall be—? The world will call me mad; I am, however sane enough for what I am going to do, I am sane enough to accomplish my end. That as we were divided in life we were not in death. I wonder whether if out of all this community there is one who can sympathise with me who goes out to meet her maker.

26 October

A. L.

On the 6th November the inquest was concluded. On the 7th I caused an advertisement to be inserted in the local public prints in which a reward was offered for the discovery of the writer or writers of these letters, suspicion having been entertained that Mrs. Carew had written them. That advertisement continued to appear up till the 11th of November, perhaps longer, but certainly on the 11th of November I received another letter. It ran:—

Mr. Lowder, It never occurred to you did it that "my way" to join him might be by the French mail, it never occurred to you did it that I can disguise myself as well as my name, it never occurred to you did it that you never could and never would find me. Who am I and what is my name, eh? Is it A. L. or M. J. or was I during my stay in Yokohama passing under some other name, eh

A. L.

—Lowder, Esq.,

Wright's Hotel,

Yokohama.

Mr. Litchfield—What date was that?

Mr. Lowder—The date of November 11th. There is no date on the letter, but the post-mark bears date of November 11th, and I will prove that I received it that day. Now on the 25th October the accused wrote to Mrs. Carew, in reply to a request from Mrs. Carew, and I shall put this in, not so much for the importance of the matter it contains, but to show the handwriting in which it is written.

(The letter, which was dated Sunday October 25th, and began "Dear Mrs. Carew," said in reply to the note that the writer had received from Mr. Lowder that evening, that she regarded her engagement in Mrs. Carew's employ to be at an end. If Mrs. Carew had any questions to ask, the writer would answer them if put through Mr. Lowder, Mrs. Carew's Counsel. In reply to the message sent her by Mr. Lowder, asking her to take Mrs. Carew's children to Kamakura for a week, the writer said she did not intend to leave Yokohama at present, but if Mrs. Carew would send them to her "here," it would make her very happy to have them with her. The letter was signed "yours truly, Mary E. Jacob.")

There is also another letter written by the accused on the 7th Feb. 1895 to the mother of Mrs. Carew in Devonshire; this also I shall put in for the sake of the handwriting. I shall submit to your Honour that after a careful inspection of these various letters you will find that in the letter of the 11th November, more particularly, the word Lowder can not be distinguished from the word

Lowder used no less than three times in the letter of October 25th. I shall prove by Mr. Porch, brother of Mrs. Carew, the finding in the nursery used by the accused when in the employ of the Carew family, of a birthday book in which is written "M. E. J. June 28, 1894," and that between the leaves of that book, he discovered, a few days ago—last Friday, I think—this piece of paper.

M. J. Regular. M. J. 1888.
My own Dearest Walter.
D.D.D.D.
Jacob.

The first M. J. is written in italic capitals; the other M. J. is in printed capitals.—I will ask you to compare the M. J. on the card with the M. J. on this paper. After the M. J. comes the word "regular"—what that means I cannot say—and then A.L.—the letter A being written as a big small a, the upstroke being brought down and round; under this are the words "Dearest Walter," and then "my own." Counsel then said that he would ask his honour to compare the second A.L. on the paper with the L in the letter received on the 2nd Nov. He also would ask His Honour to compare the first A.L. with the A.L. signed to the letters received by Mrs. Carew, himself, and Mr. Hall. He also asked for a comparison of Jacob with the signature of the letters written on the 25th October, and the conclusion he would draw from the whole was that they were written by one and the same hand. Moreover, both the L's were identical with L. in Lowder, used three times in the letters. The words "dearest Walter" were evidently in imitation of the handwriting of Mrs. Carew. Two other pieces of paper were picked up in the nursery, the writer of which had evidently been practising the copying of the handwriting of Mrs. Carew, for on one Edith was written, then Mrs. Carew, Dickinson, E.E.E., and the word Carew several times. Counsel contended that these papers would establish the fact that the handwriting of the copyist and the handwriting of Mrs. Carew, when taken together, would show that there was absolutely no distinction between them. Next, I shall produce a leaf from the chit-book of Mrs. Hutchison, showing the receipt of two letters addressed to Mrs. Carew at her house; one was received and receipted for by Mrs. Carew as follows:—"Ansd. E.H.C.," the other was signed by "M.J. for E.H.C.," and it will be submitted that the writing of the two receipts are almost identical. Another slip containing Mrs. Carew's initials will also be submitted for comparison. The fact that the letter signed "Annie" and the letter signed "Edith" were both on the same size note-paper and bore the same water-mark—I gather this is so although I have not examined them, but it has been so stated—goes to prove that those two letters were written from the same house; but the other letters were written from a different house and consequently on different paper. Miss Jacob had left Mrs. Carew's house on the 24th October, and that was a fact to be borne in mind. Before leaving the question of handwriting, Mr. Lowder pointed out other singularities that he had found in the letters, the formation of *ls*, like an old-fashioned long *s*, the *gh*'s formation that he submitted were all characteristic of the letters written by accused. The "Beware" letter, he said, resembled the handwriting of the accused. The formation of the *d*'s he said was also a characteristic of all the letters of A.L. and the accused; while the *er* was throughout almost undisguised. Now there was in the employ of Mrs. Carew, an Eurasian maid called Rachel Grear. Rachel, in August, last first saw Mary Jacob copying and practising Mrs. Carew's handwriting. The first time she saw her doing so she was using ink; on all other occasions it was with a pencil. The second time Jacob was thus employed she had evidently been writing letters. The letter she had been writing was laid on one side and she was copying some writing of Mrs. Carew's written across a half sheet of paper. The third time she was similarly employed she was at the table with some work beside her. She was writing with a copy before her. All three occasions were before the 26th Sept, 1896, on which date Mrs. Carew, with her husband and children, went to Miyanoshiba. Soon after their return from Miyanoshiba early in October, Rachel remembers seeing Jacob at work with a copy. The last time Rachel saw her was one evening as she was passing through the nursery—to go to a small dressing-room adjoining. Jacob was at the table with an envelope before her on which she was writing. In passing, Rachel read Edith— and below again Edith—. The Edith she read, but not the following words, and noticed that the writing was just like Mrs. Carew's. Jacob was doing this without any writing as a copy before her; on this occasion she was not practising. On coming out of the dressing-room Ra-

chel saw Jacob in the act of putting the envelope away into a little leather bag. Rachel says the envelope was a size larger than any used by Mrs. Carew. On the following afternoon Rachel had occasion to again go into the dressing-room. Jacob was at the table with the same litter bag near her. Rachel noticed her tear an envelope across and put it into the bag mentioned. As she came out of the dressing-room Jacob said "Rachel, come here; I want to show you something." She went to the bag and brought one-half of the envelope she had torn across and said, "See what Mrs. Carew does in mischief." She then got out the other half and pieced them together. Rachel recognised the envelope she had seen her writing the previous evening. She read "Edith—Dickinson, Edith—Easton, Edith—Carew." Rachel thinks there may have been another name and cannot state the order they were in. Jacob continued, "She has written this to see which she loves best. It is just like Mrs. Carew's handwriting; it must be her writing; you must think it her writing. What fun it would be to show it to Mr. Carew." The conclusion that I shall ask your Honour to draw from the whole is that the accused, Mary Jacob, is the writer of the A.L. letters. In that case she stands self-convicted of the murder of Mr. Carew. I forgot to mention that I have received a telegram from England giving in detail her history and character, and this may mean that it will be necessary to obtain the examination of some witnesses from England. There is nothing, I admit, in the evidence so far put in that she was acquainted with Annie Luke, but she may have heard her name from the deceased, her relations with whom were of a naturally intimate nature. On the other hand, she may have known of her existence before leaving England, as she came from the same part of the country as Annie Luke. Such is the evidence I propose to submit to you in reference to this charge. I shall now call witnesses.

Mrs. Emma Mary Hutchison, sworn.
You are a British subject, I think?—Yes.
I hand you this piece of paper and ask you whether this is a leaf from your chit-book?—It is.
Are you well acquainted with the handwriting of Mrs. Carew?—I am.

With her signature and also with her initials?—Yes.
Now look at the "Ansd. E.H.C.," in whose handwriting is that?—Mrs. Carew's.

What have you to say about the handwriting of the letters "M.J. for E.H.C.," appearing two lines below?—I think they are so much alike that they are undistinguishable. They are almost undistinguishable from the E.H.C. above.

Can you recall on what date the letter which is acknowledged by "M.J. for E.H.C.," was written?—It was written by me about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23rd October last.

The day after Mrs. Carew's death?—Yes.
It was a letter of condolence, was it not?—Yes, to Mrs. Carew.

By whom was it sent?—By my *betto*.
Have you since timed him to ascertain how long he would take to go from your house to the house where Mrs. Carew was then living?—Yes.

You did not tell him you were doing so?—No, I sent him with another chit.

And you were at the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Carew when your chit arrived?—I was.

And how long did he take?—He took an hour and a minute to go, and he returned from Mrs. Carew's house in just under three-quarters of an hour. That is the actual time he spent on the road in returning.

Mr. Lowder—I will put in that leaf.
His Honour—Mark it with a large A, Mr. Moss.

Exhibit A.
Mrs. Carew and E.H.C.
Mrs. Carew. M. J. for E.H.C.

Mr. Lowder—I hand you a small piece of paper on which are the initials E.H.C., in whose handwriting do you consider it to be?—Mrs. Carew's.

Exhibit B.
I read out E.H.C.

Mr. Scidmore had no questions to put.
His Honour—We have still ten minutes, Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Lowder—I call Mr. Porch.
Reginald Culmore Porch, sworn.

You are the brother of Mrs. Carew?—Yes.
You occupy the house she formerly lived in before her commitment for trial?—Yes.

I hand you a letter dated Oct. 25th, No. 2, Bluff, and ask you in whose handwriting it is?—Miss Jacob's. It is signed by her.

Exhibit handed in and was marked large C.
I hand you another letter, dated 7th February, 1895, in whose handwriting is that?—In the handwriting of the accused.

Handed in and marked.
I hand you a birthday book and ask you where

you found it?—I found it in the nursery about the 2nd of January.

The nursery occupied by the accused when she was in the house?—Yes.

On what date?—The first or second of this month. I found it on a box which contained children's toys. I brought it down to the dining-room, and on Friday evening last, I opened this box and found a piece of paper inside it.

Is that the piece of paper you found?—Yes, this is the same piece of paper.

Exhibit F.
M. J. Regular. M. J. 1888.
My own Dearest Walter.
D.D.D.D.
Jacob.

Mr. Lowder—I am afraid I cannot carry the case further than this this morning. I ask that the accused be remanded till such time as the Court finds it convenient to sit again.

His Honour—I think I cannot remand for—
Mr. Lowder—I should like a remand for a week. I am engaged, as your Honour knows, in the defence of Mrs. Carew, and my time is more than fully occupied, the Court sitting *de die in diem*.

Mr. Scidmore—I think in the interests of my client that a long adjournment would be most undesirable. This is a serious charge, and it ought to be examined at once.
His Honour—The machinery of the Court is of course occupied by the trial before His Lordship, but I would not purpose a long remand. I think I can only give till to-morrow morning—not shorter than to-morrow. At 8.45 a.m. I shall be ready to proceed.

Mr. Lowder—I shall endeavour to proceed then.
His Honour—You have not finished Mr. Porch's evidence?

Mr. Lowder—No, sir.
His Honour—Then the Court adjourns till to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12th.

The Court-room quickly filled this morning upon the doors being opened at a quarter to nine o'clock despite the heavy snow storm, when Miss Mary Esther Jacob was brought up, on remand, and further evidence was lead in support of the charge of murder preferred against her.

Mr. Lowder again appeared in person in support of the charge; Mr. G. H. Scidmore representing the prisoner; and Mr. H. C. Litchfield, watching for the Crown.

His Honour—Will you proceed with Mr. Porch's evidence?

Mr. Scidmore—Before the proceedings begin this morning, I have to apply that my client be allowed to sit during the rest of the hearing, as to stand will be seriously injurious to her.

His Honour—By all means.
Mr. Scidmore—I have now to apply on her behalf that she be allowed bail.

His Honour—That will be heard when the Court rises. It is not necessary at the moment.

Mr. Scidmore—Very good, your Honour.

Mr. Lowder—I have to apply to introduce Mr. Uchiyama Rossetsu as an interpreter of the Japanese language into English and English into Japanese.

Mr. Scidmore—I have no objection.
His Honour—Counsel being agreed, the Court agrees to his introduction.

Mr. Lowder—I have now to apply for permission not to continue Mr. Porch's evidence, but to introduce Mr. Geo. Hodges, so that his evidence may be introduced at this point.

His Honour—Very well.
George Hodges was sworn.

His Honour—Your official title is Constable-jailer?—Yes, your Honour.

Mr. Lowder—You arrested the accused by virtue of an order issued by this Court, did you not?

—I did.
When was that?—About 2.15 p.m., on Sunday.

That is the day before yesterday?—Yes, the day before yesterday.

Where was she then residing?—At No. 2, Bluff.

You were furnished with a search warrant and directed to search for papers and writings?—I was.

His Honour—For writings?—Yes, written matter.

Mr. Lowder—You found a box containing papers and writing?—I did.

I am about to hand to you a letter, a very short one, that reads,

Dear Mary,
The Mail has only just been delivered. These are the only letters for you.
Yours, E.M.H. Carew.
169, Bluff, 28th Oct.

Did you find that letter?—I did, with its envelope in a box in Miss Jacob's room.

[Exhibit put in.]

Did you also find this receipt:—

Miss Jacob, one cover two enclosures.

M. E. J.

The receipt was signed in pencil, M. E. J. I recognise that paper. I found it in her room. I would not like to swear that I found it in the box. I found papers, letters, and written matter in other parts—every part—of the room, and put all into a box as I found them.

I now hand you a letter purporting to be addressed from "Strathalgin, Battleborough," bearing date October 1, 1896, and beginning "Dear Mrs. Carew," and signed "E. Jacob;" do you recognise that?—Yes, I recognise that as being found in the room.

His Honour—Do you wish that read, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—The contents are of no importance. I only wish to draw attention to its being found in the possession of the accused, and its date, October 1st, 1896. I have no objection to its being read, of course: shall I read it?

His Honour—You only wished to prove that a letter addressed to Mrs. Carew was found in the possession of accused?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, that is all, beside the date.

His Honour—Very well.

Mr. Lowder (to witness)—Did you also find a letter reading, "No. 2, Bluff," dated, "Monday, October 26th '96," and proceeding as follows:—

Dear Mrs. CAREW,

Will you tell one of your servants to let the *finrikisha* man have my two boxes, and will you also take my banjo and photo, of my home from the wall in my room and send them to me, at the same time.

This was not signed—did you find that paper?—Yes.

Now I hand you a similar piece of paper—a letter containing almost identical terms, only it is signed M. E. Jacob; with it is an envelope addressed to "Mrs. Carew, 169, Bluff;" do you remember finding these papers?—I do not remember seeing but one of these papers. I remember the subject to which the two papers refer, but I do not remember finding two such papers.

His Honour—Which do you swear to?—The one with the peculiar K—the other one I do not remember to have seen.

What do you mean by the other one—the one last put in?—Yes.

His Honour—Then you are not prepared to swear to this?—I do not remember having seen the two pieces of paper; I do not remember finding two pieces of paper referring to one subject.

Mr. Lowder—I shall offer myself as a witness afterwards.

His Honour—Then I return you this last paper, Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Lowder (to witness)—Now, did you find these two letters (showing papers) both dated October 26th, and both addressed from No. 2, Bluff, and both reading:—

Dear Mrs. Carew,

On examining the package you sent me this morning I found four articles which do not belong to me, and I therefore return them by bearer.

Yours truly,

M. E. JACOB.

Can you tell me if you found those two?—I remember the subject most distinctly, on reading the note, but I cannot remember that there were two notes on the same subject. I can't remember finding two letters on the same subject, and I cannot say which of these two papers I saw. I remember reading the note.

His Honour—I suppose, Mr. Lowder, that you will put them in later?

Mr. Lowder—I wish your Honour to take witness's answer.

Witness, repeating—I remember the contents of these two notes, but I can't recollect seeing two notes on the same subject.

Mr. Lowder—My suggestion is, your Honour, that one is the draft of the other. (To witness)—I hand you a piece of paper, addressed "Miss Jacob, care of Mrs. Carew, 169, Bluff": was that found among the accused's papers—I can't recognise it at all.

Now I hand you another letter that reads:—

Dear Mary,

Tell Rachel that I am not coming back to tiffin so don't wait for me. I have too much shopping to do for an old—(Counsel interrupting)—I suppose that means Singapore—friend.

E. M. H. CAREW.

Did you see that?—Yes, I saw that.

You handed me the box with all the papers it contained fastened and sealed with your seal, did

you not?—I did. It was tied up and sealed with the Consular seal.

That was in accordance with instructions received from your superior officer?—Yes, it was.

And you informed me that I was at liberty to break the seal and examine the documents?—I did. That is all I have to ask you.

Mr. Scidmore—And since that time the box and its contents have remained where?—I presume with Mr. Lowder; in Mr. Lowder's possession. The last time I saw the box it was in his possession.

Beside the documents put in this morning, to which you have just sworn, were there other papers in the box?—There were.

Many?—A good many. I found a large number in the box, and some on a writing-table or desk. The box containing the largest number, I used it for the rest as I found them.

And all the documents have been delivered to Mr. Lowder?—They have.

When you entered Miss Jacob's room for the purpose of searching it on Sunday, how did she conduct herself?—I told Miss Jacob's my business. She, of course, expressed—

His Honour—That was when you went to the house?

Witness—When I went to the house I asked Miss Brittan to let me see Miss Jacob in her own room, and she (Miss Jacob) did not know my errand until I reached her room. I read the warrant to her. Her manner was, of course, troubled,—her demeanour exhibited considerable symptoms of trouble.

Mr. Scidmore—Did you inform her that you had power to search her room?—I did.

Which you proceeded to do?—Yes.

During which the prisoner appeared to be desirous of giving you every possible assistance in your search?—Yes, certainly.

And she called your attention to some things she thought you might have overlooked?—She did. She assisted me in the search practically.

From her manner did you gather that it was her desire to make a thorough and complete search for all you were sent for?—Yes.

That is all I have to ask you.

His Honour—When did you find the box: at what o'clock, when you searched her room?—I found it when I went to search the room, probably a few minutes after. It may have been between 2.15 p.m. and 2.30 p.m.

It was described to you as a cabinet, was it not?—Yes.

By your instructions?—I was specially instructed in them to search for a cabinet.

Did you not report to the Court that you could not find a cabinet?—I did so report to the Court.

Then you submitted the box to this Court, at what time?—The following morning, Monday, at 8.45 a.m.

Did you deliver it in the Court?—Yes, just as the Court was commencing its sitting on Monday morning.

You examined the contents of the box?—Yes.

During the day?—Yes. I examined the papers in the box rather hurriedly on Sunday in Miss Jacob's room; and then went through them more thoroughly in the Consulate during yesterday.

In the Consulate, you say?—Yes.

At what time did you deliver it to Mr. Lowder, do you recollect?—I should say it was about 4.20 p.m. or 4.30 p.m., perhaps later; I was very busy at the time.

His Honour (to Mr. Lowder)—I think Mr. Lowder, you had better return the box to the officer of the Court, there has been a little misunderstanding.

Mr. Lowder—I brought it to Court this morning for that very purpose. I took it into the Registry, and there it is now. I brought it into the Registry to give it up to Mr. Hodges, but could not find him.

His Honour—In whose custody is it?—I placed it in the Registry, thinking it would be safe there. In whose custody?—No one's. Shall I go and fetch it myself?

It should be produced in Court, and the best way would be for you to place it direct in the Officer's hands.

Mr. Lowder then left the Court and proceeded to the Registry. He returned within a few moments, carrying a box.

His Honour—The best plan would be, Mr. Lowder, for you to go into the witness box at once and identify the box. Is it sealed or is it tied?

Mr. Lowder—It is tied by me.

Mr. Lowder was accordingly sworn.

His Honour (to witness)—I think before going further perhaps you will give evidence in regard to this box and these papers, and afterwards resume it in regard to other matters.

Mr. Lowder then proceeded:—Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, I asked Mr. Hodges whether he had permission to let me take the box referred to in his evidence for the purpose

of examining the contents. He replied that I might do so, and observing that it was sealed with a seal—sealing wax—I asked if I might break it, and he said I might. I took that box and deposited it in the room which I occupy at Wright's Hotel. Leaving it there I asked a friend of mine if he would come and assist me in looking over the contents of the box. He returned with me to the Hotel, and I called his particular attention to the seal and to the fact that it was intact. I broke the seal and removed the tape in his presence, and we together made an examination of the contents of the box. After he had left, the box and I also remained in the room I have referred to and I did not leave the room—leave the Hotel—till it was time to come into Court this morning. The papers, which I showed to Mr. Hodges, I locked up in this tin box which is here by my side. The papers which Mr. Hodges did not recollect as having seen in the box were taken by me from the box, and I will now prove them. I wish to be clearly understood by your Honour, that these particular papers which I showed to Mr. Hodges were never out of my possession after I took them from the box. I did not leave the hotel till it was time to appear in this Court this morning, and I brought the box with me to the Court as far as the Registry. I went altogether three times into Mr. Hodges' room for the purpose of returning it to him, but not finding him and it being time to appear here in this Court Room, I deposited it on a table in the Registry in view of Mr. Wileman, an officer of this Court. I have just now returned to the Registry where I found the box in the place where I had deposited it, and I have no doubt that the bow in the tape with which the box is tied, is the bow tied by myself. I have absolutely no reason to believe that the box has been opened since I tied it up. I now return the box into Court.

His Honour—Will you take charge of it, Mr. Moss?

Mr. Moss took charge of the box.

Mr. Lowder—I should be pleased if Mr. Hodges would look thoroughly through the contents of the box and see if the exhibits are in the same condition as when he gave it to me. I produce a letter dated Monday, October 26th, written from No. 2, Bluff. Its terms are identical or almost identical with exhibit J. I am putting it in. The letter itself when I found it was not in the envelope which I produce, but was in juxtaposition to it.

The Exhibit was here handed in and marked N, and the envelope N, 1.

Mr. Lowder—I think you have it that I found it in the box to which I have referred? I also produce another piece of paper which I found in the box. Miss Jacob, *c/o* Mr. Carew, 169, Bluff, Yokohama. There is another address on the back. "Den hier B. J. Wisman." I am not reading that for any purposes of mine, but because I am putting the paper in.

The paper was then put in and marked O. Mr. Lowder here requested Mr. Moss to hand him Exhibit W and W 2, of the A.L. series.

His Honour—Is that in the request?

Mr. Lowder—Yes. It is a letter addressed to me and which I wish to prove.

His Honour—It will be simply marked Carew Inquest, Exhibit W.

The Exhibit was handed to Mr. Lowder, who said—I recognise this letter as a letter received by me on the first of November last. I recognise this envelope marked W 2, as the envelope in which I received the letter.

His Honour—Show me the envelope. The envelope was handed to his Honour and then the documents were put in.

Mr. Lowder—I produce now a letter with its envelope which I received on the 11th November last. It is addressed—Lowder, Esquire, Wright's Hotel, Yokohama. It is the letter which reads as follows:—

Mr. Lowder—It never occurred to you did it, that "my way" to join him might be by the French mail, it never occurred to you did it, that I can disguise myself as well as my name, it never occurred to you did it that you never could and never would find me. Who am I and what is my name, eh? Is it A.L. or M.J. or was I during my stay in Yokohama passing under some other name, eh?

—I.OWDER, Esquire,

Wright's Hotel, Yokohama.

The letter was put in and marked P.

Mr. Lowder, continuing, said—On the 7th November last I offered a reward by public advertisement in the local newspapers of \$100, which was subsequently increased to \$500, in the following terms, the advertisement remaining in the papers certainly for one week. Possibly more.

\$100 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid by the undersigned for the identification, by specimens of hand-

writing or otherwise, of the writer, or, if more than one, of the writers or any one of them, of the undermentioned missives:—

- 1.—A letter, undated, signed "Annie," and its envelope, addressed Private, Walter Carew, Esq., Nov. 5, United Club, Yokohama, bearing post mark and tags dated the 13th October, 1896.
- 2.—The address on an envelope, undated, containing a mutilated letter dated the 15th October, 1896, in the handwriting of the late W. R. H. Carew.
- 3.—A letter, undated and unsigned, and its envelope, addressed to Mrs. Carew, 169, Bluff, left at that address on the 20th October, 1896.
- 4.—A letter signed A. L., with its envelope addressed Mrs. Carew, 169, Bluff, Yokohama, bearing post-mark 1st November, 1896.
- 5.—A letter dated 29th October, 1896, signed A. L., with its envelope addressed to Mr. Lowder bearing post-mark 1st November, 1896.
- 6.—A letter dated 29th October, 1896, signed A. L., with its envelope addressed to Mr. Hall, bearing post-mark 1st November, 1896.

No. 28, Yokohama,
7th November, 1896.

1w.

Mr. Scidmore had no questions to put. His Honour read over the evidence he had taken down, and it was signed by Mr. Lowder.

John Carey Hall, having affirmed, was examined by Mr. Lowder—I was Her Majesty's Consul Officiating at Kanagawa in the month of October last. As Coroner I held an Inquest in October and November last on the body of the late Walter Raymond Halliwell Carew. I recognise the letter and envelope now shown to me as having been delivered to me on Sunday morning, the first November last in the Consulate office (Envelope marked V 2.). The Inquest was held on the 24th Oct., and 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th November. The accused gave evidence at that Inquest. I read over her evidence to her and she signed it.

Mr. Lowder here asked for the Coroner's Book, in order that the witness might recognise the signature.

Witness, having examined the book, said—This is the accused's signature. It is written, Mary Esther Jacob.

Mr. Hall's evidence was read over to him by his Honour and he signed it.

Edith May Halliwell Carew, having been sworn, was next called—Mr. Lowder requested Mr. Moss to produce the following of the Carew Inquest Exhibits:—N, O, P, S. 1, and S. 2. T1. and T2.

Witness, in answer to Mr. Lowder, said—I recollect on the 10th October last a visitor coming to my house at 169, Bluff. She asked for my husband, who was not in. She gave me a card. The card [Exhibit N.] here shown to me is the card she gave me. I wrote a letter to my husband, enclosing that card to him almost immediately after I had received it. [Exhibit O] here shown to me is the letter I wrote to him with the card. I found this letter and its envelope [Exhibit P.] among my husband's papers after his death. I had not seen it before that time.

Mr. Lowder—I am showing to you exhibits S. 1. and S. 2. Is that a letter received by you on the 29th October last? It is the letter:—"Beware, dare to speak one word of the truth and you shall never leave Japan alive." Is that the letter?

Witness—Yes, that is the letter, and the envelope, I think. It was on the 29th October last. It did not come through the post. It was handed to me by one of the servants who told me it had been found by my own *finrikisha* coolie on the mat at the front door.

His Honour—You said on the door-step.
Witness—Yes. The mat is at the top of the steps in front of the door.

Mr. Lowder—Is the letter and envelope marked T. 1. and T. 2. a letter and its envelope received by you through the post on the 1st November last?

Witness—Yes. It was on Sunday.

Mr. Lowder here asked to have the exhibits put before him and then showed to witness a letter and envelope dated the 28th October, written by her to the accused. [Exhibit G. and G. 1.] The letter was as follows:—"The mail was only delivered this morning. These are the only letters which came for you."

Witness, after having read the letter, said—Yes, that letter was written by me. I have no recollection of how many letters came for Miss Jacob on the 28th October, or of any letters having come for her. Letters must have come for her by that mail, but I have no recollection of them.

Witness, continuing, said—I sent the Exhibit H. here produced to me, with the letter G. and envelope G. 1. It is in the form of a receipt and

reads:—"One cover and two enclosures." The form of receipt came back to me signed. I never returned that receipt to the accused.

Mr. Scidmore requested to see the form of receipt.

Mr. Lowder next handed to witness Exhibit I. which read as follows:—

Strathlyn's, Balinsbro', Oct. 1st, 1896.

DEAR MRS. CAREW,—I thank you for your kind interest in Kate, who will, I think, be quite willing to leave England for Japan as soon as she hears definitely there is a situation ready for her which promises anything like the happiness Mary is now enjoying. We are very pleased to hear she is so well and happy, and that she is giving you satisfaction, and must thank you for all your great kindness to her, and also for the photo's which she has sent me. Mr. Porch and her nieces were here yesterday, they kindly brought us the little presents Mary sent. We shall indeed look forward to the great pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mary's little charges.

Believe me, your's truly,

E. JACOB.

Mr. Lowder—Did you ever get that letter?
Witness—Never.

Did you ever write to a person named E. Jacob?
I wrote some months back to Miss Jacob's aunt, as she was anxious that Miss Jacob's sister should come out here; but I never got any reply. I presume that that is a reply to my letter. It certainly reads as such, for she alludes to certain things of which I made mention in my letter to her.

Mr. Lowder—I now hand you exhibit M.; it is a letter dated from No. 2, Bluff, Monday, October 26th, 1896.

"Dear Mrs. Carew—Will you tell one of your servants to let the *finrikisha* man have my two boxes and also to take my banjo and the photo of my home from the wall in my room and send them to me at the same time."

[This letter is not signed.]

Witness—I recollect receiving a letter in the words now read to me, but I cannot say that this letter shown to me is the one I actually received. I did not return the letter I actually received to Miss Jacob. Certainly not. I returned the boxes and the banjo. I saw that they left the house. I have no recollection about the photograph, but I suppose it went. I put the letter she wrote to me in the waste-paper basket.

Mr. Lowder—Please take the last exhibit [N.] in your hand again and tell me whose handwriting it is?

Witness, after having examined it—It is Miss Jacob's handwriting. Certainly.

Mr. Lowder—I now hand to you exhibit J. and ask you in whose handwriting that is?

Witness (to Mr. Lowder)—Am I to say what I know or what I think?

Mr. Lowder—Do you recognise the handwriting?

Witness—I think it is Miss Jacob's. It is the same as the other one. That is, the wording is the same. I did not receive both of them.

Mr. Lowder—I am now handing you exhibits K. and L.:

"Dear Mrs. Carew—On examining the packages you sent me this morning, I found four articles which do not belong to me, and I therefore return them per bearer."

Will you say whose handwriting that is?

Witness—I can't swear to having received either of these pieces of paper, but I recollect having received a letter from Miss Jacob containing the same words or meaning as these two pieces of paper.

Mr. Scidmore asked for the exhibit, and showed them to the accused.

Witness, continuing, said—I do not remember what I did with the letter. I remember receiving it in the dining-room and putting it down on the table.

Mr. Lowder—You were rather careless about leaving papers about, were you not?

Witness—Very.

Mr. Lowder—I show you exhibit I. and ask you in whose handwriting you consider that to be?

Witness—I don't know, but I should think it might be in Miss Jacob's handwriting, but it is not her ordinary handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—Will you look at exhibit N.?

Witness, after examining it—It is my own handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—On the fourth line from the bottom of Exhibit A. [a sheet of a chit book] is there a shortened word "answd," with the initial E. H. C. after it?

Witness—Yes, in my own handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—On the second line from the bottom do you notice M. J. for E. H. C.?

Witness—Yes. I did not write them. They resemble mine so much that had I not known

that I was not in the house at the time I should certainly have been obliged to admit I had written them. I remember the 23rd October, the day after my husband's death. I remained at home until a little after half-past four. When I left the house I was in company with another lady. Mary Jacob was in the house. She was giving the children their tea. I received many letters of condolence that day, and one from Mrs. Hutchison. It was on my return to the house at about a quarter or half-past five that I found it waiting for me among other chits which had come. There was one other chit.

Mr. Lowder suggested to his Honour that, it being 12 o'clock, it would be a convenient time to adjourn, and asked that Mrs. Carew might be allowed to leave the Court at once as she had not yet had her breakfast.

His Honour intimated that Mrs. Carew might leave the Court at once.

Mr. Scidmore rose and asked for bail on behalf of the accused, Miss Jacob. If it would be more convenient to his Honour, however, he would not make his application until the afternoon sitting.

His Honour—I think it will be better to take it now Mr. Scidmore. You will be aware that it is not competent for the Assistant Judge to grant bail on this charge. The application will have to be made to the Judge in Chambers.

If you will look at Rule 3 you will find it reads:—"A person charged with murder can be admitted to bail by the Judge only." I therefore refer you to the Judge in Chambers.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

The Court resumed at two o'clock.

His Honour announced that Mr. Wileman would act as Clerk of the Court. He had charge of all the exhibits.

Mrs. Carew re-entered the box, and her examination by Mr. Lowder was continued.

I hand the witness exhibit B; it is simply initialed "E. H. C." and ask if it is in her handwriting?—To the best of my knowledge, it is.

I hand the witness exhibit F., and ask her if she wrote any part of it?—No, I have never seen this paper before.

You will find there the word's "Dearest Walter," do they resemble your handwriting?—The "Walter" does a little bit, but not the "Dearest."

His Honour—You say the word Walter?—It resembles mine a little bit; not the "Dearest."

Mr. Lowder—Are those a "A.L.'s" in your handwriting?—None of this paper in my handwriting.

Do you know in whose it is?—No.

I hand you now two other pieces of paper—these have not been proved—and ask you to say whether they are in your handwriting?

His Honour—They have not been proved?

Mr. Lowder—They will be proved by a witness who will come in later.

His Honour—How shall we mark them?

Mr. Lowder—Perhaps you Honour will earmark them.

Witness—None of these pieces of paper are in my handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—Is there any resemblance?—Yes, there is a great resemblance in the writing to mine: in fact a very great resemblance.

Mr. Lowder—I will prove these presently. (To the witness)—I show you exhibits C. and D., and ask you in whose handwriting they are? They are two letters, one addressed to Mrs. Porch, on the 7th Feb. 1895, the other to Mrs. Carew, 25th Oct., 1896—both were proved by Mr. Porch as being in the handwriting of Miss Jacob?—I think that in the letter addressed to Mrs. Porch, my mother, there is a mistake, the 1895 should be, I think, 1896. Both of these letters are in Miss Jacob's handwriting.

When did Mary Jacob enter your service?—To the best of my recollection, about the middle of May—I can't give a more exact date—about the middle of May, 1896.

Then that clears up the mistake.

Witness—She arrived in Yokohama about the middle of May, 1896.

And when did she leave your service?—On the 24th October, 1896.

Was she fond of reading novels—reading generally?—Yes, I think so.

His Honour—Which do you answer?—I think she was fond of reading novels.

Where were your books kept?—In the dining room.

On shelves accessible to her?—Yes.

Do you remember Mr. Dickinson lending you a book called the "Play Actress"?—Yes.

That was some time in the month of October last, was it not—somewhere about then?—I think it was about the end of September.

Mr. Scidmore—I think the form of the questions should be slightly altered.

Did you read it then?—No. I did not read it through, I glanced through it and found that I had already read it.

Do you remember whether at that time it was recalled to your memory that one of the chapters was headed the "Woman in Black," or the "Lady in Black"?—No, the first time that it was recalled to my memory was when Mr. Litchfield referred to it during the course of the preliminary enquiry.

Did it remain accessible to the accused during the time it remained in your house?—Yes, it was in the dining-room all the time.

Whether she read it you do not know?—I have no idea.

I hand you a book called "A Romance of Two Worlds," by Marie Corelli, and ask you if that was on the shelves in your dining-room?—It was. It was accessible to anybody.

Whether the accused has read it or not you are not prepared to say?—I have no idea.

Mr. Lowder—I wish to call your Honour's attention to some passages that I will read on pages 262, 263, and 265. The first reads, "Azul looked tenderly upon me and said," &c.

Mr. Lowder then read the passage, that refers to the "passing of the Great Circle" into the world beyond, and the words "twin soul" occurs in the course of the extract; while in the extract from p. 266, occurred the words, "He is thine own twin soul Azul, and will you then let him fall from thee when a word or a sign might save him."

[Volume put in marked.]

Had you any reason from anything that came under your own observation to suspect any impropriety between accused and your husband?—Absolutely nothing.

Mr. Lowder then resumed his seat.

Mr. Scidmore—Mrs. Carew, you are now being tried before H.B.M. Court on the charge of the murder of your late husband?—That is so.

Mr. Lowder is your Counsel in that trial?—He is.

Where were you born?—At Langport, in Somersetshire.

In England?—Oh, yes. Langport is a few miles from Glastonbury.

Do you know whether Miss Jacob is from the same neighbourhood or not?—She comes from a place about 2½ miles.

Your birth-place?—No, I understood you to be speaking of where I came from. She comes from a place about 15 miles from the place where I was born.

Do you know her family?—Personally, no. I know of them very well.

Did you meet her before she came to Japan?—No, I did not; by that answer, I mean not to my knowledge.

Did you meet her aunt?—Never; no.

When were you married to Mr. Carew?—In 1889.

Where?—At Glastonbury.

In Somersetshire?—Yes.

After your marriage with Mr. Carew, how long did you remain at Glastonbury?—About two hours, I think.

And you left there with him?—Yes.

Where did you go?—You mean that day?

Yes.—To a place called Lynton, for our honeymoon.

How long did you remain at Lynton?—I think it was eight or nine days.

And from there, where did you go?—To a place near Taunton, my uncle's place—a place called Treborough; it is about 14 miles from Taunton.

How long did you remain there?—Three days, I think. It might have been two—I know it was not more than three days.

Then where did you go?—To Exmouth then, to stay with Mr. Carew's father and mother.

How long did you remain at Exmouth?—I think it was about a week. Yes, a week.

And then where did you go?—We went back to Glastonbury: to my own home.

How long did you remain there?—I really can't remember exactly—four or five days—under a week. It is so long ago that I can't remember as to the exact number of days.

Then where did you go?—To London.

How long did you remain in London?—One night.

Then where did you go?—To Singapore.

At Singapore, what was your husband's occupation?—He had no occupation in Singapore.

How long did you remain in Singapore?—About three or four days, waiting for a steamer.

Then where did you go?—To a place called Singei Ujong, a place on the Malay coast; it is one of the protected native States.

At Singei Ujong, your husband entered on the duties of an official, I believe?—He did.

In what capacity?—For the first three months he was Treasurer in the Colonial Service; that

was his proper appointment; and after that time he was appointed Acting-Resident.

How long did he hold that appointment?—Until he was obliged to leave: until June, 1890.

He was obliged to leave on account of ill-health.

During this time, while he was suffering from ill-health you assisted him materially did you not, in his official duties?—I, never! No, never.

Not in official writing?—No, never.

Did you ever write letters for him, either official or other?—Never. I never helped him in any official capacity whatever.

His duties included frequently the issue of orders in writing to subordinate officials, did they not?—All his orders to subordinates were printed. They were the ordinary printed official Government orders, and he had to sign his name to them. They principally consisted of Government leases.

His Honour—Leases of land?—Yes.

Mr. Scidmore—These orders to subordinate officials were always signed by him?—Yes, always: they would have to be.

Did you ever at any time during his illness at his request or by his orders, sign any official orders for him?—During which illness?

This illness in the Straits?—I never signed his name to official documents.

You are positive?—Yes. Because he would have to put the official seal on these papers over his own signature.

Did you ever given any verbal, or written orders to his subordinate officers?—Yes, verbally, a good many. By that I mean the servants and messengers: I may have done so in the Straits. Of course I mean at his instigation.

Mr. Lowder—Conveyed them for him.

His Honour—During his illness you mean?

Witness—If you can give me a date?

Mr. Scidmore—When he was Acting-Resident?

—Yes. I remember giving orders to the Sikh policemen who were on duty.

But never any orders in writing?—No.

After leaving this place, where did you go?—We went to Singapore.

How long did you remain at Singapore?—About a fortnight, I think.

And from there, where did you go?—From there we went to Hongkong.

How long did you remain at Hongkong?—Two or three days.

Where did you stop at Hongkong?—I think it was the Hongkong Hotel—an hotel quite near the wharf. I can't swear to the name of it.

How long did you remain there?—Three days.

What was the condition of Mr. Carew's health at that time?—Very bad.

What was the nature of his ailment?—Well, the doctors could not readily define his complaint or ailment. But they said it was nervous depression—that was what was stated to me.

Do you remember the name of the doctor at Hongkong?—We had no medical man in Hongkong. We had a doctor in Singapore—two.

Can you give me their names?—Dr. Muggleston and Dr. Simon.

When he was Acting-Resident, did he have a regular medical attendant?—Yes.

Who was he?—Dr. Travers.

Where did you go when you left Hongkong?—To a place near Kobe; I have forgotten the name of it for the moment. Oh, Takaradzuka.

How long did you remain in Kobe and its neighbourhood?—I think about three weeks.

Did Mr. Carew have any medical attendant during those three weeks?—I had a medical attendant, but I am not certain whether he consulted one or not. No, he had none. I think not.

He was very, very much better then.

What was the name of your medical attendant there?—Dr. Moore Graham.

At the end of those three weeks?—We came to Yokohama.

Where you have since resided?—With the exception of one year.

Where did you reside in that year?—At Dzusli.

What year was that?—1892, I think.

What was the condition of Mr. Carew's death on arriving here?—From Kobe?

Yes.—Oh, he was apparently quite well—that is in 1890.

Thereafter, when did he have his first attack of illness of which he made complaint?—He has been in a chronic state of having "liver" since we married. He has had no serious illness ever since we have been in Yokohama. He has not been seriously ill since he was ill at the Straits. He has been what the doctors called the other day "out of sorts."

Can you give me the names of his medical attendants in Yokohama?—Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Munro, Dr. Baetz, and Dr. Simon, two, then he was up here in 1893—before I went to England.

Dr. Simon prescribed for him, but I think it was not for anything except his usual attack of liver.

I do not wish to be positive about it, as I have only just recollected it.

Had Dr. Simon ever treated him before this?—Yes, many times. He is the head doctor in the Singapore Hospital.

When did you leave Yokohama for England?—In March, 1893.

And when did you return?—In December of the same year.

Mr. Carew remained here?—Yes.

When did you first occupy the house, 169, Bluff?—On the 5th April, 1895. We went into the house then.

When did Miss Jacob arrive and enter your service?—I have already answered that question. To the best of my knowledge it was the 13th or 15th of May, 1896. I am not at all sure of the date.

For what reason and under what circumstances was she engaged?—She was engaged to come out as a nursery governess. The circumstances were, so far as I know these. She was engaged through my mother and father because they knew her family. I do not think that they knew her family personally at that time. I do not think that they knew her personally then; I do not fancy so.

Had you previously written to your parents requesting that they should send out a governess to your children?—No, I had not previously written to them. The suggestion came from my mother, and then I subsequently quite approved of their suggestion.

Did you state to your mother any requirements of age and acquisitions of the person required?—No, I left that to my mother. I told her I wanted a nursery governess, and I presumed that she would understand what a nursery-governess was.

Was the girl called Rachel Greer in your employ at the time of the arrival of Miss Jacob?—Yes.

How did you obtain the services of this girl, Rachel Greer?—From Miss Crosby.

Miss Crosby is the Principal of the Girl's Missionary School, Yokohama?—I believe so.

Do you know how long Rachel Greer had been in this school?—She did not come direct to me from No. 212; she came from a Mission School, I think, in Tokyo. Miss Crosby saw my advertisement that appeared in the paper, I think.

After she joined your household, what duties did you assign to her?—Shortly after her arrival, I found that she was practically useless and I gave her notice to leave, but as I had some relatives coming out to me just at that time, I said she might stay on and help generally in the house. The day after they left I had some trouble with my boy, who left, and from that day to this the girl known as Rachel Greer has helped generally in the house, principally as house amah and table amah.

She reads and speaks English?—Yes, she can read and speak English. I can't say that she is very proficient at it. She can speak it a little.

Can she write it?—I have never seen her writing. She may be able, but I do not know if she can write.

When did your brother arrive in Yokohama?—March, I think.

In '96?—Oh, yes, sometime in March, 1896.

And he has resided in your house ever since?—Yes.

What has been his employment during that time?—For a short time he was in Samuel Samuel's, for about four or five months; the rest of the time he has done nothing.

Was his employment with Samuel Samuel's, shortly after his arrival or recently?—It was from about the middle of May, until the 22nd October 1896—he can give you the date better than I can.

At the time of the death of your husband, your household was composed of whom?—Myself, my brother, Miss Jacob, my two children, the Eurasian girl, Rachel; a small China-boy, Ah Kwong; a small amah, who waited upon the upstairs part of the house, a coolie and a cook—I don't know their names; and a betto—he did not live in the house—he lived in the betto's quarters.

You have spoken of a strange visitor who came to your house on the 10th October?—Yes.

Who was in the house at the time of this?—As far as I know, everybody I have just named.

Where did you receive the visitor?—I hear talking in the hall and went out to see her.

You met her in the hall?—Yes. I went hall on hearing voices and saw her there.

At this time where was Rachel Greer?—I think I did not know where she was.

Was she in the house?—Yes. I have since.

Where was Miss Jacob?—I believe, with the children.

Describe the appearance of the visitor?—I should think, of slight build.

Could you estimate her age?—Absolutely not. She was very thickly veiled. I should not think that she was very old.

How close did you stand to her?—Rather closer than I am to you. Well, I went right close up to her when she handed me the card.

Was the light strong or dim?—Dim. It was a very wet afternoon for one thing; and at the best of times there is never much light there.

How was she dressed?—She was dressed all in black—that I know. At the time she gave me the impression of a person in disguise. See had a cloak, I think.

Did she wear gloves?—She had gloves on. Were the gloves kid or cloth?—I could not tell in that light; I have no recollection. At that time it was such a very trivial matter to me—most trivial.

What was their colour—black, also?—I really could not tell you. I do not know.

His Honour—Were they black?—I really could not tell you, Mr. Frop.

Mr. Scidmore—What kind of goods was her dress made of?—I have no idea. She may not have had a dress on at all, only a cloak, as far I recollect.

Do you remember the cloak?—No, I can't say. All I remember is that a lady came into the hall dressed all in black—whether she had a cloak or jacket, I do not know—more than that I can not say, I did not take much notice of her.

Did you notice whether her clothes were those of a poor person or a person in easy circumstances?—I should say of a person in easy circumstances, but I don't know whether my answer is worth much.

Did her general air and manner indicate to you her station in life?—I should say that she was a lady; she gave me that impression at the time.

She seemed easy and collected?—Perfectly.

Was this impression confirmed by the tones of her voice and her accent?—Yes. What struck me more than anything else was her great anxiety.

Anxiety about what?—About the questions that already have been put in Court; the questions she put to me, and that she must and would see Mr. Carew.

Repeat the conversation that took place between you?—She said, "Are you Mrs. Carew?" And when I replied in the affirmative, she said, "I want to see Mr. Walter Carew, is he at home," or "is he in?"—I forget which. I said—

Mr. Lowder—Does your Honour intend sitting much later: it is now past 4 o'clock, and my learned friend says his cross-examination will last a long time yet?

His Honour—I should like to go on to the finish, but if the cross-examination is very long then we had better go on to a convenient place where we can break off. At the end of this conversation for instance.

Mr. Scidmore—Very well.

Witness—I said, "I am very sorry Mr. Carew is not at home, but if you will tell me the nature of your business, or leave a message with me, I will tell, or give it to, Mr. Carew on his return." She declined to give me the reason for her visit. She said, "I am sorry I cannot tell you why I wish to see Mr. Carew, but I must see him"—must or will see him, I forget which it was. She seemed in such evident anxiety that I promised to let Mr. Carew know, and told her that possibly he would be back by half-past four o'clock. She then told me that she either must see him that afternoon or the following morning. She gave a card which I sent down in my letter to Mr. Carew.

After handing you the card did she say anything more?—She handed me the card in the middle of the conversation.

With what did the conversation terminate?—I think it was that she must see him that afternoon or to-morrow morning.

And then she left?—Oh, yes.

You saw her leave?—I saw her leave the front

When she left the premises did you notice in direction she turned, to right or left?—She had turned to the left as the right goes now. I did not see her leave the premises, I only

reach the high road?—I did not see her the premises.

Did she leave the house or before she arrived—

hear the noise of a *fiurikisha* or other?—No. It is not probable that I should

hear a noise on such an afternoon. Besides, thinking anything about it.

Did you notice anything in her manner, dress, or voice that sounded or appeared

in any way?—No; absolutely

her natural voice, I do not know her

Was she mumbling?—No.

Was it clear?—Yes.

Was she feigning or attempting to disguise her voice?—It might have been, but it did not strike me so at the time.

Mr. Scidmore—I think, your Honour, that this is a convenient time, it terminates one chapter of the cross-examination.

His Honour—I purpose adjourning till half-past ten to-morrow, if that will suit your convenience. Your application, Mr. Scidmore takes place in chambers.

Mr. Scidmore's application for bail was heard in Chambers and acceded to, bail being accepted from the accused and two sureties, Mr. W. W. Till and Mr. F. S. James. The amount was not stated.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13th.

This case, adjourned from the previous day till 10.30 this morning, was called on at 10.15 a.m., instead.

His Honour said that he purposed making a long adjournment of the case—till Monday, January 25th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Have you anything to say Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—No, sir.

Mr. Scidmore?—No, sir.

The accused then retired into the body of the Court and preparations were made for the trial of Mrs. Carew before the Judge.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq., Judge, sitting with a Jury.

The hearing of the charge against Miss Jacob having been adjourned by the Assistant-Judge, the Court room filled rapidly, and when his Lordship took his seat at 10.35, it was so full that one half of the spectators had to stand. Mrs. Carew looked particularly worn-out and haggard.

Hayashi Shishichiro was called, but did not respond to his name.

His Lordship—Was he here at ten o'clock?

Mr. Wilkinson—He was warned to be here, my Lord, and I had every reason to believe he was coming. I will send for him.

His Lordship (to Mr. Kircher)—I think you could go down and bring him. (To Mr. Wilkinson)—Have you any other witness?

Mr. Wilkinson—I am very sorry, my Lord, but I have not any other witness at the moment in the Court-room.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—We must depart from the general order when necessary.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am quite prepared to do that, my Lord.

His Lordship—Is there no witness near at hand you could call?

Mr. Wilkinson—I will get a witness in five minutes, and perhaps your Lordship will wait and see if Hayashi turns up.

His Lordship—Is Mr. Porch a witness?

Mr. Wilkinson—Not my witness, my Lord. I will get Mr. Wileman to come in so that we may go on.

His Lordship—Do you think we could sit a little longer?

Mr. Wilkinson—On the contrary, my Lord. I should prefer not to sit too long.

His Lordship—I am very much concerned about the Jury.

Mr. Wilkinson—So am I, my Lord.

His Lordship (to the Jury)—Gentlemen, we are all very sorry, but there is so much evidence to be given; and the case is of such gravity, that we have to take so much formal evidence which takes a great time to prepare. I trust, however, that counsel will expedite matters as far as they can.

Alfred Ernest Wileman, having been sworn, said—I am the Acting Registrar of this Court. I attended an adjourned inquest on the body of the late Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew. I attended it at this Court, but not at the Royal Naval Hospital.

His Lordship—That would be on Monday, the 2nd November.

Witness—Yes, my Lord; and I attended throughout the rest of the proceedings.

Mr. Wilkinson—The first exhibit was put in on that date, were you present during the putting in of all the exhibits during that case?

Witness—I was. During the inquest all the exhibits were in my custody, and in fact up till the magisterial enquiry commenced. They were then divided, and those used at the Inquest were kept by me in my custody, and as the exhibits were required for the magisterial enquiry they were delivered by me up to Mr. Moss.

Mr. Wilkinson—Except during the time those exhibits were in the custody of Mr. Moss, were they in the custody of anyone else?

Witness—No.

Mr. Wilkinson—Have any, and if so which, of the exhibits, during the time they were in your custody, been diminished or altered?

His Lordship—We had better have the list of the exhibits.

The list was here handed to the witness.

His Lordship—That is a list of the exhibits made by you, is it not?

Witness—Yes, my Lord; and after perusing the list he continued—Exhibit L (a bottle), had the rim of its neck broken. The rim only was broken off. It fell out of the safe as I was removing it. I immediately picked it up and wrapped it round with the cotton wool as you now see it.

Mr. Wilkinson—My Lord, Exhibit L is Dr. Baelz's prescription.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Was there anything added to it by reason of that?

Witness—No, certainly not.

Mr. Wilkinson—Or any possibility of its receiving anything else?

Witness—I should say certainly not. Witness (to the Court)—It fell, and I immediately picked it up and tied it with cotton wool as it now appears.

Mr. Wilkinson—Were you aware that Dr. Divers took a portion of the exhibits, and were you present when he took them?

Witness—Yes. He took a portion of exhibit D. That is the bottle now presented to me from which he took it. He took half of it. He specially mentioned that he was going to take half. It was on the afternoon of January 4th.

Mr. Wilkinson—Any others.

Witness—He took a portion of the exhibit Z just produced, but I cannot say exactly how much. He also took some scrapings from the fender, but I was not present at the time.

Mr. Wilkinson—You were not there. Do you know of any subsequent taking of scrapings from the fender?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Thomas took some of the scrapings from the fender. I took a memo. of the date and time; it is in my safe.

Witness left the Court for the purpose of getting the memo. and on returning said, it was on the morning of the 8th January at 10.45.

Mr. Wilkinson—Has there been any other thing taken from the exhibits.

Witness—That is all, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Mr. Lowder had no questions to put to the witness.

Hayashi Shichiro, cross-examined by Mr. Lowder, said—I gave evidence in this Court on the 2nd November last, my evidence was then read over to me and I signed it. I was asked whether I sold arsenic on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of October. I answered that I had, and I said I had sold an ounce of arsenic on each occasion. I said that the purchaser of arsenic on the 19th was a foreign woman. I was asked if it was Mrs. Carew, and having looked at her I said I could not say. I said that she also purchased sugar of lead on that day. On looking at Mrs. Carew, I said that she had been to the shop.

A long discussion here took place as to the wording of the question put to the witness on the 2nd November, and his Lordship read over his notes of the evidence witness had then given in which he said, "She wrote at the shop the names of the medicines."

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Shall I ask the witness if he said they were written there?

Mr. Lowder—I should be glad if your Lordship would do so.

Witness—On that occasion I did say that she wrote it there in my presence.

Witness continuing, in answer to Mr. Lowder—I said on that occasion that she had come to buy medicines, but I do not recognise her as the person who came on the 19th, I could not say she was not, she must have been the same person who came from Mr. Carew's house.

His Lordship referring to his notes, said to Mr. Lowder—I have this only, "Medicines were not paid for at the time. There was no prescription. It was written by her at the shop." Do you wish me to say anything else?

Mr. Lowder—No; that is quite sufficient.

His Lordship—I shall not refer to this again unless I have it in my notes.

Mr. Lowder—Then perhaps you might ask, my Lord, "Did you say that the medicines were not paid for at the time?"

His Lordship (to witness)—You said that the medicines were not paid for at the time and that there was no prescription?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder, continuing—What became of the piece of writing?

Witness—I was asked what became of the piece of writing, and I answered that when the woman came to pay on the 20th, it was returned to her.

Mr. Lowder—I am suggesting to witness that he said he tore it up.

Mr. Uchiyama, the Interpreter—He says now that he thinks he gave it back to the woman on the 20th, when she paid for the medicine.

His Lordship—He says, "a woman." Was it the same woman?

Witness—Yes. It was the same woman.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Do you want to ask a question about his saying he tore it up?

Mr. Lowder—I should like to ask if he did not say he tore it up.

Witness—It might be that I said so, but I do not recollect.

Mr. Lowder—You state that on the 19th Oct., you sold arsenic to a foreign woman, and you also sold sugar of lead?

Witness—I did say so.

His Lordship—I have that down already, Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Lowder—I beg your pardon.

Continuing, Mr. Lowder said to witness—You were asked if three separate persons came on the three occasions on which you sold arsenic?

Witness—I said that three different persons come on the three different days.

His Lordship—The one who came on the first day he says he did not know her face; she might have come again on the third occasion.

Mr. Uchiyama—That is what he intended to say.

Mr. Lowder—I would ask your Lordship to take a note of that answer.

His Lordship (after having taken down the note, said to Mr. Lowder)—Have I any evidence who did go on the 20th? I mean a person identified.

Mr. Wilkinson—No person was identified. I would ask your Lordship to again read through the evidence on that occasion and the examination-in-chief.

His Lordship read—A person came on the 20th—a foreign woman—I cannot say that I could identify her. She was neither tall nor stout.

Witness—A *jinrikisha*-man came on the second day.

His Lordship—He said in his examination-in-chief that he had made a mistake as to the 19th. That the person to whom he supplied the medicine came on the 20th and not on the 19th, and that she was neither tall nor stout. This, then, would refer to the 21st?

Witness—There were three occasions when the medicine was called for, but only two days. They were on the 20th and the 21st October, and on each occasion it was a foreign woman. On the 20th there also came a *jinrikisha*-man.

His Lordship—Then a foreign woman came on two occasions, and you could not say whether it was the same woman or not?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—And it might be she who came on the 21st?

Witness—I could not say.

Mr. Lowder questioned witness as to his having sold sugar of lead on the 19th, and his Lordship referred to his notes and had them translated to witness. "I certainly sold sugar of lead on the 19th, because I have looked up my day-book and found that it was so."

Mr. Lowder (to witness)—You also said it was the same person who paid for the medicine on the 19th who paid for it on the 20th?

Witness—I did say so.

Mr. Lowder—You now think you were mistaken in saying that the lady came on the 19th?

Witness—Yes, because she came on the 20th.

Mr. Lowder—At what time on the 20th?

Witness—In the forenoon. I cannot tell more correctly from memory, but have a book which might give me a better idea. (Having looked at the book, witness replied)—I should say at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. At any rate, it was before mid-day.

Mr. Lowder—You were examined again on the 14th November last, and you said you sold arsenic and sugar of lead to a foreign woman on the 19th October, and you were asked to look at Mrs. Carew, and after having looked at her you replied, "I do not recollect whether the person in Court is the person who came."

Witness—I did say so.

Mr. Lowder—Will you look at Mrs. Carew now, and say whether you recognise her as the person who came to your shop on the 19th, 20th, and 21st?

His Lordship—As a fact no one came on the 19th. It might be on either of these two occasions when he sold arsenic to a foreign woman.

Mr. Lowder to witness—Do you recognise her as the person who came on the 20th or the 21st October?

Witness—I do not recognise her as the person who came on the 20th, on the 21st Miss Jacob came.

Mr. Lowder—Do you remember a foreign gentleman coming to you on the 26th November to ask you to look at your books with reference to the sale of arsenic on the 19th and 20th October?

Witness—I remember a foreign gentleman com-

ing in the way you say, but I cannot say if it was the 26th November.

Mr. Lowder—You referred to your books and told him, did you not, that the purchase on the 19th and the payment on the 20th were both made about noon but rather before than after.

Witness—I cannot remember that I did.

Mr. Lowder—Would you give up a piece of paper containing an order for medicine to any person who came to your shop to pay for that medicine?

Witness—That would depend upon whether the person asked me for it or not.

Mr. Lowder—I am supposing that she asked you for it?

Witness—Yes, if she asked for it. Here witness was shown a small bottle, Exhibit H. and, in reply to Mr. Lowder, said that was the bottle I sold on the 20th.

Mr. Lowder—Did you say it was, or it might have been?

Witness—I said it was the bottle, and I now say so. There is no mark on the bottle to show that it was sold on the 20th October. I only know it from the fact that that kind of medicine was not sold to anyone else.

Mr. Lowder—How did you know Miss Jacob's face so well? Had you seen her on many occasions?

Witness—I have not seen her frequently, and I did not know her name when she came on the 21st. But when she came on the 24th with another woman, we had a long conversation together. From that time dates my knowledge of who she is.

His Lordship—When did you get her name?

Witness—I did not then know her name, however. I did not know it until I heard it here in Court on the first occasion I was examined.

Mr. Lowder—Had Mrs. Carew been to your shop frequently previous to the 20th October?

Witness—I cannot really say.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—The lady who came on the 24th, whom you afterwards knew to be Miss Jacob, you knew to be the same lady who came on the 21st, I take it?

Witness—I think it might have been the same woman from the fact that when she came on the 24th she stated that she wished to pay for the purchases she made on the 21st.

Mr. Wilkinson (to his Lordship)—I propose to put the following question: Did we not hear him say on this occasion here that "the purchase of the 21st was paid for at the time?"

His Lordship—He said, "I believe they were paid for at the time," and the word *believe* is underlined in my notes.

Mr. Lowder here objected to any further examination on the point in re-examination.

Mr. Wilkinson put the question in another form and Mr. Lowder again objected.

His Lordship—I think it quite within my right to ask any question which is obscure; and sometimes Counsel, instead of putting questions, might ask me to elicit answers.

Mr. Lowder—Quite so, my Lord, but that was not the course.

Mr. Wilkinson—Precisely so, my Lord.

His Lordship—But only, please, if it is a matter of importance, because time is taken up in this way, and loss of time is a great consideration with the jury.

Mr. Wilkinson—I believe, my Lord, witness wishes to correct his last answer where he says "I believe the lady who came on the 24th," etc.

His Lordship asked witness if he understood what was being read.

Witness replied in the affirmative, and said that was what he wanted to correct.

Continuing, he said—I wish to correct the statement so far, that the lady paid cash for the purchase on the 21st, but left the order or writing, and when she came on the 24th she asked me to give her back the writing.

His Lordship—And that was all she came for?

Witness—When she came on the 24th she asked for it back, at the same time she paid for the arsenic and bed-pan which had been taken by the *jinrikisha* man.

Mr. Wilkinson was about to put another question to the witness, when Mr. Lowder rose and said he must object to any further questions being put to the witness on this subject, unless his Lordship wished.

Mr. Wilkinson did not press the question farther, but continued—Have you any doubt at the present moment as to whether arsenic and chlorodyne were purchased on the 19th or 20th October?

His Lordship—He has said so.

Mr. Wilkinson—There was a large cross examination upon that question, and I think it is now time to put the question clearly.

His Lordship—I have that down, and Mr. Lowder did not attempt to shake that.

Mr. Wilkinson—Twice before witness has said

he was mistaken, and I only wish him to now state that he is quite satisfied.

His Lordship—I think that is legitimate enough.

Witness—There is no mistake that I supplied them on the 20th October.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Now that I have put these questions I think I should allow you to ask questions on the points elicited.

Mr. Lowder thanked his Lordship and then consulted his client. On returning, he said he did not wish to put any further questions.

Mr. Davison, one of the jurymen, asked the witness if he could explain the reason for the erasure, or striking out, of a sale of arsenic in his sales' book. Upon it being pointed out that the erasure was not a sale of arsenic but of antipyrine the matter dropped, and the Court adjourned for tiffin.

The Court resumed at 2.08 o'clock, when Harry Vansittart Dickinson was called and sworn. In answer to Mr. Wilkinson, he deposed:—

You are a British subject?—Yes.

A clerk in the H. & S. Bank in Yokohama?—Yes.

You are now resident in Yokohama?—Yes.

How long have you been residing here?—I came here in January, 1890.

And you have been resident here all that time?—The whole of that time with the exception of 4 months in Kobe.

When was that?—In 1890.

In October last, where were you staying?—At 160, Bluff.

From what date?—I went there just at the end of Sept., and I think the last night I slept at Mrs. Jackson's was on Friday, the 16th of October. That was the last night that I slept there.

And I believe about that time you went to Kobe?—Yes, I went to Kobe on Sunday.

That was the?—The 18th October.

And returned?—Reaching here on Monday, the 23rd.

Were you a friend of Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

The prisoner at bar?—Yes.

Had you been on friendly terms with Mr. Carew?—Yes, I have always been on friendly terms with him, with the exception of the period some years ago, when we had a serious quarrel, that has long since been made up.

To the Judge—The quarrel was in 1893, but it had long since been made up.

Mr. Wilkinson—While you were staying at No. 160, Bluff, were you in correspondence with Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

Would you call it frequent correspondence?—Yes, frequent.

Mr. Wilkinson—(to the Clerk of the Court) Exhibit iota, please. (To the witness)—Did you receive letters from Mrs. Carew as well as write to her?—Yes. I wrote to her as often as I heard from her. I received letters from her as often as I wrote them.

Is that letter in your handwriting?—Yes.

To whom was it addressed?—Mrs. Carew.

As to the reading of these, my Lord, will the Clerk of the Court read them?

His Lordship—What would be the most convenient way?

Mr. Moss—I can read them, but with difficulty.

His Lordship—What do you say, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—I have nothing to say.

Witness (beginning to read)—"You ask me, dearest, to take time over answering your letter, and in the same breath to give you an answer at tiffin. An office."

Mr. Lowder—The copy I have is different to that.

Mr. Wilkinson—I understand, from that remark, my Lord, that witness is supplying words that he thinks ought have been in the original.

Witness—Yes, that is what I am doing.

His Lordship—Do not do that.

Mr. Lowder—I should prefer to have an officer of the Court read them.

His Lordship—Very well.

Mr. Moss then began to read the letter, but had not gone far, when

His Lordship said—We shall not make much progress this way.

Mr. Lowder—But the witness himself has been interpolating words.

His Lordship—Well, he will not do so any more. Witness then read the letter as follows:—

You ask me, dearest, to take time over answering your letter and in the same breath to give it you at tiffin. An office on a mail day with all its interruptions, is not an easy place, and—do not know as I begin the—how—when I shall end. What do you—ant me to say? It is impossible to go back to the old footing. He has altered all that, and if you were a free woman I would ask you to come to me. You know this, Long ago, when I

first knew you, something of a passion for you would now and then come over me and envy of the man who had you, and now when you are thoroughly estranged and have come to me for help what I had easily checked before has risen again with a strength that is multiplied a thousand-fold by the knowledge that now you love me.

Dearest, the scene of last night shall not take place again. We cannot help now, I think, loving. I know it is wrong, but you are not to blame, I think, so much as I, but for other sakes that ours—grosser sin shall be avoided. Can—* * * go on as we are? I do not see * * * can help it. I went into all this * * * beginning only with the honest int—* * * aiding you and cheering up for * * * and you enjoyed my coming. When I found your life so dear and empty of happiness that should have been yours, my heart bled for you, and I knew * * * excuse anything you might do. It * * * a pity darling, then, akin to love, and now I love you. I know that if you were free I would take you and keep you while * * * lasted and therefore I know that—*

His Lordship—I think the letter should be shown to the jury, and they will then appreciate the difficulty there is in reading the letter. I think Counsel have seen it.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord. (To witness)—Part of that letter is destroyed, torn off?—Yes. Can you supply the blank before—ice?—Yes, office.

Can you supply the blank before—interruptions?—Yes, in.

Mr. Lowder—I would suggest that if the witness does not remember the words, but is only supplying them by guess work, then I must object to the question.

Witness—I certainly remember the blanks or missing words in those two particular instances.

His Lordship—I do not know, Mr. Wilkinson, whether you intend to go through all the letters in the same way?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Don't you think the jury can supply these words?

Mr. Wilkinson—I think that a few minutes will suffice to fill the blanks. (To the witness)—Unless you can supply these words from recollection, then you must not answer me. With that warning you will proceed.

Witness then supplied some blanks, but as to other he could not answer.

Mr. Wilkinson—In that letter you begin "You ask me, dearest, to take time"—had you received a letter from Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

What has become of that letter?—I destroyed it.

Was any part of this letter suggested by any part of the letter that you destroyed?—The opening of the letter would be suggested. I can not recollect what she wrote to me.

A little further down you say "he has altered all that." To whom does that he refer?—To her husband.

Does that refer to something of your own knowledge?—Well, it referred to nothing of my own knowledge.

Was it anything communicated to you, and by whom?—It referred to our relations with each other—our friendship. This would mean, before I wrote this letter, our friendship had been of the usual nature; now that she had told me all she had concerning her husband it altered our relations.

It refers to something Mrs. Carew had told you about her husband—Yes, about her husband generally, his treatment of her, etc.

To his Lordship—Before I wrote this letter our relations had been of an ordinary character.

Mr. Wilkinson—Will you state what Mrs. Carew told you, about her husband's treatment?—Mrs. Carew told me she was exceedingly unhappy: that her husband had ill-treated her in a great many different ways—that is generally what she told me. I know it now to be all untrue.

Was that letter written in honest belief that what she told you was true?—Certainly, I honestly believed her then.

What does this refer to—"Dearest, what took place last night shall not occur again"?—To an affectionate passage between myself and Mrs. Carew.

What does this passage refer to, "When I found your life so dear and empty"?—To his general and horrible ill-treatment of her.

Did you witness any ill-treatment yourself?—No, I have never seen any ill-treatment of her by Mr. Carew.

Exhibit upslon—Might I before passing away from exhibit iota, ask you one question; could you fix the time when that letter was written?—I can't fix it exactly, but it would be the last week in September.

Mr. Wilkinson—I don't think I want upslon, it is another I want to show the witness.

His Lordship—What are the opening words? Mr. Wilkinson—"Looks back to;" it is very much torn.

His Lordship—That is here. I would suggest that the witness read it over first. Then, Mr. Lowder, I would suggest that the witness supply the words as he goes along.

Mr. Lowder—I suggest that it will be guess-work, not memory.

His Lordship—That is what I thought myself.

Mr. Lowder—I object to the words being supplied in that way by witness. He is not my witness, and I don't think he should be asked to supply the blanks.

His Lordship—Then I think that we shall get on faster, if he reads the letters as they are.

Mr. Wilkinson—I do not press the point, but I suggest that anything written and then destroyed can be supplied from memory.

Witness then read:—

looks back any to can write to me

But come down to come about 2.3

goes up to-day we can have a I am still staying at the Jack's but have told them not to expect to tiffin as I wished to look out you down here. If you write me a it will be all right to send it the Bank as I shall leave instructions. Your letter reached this morning. Should I alte ind about tiffin I shall t see you. Why do you this. You did not come : I want so much t ay stop down here and 2.6 train too the cricket field follow I must is there

to meet you *wet or fine* hanks for *Jude*. I send the "Play-actress" H.

I will give you the Play-actress when I see you. His Lordship—Is that your initial?—Yes, H. V.D. I think.

Mr. Wilkinson—"The Play Actress" is a novel, is it not?—Yes.

Did you give it to Mrs. Carew?—I can't recollect, but I think I did.

Does that enable you to fix the date in any way?—I think it must be about the 3rd October. I can't be positive.

Exhibit ro—would you look over that letter and say in whose handwriting it is?—I believe it is in Mrs. Carew's handwriting.

His Lordship—Is it?—It is in Mrs. Carew's handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—Before the witness reads that letter, I should like this question to be put to him: Whether he received that letter or not?

Mr. Wilkinson—He has not read it.

His Lordship—He has seen sufficient of it now.

Mr. Lowder—I simply want yes or no.

Witness—I think not.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you receive a letter in the substance of that letter?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—I object; I do not think that even if the witness received a letter and is then asked to look at another, though in similar terms, that he can swear to the destroyed letter. I say that he can't revive his memory of the letter.

His Lordship—But you must give him an opportunity of seeing what the contents of the letter are.

Mr. Lowder—My point is that the questions can not be put to him in the examination-in-chief; the suggestion must arise from him. My objection is that the witness may not refresh his memory by referring to that piece of paper, in regard to one letter or to any number of letters.

Mr. Wilkinson—My learned friend's objection would be very pertinent if the letter was written by the witness; but the letter is sworn to as being in the handwriting of Mrs. Carew and can be read at once, I submit. If my learned friend says it cannot, then I will speak to you upon it.

His Lordship—I think the witness can be examined upon it.

Mr. Lowder—Will your Lordship take a note of my objection?

His Lordship—Yes.

Witness then read

Forgive me, my dear. I always come to you in my trouble, there is not mu—the matter but I should like (or ask) your advice on a matter which must—early to-morrow.—is so far quite indifferent as to yesterday beyond calling you a few inelegant names. He is seedy, Miyanoshta did not suit him in more ways than one.

His Lordship—I think before the witness goes further that he has seen enough of it to be asked if he received a letter in those terms.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is the question, Mr. Lowder objected to.

Mr. Lowder—I do object.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you receive a letter like that or in similar terms?—Yes, I do remember receiving one like this or one couched in similar terms.

What has become of it?—I destroyed it.

His Lordship—Do I understand that you destroyed all her letters?—Yes, I destroyed all her letters.

Mr. Wilkinson—The rest of the letter presents a difficulty. Names are mentioned there that I do not wish to have dragged in; not that I wish to hide anything.

Mr. Lowder said, in answer to his Lordship, he still objected to the way in which the witness's memory had been refreshed, but he did not propose to argue the question further.

Mr. Wilkinson—With regard to the rest of the letter, I am prepared to receive any suggestion from your Lordship.

His Lordship—I have no suggestion to make.

What has Mr. Lowder to say?

Mr. Lowder—Nothing, my Lord.

His Lordship—The jury must see it.

Mr. Wilkinson—The jury will see the letter, and will see all of it. But I suppose it cannot be helped. Did you, Mr. Dickinson, receive a letter in which the subsequent things are referred to?—Yes.

Witness then read:—

Miss Bolitho was not *—wing to the rains. She was * to leave us or get down * Ikao. She however is—Yokohama on Wed. and he asked—* and—chaperon—companion to dinner here Wed—the same evening. Can I refuse to meet them or keep quiet by remaining passive. I rather think the latter, it will give him less of a handle to bully me. To add to the situation it would be nice to have you here on that evening: how wo—you like it? I have n't—

Mr. Wilkinson—Would you look at exhibit epsilon; who are the he and him in that letter—to whom did you think they referred to?—To her husband.

Witness, reading:—

I cannot go to bed, my sweet, without writing a line which I shall deliver if I can before I go down. Thank you for letter of to-day: I could not answer it as I stopped your coolie as he left the house and merely wrote an acknowledgement. My poor dear darling—I knew you would suffer for yesterday, but it revealed to me more than ever, dearest, how much I loved you and how much you have become to me. I shall hope always that all this constant abuse of me will never cause you to look at me with other eyes than those you have now, although I feel you think much too highly of me I feel so sure of your strength and steadfastness. And it is really after all abuse that is not deserved. I think he must think you care for me (without an idea that I know and return your affection) and though he probably does not know the extent you have gone, he cannot but feel he has lost you and that you would if you could come to me. This must, I think, account a good deal for his horrible dislike of me. You know, dearest, in one way I care nothing for it. If I had you for my own I would laugh at his hatred. But I always do feel it badly in another way that even he—much as I despise and loath him—should have this hatred of me. It's very childish, but I cannot get over the feeling. But I would not give you up for all the hatred of the whole clan and family of C—'s. I love you utterly, my dear one, and the remembrance of yesterday will be ever with me. I have been thinking much about your probably having to meet this woman. I wish for your sake that you could refuse to, but have come to think that you cannot well do so. Do you know anything against her? If not you should meet her I think. It would bring you endless bullying, refusing, and I want that to be avoided as far as possible. If you refuse, refuse on the ground that he has insulted you before others and you do not wish for a repetition—refuse first on these grounds and after that on account of his relation to her. That is to say if you refuse at all. But I think you will have to stay and entertain her. If you cannot do it, ask Mrs. Jackson if you may come in here to dinner; it would make her think, but there is no woman you could trust more than her.

You refer there to your letter of to-day, what

letter was that?—I think that must have been the letter that I have just read, the one from her.

This is a letter you wrote to her in response to one received from her?—Yes.

And you think that that is the letter in response to the letter just read?—Yes.

And the references to "him"?—Her husband.

And the "her"?—The lady invited to dinner.

Who?—Miss Bolitho.

When you say, "I knew you would have to suffer," to what did you refer?—We had been out riding the day before, and she said her husband would be angry; and in the letter she said that he was.

In the letter you refer "to constant abuse from him" by whom?—By Mr. Carew.

Had you heard any abuse yourself?—No. I believe it not to be the case.

From what source of information did you derive the statement that there was constant abuse of you?—From Mrs. Carew.

The expression "horrible dislike"—have you the same or a different explanation?—No, the same explanation.

When you say "much as you despise and loathe him," had you expressed it to him?—No, my feelings towards him had been aroused by what Mrs. Carew had told me. I had never exhibited any such feelings to him.

When you say, "the remembrance of yesterday will be ever with me"?—That simply referred to the ride that we had together—nothing else.

You say, "I have been thinking much about your having to meet this woman, I wish for your sake that you could avoid it"—was the ground of this wish from something that came within your own knowledge?—No.

From what source did you get that knowledge?—From Mrs. Carew.

"It would bring you endless bullying"?—By her husband.

Why did you think there would be bullying?—It was suggested to me in a letter by her in the first place. I understood from her that she was always being bullied by him.

How did you understand that?—From Mrs. Carew herself.

"Refuse first on these grounds, and * * * if not, on the grounds of his relation to her," did that arise from your own knowledge, and if so, whence did this knowledge arise?—From Mrs. Carew.

Is this exhibit a letter written by you?—Yes.

And addressed to Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

There was one letter read of Mrs. Carew, to you, were all the others addressed by you to Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

Witness then read—

Never mind my coming in to dinner. I shan't feel hurt if I am left out of your parties. Nothing he can do will hurt my feelings now. It is worse for you than me to hear all his abuse. I am only afraid that he may say something rude to me before others, and I shan't sit quietly under that. Only you would be treated worse than ever if we came to an open row again. I will leave the office early before twelve and come straight down. If you care to take a stroll along the road to me, if not wet, well and good. I shall—the office at a quarter to twelve. I tear the half sheet off and jot down points *re* your will. Are you coming to the Bank to-morrow? Good-night, sweet, and take care of yourself.

Yours always, dear, H.
I would go and see Litchfield sometime before he gets into a busy season. Tear all this up when you have taken a note of it—The notes *re* the will I mean. Of course you destroy letters.

To whom does "he" refer to there?—To Mr. Carew, the husband.

And his abuse?—Again his abuse of myself.

When you speak of "coming to an open row again," to what does that refer?—To the quarrel I have already mentioned.

I think that you said that was the only quarrel between you?—Yes. We of course had little differences, but no quarrel. I should like to alter that statement about the date of the quarrel; Mrs. Carew was home in 1893, so I think it was in 1894.

You speak of, "I jot down points *re* your will," to whom do you refer?—Mrs. Carew's will.

Can you fix any dates—can you fix the date of the letter you are going to read now, approximately?—Yes: this was written by me to Mrs. Carew about the 8th or 9th October.

Witness read—

I think he was only bluffing this morning when he spoke about going in to ask—your *n/c*. Can you send me a line *re* your note to Litchfield to me—Jackson's by the messenger? I want to know if you arranged an interview.
H.

To-morrow and Friday are both likely to be mail days so do not miss to-day if possible.

Witness—This letter must have been written on Wednesday.

The note to Litchfield, that you speak of there, had you seen it?—I had only heard of it.

By letter or by?—I cannot say.

Exhibits sigma, upsilon, and ki—Would you look at those three and see if they form part of one letter or not?—I think they are all portions of one letter written by me to Mrs. Carew.

Would you read them now?
Witness read—

Grown tired of you is good, but not to my thinking strong enough. However, you will know best what you can write. I call his treatment of you brutal. Not stand much in the way of your going home, I am not sure of this. When he finds his money supplies ceasing, I think he will object.

Ask Litchfield on Monday if in the event of your getting away with or without his consent if he can force you to return to him, and if you find he has such a power then I should tell Mr. L. the real state of affairs, how it is impossible for you to really live with him as a wife and your real wishes on the subject. *That any wire they might send you would make arrangements about.* Can you do this? when you next write say that if they wire they must address fully Mrs. Carew, 169, Bluff, Yokohama. It would only cost 10/- or 12/- more and the expense is nothing when compared with the importance of your receiving the message. Otherwise I can think of nothing that I wished you to write about.

I hope you said the £100 which Carew had written for was done absolutely without your authority, and that to say it was for you was simply a falsehood. It is obtaining money under false pretences, and I should like you to refer to this in your next letter and say that any money he asks for of yours is deserving only of one name. I know you have said this less mildly, but there is no harm in impressing them with the importance of it. If you succeed in thoroughly impressing them with the fact that all the use he now has for you is your money—otherwise he is thoroughly tired of you and is treating you worse than any of his servants—they will wake up to the fact of his being a scoundrel and a mercenary one.

What do the words "Grown tired of you," refer to?—These were my comments on a letter which she told me she had written home, and of which she professed to send me a skeleton or outline.

And "grown tired of you," referred to whom?—That he had grown tired of her.

I put the same question to you, "his treatment," to what does "his" refer to?—Mr. Carew.

And what treatment?—His treatment of Mrs. Carew.

And where did you hear of this?—From Mrs. Carew.

And when you refer to "ask Litchfield on Monday," to what do you refer?—I think that referred to a wish of Mrs. Carew to go home. I wished it, and urged it.

Why?—Because I thought if she went home and returned in a year or two, she would find her home happier.

"Any wire they might send"—to whom do "they" refer to?—Her people at home.

And what "wire"?—I cannot quite recollect, but I believe she was expecting a wire from home.

And referring to "the £100 which Mr. Carew had written for," was that of your own knowledge?—No, Mrs. Carew had told me of this.

You say, "if you succeed in thoroughly impressing them that he is tired of you and that the only use he has for you is for your money"—to whom do you refer?—That refers to Mr. Carew. I never saw any ill-treatment of Mrs. Carew by him.

You say, "a scoundrel and a mercenary one"—to whom do you refer?—A mercenary one because I understood he was endeavouring to get control of all her money. I understood that from her.

Mr. Wilkinson—It is now just 4 o'clock, my Lord, and it is getting dark.

His Lordship—I understand you ask to adjourn. The Court will adjourn till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, January 14th.

Proceedings were resumed this morning at 10.05 a.m. There was but a scanty attendance of the general public, the snow-storm undoubtedly being the cause of this, but later the room again became over-crowded, and especially in the afternoon, when even standing room was at a premium. Mr. Dickinson reentered the box.

Mr. Wilkinson—Here is exhibit pi—would you read that please?

Witness reading:—

I will come to church with Mrs. Jackson and we will all walk up together if possible.

Is that letter in your handwriting?—Yes.

To whom was it written?—To Mrs. Carew.

Would you look at exhibit omicron: would you read that?

Witness reading—"Say you do not know"—I can't read it.

That letter was written by you to Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

Mr. Moss here handed witness a powerful glass, and he proceeded to read:—

Say you do not know in the least about what steps he will take to get your money, but that it is your wish that none of yours be any more sent out to him on any account.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is there any other words legible?—Yes.

Witness—

Ask Litchfield to hurry up with the will, * do not over hurry him and tell him you want a copy and that the original is to go home.

"Him" there refers to?—In the first part "he" and "him" refers to Mr. Carew.

In the latter part it does not?—No.

To Mr. Litchfield?—Yes.

His Lordship—It refers to Mr. Litchfield, of course.

Mr. Wilkinson—I hand you exhibit tau: would you read that please?

Witness read:—

You have not said * £150 you drew he is doing his very * out of you by both threats and cajolery.

Note 2.

Re your suggestion that the Bank would wire out the credit or permission for you to draw on your father. This can of course be done easily enough, but it would be necessary to instruct the Bank (and in writing) that you have written to your father to this effect and that in the event of any such credit coming out from our London office either by wire or letter care is to be taken that the advice be sent to you and not to your husband. Such a letter would be best addressed privately.

Here a note was brought into Court, and Mr. Wilkinson asked permission to hand it to Mr. Dickinson—it had nothing to do with the case, but asked for some keys.

His Lordship and Counsel having read the chit, Mr. Dickinson read it and sent an answer from the Court.

Mr. Wilkinson—After the word "privately" there is a piece torn off?—Yes.

And the next word is—"Jackson."

* Jackson you should ask him to treat the request in all confidence. I will draw up a letter for you before I go to Kobe.

Can you fix the date of this letter?—I can't fix it, but probably it was during the week before I left for Kobe.

Which you have mentioned was Sunday the?—Sunday, the 18th October.

That last letter was a letter written by you, I believe?—Yes.

This letter, kappa; was that a letter written by you and to whom?—Yes, to Mrs. Carew.

Witness read:—

I should think you might ask for the letters. I should do so without hesitation. Ask L if you like, but I should go and do it. I think I will come up as arranged to the house, if I see the usual signal. I could also look in after tiffin perhaps, though I am not certain *re* this. I should go and ask for the letters, taking care, however, no strangers are near you.

His Lordship—Is there nothing more?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, the letter H.

His Lordship (to witness)—Please raise your voice.

Mr. Wilkinson—My learned friend suggests that there is no s after the word "letters,"—used twice—and I ask witness to look again and tell us whether there is any s there?—I think it is letters in the first case, but it might easily be a badly written s or the tail of the r drawn out. I can't really recollect.

And does the same apply to the "letters" at the end?—I think there is less likelihood of there being an s after the last one.

What was the letter or letters referred to there?—It was either a letter or letters that Mrs. Carew had said her husband had written to some one care of the post office.

Did Mrs. Carew say who that person was?—Mrs. Carew said the letter was addressed to A. L. and M. J.

His Lordship—Do you mean one letter to A. L. and one to M. J. P.—I understood that the whole address was A. L. M. J., whether there was one or many.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did she say why she wanted them?—No. She merely asks this question, can she go and get them.

Was that in her letter?—Yes.

What has become of that letter?—I destroyed it. All her letters I destroyed; I never kept any of them.

Was there anything in her letter that made you so urgent in repeating it twice—as to the contents of the letter, etc.?—No. I had no idea of the contents of the letter. I merely told her to go and get it as she seemed anxious to get it.

Where was she to go to?—To the post office.

Was that the query in her letter?—Yes.

And you put in "taking care no strangers are near you"—to whom do you refer there that makes you put in such a remark?—The word stranger would refer to the person to whom the letter was addressed—A. L. M. J.—that was the person I referred to; I thought that in the event of her being there for the letter she would notice.

What do you mean by the "if I see the usual signal"?—Mrs. Carew used to hang up a handkerchief in a certain window, that I could see from the house where I was staying at, and from the road, and it was to let me know whether I could go in and see her.

His Lordship—It meant that you could come in and see her?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—Can you fix any date when that letter was probably written?—Probably it was written after the 10th, probably on the 12th.

Is that letter, etc., in your handwriting, and to whom was it written?—To Mrs. Carew.

Will you read it please?

Witness read:—

It will be necessary to be quite in accord with each other, on broad questions we must be able to answer alike. You first wrote to me about the money—writing to the man you could best entrust with some of your unhappiness. Money was a necessity, and it was a very natural thing to come to me about it. This of course led to my advising you how to get it, and as the money proved a source of much anxiety to yourself on account of its attempts to get it, I often saw you at your house. If ever questioned re meeting on the hills, we must admit it of course, as our meetings were for the purpose of talking generally over what was the best course to take as regards yourself. We met on no particular hills, mind, and never mention the fortifications—it is too near the cottage, and if possible that should be kept out of it. We sometimes rode and sometimes walked. But our Hill meetings have been so infrequent that it should be difficult to make any point against you.

Our meeting places for the one or two occasions when we did meet must be the Tea-house near the steep hill or by the Race Course.

We have rested of course it was easier to talk matters over thus, but as often as not did not rest. The reason of our secret meeting was the double one of the (1) necessity of keeping the money matters from your husband (2) our mutual dislike of each other. We have met as friends, and I am and have been always a good friend and nothing more, and the sense that you had some one here whom (to some small extent) you could take into your confidence was a great comfort to you.

Mr. Wilkinson—Whom do "each other" and "our mutual dislike of each other" refer to?—Mr. Carew and myself.

Witness then read:—

I know nothing of the legal proceedings. You can say of course I recommended going to a lawyer in case your husband proved too difficult to manage about the money.

Now will you look at this fragment; does that follow on—is it a part of the same letter or memorandum?—I think most probably it does.

Well, read it.

Witness read:—

Nothing more. As regards the not having taken proceedings before of course say you hoped things would improve. They have got worse, however, hence your compulsion.

Your note with the cap has disturbed me very much, it makes me dread to think of what you may be subjected to; please be so careful not to drive him into any violent act. He shall be punished, but that would be but a small compensation for any harm done you.

You must tell L about last night, and say that you really cannot say when you may be compelled to leave him from fear of personal

violence. Ask his advice as to what you can do if you should ever get frightened. It will cause him to hurry up with the case any way. It is quite clear to me now. At all risks, at all hazards, Divorce. Your personal safety is of more importance to us all than any scandals, and then you have your children. If you succeed in proving the necessity for divorce you will have no trouble in convincing the Court of the unfitness of your husband to have the care of the children. You will then always have the comfortable feeling of having done rightly by the two little beings for whose lives you are responsible. Now and always I will help you in all things if you want me, as I know you do, and be with you while I may. Keep up your heart, my dear one, and do not give in now under his cruelty and coarseness. If you are offered personal violence you must appeal to your brother and servants for immediate help, and go to your lawyer for further guidance. Send for me whenever you may need me. Burn all this when you have read it and learnt the early part.

His Lordship—That is all part of one letter?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—With reference to that last part, "If you succeed in proving the necessity for divorce, you will, I think, have no trouble in convincing the Court of the unfitness of your husband to have the care of the children"—with regard to that, did she ever tell you that she had had interviews with Mr. Litchfield on the subject of divorce?—Yes.

What did she say?—She gave me accounts of two interviews that she said she had had.

Can you tell us what that conversation was?—At the first she said that Mr. Litchfield seemed very unsympathetic and not inclined to take it up; but offered his services as a mediator. On the second occasion she said Mr. Litchfield had said that if she could prove one-half of what she alleged she had ample grounds for divorce.

Was that letter written by you when you were animated by the expressions and terms used in it—honestly animated by the expressions and terms used in it?—Yes, certainly. That letter was written in the middle of the last week, when I believed she had seen Mr. Litchfield.

His Lordship—What last week?—The week before I went to Kobe—the week ending the 17th of October.

Mr. Wilkinson—And you went to Kobe on the Sunday?—Yes.

And those beliefs were entertained from something communicated to you by whom?—Both communicated and told me by Mrs. Carew.

When you say communicated you mean wrote to you?—Yes.

You refer to a note "with a cap," can you explain that circumstance?—I had been dining with Mrs. Carew and her brother, and when I went away I took a wrong cap. When I found my mistake, I wrote Mrs. Carew asking for my cap, and it drew forth the letter just read.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am requested by my learned friend to make an admission, my Lord.

His Lordship—Wait a moment, then I will hear it.

Mr. Wilkinson—In theta there is an expression, "If you succeed in proving the necessity for a divorce," etc. I am asked by my learned friend to admit, that Mrs. Carew never applied to Mr. Litchfield on that subject at all; and in response to that request I make the admission: she never applied to him either with regard to the divorce or to the unfitness of Mrs. Carew's husband to have the care of the children.

His Lordship—It is an allied question.

Mr. Wilkinson—Does, "your note with the cap," assist you to fix the date?—It was either the 13th or 14th, that the letter with the cap came. It was answered probably the same day.

I hand you lammas: will you read it—was it written by you and to whom?—To Mrs. Carew.

Witness read:—

I love you. I think of you always. I cannot give you up now. Time, separation, circumstances may in the future change us. Let us wait for the—to develop—and decide these things for—

It is 12 and—I must go on the Hill and I cannot decide say we meet all as friends leave it for me to decide. It were to part altogether, but it can not sweet, and I do not wish it. Let us talk it out again, not write, for I cannot write any more.

Mr. Wilkinson—I now hand you phi:

His Lordship—That is the last?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my lord.

Witness read:—

You write * suggested?—ush to come in if I may for a— shall walk down to the J's, stable— * * for you at the window of your vera— that or the old signal. H.V.D.

The old signal there is the same as that referred to previously?—Yes.

Now with the exception of the one letter, which you stated was in Mrs. Carew's handwriting, were all those other letters, letters written by you to Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

You left for Kobe on Sunday, the 18th?—I did. Were you anxious at that time for any one and if so, for whom?—I was of course feeling very anxious for Mrs. Carew.

On what grounds?—On the grounds—I thought her home was not a safe one for her. She had lead me to suppose that at any moment some violence would be done to her by her husband, and I was afraid for her.

When you were in Kobe did you receive any communications from Mrs. Carew?—I received some letters and telegrams.

One telegram?—No, two.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have now to ask the Court whether it will be convenient here to state what steps I have taken, by application to this Court, to secure the proof of that telegram. I wish to prove the telegram, and the question is whether this would be a convenient opportunity to show what application I have made?

His Lordship—You must follow your own idea, especially as I do not know what your application is.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—What were in those Kobe letters—were they destroyed?—Yes. I could not possibly tell you what was in the letters, they were on ordinary subjects, general subjects.

Can you tell us the dates?—All were written in that week.

His Lordship—The part of the week while you were in Kobe?—Yes.

To Mr. Wilkinson—She wrote on Sunday, and I think she wrote on Monday—I am not sure of Monday—but she wrote on Tuesday, I think.

His Lordship—At the most, there were two letters?—Yes.

You said some letters and two telegrams, and it looks as though there were more?—I do not recollect more than two.

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you know the dates of those telegrams?—Yes, on Wednesday, the 21st Oct. Both telegrams were received on the 21st.

You have an envelope, have you not, from Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

How did it come that you had it?—I used the envelope to put into a window to prevent it from rattling.

His Lordship—Did you receive it from the accused?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder, addressing His Lordship, said:—I should like to ask permission, my Lord, for Dr. Eldridge to weigh the sugar of lead left in the small bottle now in Court. It is Exhibit E.

His Lordship—What I have in my notes about Exhibit E is:—

"Three bottles produced, first labelled sugar of lead, Z. P. Maruya & Co. dispensing Chemists, Bentendori [Exhibit E]."

Mr. Lowder—That is so my Lord, I only want the small bottle mentioned in the Exhibit. The bottle was then handed to Mr. Lowder, and his Lordship asked if there was anything in it?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord, there is. I will hand the bottle to Dr. Eldridge and he will weigh the contents here in the Court.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Do you remember the Regatta Day?

Witness—It was on the 10th October.

Mr. Wilkinson—When did you see Mrs. Carew on that day.

Witness—I saw Mrs. Carew just before tiffin, and also at the boat-house.

Mr. Wilkinson—The only questions that I have now to put to witness is upon the subject of these telegrams. I have made an application to this Court for the production of the originals, but they have not been produced, and I wish to prove that they cannot be produced. I think, perhaps, it might be better to prove that at the beginning of the next sitting, and I should like to know if it will be convenient to do so, or whether I shall proceed now.

Mr. Wilkinson, after consulting with Mr. Lowder, addressed the Court again—My learned friend has intimated his desire that the whole of the witness's evidence may be concluded before the cross-examination is commenced.

Mr. Litchfield at this point went out to fetch Mr. James Troup, H.B.M. Consul at Yokohama, and Mr. Lowder returned to the custody of the Court the bottle containing the sugar of lead which Dr. Eldridge had weighed.

Mr. Wilkinson—I might mention, my Lord, the point of law upon which I intend to rely. I

may state that I have applied to the Court and Consulate for the production of all telegrams which passed between Mr. Dickinson and Mrs. Carew between the 10th and 18th of October last, and I think it will be proved in the usual way.

After quoting the principle of the law of evidence underlying the subject, Mr. Wilkinson said—This however is anomalous of course, because it is an application made to foreign authorities over which this Court has no control, although it is sitting in the same country, and the person who produces it could not be subpoenaed by this Court in the ordinary way, and the only application which can be made is an application of a diplomatic character requesting that they may be produced. I understand that there is a legal difficulty in producing them on account of the Japanese law on the subject. But the grounds on which I ask that secondary evidence of the contents of the telegrams may be given are that it will appear to be in the possession or power of a stranger not legally bound to produce it, the stranger being the Minister having control of posts and telegraphs, and that he refuses to produce it.

His Lordship—What is he called?

Mr. Wilkinson—The Minister of Ways and Communications. He refuses to produce it after being requested, through the usual diplomatic channel, to do so. Another ground would be that it is in a country in which telegrams are not allowed to be removed; that is that they are under a jurisdiction from which they are not allowed to be moved. I refer your Lordship to Steven's Digest of the Law on Evidence, 93rd Edition, page 77, paragraphs B. and D.

His Lordship—You have named the two grounds you have stated here?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Troup was here called—and, being sworn, said—My name is James Troup. I am Her Majesty's Consul at Yokohama.

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you remember an application being made to you by Mr. Litchfield, the Crown Prosecutor, to obtain information concerning the production of all telegrams passing between Mrs. Carew in Yokohama and Mr. Dickinson in Kobe, between the 18th and 22nd October last?

Witness—I do.

Mr. Wilkinson—From the Japanese Authorities concerned?

Witness—Yes. I believe the Post and Telegraph Office.

Mr. Wilkinson—It is a fact, is it not, that all telegrams sent from Yokohama to Kobe must be put in at a Japanese telegraph office?

Witness—Yes. I am aware that all telegrams pass in that way. I made application to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs. I saw him first personally, and then on the 28th December. I made an official written application to him [application read]. Before receiving a written reply, I had a verbal communication through an officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Office to the effect that the telegrams could not be produced and that the Director was consulting his Department whether he might be at liberty to produce them. Afterwards I received a written communication on the 6th January to the same effect [reply read].

Mr. Wilkinson—Was the attempt to obtain the telegrams carried further?

Witness—It was. Subsequently I took the method which is usual in the cases of obtaining evidence, and I applied to the Prefect of Kanagawa. I applied both verbally and in writing. I applied verbally and was told the information could not be obtained; then I applied in writing. I did this for the purpose of a record because I knew by the verbal communication what the written answer would be. I wrote on the 7th January and received an answer on the 9th of January. [Both letters were here read.]

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you make any farther attempt?

Witness—I made two further attempts. I transmitted an application to the President of the Yokohama Saibansho and I also saw him personally twice. He said he would apply to have telegrams produced in his Court under Rule 113 of the Criminal Code, and then he would supply this Court with their contents.

His Lordship—What is 113 of the Criminal Code?

Mr. Wilkinson—I do not know, my Lord.

Witness—I think I can tell you. It is to the effect that postal and telegraphic matter in the hands of the post and telegraph office may be used by officials of that department on application of *un fuge d'Instruction* in the Japanese Court. The President of the Yokohama Saibansho informed me that he would and could have the telegram produced to him and would inform this Court of its contents, but that he could not order or procure the production of the original in this Court.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then did you make any further application?

Witness—I applied to Her Majesty's Minister [application read]. There had been an application before this, but this is the official application. All the letters were to the effect that nothing could be done to obtain the production of the telegram save in the way laid down by Japanese law.

After further discussion on the matter, His Lordship asked Mr. Lowder what he had to say.

Mr. Lowder—I cannot oppose the principle on which the application was made, but from what has transpired the only person who can prove that telegram is the President of the Yokohama Court.

His Lordship—I do not quite gather from that that he could.

Mr. Lowder—The evidence of the witness is "that he would and could, if desired, have the telegram produced in his Court." If my learned friend chooses to prove the telegram in that way I shall have no objection, but if he proposes to prove it in any other way I shall object because I think that is the best and only proper way.

After a good deal further discussion upon the point, Mr. Wilkinson asked the witness whether the course he had stated was still available or not.

Witness—I think the President is prepared to require the production of the telegram in his own Court and then he will inform this Court of its contents. At the last interview I had with him, which is quite recently, he said if he could be of any further assistance, he would be pleased.

Mr. Wilkinson—Even if the evidence were forthcoming, I would hesitate in tendering it in that form because it is not sworn evidence. It is a copy and no one would come into this Court and swear if that is a true copy.

His Lordship—Would that satisfy Mr. Lowder if Judge Akiyama would inform this Court of the contents of the telegram?

Mr. Lowder—It would not be satisfactory to me. I should require an opportunity of cross-examining Judge Akiyama.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think that Judge Akiyama would not attend in this Court to state the contents. His Lordship—Why not? I should not object to go to Judge Akiyama's Court to prove a document.

Mr. Wilkinson—Perhaps, my Lord, you will ask Mr. Troup if that was his intention.

Mr. Troup—No, I did not understand that he would produce it in this Court, but that he would send an officer to state its contents.

After further discussion on the point his Lordship said he would consider the matter and give his decision after tiffin.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

The Court resumed at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Wilkinson—I call Mr. Dickinson again.

The Usher—He is not present.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am sorry, my Lord, I understood he was present.

At this point Mr. Dickinson entered the Court. Mr. Wilkinson—With regard to my application in reference to the telegrams, I do not think that I have led up to them, beyond the receipt of the telegrams. The question I am going to ask witness requires but yes or no. It is: whether he subsequently had a conversation with Mrs. Carew with reference to the subject of the telegrams: yes or no?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is all I have to ask on that point.

His Lordship—Was that after you returned from Kobe?—Yes.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—In reference to the discussion before lunch, have you any authorities to give me?

Mr. Lowder—No, my Lord.

His Lordship then quoted Taylor on "Evidence," and next "Wills on Evidence," as to the "the law not recognising any degrees in secondary evidence." Phipson on "Evidence" was also quoted, page 377. His Lordship said that the best possible course should be followed in the matter: to see whether the Chief of the Yokohama Court, if requested, would ask for the production of the copy of the telegram and then certify to it; or order an official of his Court to produce the telegram here. That is my suggestion, I hope Counsel can see their way to act on it.

Mr. Wilkinson said he would do so. (To witness)—These letters that you read to-day—what was your impression with regard to them—at the time of the inquest, did you know that they were in existence?—At the time of the inquest I did not know of their existence.

What was your impression in regard to them?—I was under the impression that Mrs. Carew had burnt all my letters as she received them.

Had you any conversation with her on the subject of the burning of them or destruction of them?—No, not as to their destruction. I ex-

pressed my surprise to Mrs. Carew when they were produced.

Did you ever ask her if they were destroyed?—Yes, she always said that she had destroyed them all.

You were speaking of conversations?—Yes. While the correspondence was going on she said that she always destroyed them. I said to her after the inquest, after some had been discovered, I understand that you have been putting my letters into the waste paper basket. She said had she had burnt all the compromising letters.

Did you subsequently receive a letter from her about these letters?—Yes.

Did you destroy that?—Yes.

Will you state as clearly as you can the substance of it?—My recollection is not clear; but she first expressed regret as to their not being destroyed, and then hinted that they had not all been written to her.

You stated to-day that they were all written by you—are you quite positive on the point?—Yes, all the letters shown to me yesterday and to-day were written by me to her.

I think you said that the letters received in Kobe were not on anything particular?—On general topics. In one she incidentally mentioned that her husband was ill—she did not lay particular stress on it.

Can your tax you memory in regard to the date?—I received it on Wednesday.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is all I have to ask.

In answer to His Lordship, Mr. Lowder said he would put the words of the telegram, of which so much had been heard, into the witness's mouth.

Mr. Lowder (to witness)—I suggest to you that the words of the telegram that you received in Kobe were these?—"When do you return have sent Baelz most serious"?—No, I do not think so: they were not those words.

You told us this morning—

His Lordship—You understand, Mr. Lowder, that the examination-in-chief is suspended, the evidence of the telegrams is to be taken later.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is so, my Lord.

Mr. Lowder—So I understand. (To witness)—Can you tell me what you think were the words of that telegram?—"When do you return Baelz says most serious"—or very serious, as far as I recollect. When did you receive that telegram?—On the Wednesday afternoon, after the cricket match was finished, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

You told us this morning that Mrs. Carew—

His Lordship—Just a moment, was this the first of the telegrams?—Yes, the first.

Mr. Lowder—You told us this morning that you advised Mrs. Carew to go to the post office for a letter bearing the address A.L.M.J.—I said she asked my advice about going there.

Did she tell you that she had not obtained that letter?—Yes.

Did she tell you she had gone to get it at her husband's desire or at his request?—No.

Now the recommendation as to obtaining a divorce originated with yourself, did it not?—Yes, it originated with myself.

Was that advice given with an ultimate view of a marriage between yourself and Mrs. Carew?—No. It was given because I thought—I had been lead to believe by Mrs. Carew—that there was so much ill-treatment and cruelty at home that I believed that it was unsafe for her to live longer with him.

A marriage between you and herself was never alluded to in any shape or form?—That is so.

You are not in a position to marry, even if you wished?—No.

His Lordship—Pecuniarily?

Mr. Lowder—No, it is one of the rules of the Bank?—It is understood to be a rule. No one under the rank of an accountant can marry without permission.

And that permission would only be given in case that you had sufficient provision to marry upon?—Yes, that permission would not be given if I had not sufficient means.

Was that known to Mrs. Carew?—It is generally known. I have no recollection of specially telling her, but it is a thing generally known and probably it was known to her.

You said that you remember the regatta-day, 16th October, do you remember seeing Mrs. Carew that day at the boat-house?—Yes.

Did she mention receiving a mysterious visitor that day?—Yes.

Did she mention it to others?—Not in my hearing.

Did she not mention it to her husband?—No, not in my hearing.

After your return from Kobe, did you see her?—Yes.

Shortly after her husband's death?—Yes.

You returned on the Friday?—Yes.

Did her husband's death appear to have shocked

her?—She appeared quite dazed at the time I saw her—that was the day after the death.

Do you remember having a conversation with Mr. Carew, sometime ago, about his taking arsenic?—The only time I recollect talking to Mr. Carew about arsenic was many years ago—

His Lordship—What do you mean by many years? Just now you said many, and it turned out to be two years. This was after 1890, I presume?—I think it was in 1891. Mr. Carew told me that once, while living in the Straits, he nearly died from the effects of an accidental overdose of arsenic.

Mr. Lowder—I do not wish to unnecessarily mention names, my Lord, but I will ask you, was there not an intimate friend of the family who used to be called "the ferret," by Mr. and Mrs. Carew?—I believe there was: I know there was.

He was so nicknamed by Mr. Carew himself?—I could not say that: it was their nickname for him. He was on very intimate terms with the accused, was he not?—I think so.

There was another gentleman called the "ice-cream vendor" or the "organ-grinder"?—I know of the "organ-grinder."

He was also on very intimate terms with accused?—Yes.

Your nick-name was "the youth," was it not?—Mr. Carew used to call me "youth," but not latterly.

The deceased allowed his wife the greatest latitude, I believe?—Certainly, I can say he did. I mean in the selection of her male friends?—Yes.

He was fond of sailing, she of riding?—Yes. She generally rode with her male friends?—She often rode with them.

I think you testified on a former occasion that on the day of the funeral, you were standing in Water-street, near the Club gates?—Yes.

There were some signs of the funeral about?—Yes: there were some stands of flowers being carried in and set up near the billiard-room.

And you saw a woman standing there?—Yes, near the Water-street entrance of the Club. As a matter of fact, I was walking in Water-street and was near the gate.

Will you describe her appearance: how was she dressed?—I described her at the inquest, and my recollection will not serve me now, beside the fact that she was quietly dressed.

Mr. Lowder (in answer to His Lordship)—I will put the words into his mouth, if you wish.

His Lordship, however, read the description of the woman as given at the inquest by Mr. Dickinson, and afterwards was requested by Counsel to make a note of it upon the record.

His Lordship—That description is correct?—That is correct.

Mr. Lowder—I put into the hands of the witness a letter, dated the 24th July, 1896, and ask whether it is in the handwriting of the accused?—Yes, this is in the accused's handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—I propose to read the letter.

MY OWN DARLING,
Your first letter from Nikko arrived last evening, the second from Chusenji early this a.m. I know your short cut and sympathise with you. The girls and I came down that way on our return. I am so glad Mr. L is up at the lake. It will be nice for you. You do not say how long you proposed remaining. I fancy Chusenji will be more to your taste; Yumoto ought to be the coolest, though. We are having real summer weather now; hot as anything. I send you the *Gazette* and *Lloyds*. I shan't write after to-morrow as you might not get the letter. Last night we got much mixed and muddled. Reggie dined at the Club with Mr. Dickinson and came home at one o'clock.

I was having my solitary dinner when the front door bell rang; Rachel answered it, and after much palaver came back saying a very dark big *dannasan* had come asking for Mr. Carew. Rachel said Mr. Carew was gone to Nikko, whereupon the unknown man vanished into the night—ten minutes after, more ringing, more mysterious conversation between Rachel and somebody—so I went boldly out and did not say your money or your life but "Hallo, Mr. Storer, what are you doing here?"

You remember Mr. Storer of the *Palinurus* who came up one night and dined with us at No. 57. He is on the *Prometheus*. He came up to see us, and on Rachel telling him you had gone to Nikko he went up to the Police Station and asked which house Nikko was? And eventually came back here to say he could not find Nikko! I packed him off, then and there, as I was alone, but he is coming up to-day to-morrow [Saturday].

Half an hour after this excitement Ah Kwong comes in to say the *Sendo* wanted to see me. I had visions of shipwreck, etc., but had him in, when he said, "where is the letter for the young *dannasan*," I really thought the old man was a raving lunatic—I told him I knew nothing of any letter and advised him to go home and go to sleep. I spoke to Reggie at breakfast this morning and he said that though he and Mr. Dickinson had been out on the *Cocktail* they never even spoke to the *Sendo* and *sayonaray* him when they left the boat at 7.45. More mysteries? At 10.10 I went up to bed having deposited the key under the door mat for Reggie—(first of all I must tell you that Ben and Marjorie are taking it in turn to sleep with me while father is away) I opened the door, when suddenly there was a squeal and the door stuck, there if you please was your son and he lying just inside the door like a little dog. I picked him up and put him to bed—10 minutes after, bump right through the curtain on to the floor and so on right through the night. Once he crawled under the bed and there I found him at 5 a.m. No more Ben for me during the hot weather. Mary says he is so restless that he constantly tries to throw himself out of his cot. This is not much of a letter but it will be something to read. I think you dated your letter wrongly from Chusenji. [23] it should have been the [22nd] Rachel has gone into the country to return to-morrow bringing her young sister with her. I went for such a long ride yesterday up to the old Down racecourse, Babel was angelic, and I did enjoy it so—I never met a soul. To-day R and I are to dine at 7.15, meet Mr. Dickinson outside the Club at 8.30, and go to some entertainment with him in Theatre Street. Too hot I think—well, good bye old Best. Always with fond love from pussy.

Your ever loving wife,
EDITH.
I presume I had better put this in when I open my case?

His Lordship—You can put it in provisionally. Mr. Lowder (to witness)—You knew that Mr. Carew was up at Nikko at the time?—Yes, I recognise many incidents in that letter.

Do you know whether the accused was up at Miyanoshta on the 28th Sept. last?—Yes, they went up together.

Will you take this letter and tell me if this letter is in the handwriting of the accused?—Yes.

The whole of it with the exception of the date?—Yes.

I shall have to prove the date later, my Lord.

Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshta,

MY DEAREST,
Yamaguchi has just been to me about Ah Kwong not having a passport. He says it will be all right if I can give him one before I leave. Can you speak to Rachel or your clerk about it and send it me up. I hope you and Reggie got down all right. I gave your slippers and a pair of R's socks. I am sorry we are left behind. It has been an awfully dreary dismal day here, rain, rain, rain, thick fog, most depressing. I feel awfully seedy, and wish I was back in Yokohama. I think the way we parted this morning had something to do with my depression. I hope you feel bright and cheerful, also that you have lost your indigestion; there is the dinner bell, so I must go. I will write again to-morrow.

Good-night and good-bye from your loving wife,
EDITH.

Was the accused also at Miyanoshta on the 30th Sept. last?—Yes.

Is this letter in her handwriting, with the exception of the date?—Yes, that is in the accused's handwriting.

Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshta,
10 a.m.

DEAREST BOY,
Your letter of Tuesday arrived this morning during breakfast. I don't understand it very well. You are surprised I did not send you a note with the slippers. I wrote to you on Monday, did you not receive the letter yesterday? You left here at 5.30 a.m. on Monday. I sent the slippers by the—who left here at 9.30, four hours after you left. I do not see why I should be expected to write. Yesterday I went to Hakone, I walked there and back. As we did not get in until late I did not write. To-day is nasty, cold, raw, and intensely gloomy. I thank you very much for all the information about the house. It certainly does not sound a good investment. \$15,000 is not exorbitant for 169, I quite concur in all you say on that score and will discuss it with you on Sat. I am to meet you, am I not, at

Mr. —'s house at 11? I am most sorry to hear you were not feeling well. I am not much better yet, but of course the change must be doing me good. M and B flourish. On second thoughts why don't you ask for a holiday on Sat. come up here on Friday evening. I will walk down to Yumoto, to meet you and we will walk up together. Then you will get all Sat. and Sunday here and we can get a better chat. I can see the house alone if you think it necessary, but I certainly should not think of buying it after what you told me about the wall. I'll think this over. I want you. I think something is the matter with me. I feel so awfully wretched, and if it were not for the children you would see me in Yokohama to-night. Send a telegram in case letters miscarry and I will be down at Yumoto to meet the tram that you came by before, on Friday next. You will do this because I ask you, if you love me. We are going to walk to Kiga now if it does not rain.

Good-bye, husband mine,
Your loving little wife,
EDITH.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have no re-examination. His Lordship—Can you tell me the hour you returned from Kobe?—I saw Mrs. Carew at 6 o'clock. Is that the time you refer when you say she was dazed?—Yes.

Mr. Patterson (one of the jurymen)—Your Honour, the witness has testified that he had a serious quarrel with Mr. Carew in the year 1894, does he remember what it was about?

His Lordship (to witness)—Do you remember what was the cause?—Yes.

And what about?—Yes. Mr. Patterson—Had it reference to the witness's relations with the accused?

Witness—None, whatever.

Elsa Christoffel was next called and sworn.

Mr. Wilkinson—I believe you are a Swiss citizen?—Yes, I am a Swiss.

And you are a nurse?—I am living here as a nurse.

I believe at No. 6, Bund, to Mrs. Dunlop's children?—Yes.

What time did you arrive in Yokohama?—I think about the last of November, 1894.

Have you been a friend of Miss Jacob?—Yes, I have.

Witness here broke into tears, but declined a chair offered by the Judge.

How long have you been a friend of hers?—About July, when she saw me coming from the children's service.

Were you very intimate with her?—Yes.

You remember receiving from Miss Jacob some fragments of paper?—Oh, yes, I remember.

Can you fix the time approximately?—I think the first lot was on the 25th September, the night before she went to Miyanoshta.

And when did you receive the last of them, do you think?—I could not tell for sure, but about the middle of October, I should say. It must have been the middle of October—it might be the 16th, but I am not sure.

In how many lots?—I think about 4 lots, but I am not sure.

Did you stitch them together?—Yes, I did.

Would you recognise the fragments if you saw them?—If I saw the letters again I would recognise them, of course I would.

Is this, theta, one?—Yes.

Lambda?—Yes.

Psi?—Yes.

Eta?—Yes.

Kappa?—Yes.

Tau?—Yes.

Omicron?—Yes.

Phi?—Yes.

Ki?—Yes.

Upsilon?—Yes.

Sigma?—Yes.

Mu?—Yes.

Zeta?—Yes.

Rho?—Yes.

Epsilon?—Yes.

Nu?—Yes.

Iota?—Yes.

You recognise all those?—Yes, as pieces that I stitched together.

Were there any other fragments?—Yes, there were.

What were they?—There were two little fragments of envelopes. May I explain about them?

His Lordship—Are they to be used?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes. (To witness)—Are these the two fragments?—Yes. When I gave up the fragments I took them out of my push-bag, and I thought they had all been given up, but afterwards at home I found these two fragments in my box.

His Lordship—Are they of importance?
Mr. Wilkinson—Yes.
His Lordship—Well, to whom did she give up the first fragments?

Witness—To the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Litchfield. I found these two fragments after returning from his office: when I received them I do not know but these fragments I did not want to give up.

Had you had them before this—when did you find them?—Not until long after I had given up the others.

Were all the fragments given up at the same time?—No, on two occasions.

When you gave up the fragments on the second occasion did you believe you had given them all up?—Yes, I did believe I had given everything up. I was perfectly sure of this at that time: I did not know that I had these pieces in my box. I went on living, thinking that I had given them all to Mr. Litchfield.

You got all these from Miss Jacob?—Yes. I thought I had given them all to Mr. Litchfield, I afterwards made a search and found these two bits in my box.

How did you come to find them, did you look for them specially?—Yes.

Had you reason to believe then, from something you heard, either in this Court or outside, that you had not given them all up?—Yes.

On making search where did you find them?—In my box.

Having found them, what did you do?—I went the same evening to Mr. Litchfield and gave them up.

What date was that?—I can't remember.

Can you fit it approximately—how many days was it ago?—I can't recollect.

I do not want the exact day?—I can't recollect, really.

Those (holding papers up) are the two fragments you speak of?—Yes.

Can you explain how it was that these two fragments remained behind when you gave up the rest of the fragments?—I did not intend to give them up, but not finding them in the bag when I returned from Mr. Litchfield's, I thought that I had given them up to him before. When I returned from Mr. Litchfield's I searched my bag and found they were not there; later I heard that they were talking as though I had given them up.

His Lordship—And subsequently looked for them, where?—In my big box, and I found them there. I discovered that I had more pieces on the 8th November. I did not count the papers when I received them from my friend, and did not count the number when I sewed them together. I found these only a few days ago.

Then you knew of their existence?—Yes. May I explain: when I received the pieces from my friend, I put them all into a cabin box and kept them there until I sewed them together: but I do not recollect when I received these two pieces. I did not want to give these pieces up at first, but afterwards I was asked for them, and then I gave them up.

The elucidation of the point caused some laughter in Court, Counsel and Bench trying their best to get straight answers to their questions, but it was long before the solution was clear.

Mr. Wilkinson—Have you any more fragments?—I have nothing more left.

Do you remember after the death of Mr. Carew, going with Miss Jacob to Maruya's store?—Yes.

Do you remember obtaining a paper there?—Yes, I do.

Was this it (exhibit A)—would you recognise it?—Yes, I believe so.

Is this the paper?—Yes.

Was this what you asked for?—No: it was another paper that we asked for.

And you got this one?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is all I have to ask.

Mr. Lowder—I shall not be able to conclude my cross-examination to-day.

Mr. Wilkinson—It is nearly 4 o'clock.

His Lordship—I think it would be better for you to begin and get through as much as you can.

Mr. Lowder (to witness)—When did these last two fragments come into your possession?—I think it must have been on the third occasion in October, but I not sure of the date.

What makes you recollect them so well?—Because I gave them back to my friend, and said that I would not put them amongst the letters.

When did you give them to Miss Jacob?—In October, but I cannot give any date.

When did they come back into your possession?—I cannot say because I had three batches in my possession before stitching them.

But when did you get them back?—After the late Mr. Carew's death.

When was that?—I think it must have been on the evening of the 24th October.

And you kept them until a few days ago?—

They were in my possession until a few days ago, yes.

You did not intend to give them up?—No. Why not?—I thought they were too incriminating, that is why I did not want to give them up: but I had to give them up.

I show you exhibit R 1—(the pasted letter)—is that some of your work?—No, sir; I sewed letters together, I never pasted letters. I only sewed letters in Yokohama. I have never had these pieces in my hands before.

Did you have in all the scraps of paper that came into your possession, scraps only in Mr. Dickinson's handwriting and Mrs. Carew's?—Yes, as far as I know.

All the scraps delivered to you were in two handwritings?—Yes.

Look at exhibit R 2, and tell me whose writing it is in?—I do not know. I only know one handwriting in Yokohama, and that is my friend's.

Do you know that (showing a large piece of note paper) handwriting?

His Lordship—Is this something different?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

Witness (smiling)—This is my handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—Will you read it?

Witness (with a face wreathed in smiles) read:—why! o! why will you go down that hill to-night for your own sake—keep away from that place—laugh—call this the produce of a mad-woman I dare say she has gone mad or she would not humiliate herself down to the dust—for a man—was alone my friend shall never know anything about this Sunday night.

His Lordship, not catching all that was read, had the last three lines repeated, and then remarked—Nothing turns on this, I suppose?

Mr. Lowder—I am not suggesting that this witness wrote the A.L. letters.

I show the witness exhibit V 1, one of the A.L. series, the letter addressed to Mr. Hall, and ask her to look at the capital letter I throughout that letter—do you think it a good imitation of how you write your letter I?—I think this was a very good imitation of mine; but mine was written on the 25th October.

This letter you say was written on the 25th October?—Yes.

It was addressed to a gentleman anonymously?—It was not written anonymously.

But it was not signed?—No.

It was written to a gentleman of this community—I shall not mention his name—whom you did not know?—Yes.

And was addressed to him at the Yokohama United Club, was it not?—Yes.

"The produce of a mad-woman I daresay she has gone mad or she would not humiliate herself down to the dust"—to whom does that refer?—Myself.

"My friend shall never know anything about this," who was your friend?—Miss Jacob.

On exhibit epsilon, is a mark in blue pencil, R. 22. Oct., in whose handwriting is that?—It was made by Mr. Dunlop.

And when was it put there?—On the 22nd October, when I gave three of the letters into Mr. Dunlop's hands.

What does the R mean?—I do not know: perhaps received.

Mr. Dunlop told you to put them into the fire, did he not?—He may have said—

Did he?—I must remember; Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop were much against me—

Answer the question?—I can't say yes or no.

Mr. Lowder—I have not yet finished my cross-examination, my Lord.

His Lordship—The Court will rise now.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock next morning.

FRIDAY, January 15th.

At the beginning of to-day's sitting very few people were in Court, but before 11 o'clock the room was again packed to overflowing. Mrs. Carew looked very ill, and completely exhausted.

Miss Christoffel at once entered the witness-box, and her cross-examination by Mr. Lowder was continued.

When you attended to give evidence before the Magistrate you went away from the Court to bring back the remainder of the letters in your possession?—Yes, and I brought them back.

And then Mr. Litchfield asked you if those you had brought were all?—Yes.

Having asked you if these were all, did he put them to you one by one and ask you if you could recognise them?—Yes.

Now the two fragments you produced yesterday were not sewn together as the others were?—No.

Did it occur to you that in keeping back these two pieces you were misleading Mr. Litchfield?—I did not think I was misleading him. I never

took an account of what papers I had in my hands; personally I had no interest in them.

His Lordship—Counsel has pointed out that the others were stitched together, but these were not.

Witness—I quite understand that, but I cannot remember why.

His Lordship—He put the question that he (Mr. Litchfield) put them into your hands one by one, and asked if you did not mislead Mr. Litchfield by not putting in these two which were unstitched?

Witness—I forgot about those fragments. I have a very bad memory.

Mr. Lowder—Did you tell Miss Jacob that you knew how to piece letters together?—No, sir. I found that out myself.

Have you ever before been engaged upon the work?—Never in my life. I did not do it for myself.

Mr. Litchfield here entered the Court.

Mr. Lowder—Did she ask you to do it for her?

Witness—No. I offered to do it.

You advised her to collect these scraps?—I did, sir.

Why did you do that?—I can only repeat what I said before.

His Lordship—These gentlemen—the jury—do not know what you said before.

Witness—In case it should be known that people went down to No. 169, not in the form of house friends, possibly a false stain might be brought up against my friend. In that case these letters should be a written proof to the contrary.

Mr. Lowder—That would be only as regards Mr. Dickinson, I presume?—It would not be evidence if I should say anything more.

His Lordship (to witness)—You must answer the question. I think you had better answer anything Mr. Lowder puts to you; he is the judge of what information he requires to elicit from you.

Mr. Lowder put the question again and witness answered—I cannot say, yes.

Mr. Lowder—That is your answer?—Yes.

Did you think that your friend's character stood in need of any such protection?—I thought it, yes.

His Lordship—Perhaps you do not quite understand the question. Just repeat it again Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Lowder repeated the question and witness then said she did not quite understand it. She was not English; she was Swiss.

His Lordship—You said you wanted to prevent a false stain on the character of your friend, and Mr. Lowder asks if the character of your friend needed such protection?

Witness—No, my friend's character did not require it.

His Lordship—I thought you did not quite understand the question.

Mr. Lowder (referring to the anonymous letter of yesterday)—What did you mean when you wrote, "I was alone; my friend shall never know anything about this": had Miss Jacob shown any liking for the gentleman?—No, she greatly disliked the person I wrote that letter to.

Why did you think it necessary to tell him that your friend should never know?—That refers more to myself. I did not want my friend to know that I had written to a man of whom I did not know anything of his past or present or anything about him.

Are you in the habit of writing anonymous letters?—No, that was the first one.

Did you write an anonymous slip to Dr. Wheeler on the morning of the 22nd October?—I wrote one word on that slip. It was "Maruya." The slip was not sent by me.

Did you not write more than one word?—No.

What did you intend the word "Maruya" to convey to Dr. Wheeler's mind?—I did not know the slip was to go to Dr. Wheeler.

To whom did you give the slip?—To the person who produced it to me.

Who was that: tell me his name?—It was Mr. Dunlop.

What did you intend the word "Maruya" to convey to Mr. Dunlop?—I was asked by Mr. Dunlop for the name of the chemist from whom arsenic was procured.

On the morning of the 21st October you met Miss Jacob on her return?—I did not meet Miss Jacob in the morning, I met her in the afternoon of the 21st.

At what time?—It must have been between two and three.

Did she tell you what Maruya's shopman had said to her?—Yes.

Did she mention any dates as having been told to her by the shopman?—I cannot tell. She might have done so, but I cannot tell for certain.

She told you about the purchase of arsenic?—Yes.

And had you then any suspicion in your mind from what she told you?—I had.

Did you then mention these suspicions to any one at all?—No.

Don't you think it would at least have been kind to have mentioned your suspicions to the person against whom you entertained them?—I should have done so if I had been in the house.

Do you not know, now that I remind you, that between two and three o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, Miss Jacob was with the children at their dancing lesson?—Yes, that is where I met her.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—To whom was that letter addressed?—To Mr. Norman Walter. That letter was written on Sunday night, the 25th October?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson, reading—"Why did you go down that hill for your own sake?" what hill was that?—It was the hill reaching from No. 160 down No. 169.

Had you seen him go down that hill?—Yes. Just state the circumstances. What time was it?—It was about ten o'clock at night on Sunday, the 25th October.

How did you happen to be there at that time of night?—I was delivering a note written by Miss Jacob to Mrs. Carew.

Did you take it yourself to the house?—No, I stopped at the top of the hill and sent my two *jinrikisha*-men to deliver the letter.

Had they come back when you saw Mr. Walter?—No, they were down at the house when he passed. You say, "Keep away from that place?" what place do you mean?—No. 169.

Did you speak to Mr. Walter at the time?—No, I have never spoken to him.

His Lordship—You were asked if you spoke to him at the time, and you answered that you never spoke to him at any time.

Witness—No, I have never spoken to him.

Mr. Wilkinson—When you say, "Call this the product of a mad woman," who do you refer to there?—To myself.

Mr. Wilkinson, reading, "I dare say she has gone mad," did you feel like that at the time?—I felt that I was doing something that I hardly believed I could do: I mean in writing that note.

Mr. Wilkinson here asked for the exhibit epsilon. (To witness)—You have been asked about showing this to Mr. Dunlop. Do you remember what time?—It was the Thursday morning, the 22nd October, the day of the funeral.

You have just answered that you put one word on the memo. shown to Mr. Dunlop. Was this letter shown to you before you put that word on the memo?—Yes, the letter was shown to me before I put the word "Maruya" on the memo.

By a Juror (Mr. Davison)—I would like to ask whether the witness can tell the date when she discovered the two scraps of paper?

Witness—I do not remember.

Mr. Davison—I mean the date she discovered them in her box?

Witness—It was some day last week that I discovered them in my box.

Mr. Davison—And who was the person that commanded her to give them up?

Witness—I took them to Mr. Litchfield, and he kept them.

Mr. Davison—Then Mr. Litchfield took them of you?—Yes.

By another Juror (Mr. Patterson)—Witness speaks to carrying a letter from Miss Jacob to Mrs. Carew on the evening of the 25th October. Does she know the contents of this letter?

Witness—It has been read out in Court, my Lord.

His Lordship—Do not answer that it has been read out in Court. Please answer the question. Do you know the contents of the letter?

Witness—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Patterson—Did you write the letter or Miss Jacob?

Witness—Miss Jacob wrote the letter. I helped her; that is, I dictated some of it to her.

Mr. Lowder had no further questions to put to witness, but stated to the Court that the letter would be put in in the course of the proceedings.

Charles Davis Moss, being sworn, said—I am Clerk of this Court. I received from Mr. Wilman all the exhibits in the Carew inquest. I was present in Court most of the time that Mr. Wilman was giving his evidence.

Can you say whether any of those exhibits have diminished since they have been in your possession?—Dr. Divers took some scrapings from the fender, exhibit K, also part of the contents from two bottles. They are exhibits L and D. I remember the breaking of this bottle.

Were you present at the time?—I was present at the time.

Was it possible for any foreign ingredient to have entered the bottle at that time?—It was not possible for any foreign ingredient to get into the bottle at that time. With those exceptions, the exhibits have not suffered any diminution or increase

while they were in my custody, and they have never been out of my custody since I received them except when they were in the custody of Mr. Wilman. I was present at the preliminary examination of the prisoner in this Court. I remember the papers Mr. Dickinson identified being brought into Court. I do not remember the day. I can fix the day from the notes made by the Assistant Judge. From a note on the documents I now see it was on the 13th November.

Did any exhibit at any time leave your possession?—I missed one for a time [Exhibit epsilon.]

What were the circumstances?—The circumstances were that counsel for the accused wished to see all exhibits.

Mr. Wilkinson—At the time there was two counsel for the accused, Mr. Lowder and Mr. Walford?

Witness—Yes, I handed them to Mr. Walford. He examined them, sitting there [pointing to a place which Mr. Lowder occupies now] and returned them to me. I asked, "Are they all here?" He said, "I believe so, but you had better see." I examined them carefully then, and found one missing. I reported the matter to the Assistant Judge who was taking the examination. He questioned me on the subject, and the matter then dropped until the Court rose.

Mr. Wilkinson—Where was the accused sitting then?

Witness—At the right of Mr. Walford.

Mr. Wilkinson—When did you next get that exhibit?

Witness—About one o'clock on the same day. The Court in the meantime had adjourned until Monday. This occurred on Saturday. I received it back from the Assistant-Judge, Mr. Troup.

Ando Mosaburo, a *jinrikisha* coolie, was next called and cautioned by Mr. Uchiyama Rossetsu, the Interpreter, in the prescribed form.

Mr. Wilkinson—You are a Japanese subject?—Yes.

What is your occupation?—I am a *jinrikisha* coolie.

Where do you live?—At Honmoku.

Do you remember in the month of October last taking a note to Maruya's?—Yes, I do.

What Maruya was it—the book-store, the drug-store, or any other store?—The drug-store.

Where?—In Bentendori.

From whom did you receive that letter?—I received it from the Eurasian female servant of Mrs. Carew.

What was the number of the house where you received it?—I did not receive it at the house. I received it somewhere else. I received it near the *jinrikisha* station.

Did you take that letter given to you by the servant to Maruya's?—Yes.

Can you, from your own recollection, say the exact date of the month, or not?—I do recollect, it was on the 20th October.

Do you remember what time of day it was?—I got it about 6 o'clock, or a quarter past six.

And you took it down to Maruya's, and did you get anything on presenting that note?—Yes.

Would you describe, as nearly as you can recollect, what it was?—It was a round thing that had a handle.

About what size?—About a foot in diameter.

His Lordship—That is the article mentioned in exhibit A.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord. (To the witness)—Did you receive anything else?—Yes, a small bottle.

What did you do with them?—I took them to the house, Mrs. Carew's house, and gave them to the same servant.

What was the number of the house?—Bluff, 169.

Are you sure that you gave them both to the same woman?—Yes, quite sure.

Did you ever go to Maruya's on any other occasion with a message from No. 169?—No, this was the only occasion.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is all I have to ask.

Mr. Lowder had no question to ask.

Mr. Wilkinson—Call Yamada from Maruya's. The Usher—I have called him, but he is not present.

Mr. Litchfield—He was here a few minutes ago. His Lordship—Call his name again.

Mr. Uchiyama Rossetsu left the Court and returned with the missing witness within a minute.

Yamada Ma-akichi was then cautioned in the usual form by the Interpreter.

Mr. Wilkinson—You are a Japanese subject?—Yes.

And in the employ of Maruya's?—Yes.

Do you remember the giving of a bed-pan and a bottle to a coolie on the 20th October, for No. 169, Bluff?—I do.

What was the other thing you gave?—A bottle of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic.

Do you know the size?—A one-ounce bottle. Did you hand them to the coolie yourself?—I did.

In the rough cash sales book, who writes in the sales?—It is entered by the person who makes the sale.

Will you show me the rough cash-sales book of October last?—Here it is (producing a Japanese account book).

Just turn up the 20th October there?—Here is the page.

Can you tell by whom this item—an entry on the 20th, I am trying to avoid pointing out too clearly, for fear my learned friend makes valid and proper objection, my Lord, I am pointing out the entry to him. (To Witness)—Can you say whose handwriting that is?—Yes, I think it is made by a man named Wada.

His Lordship—Does he state that that entry was made on the 20th October?—

Mr. Wilkinson asked the question.

Witness—Yes. I am not sure, but I think this entry is in Wada's handwriting.

Where is Wada?—In the country—in the interior.

When does he return?—On Monday next.

His Lordship—Wait a moment, Mr. Wilkinson, I know that you understand Japanese, and read it, but the Court must have the words interpreted.

Mr. Wilkinson—I beg your pardon, I quite forgot.

Mr. Lowder—What are these erasures?

His Lordship—On the same page?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

Witness—The book is divided into two parts, and refer to medicines the accounts of which are made up, the other to those that are not made up.

His Lordship—Is that all?

Witness—I believe the erasures belong or relate to the upper entries of a different class.

Mr. Lowder—I believe the erasures extend to the lower part, somewhat?—Yes, they do, somewhat, but I cannot explain that.

Can you absolutely say that they do not refer to the lower part?—I cannot say that.

And you cannot say what has been obliterated?—I cannot read it.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is there another book into which these entries are transferred from day to day?—Yes.

Would you show me the book into which this entry is transferred?—Here it is.

What does this character relate to?—These are the prices.

And this?—To the cost prices.

Mr. A. H. Cole Watson (one the jury)—I should like to ask the witness one question; at what time of the day did you deliver these articles?—I cannot say to the hour, but it was after the lights were lit.

Mr. James Troup, H.B.M. Consul and Assistant-Judge, then entered the box again.

Mr. Wilkinson—You took the preliminary examination of the accused in this case?—Yes.

Do you remember an incident that occurred on Saturday, Nov. 14th—do you remember your attention being called to the absence of one of the exhibits?—I do remember my attention being called to the absence of one of the exhibits. On referring to the record, I find that this was on Saturday, the 14th November.

Mr. Lowder—My Lord, may I ask again for the bottle, exhibit E, to show to Dr. Eldridge?

His Lordship—Certainly.

Mr. Wilkinson—I believe Mr. Lowder and Mr. Walford then represented the accused, and that the accused was sitting beside Mr. Walford?—That was so.

When it was reported to you that the exhibit was missing, what did you do?—The incident was reported to me by Mr. Moss, Clerk of the Court. I asked him to make sure whether he had not got it, and then I asked him to whom he had given it. He said to Mr. Walford. I asked him if he was sure that he had given it to Mr. Walford, and he said that he had given all the series of exhibits to Mr. Walford. I then asked an explanation of Mr. Walford. Mr. Walford said that the exhibits had been on the table before him, and had been looked at by himself, and Mr. Lowder, I believe, and also by the accused; that he had put them back into the envelope, but without checking them with the list, and had returned them to Mr. Moss. I subsequently requested all who were sitting at the Counsel's table to make sure if the exhibit was not there; I also requested the gentlemen of the press to make search on the reporters' table. I then requested the Usher of the Court to close the door and prevent any person from leaving the Court, and went on with the evidence. At the close of the sitting, I requested all persons behind the barrier to leave the Court, which they

did. I then asked Mr. Porch, who was sitting inside the barrier, if he had any knowledge of the exhibit, and on his answering in the negative I told him that he might leave the Court. I believe I then asked Counsel to make a search once more among their papers, and on their doing so, and receiving their replies, I said that they might leave the Court. I again asked the gentlemen of the Press the same question and they replied in the same way. Then they were allowed to leave the Court. There was thus left in the Court, the accused, the usher in charge of the accused, myself, and the Clerk of the Court. I went into my private room, and I requested—

Mr. Wilkinson—That was not in the presence of the accused?

Witness—No, it was not.

Mr. Wilkinson—I believe you eventually had Mrs. Hodges to search the accused?—I did.

I believe Mrs. Hodges was not in the Government service?—She is not in Government service, but when I employed her I looked upon her as in the employ of the Court.

Could you have got any one else, any other responsible person?—I knew of nobody else I could get.

It was necessary to do it?—It was necessary that the search should be continued. For the time being, Mrs. Hodges was looked on by me as in the employ of the Court. She acted under my instructions.

That is to say owing to a special occasion—she had not been in the service of the Court?—She has never been employed by the Court.

His Lordship—She did it rather as a favour?

Witness—Yes. I requested her to proceed with the search, and she acted under my orders.

Mr. Wilkinson—To oblige you it was done?—Yes.

You may continue with your statement—what did you do next in Court?—I did not enter the Court-room again that day.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did not Mrs. Hodges return the exhibit to you—hand it to you?—Yes, she did. She gave me exhibit zeta. (Looking at the Court-record)—No, I am wrong, it was epsilon.

His Lordship—Was this shortly after?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—I suppose you would recognise the exhibit again?—Yes.

Is it (showing epsilon) in any different condition to when you then saw it?—I recognise no difference in its appearance.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have to ask Mr. Troup some questions on another branch, but it will not be convenient to put them now. I am not prepared with another witness at the moment. Mrs. Hodges, I understand, can not attend till 2 o'clock.

His Lordship—Mr. Troup can easily be got at when you require him.

Mr. Wilkinson—Quite so, my Lord. It is now twelve o'clock.

His Lordship—Then we will adjourn till half-past one?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, my Lord, till 2 o'clock.

His Lordship—Very well.

The Court then rose for lunch.

On resuming at 2 o'clock,

Mrs. Martha Hodges entered the box.

Mr. Wilkinson—I believe, at the request of Mr. Troup, the Assistant Judge of this Court, that on Saturday 14th Nov., you searched the prisoner at the Bar for a paper?—Yes.

You are a British subject?—Yes.

And wife of Mr. George Hodges, Constable-jailer of this Court?—Yes.

Will you state what happened on that day, as far as you recollect?—When I first came into the Court-room, I examined Mrs. Carew's clothes, but could not find the paper on her. After that Mrs. Carew picked up a paper from the floor and put it in the cuff of her sleeve.

Did you observe that?—I asked her what she had, she said nothing. I then asked her to allow me to see, which she did, and there I found the document in her cuff.

His Lordship—And there you found the document?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—Would you recognise it again?—I don't think I should. It was a letter sewn in the centre. I gave it immediately after to Mr. Troup.

Was it like this (epsilon shown)?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—I want now to call Mr. Troup. I propose to examine you, Mr. Troup, on the subject of the charge preferred against Miss Mary Esther Jacob, by John Frederick Lowder, and will ask you to read the evidence of the accused as then given. I believe that you are having it printed.

Mr. Troup—I am not.

But I believe that it is so?—Yes.

I propose, my lord, that we pursue the same course as before, that is to give the jury printed copies of this statement.

His Lordship—They have not yet been received. Can you lead other evidence?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes. (To witness)—You received a sworn information on Sunday last by John Frederick Lowder against Miss Mary Esther Jacob?—I did.

For the murder of Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew?—I did.

Upon that sworn information you issued a warrant?—I did.

On that warrant she was arrested on that day?—She was. It was reported to me late on the afternoon of that day.

That was the 10th of January?—Yes.

She was brought up for examination on Monday morning?—On Monday morning, the 11th January. It lasted that morning from 8.45 to 9.50 a.m. or thereabouts.

And the examination was adjourned until Tuesday, the 12th?—Yes, until the next day at 8.45 a.m.

During that day the prisoner at the bar was examined as a witness?—She was.

By whom was she called?—She was called by Mr. Lowder.

In the examination that you then took down in writing is there anything containing an answer to any question objected to by her?—No.

Was her statement entirely voluntarily—voluntarily given?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson (to Mr. Moss)—I want all the exhibits in that case.

Witness—The case lasted all day, and other witnesses were examined as well.

His Lordship—When was it adjourned? I am asking this, Mr. Wilkinson, to show the jury why it was that I could not sit that day.

Witness—It was adjourned at noon on Tuesday till 2 o'clock, and then from that day till the following day at 10.30.

Very well, it was then adjourned from Wednesday?—Yes; there was no evidence taken that day—and then adjourned until Monday, the 25th January, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Wilkinson—I now ask you, Mr. Troup, to read out the evidence. (To the Bench)—I have another witness if there is a possibility of the printed copies not turning up?

His Lordship thought it was not possible for the printed copies to be ready, the revise was only passed at 12.30 that day.

Mr. Troup (to Mr. Wilkinson)—I have before me the notes of the evidence that was given by the accused on Tuesday.

His Lordship—Well, will you read them?

Mr. Wilkinson—I find, my Lord, that there is reference to the exhibits, N., O., P., S1., S2., T1., T2., of the Carew inquest, being produced?

Witness—That is so, I recognise them.

His Lordship—Don't you think that it would be as well to ask witness at this moment whether the accused was bailed out?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord, but I did not feel at liberty to ask it.

His Lordship—What have you to say, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—I have nothing to say. I think it only right and proper that such a question should be asked.

His Lordship—Then I will ask it.

Witness (in answer to the Bench)—She was admitted to and released on bail at the close of the sitting on Tuesday afternoon.

Witness then read his notes of Mrs. Carew's evidence given at the magisterial examination of Miss Jacob on Tuesday, and identified all the letters and notes put in that day. These exhibits now received numbers running from 19 upwards.

Mr. Lowder—I think, my Lord, that all these exhibits should be photographed, as the other series have been. It will be so convenient when we come to argue on them, and my learned friend agrees.

His Lordship—Very well, the Chief Clerk shall see to it.

Mr. Lowder—If he would be so good.

His Lordship—He will be so instructed.

Mr. Wilkinson (at the close of the reading, to witness)—I ask you to identify the exhibits as they were put in. The first was put in by Mr. Geo. Hodges, I believe.

Witness—The first exhibit—A—was proved by Mrs. Hutchison—it was brought into Court by Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Wilkinson—There was a witness, Mr. Reginald Colmore Porch, did he produce E.?—He proved exhibit E. Mr. Lowder produced and proved P. and Pt. and I identify them—these are now numbered 38 and 39. No. 37 is the old Exhibit E. No. 40, was handed in by Mr. Lowder. Other exhibits were handed in and identified.

Mr. Wilkinson—Will you state in the first instance, the names of the witness who brought them

into the Court?—My first witness was Mrs. Emma Mary Hutchison, who proved Exhibit A.

Witness then proved the rest of the exhibits serially and they were entered on the record.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is all I have to ask you.

His Lordship—Are you prepared with another witness? It is nearly 4 o'clock.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am not prepared with a witness.

His Lordship—Then—

Mr. Lowder—Before you adjourn, my Lord, I have one request to make. I am called upon to defend a prisoner in this Court to-morrow, my Lord: a prisoner who is unable to obtain another Counsel, and I have had no opportunity even to read my brief. The case is set down to be called upon at 1.30 p.m. I am very loathe to make this application, but the case is a criminal case, and I hope the jury, as I know you will, my Lord, take this circumstance into consideration. I apply that there be no hearing of this present trial to-morrow morning.

His Lordship—Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard what Mr. Lowder has said. I am sure he regrets that he has to make such a request, and would not have done so had he not had to defend a prisoner to-morrow. It is a very proper application.

The jury signified their acquiescence with his Lordship.

His Lordship—Mr. Wilkinson, have you anything to say?

Mr. Wilkinson—I have no objection.

His Lordship—Then we will resume this trial at 10 o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, January 18TH.

The Court resumed at a few minutes past ten o'clock, when his Lordship took his seat on the Bench. The attendance of the general public was smaller than on any previous day of the trial, but the morning was wet, with frequent showers of sleet and icy-cold rain, and this may have had some effect. The accused was looking much brighter than on Friday, the two complete days' rest having been of undoubted benefit, but her face was sadly drawn and haggard, and once or twice she broke into quiet tears. The jury also looked the brighter and brisker for their "constitutional" of the previous day, when they made a complete circuit of the Bluff and New Road. During most of Monday, Mr. G. H. Scidmore had a seat at the barrister's table; but Mr. Litchfield was a fitful visitor during the morning sitting. Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, K.C.M.G., entered the Court at 10.15 a.m., and was invited to take a seat on the Bench until he entered the witness-box.

Before His Lordship entered the Court he kindly afforded an interview to the representatives of the *Japan Mail*, the *Japan Gazette*, and the *Japan Herald*, and assured them that he wished to give the journalists who attended his Court every facility in their work: he had been totally unaware that they had been caused inconvenience during the past two weeks. His Lordship then entertained some suggestions of the Press as to leave of entrance and exit at suitable times, and a working arrangement was eventually come to, in conjunction with the Clerk of the Court (Mr. C. D. Moss).

On his Lordship taking his seat, he pointed out to Mr. Lowder that when cross-examining Miss Christoffel he made a reference to the Exhibit D1, where she said "that" I think the letter "I" in that letter is a good imitation of the "I" in exhibit 18. Exhibit D1 could not be the exhibit referred to.

Mr. Wilkinson—What she was shown was probably—

Mr. Lowder—It was the letter to me, signed A.L.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is Exhibit W1.

His Lordship—Again, on the Inquest print page 18, you will notice that at line 1021, she received R, on October 17th, a letter about 10.45, she says she received on the 19th.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think that is—

His Lordship—We cannot make that clear at the moment (after referring to the Inquest Book). It is one or the other date, but it cannot be both. I have a note of Mr. Schedel's evidence on the 8th in which he says Ga is in my handwriting. It is the prescription 22896. I cannot understand how that could be in his handwriting because it is Dr. Wheeler's prescription.

Mr. Lowder—I think, my Lord, he said that the date only was in his handwriting.

His Lordship—I see; he put upon it 11/10/96 22896. The latter is the number of the prescription for Mr. Carew, so his answer refers to only part of the exhibit.

His Lordship—Is Maruya's shopman to be called?

Mr. Wilkinson—I think one of them should be called.

His Lordship—I think it should be the same

man. He had better bring the Credit Sales Book; in fact he had better bring all the books with him.

Mr. Wilkinson—Here asked the Clerk of the Court for the exhibits in the Jacob case.

Mr. Wilkinson—Your Lordship will remember that letters to Mr. Lowder were referred to in that evidence, and we must have the primary evidence of the receipt of those. I am now going to ask Mr. Lowder what he has to say with regard to the receipt of those letters.

Mr. Wilkinson—Here handed to Mr. Lowder exhibits 38 and 39.

Mr. Lowder—My Lord, I do not wish to take objection at this particular moment, or to make objection to giving evidence myself, but I have to take objection that Mr. Litchfield undertook to furnish me with the names of the witnesses who are to be called. Now it seems to me that this case is unnecessarily expanding, and although I do not object to my own evidence being taken, I do object to witnesses being called whose depositions have not been received.

His Lordship—That is, further witnesses?

Mr. Lowder—Yes; it puts me in this position that I do not know the nature of the evidence the witness is called to give.

Mr. Wilkinson—I would ask Mr. Lowder now to be sworn.

Mr. Lowder—I would ask, my Lord, to be allowed to give my evidence in the place I am now in at the Bar.

Mr. Wilkinson—Here handed Mr. Lowder exhibits U1 and T2, and said—That letter is addressed to you, Mr. Lowder. Will you state where you received it and the circumstances and the time at which you received it?

Mr. Lowder—I received it on the 1st November last. It was handed to me in the street by a messenger who stated that he came from Wright's Hotel, and had been looking for me.

Mr. Wilkinson—It came through the post, so far as I can see?

Mr. Lowder—It has a stamp on it, but it was handed to me by the messenger.

Mr. Wilkinson—Perhaps you will be good enough to tell us the date of it?

Mr. Lowder—Tenth month, first day; I cannot be sure whether it is the tenth or the eleventh month. I think without doubt it is the first day. At any rate, I received it on the 1st November.

His Lordship—Did you say it was the tenth month or the eleventh month?

Mr. Lowder—I think it is the eleventh.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think it is the eleventh, my Lord. That letter (produced) came in that envelope to you, did it not Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, it did.

Mr. Wilkinson—Looking at those exhibits [P and P1], are you able to say whether you received this or not [exhibits 38 and 39]?

Mr. Lowder—I did, and I made a memo. on the envelope at the time that I received it at 5.30 p.m. on the 11th November last, and it was Wright's Hotel. I made a translation of the post marks at the time. It bears the post mark 11th November, and it was sent out for delivery at 1 p.m. on that day. There is a mark on the stamp to that effect.

Mr. Wilkinson—You received the letter numbered 39, and that envelope was unbroken when you received it?

Mr. Lowder—Yes.

His Lordship—May I look at the envelope?

(Envelope handed to his Lordship.)

Mr. Wilkinson—That letter which you see now (letter handed to witness) Mr. Lowder, is addressed to Miss Jacob, c/o J. F. Lowder, Esq. Is that letter in the prisoner's handwriting?

Mr. Lowder—Yes. [Letter numbered 41.]

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you know why it was forwarded to Miss Jacob?—When I say open, I mean that it came without any envelope and merely folded.

His Lordship—There is no date to it?

Mr. Lowder—I think it must have been the 24th or 25th October.

His Lordship—The 24th was on a Saturday.

Mr. Lowder—It must have been, I think, on Sunday morning the 25th October.

His Lordship—Let the letter be read.

Mr. Lowder read:—

"Dear MARY,

Before you finally decide on what you intend doing, it is Mr. Porch's wish as well as my own that you come round to see us. I have no wish or intention to ask you to remain here against your will, but there are several questions it is my duty to ask you. I must ask you therefore to be good enough to come round here some time this evening. I shall not detain you for any length of time.

Yours truly,

E. M. H. CAREW."

Mr. Wilkinson—I now propose calling Sir Ernest Mason Satow.

Witness having been sworn, Mr. Lowder rose and said—I must now take the objection which I said I must take just now.

His Lordship—You have had no explanation of the nature of the evidence to be given.

Mr. Wilkinson—All I would propose to do would be to prove the receipt of the letter.

His Lordship—You had better not say what it is, if I cannot allow it to go to the jury.

Mr. Wilkinson—What I was going to say is that the letter should not be given to the jury now, but that it would be identified, and, if Mr. Lowder thinks it desirable, that cross-examination should take place. Then Sir Ernest should be asked to attend again to answer such questions as might be necessary on the subject.

Mr. Lowder—I object to the admission of the evidence, as it was not stated in the opening by my learned friend, and it takes me entirely by surprise.

His Lordship—I must take a note of that. Mr. Wilkinson, have you any cases to refer me to?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, my Lord. I was not prepared.

Mr. Lowder—I have not.

His Lordship—I should like some authorities; and I would suggest to you, Mr. Lowder, whether the mere form of evidence of the receipt of the letter should not go into.

Mr. Lowder—The mere receipt of the letter I have no objection to, so long as the letter is not shown to your Lordship or the jury.

His Lordship—I will take that, and then I will give you the authorities I have on the subject.

Sir Ernest Satow, in reply to Mr. Wilkinson, said—My name is Ernest Mason Satow. I am Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. I received the envelope now shown to me. It was unopened when I received it. I opened it. There was a letter inside the envelope. I am not acquainted with any person bearing the name that is on that letter. (Name not given.)

Mr. Lowder rose and said—My Lord, I think I would interpose an objection.

His Lordship—Then I will deal with the question.

Mr. Wilkinson (to the Court)—The question now is, how should this exhibit be marked?

His Lordship—I think it will do if Mr. Lowder marks it and it is kept down there on the table. I do not want to see it, neither do the jury. You will produce the letter if it can be taken in evidence. His Lordship then cited *Regina v. Stiginam* 10 Cox, Criminal Cases 553, also *Regina v. Grenhill*, the former in 1867 and the latter in 1870, and said he should be glad if Counsel would furnish him with later authorities should they be able to find them.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am now going to call another witness of which my learned friend has not had full notice, but he received an intimation. (To Mr. Lowder)—You received notice to produce all letters written by Mrs. Tocque to Mrs. Carew?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, I have. I received that late last night.

Mr. Wilkinson—I propose to call Mrs. Tocque, not for the purpose of proving the contents of the letters, but to prove them.

Mr. Lowder—I object.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am going to call another witness of which he has not had notice, but it arises out of his own cross-examination.

Mr. Lowder—I object to that on another ground, because this witness to be called to add to, explain, or contradict evidence brought out in cross-examination.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—Can you show the evidence to Mr. Lowder? If so, he will read it and say if he will admit it.

Mr. Wilkinson handed to Mr. Lowder a document, and after reading it Mr. Lowder objected to the receipt of that evidence.

His Lordship asked Mr. Wilkinson if he had any other witnesses he could go on with, because, if so, to proceed, and he would deal with the point in dispute afterwards.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord, I will call Mr. Mason.

Mr. Lowder—I make the same objection. I have no knowledge of Mr. Mason's evidence.

His Lordship—What is he to be called for?

Mr. Wilkinson—On the comparison of the handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—I have had no notice. It was not in the opening.

Mr. Wilkinson—I said that in the opening? and I said that the writing of the Annie Luke letters would be shown from evidence to be Mrs. Carew's.

His Lordship—Is this an expert?

Mr. Wilkinson—He is an expert.

His Lordship—If Mr. Lowder takes the same

objection that he has not had notice of an expert being called you must be prepared to prove that there are experts to be offered.

Mr. Lowder—I understood my learned friend to say, "you will be called to see that the A.L. letters are in the writing of Mrs. Carew," but he did not state the nature of the evidence to be called.

After further discussion, his Lordship asked Mr. Lowder if he still objected, and, on his replying in the affirmative, the Court pointed out that the letters were being photographed, but that it would be first necessary to decide whether the witness was an expert or not.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—In the absence of any professional expert, as I might call him, I think the jury are able to form as good an opinion as any one.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think I shall be able to satisfy your Lordship of his right to be considered an expert.

Here a discussion took place between Counsel and the Court respecting the authorities, and Mr. Lowder said it was not just and fair that he should be stopped in the middle of the case with this question to be decided. If he had been furnished with the evidence to be adduced he could not have taken this objection.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Have you any late works on Criminal Practise?

Mr. Lowder—I regret, my Lord, that I have not any books with me at the moment.

His Lordship—My Archibald is not later than 1878.

Mr. Lowder—I only took my objection from general knowledge, or what I supposed to be general knowledge, on criminal practise.

His Lordship then read the observation of Mr. Justice Wills upon the point of admitting evidence notice of which has not been supplied to the counsel for the defence—that such practise laid that evidence open to severe comment.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have to acknowledge having laid myself open to that observation.

His Lordship—That is the least you can escape with.

Mr. Wilkinson—If I were in my learned friend's place, I should urge the same objection, and urge it perhaps more strongly than he has done.

His Lordship—The observation as regards the evidence would be made to the jury.

Mr. Wilkinson—Quite so, my Lord. I am unwilling to say anything in exculpation, but to express my regret in the matter.

His Lordship—In such a case as this, the gentlemen of the jury will understand the gravity of the question of introducing evidence. (To Mr. Wilkinson)—Have you any witness ready?

Mr. Wilkinson—I have sent for one; my Japanese witnesses are not present, neither is the Interpreter.

Mr. Lowder—I would suggest that the prosecution proceed with their case.

His Lordship—I thought a witness had been sent for by arrangement.

Mr. Lowder—I have made no agreement of the kind. Perhaps it will be as well, in order not to waste any more time, if your Lordship would find out if Mr. Mason is an expert.

His Lordship—Very well; the other question is held over.

William Benjamin Mason, who took the oath in the Scott's fashion: with uplifted right hand and repeating the solemn formula after the Judge, was then called. He said:—I am a British subject, resident in Tokyo, and instructor in English at the Higher Middle School there. I was employed for seven years in the British Post and Telegraph Department, in England, and for sixteen years in the Post and Telegraph Department in Japan.

Have been a teacher of handwriting for some years?—I have taught English handwriting to Japanese students for three or four years.

Have you made a study of the peculiarities of handwriting?—I have, I made it a private study for many years.

And during that time have you been in the habit of comparing handwritings?—I have.

Mr. Lowder—You are one of the chess editors of the *Japan Mail*, are you not?—Not at present. But you have been?—Yes.

Do you remember during the time you were chess editor of the *Japan Mail*, receiving, for the space of one year, correct solutions of chess problems appearing in that paper from a person signing himself only by a letter?—What kind of letter?

I think it was a Greek letter?—I do, but the letter was not written in Greek.

But do you remember?—Yes, I know what you are referring to. It was not a Greek letter.

No, then what was it?—The word Scacchi—an Italian word.

His Lordship—Yes, meaning chess.
Mr. Lowder—And this was in the handwriting of some one whom you did not know?—Yes, at the time.

You told me at the time that you thought it was myself, until I denied it?—I did.

You are acquainted with my handwriting, and not with Scacchi?—Yes, very slightly.

Did you not tell me that you had shown this handwriting to others and all were of opinion that I was Scacchi?—I do not remember that I made such a statement. I will tell you what the real statement was, if necessary.

His Lordship—Please do.

Witness—The statement I made was that the writer was an Englishman and a lawyer: the other view being that it was a foreigner, by which I mean a Frenchman or a German.

Mr. Wilkinson (in re-examination)—Did you afterwards discover who the writer was?—Yes.

Who was it?—His Lordship sitting on the bench.

His Lordship—Were you employed in both the Post and Telegraph Departments in England and Japan?—Yes, in both departments.

Had you to do with letters?—I had.

His Lordship then quoted from *Regina v. Coleman*, where it is laid down that post office officials, lithographers, and bank-clerks have been admitted as experts in handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—I have a case—*Queen v. Silverlock* 1894, 2 Q.B., page 766—the point coming at 771. It was a criminal case and the question came up as to the admissibility of a witness, a solicitor, who was to give "evidence of opinion." Counsel then quoted the case, in which it is laid down that an expert of handwriting must be *patritus* in the matter. There was nothing to establish *patritus* in the case of Mr. Mason; or anything to show that he had such experience as would enable him to give evidence founded on a comparison of handwriting. He had merely said that he had made a private study of handwriting for some years, but there was nothing to show that he had been in the habit of giving evidence on the comparison of handwriting.

Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that in the case just quoted, a solicitor was admitted to give evidence on a comparison of handwriting and that the cases were analogous—in both cases the men had made a long private study of handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—And yet he could not tell my handwriting.

Mr. Mason—But the remark made to you was made before I had compared any handwritings whatever.

Mr. Lowder (interposing)—The evidence is closed.

His Lordship—I hold that his evidence may be received, by which I mean that he is, in my opinion, fully qualified to pronounce an opinion on handwritings. I have determined his competency.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Will you come again shortly before two o'clock. I now call Mr. Dunlop.

Charles George Buchanan Dunlop, sworn, deposed.

You are a British subject?—I am.
Resident at Yokohama?—Yes.

A merchant?—Yes.
Have seen this exhibit, epsilon, before?—Yes.

You see a mark on it?—Yes.
Who made it?—I did.

What does it say?—R—22 Oct.
What is the meaning of that mark?—Received

22nd October.

From whom did you receive it?—From Miss Christoffel.

Did you receive any other papers at the same time?—Yes.

I show you exhibit eta?—That I received at the same time. I think those were the only two at that time—that is to the best of my belief. Looking at theta, I now think I received that too. The words Red. 22. Oct. on eta, is in my handwriting.

Did you return them at once?—No, I kept them.

For how long?—For three or four days, I think.

What did you do with them then?—Returned them to Miss Christoffel.

Can you tell at what time on Oct. 22. you received them?—After tiffin, about one o'clock.

Mr. Lowder—Christoffel is the governess of your children?—Yes.

Did she tell you how they came into her possession?—Not at the time.

Did she tell you by whom they were written?—No. I asked her, what is this about letters said to be written by Mr. Dickinson? and I asked her to show me one.

Said to be from Mr. Dickinson to whom?—I do not know.

His Lordship—When was this?—In the morning about 8.30 a.m. or 9 o'clock, when Miss Christoffel came crying to my wife.

Did you know that these letters were taken from

Mrs. Carew's waste-paper basket?—I do not think I did then, I did afterwards.

Mr. Lowder—How soon afterwards?—A day or so, I can't say exactly.

And you still retain Christoffel as governess of your children?—Yes.

Did you tell her to burn the letters?—No.

Did you tell her to return them to the writer?—No.

Or to return them to the person to whom they had been addressed?—No.

Mr. Lowder—I have no further questions.

There was no re-examination, and Mr. Dunlop left the Court.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—Have you any other witness?

Mr. Wilkinson—I am afraid that I have none except those to whom objection is urged.

In answer to His Lordship, Mr. Wilkinson said that the fact that he intended calling Mr. Walter, Sir Ernest Satow, and Mr. Mason was only communicated to Counsel for the defence that morning. As to expert evidence being forthcoming, it had been hinted at in his opening.

Mr. Lowder said that the calling of Mr. Mason had not been intimated to him before, although Mr. Litchfield thought he had done so.

The Court then adjourned for lunch.

The Court resumed at 2 o'clock.

His Lordship—Have you any authorities for me, Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Lowder—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—And you, Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. Wilkinson—I have no further authorities than those referred to this morning.

His Lordship—That is the one I referred to?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes; the one referred to in Archibald on Criminal Practise, edition 1876, and the case of *Regina v. Conner*, Cock's Criminal cases.

His Lordship—That case is earlier.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Referring to the notes on the last case, page 413, Cock's, 1870, I find it reads, "That the correct practice is that notice should be given to the prisoner of the evidence that will be brought forward during the trial," and I gather from the judgment that Mr. Justice Wills departed from the correct practise when he thought fit. The question, really, is one for my discretion, whether I ought to allow the evidence of the witness to which Mr. Lowder has objected. This raises the old question: what are the objects of a trial whether criminal or civil? It is the administration of justice in as nearly as perfect a way as possible so far as mere transient errors can be avoided. Now with regard to the letter received by Sir Ernest Satow, when was knowledge of that received by the prosecution?

Mr. Wilkinson—Not recently, my Lord, some time ago.

His Lordship—I think this is evidence that should not be allowed at the last moment. If the prosecution had knowledge of the existence of this letter some time ago then they ought to have conveyed information or notice of it to the defence.

I therefore decline to admit it. Now with regard to the expert evidence, in reference to the handwriting, I have already decided in favour of the competency of the witness—that was a question for me to judge. I have come to the conclusion that he may be considered an expert of handwriting.

Of course, his evidence will be merely a matter of opinion, and as an opinion it will go to the jury, who will consider what weight to attach to it. The objection to the introduction of his evidence was based on the same ground I understand; but although the principle may appear the same, in reality there is a difference, and one can see the difference. Counsel for the prosecution in his opening hinted that the question of handwriting and the identity of some letters would arise. I think that, under those circumstances, Mr. Lowder can hardly say that it comes upon him as a surprise that expert evidence on the point is to be called.

Mr. Lowder—If I may explain: I objected to expert evidence on evidence that has not yet been placed before us.

His Lordship—I see your point. I allow his evidence only on the letters that are now in Court.

Mr. Lowder—To that I have no objection. If I had been aware of that I should not have urged my objection so strongly.

His Lordship—Of course, it is principally to help in identifying the writer of the letters.

Mr. Lowder—I quite understand.

His Lordship—Of course, it will simply be a matter of opinion; and matters of opinion have no particular value; it is open to the jury to place their own value upon it; and so I admit his evidence. Then as to the other witness—

Mr. Wilkinson—That did not come to the

knowledge of the prosecution until some time after the trial had begun.

His Lordship—I can understand that. Miss Christoffel was examined on Thursday and her cross-examination finished on Friday, and I think that there was time between Friday and this morning to have intimated to Mr. Lowder that you intended calling this witness—that you proposed calling this fresh evidence in connection with the evidence elicited in the cross-examination. If you had wished to intimate the matter to the defence you could have done so then; I think it is a little late now.

Mr. Wilkinson—Well, my learned friend has now received intimation and perhaps I can call the witness at a later stage before my case closes.

His Lordship—But Mr. Lowder has taken the objection now and I am asked to deal with it now.

Mr. Wilkinson—As a matter of law, your Lordship has no power to shut out any evidence having relevancy to the case.

His Lordship—I do not see the relevancy of this evidence—it may be pointed out to me later, perhaps. I have decided against you on the first point; I am with you on the second; the 3rd is not allowed—it ought to have been done earlier. I think there is a good deal of pertinence in Mr. Lowder's remark that proceeding on the principle you have put forward, we shall never know when this case will terminate.

You put up a witness; she is cross-examined, and then you wish to call another witness next day on a point that has arisen in the course of that cross-examination. I shall not admit the evidence of Mr. Walter. I confess that I do not see the real relevancy of his evidence, and it is difficult to imagine it.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then as to the evidence of Mrs. Tocque. Notice of that was given to Mr. Lowder on Sunday evening—the earliest possible opportunity was then presented.

His Lordship—When I left the Court at noon, I had taken note of only the three witnesses just mentioned.

Mr. Wilkinson—There is another witness, my Lord, that I shall call as to proof of the accused's handwriting; there is also her diary that I wish to put in. I shall call a gentleman from the Bank, who will speak to her signature and other writing.

Mr. Lowder—I ask my learned friend to put in the diary.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think there are points in this case in which we cannot agree.

Mr. Lowder—I suggest that you put it in.

His Lordship—I shall admit the evidence of accused's handwriting.

Mr. Wilkinson—There are three other letters, one of which my learned friend has proved, and there are two others which I shall prove—all of which I read in my opening—by this witness. I shall ask him if these are not in Mrs. Carew's handwriting.

His Lordship—You understand, Mr. Wilkinson, that I think it not right to strain a point for the prosecution, nor for the defence.

Mr. Wilkinson—If I might be allowed to remark, that is a statement in which I quite concur.

Robert Cecil Day Ginnis, was then sworn and deposed.

You are a British subject?—Yes.

You are?—Acting accountant in the H. & S. Bank, Yokohama.

I believe that the prisoner had an account at your branch here?—She had.

You are acquainted with her handwriting?—Her signature more especially.

Can you recognise this signature (showing diary)?—This is not her official signature to the Bank.

Can you say if the rest is in her handwriting?—I should say that it is the same handwriting.

Would you look at the book—I do not want you to read it—and say generally if that is her handwriting?—It is like it.

His Lordship—Is this the best witness for her handwriting? he says he is only acquainted with her signature.

Mr. Wilkinson—I wish to lead a neutral person in the matter. (To the witness)—Will you look at this?—The handwriting is practically the same; her official signature is E. M. H. Carew: this letter is signed Edith M. H. Carew.

And this?—This is the same.

Mr. Wilkinson—I now put in the diary and these letters just recognised; and will lead further proof.

Mr. Wilkinson then read:—

Dear Mary,

I hope for the sake of Edgerley and the old people at home that you will see Mr. Porch who will take this letter to you. If it will not appeal to you, perhaps you will see him for the sake of Marjorie and Ben. I hope Mr. Porch (my father) will soon be here, and

trust that if you won't see my brother you will see him.

Yours sincerely,

EDITH M. H. CAREW.

169 Bluff.

The other is:—

Dear Mary,

I went round to see you this morning early. I suppose it was Miss Britan I saw, who said you would not see me. I am very sorry you wouldn't. However, I suppose you know your own mind best. I have a fair idea of what you will be asked and what you will reply in Court to-day, and I want to tell you that it depends entirely upon you to-day as to the result in everything. You yourself must see that, and I hope you will remember and bear this in mind for the sake of Majorie and Ben if for none else.

Yours,

E.M.H.C.

Mr. Lowder had no questions to ask. Mr. Mason was recalled and entered the box. You have examined that book (the diary) I believe, Mr. Lowder?—I have.

Will you look at No. 8, Mrs. Carew's order for soda-water?—Yes.

Exhibit Psi 1, Cc., have you seen those?—Which do you wish me to look at.

At that one, Psi 1?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—I may say, that I have not cross-examined in regard to these exhibits, so that what is proved will be proved.

His Lordship—I suppose it is to prove accused's handwriting.

Mr. Wilkinson—I wish to proceed from the known to the unknown; he has not seen all these letters.

His Lordship—Do you not think that he had better see a letter in preference to these scraps and orders—he could form a better idea from a continuous letter.

Mr. Wilkinson—Quite so, I will get on as quickly as I can. (To witness)—I show you the letter of the 20th October?—Yes.

I now show you exhibits 43 and 44?—Yes.

You are able to state some peculiarities of Mrs. Carew's handwriting?—Yes, I believe I am.

And, I believe you made some rough notes of them, when you first examined them?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder submitted that he had not admitted all the exhibits that were alleged to be in Mrs. Carew's handwriting.

His Lordship—Then exhibit A must be left out of the examination.

Mr. Wilkinson—The material ones are the diary and the letters—Nos. 41, 42, 43, and 44.

Mr. Lowder—I do not question those.

Mr. Wilkinson—Looking at these letters, can you tell us, Mr. Mason, what peculiarities there are in accused handwriting?—May I look at my notes?

His Lordship—Yes.

Witness—This, I presume, refers to Mrs. Carew's handwriting alone?

Mr. Wilkinson—What is admitted to be her handwriting alone?—Yes.

Witness—Amongst the capitals the most characteristic are C, P, D, N, R, H, and T.

The small letters?—Especially characteristic of Mrs. Carew's handwriting in the small letters are a, b, d initial, and d final, f, in various forms; initial h, initial s—that is all.

Then?—I should like to add epsilon—the initial e in the form of the Greek letter.

Then punctuation—is that all you wish to say in regard to the small letters?—I have reference in my notes to two other exhibits, but these are not before me.

The question of punctuation?—Mrs. Carew's punctuation is extremely characteristic; it consists of nothing but periods—full stops—or marks scarcely distinguishable from full stops, and short dashes. Occasional quotation marks occur—and points of interrogation.

And any other peculiarities?—The other peculiarities are in groups or combinations—the initial t followed by an h, is almost invariably written in the same manner—I mean initial th, in word s the, this, that. That next is the word o'clock, which is invariably written oc—the apostrophe over the c instead of between the letters; another is the dot following single or double figures: as in the sentence "we 3. drove up yesterday."

Any other examples, how is number made?—Number is written not followed by a colon—that is specially characteristic—that is, the two dots are not put under the o as in the usual way.

Now those are the characteristics of Mrs. Carew's handwriting: now I am asking for the exhibits in Miss Jacob's case.

The exhibit—letters written by Miss Jacob—were then handed to witness.

Can you say what the characteristics of Miss Jacob's handwriting are?—They are very few.

Will you state what they are?—Of the capital letters they are all formed in the same manner—present no characteristics. Of the small letters, initial a almost invariably differs from the a in the middle of the word. A in the middle of a word is formed open. The letter f is abnormal.

In what respect?—It is not a common f.

Any others?—The word "to" is not distinguishable from the capital D. That is all I have to say about those letters.

Anything about d or t?—Nothing special: they are sometimes looped and sometimes not.

Punctuation?—It is well defined, commas, semicolons—properly formed—dashes, etc.

The next characteristic?—The dot follows numerals, as in Mrs. Carew's handwriting; the dot is found where it is not usually expected.

Mr. Wilkinson—I want the Christoffel letter, please. You (to witness) have seen this?—Yes.

Is there any characteristic in that handwriting?—Characteristic badness.

I don't think I need trouble you to analyze it. I put into your hand the letter "Beware"—and its cover, and another of the "Annie Luke" series?—I have examined them.

Do you find in those any characteristics of the last, which we will call Miss Christoffel's?—I find two letters, yes.

What are they?—The capital M and J.

Do you find any other characteristic?—No.

Looking at them generally, can you say if they are intended to imitate any of the handwriting you have seen?—I think not; I believe they are simply in disguised handwriting.

Can you say whether they are written by Miss Christoffel?—Decidedly not.

Can you give a general reason?—My general reason is that a good writer can write a good disguise, but a bad writer can not write a good disguise.

Are you able to form an opinion whether they were written by Miss Jacob?—I have come to the conclusion that they were not.

Can you give any general grounds for that opinion?—I cannot find any of the characteristics of Miss Jacob's handwriting, except the letter v—small v—which is occasionally formed as she forms it.

Are you able to form an opinion whether they were written by Mrs. Carew?—I find more of the characteristics of Mrs. Carew's handwriting in them.

Can you state what they are?—I shall have to go through them seriatim. Well, in No. 38, several words are very well written. One of the words "never," contains the Greek e, once. The initial s in "stay," "some," resembles Mrs. Carew's. The small letter h, in Yokohama. The d of "could," "find," and the small a's generally, although I do not attach much importance to them.

Would you look at the word "never"; is it imitated in any way?—I should consider it to be naturally written.

Of whose handwriting is it characteristic?—It is more characteristic of Mrs. Carew's than any I have seen.

Can you refer to any other "never"?—Yes, there is one in the diary, I think. I have a note of another "never."

You say these d's are characteristic of Mrs. Carew's, are they characteristic of Miss Jacob's?—No, they differ from the last named in being turned up; are slightly looped up—turned up. Mrs. Carew's d ends abruptly. Her diary is full of such examples—on the 5th September, in the word "did," for instance.

Will you pick out some other examples?—Here is a d in the word "find." I find the same characteristics in all the A.L. series.

Is there any other characteristic of Mrs. Carew's handwriting in No. 38?—The s in stay and some. Then there are special d and s used in the words "bad cold still," and the s in shopping in the diary of October 19.

You have looked at the diary and the letters, do those d's occur so frequently as to be a marked characteristic of Mrs. Carew's?—Yes.

And you found them throughout the A.L. letter?—Yes.

In what other letters?—In exhibit P—the s only.

Any other?—The word "silly" in the letter addressed to Mr. Lowder, "I never knew you," etc.

His Lordship suggested that the process of examination was very slow, would it not be better to leave these things to the jury to find out, now that the general characteristics had been pointed out.

Mr. Wilkinson—I much regret the delay. It is no pleasure to me to continue this examination, I can assure you. But I shall not consider that I have done my duty unless I proceed in this way.

His Lordship—I did not say delay, but we are proceeding very slowly, and where shall we end.

Photographs of some of the letters were here handed to the jury, and the examination proceeded, letter by letter—the d's, etc., as in the letter to Mr. Lowder; the Greek e's, being pointed out. Of course, witness said, there were exceptions in the writing of some of the letters. There were only two commas in the letter to Mr. Lowder; and all the rest are full-stops.

The letter to Mr. Hall, how does that begin—"I have just written,"

Will you point out the characteristics?—The h in "have," the s of "so," the Greek e of "earl," h of "have"; the d of "bamboozled." There are full-stops only in this letter. In accused's general letters and in the diary there are the same mistake of punctuation as in this A. L. letter—a full-stop where one would not expect to find one. After sun of Sunday there is a full-stop instead of a hyphen. Then there are full-points after the figures—but here they are quite logical. I took a special note of the d's being turned down because they were not apparent in any other handwriting shown me. I consider it a characteristic of which the writer may probably be unconscious. I have only selected those characteristics which I consider the writer unconscious of. There are characteristics in handwritings of which the writers are perfectly aware. These special characteristics I have spoken of are those of which the writer is unconscious. Their very marked features lead me to this opinion. There is the marked f in these letters, and the f of Miss Jacob; I think the writer of them must be aware of it. I rather looked for small peculiarities than big. The unconscious peculiarities of feigned handwriting are most likely to be reproduced. Most decidedly do I think that the punctuation is unconscious. Mrs. Carew's diary is characterized by nothing but stops, and this is a marked characteristic of the whole series of A.L. letters. The s I have pointed out in shopping is very marked; I did not find it very marked in any other writing submitted to me.

Before the Court rose, the jury were given a photograph of each of the letters so far gone through.

The Court adjourned at ten minutes to five o'clock until ten the next morning.

TUESDAY, January 19th.

Another bitterly cold morning with occasional showers of sleet and snow, kept down the attendance of the public to the slimmest proportions, and when His Lordship took his seat, beyond the persons actually engaged in the case and the witnesses, there were only a dozen people present. Mrs. Carew looked much brighter than on the previous day, and the passage of notes between her and Mr. Lowder were not quite so frequent. Most of the jury wore their great-coats during the morning, and even then appeared barely comfortable. Mr. Scidmore was present during all the morning sitting. An application was made at the beginning of the examination by Mr. Wilkinson, that the depositions of Miss Mary Esther Jacob, given at the magisterial examination, be read before the Court, owing to the fact that that lady was too ill to attend and give evidence from the witness box. Dr. W. S. Worden, her medical attendant, was sworn, and deposed to her condition, and said that as far as he could see from her symptoms at 9.15 that morning that she would not be able to attend Court either today or tomorrow. She had a very severe headache and a pulse of 110.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have an application to make, my Lord, and that is that the evidence of Mary Esther Jacob, taken at the preliminary examination, be now read, under rule 294.

"If on the trial of the accused it is proved on oath that any person whose deposition has been taken is dead or is so ill as not to be able to travel and that his deposition was taken in the presence of the accused and that he or his attorney cross-examined or had full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, the deposition may be read as evidence in the prosecution without further proof thereof."

Having read the rule, Mr. Wilkinson proceeded—With regard to that, my Lord, I propose to examine a medical gentleman who has been attending her. I have been trying to obtain another medical gentleman entirely unconnected with this case, and what I propose is to ask your Lordship not to decide the case now, but that your Lordship will be good enough to appoint any medical man whatever, as I am desirous that there should not be the least doubt on the point. There are cases which I have pointed out to my learned friend, but I think I should not state them until medical evidence has been taken. I will call Dr. Whiting Sweeting Worden.

Dr. Worden, after being sworn said, in answer to Mr. Wilkinson—I am an American citizen. I

am a graduate of the Medical College of Syracuse University in the State of New York, and am entitled to practise as a medical practitioner under the laws of my own State.

Mr. Wilkinson—What are you at present?

Witness—I am a medical missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wilkinson—Have you visited Mary Esther Jacob, and if so, since when?

Witness—I visited her for the first time, professionally, on Friday last.

Mr. Wilkinson—Had you known her before?

Witness—I made her acquaintance about a week previous to that.

Mr. Wilkinson—Would you say where she is and what is her condition of health to-day?

Witness—She is at No. 2, Bluff, sick in bed.

His Lordship—When did you see her?

Witness—The last time was this morning at about a quarter past nine; she was then sick in bed.

Mr. Wilkinson—Are you able to say whether she is in a fit condition to come down to this Court to-day?

Witness—It is my opinion she is not in a fit condition to come down here to-day, and as far as I can see from her symptoms this morning she will not be able to come down to-morrow.

Mr. Lowder had no questions to put to the witness.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—I am a little embarrassed at the moment by your not putting any questions to witness, as I do not know what ground you intend to take.

Mr. Lowder—I have had no notice of the application now made, and I was just reading the section of the Order in Council. I have no questions to put to the witness.

His Lordship (to witness)—What are her symptoms?

Witness—She has a very severe headache, and a pulse of 110. I took that this morning.

His Lordship—On what other occasions have you visited her?

Witness—I visited her on Friday, then on Saturday and Sunday, and again on Monday morning and Monday evening.

His Lordship—Since when has she been confined to her bed?

Witness—She was not in bed when I called upon her yesterday, neither in the morning, nor in the evening.

His Lordship—Then she probably had not been in bed all day?

Witness—Probably not.

His Lordship—You say she is suffering from severe headache and has a pulse of 110; that she is not able to come down here to-day and probably will not be able to do so to-morrow?

Witness—That is so, Sir.

Mr. Lowder—I have not considered the question, but must—

Mr. Wilkinson (with heat)—I protest against such a suggestion. I intended to call the witness this morning, and not being able to do so, I had to take the only alternative.

Mr. Lowder—I have not had time to consider the nature of the depositions to be put in.

His Lordship—I should not propose to allow the depositions to be read to-day. The witness is not able to attend to-day and she may not be able to do so to-morrow, but she may be able to attend some time. Dr. Worden will see her again and will probably let us know.

Mr. Wilkinson—My Lord, I should like Dr. Worden to have some medical colleague to look into the case with him so that there may not be the shadow of a doubt in the matter. A suggestion has just been made that there is a P. & O. boat in harbour and there might be a doctor on board. I do not like to suggest any medical man who has been or who might be called upon to give evidence in the case, and probably in this way independent opinion might be obtained.

His Lordship—I do not think the Court should do it. I think Counsel might do it themselves.

Mr. Lowder—I should raise no objection to any medical man.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—Then try to arrange with some other medical man.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then Dr. Worden will be kind enough to see the patient and will perhaps come to-morrow morning and say how the patient is. To-morrow, I think, would be the only time that I should be able to read the evidence before closing the evidence I have to produce.

Mr. Lowder—My Lord, I am in a peculiar position in regard to this witness and therefore it is for that reason that I am not speaking. I shall leave it for the Court to decide, and I shall not insist upon any right I might otherwise claim to adopt.

His Lordship—We might go on, and the evi-

dence of the witness might be interposed during your case, Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Wilkinson—That would suit me perfectly.

His Lordship—It appears to me she should be called.

Mr. Lowder—Upon that I make no answer.

His Lordship—We will do nothing to-day. Mr. Wilkinson will get another independent opinion about her who must see her to-day and again to-morrow and see in what condition she is in.

Mr. Wilkinson (to the Court)—Dr. Worden wishes to state that there are other symptoms than those he has mentioned.

His Lordship—But I take it that a pulse at 110 is out of all question sufficient reason that the witness should not come here to-day.

Mr. Wilkinson next called Marguerite Tocque.

Mr. Lowder—I must make the same objection to calling Mrs. Tocque as I took yesterday, and I think your Lordship has already ruled on that point.

His Lordship—I only had three named before when I ruled, and did not hear the name of Mrs. Tocque mentioned until afterwards.

Mr. Lowder—Well, my Lord, I make the same objection.

His Lordship—Then let me make a note about this; Mr. Lowder objects because—

Mr. Lowder—Because I have had no notice until now.

Mr. Wilkinson—Until yesterday, my Lord, and a notice acknowledged previously, the evening before, that is Sunday. The fact of the existence of the evidence came to my knowledge on Saturday last only.

Mr. Lowder—On Sunday evening I received notice to produce among other documents certain letters addressed by Mrs. Tocque to the accused, but no notice that a witness was to be produced. Last night I received from my learned friend, Mr. Litchfield, a notice, giving me the names of the witnesses he proposed to call to-day, with an outline of their evidence, and Mrs. Tocque's name does not appear therein.

His Lordship—This being the case I am prepared to hear Counsel.

Mr. Wilkinson then addressed the Court and pointed out the views held at home on the subject. Before the Vexatious Indictments Act there was no case that could not be presented to the grand jury without the names of any witnesses being given, and the first intimation the accused had was that the grand jury had found a true bill against him.

His Lordship—Without having gone before a magistrate at all?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord. Continuing, the learned Counsel said the Vexatious Indictments Act referred to only a few cases, such as conspiracy, perjury, etc., in which case it was appealed to so that a man might not be placed in a false or difficult position. But that does not refer to cases like the one before the Court. I now refer you to the *Queen v. Connor*, one of Cox's criminal cases.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Have you any serious objection to the evidence of Mrs. Tocque?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Wilkinson, having read several passages in the above case, pointed out to the Court that both the Judges therein referred to, were of opinion that if the evidence was relevant it ought to be received, and that while it was the proper thing that notice of its production ought to be given, the only course would be to subject it to strong comment. The learned Counsel continued—It would be the introduction of a new procedure for it to be determined by the Court, instead of the Counsel for the prosecution, what evidence should be submitted. The practice from time immemorial has been for the counsel for the Crown to call witnesses at any time till the case for the Crown is closed and afterwards at the discretion and by the leave of the judge, and to shut that out would be a most serious innovation and one for which there is no authority whatever.

Mr. Lowder relied upon the judgment which his Lordship gave yesterday.

His Lordship, after expressing regret that the subject had not been more fully argued yesterday, said:—The view I acted upon yesterday was that if the Counsel for the Crown has got evidence which he proposes to call and does not give the prisoner notice of it until it is proposed to call it, I think in that case it would be unfair to call it. There was no reason in that case yesterday for the prisoner to be not informed, and that is why I refused to receive the evidence of the Minister yesterday. I did not refer to Mr. Mason because I think Mr. Lowder did not object to Mr. Mason, and now I come to the point again, Mr. Lowder, because you were not taken by surprise. The ruling I acted upon yesterday was that it was a surprise, and that the Crown could have helped it.

I do not know that I am bound by my ruling yesterday, but at any rate if I were bound by it I should say that the notice which Mr. Lowder received was notice that evidence would be brought. It almost looks as though the Judge is bound to allow any of the evidence. I shut out some evidence yesterday for the reason I named, because they had had it so long, but where they have not had it I do not think I should. If evidence comes to the case then it should be admitted.

Mr. Lowder—But they might have given it to me on Sunday evening.

His Lordship—The correct practice should be followed, but the mere fact that it is not followed does not preclude the evidence. I regret that the matter was not more fully discussed yesterday. I allow Mrs. Tocque to give evidence.

Mrs. Margaret Madeleine Tocque was then called and sworn.

Mr. Wilkinson—I formally call upon my learned friend to declare that he received notice to produce.

Mr. Lowder—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—And you gave up all letters?

Mr. Lowder—Yes.

Witness—I am a British subject, residing in Yokohama, and the wife of Charles Henry Stewart Tocque.

Mr. Wilkinson—This is your chit-book?—Yes.

Will you look at it and see the entry, Oct. 21, Mrs. Carew, one c. 7?—Yes, it means one chit.

Can you, to the best of your recollection, state the contents of the chit?—It was to ask how Mr. Carew was.

You sent the chit in this chit-book?—Yes.

And there you see a reply?—Yes.

Whose handwriting is it in?—To the best of my belief, Mrs. Carew's.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will read it. It reads—

“Very many thanks. Much about the same. Dr. Baelz comes again this evening. E.H.C.”

There are full stops between each sentence and each initial. (To witness)—You received it back again the same day, Mrs. Tocque?—Yes.

I see on the 22nd, an entry, “22, Mrs. Carew, one card—” did you on that day send a card to Mrs. Carew?—Yes. It was asking the same question.

And you send this chit-book with the card?—Yes.

And received it back the same day?—Yes.

With the remark?—“So many thanks. No change. E.H.C.”

In whose handwriting?—Mrs. Carew's.

Mr. Lowder had no question to ask.

His Lordship—I understand that there was a notice to produce a letter of accused's?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord, but merely on technical grounds, and I did not intend to go further.

Wada Haruye, the book-keeper at Maruya's, was next called and cautioned in the prescribed form by the Interpreter.

I want you to produce your book—rough credit sales' book—for 8th October?—Here it is.

This is your rough sales book for 8th October, and there is an obliterated entry on that date. Who obliterated that entry?—I did myself.

Before oblittering it did you make any other entry regarding it?—I did not cancel the entry until the bill was paid: then I transferred it to the ready cash sales' book.

Can you state why you obliterated it? Do you obliterate all your entries, or is this a special obliteration?—I do so with all when the money is paid.

This obliteration is a very heavy one, can you give any explanation for that?—I learnt something from the newspapers about this case—the Coroner's inquest—and thereupon, not liking the entry, I struck it out with a very heavy obliteration.

Would you let me see the entry for the 18th October?—Here it is.

Who made that entry?—Hayashi Shishichiro.

Counsel—Messrs. Wilkinson and Lowder—were looking over the book and reading the entries, when His Lordship interposed and I said that—instead of Mr. Wilkinson spelling out the words the witness could do so.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am afraid of going technically wrong: and this witness did not make this entry. We know the words that are written here. (To Witness)—Did you see it written yourself?—I did not. I recognise the handwriting.

Now turn over to the 20th?—Here it is.

Do you know who made that entry?—Yamada Masakichi.

What are these two characters (pointing to book)?—Bed-pan.

Where is the rough cash sales' book?—Here it is. Will you produce the page for the 20th October?—Here it is.

Who made that entry?—I did.

Do you know whether the articles mentioned there were sold or not?—I know they were sold. What are they?—Fowler's Solution.

Any beside that?—I made the entry but I did not sell the articles.

But what were the other articles?—There is no other article and no name.

Read the entry before Fowler's Solution?—That is for chloral.

You will see above those two entries that something is obliterated, who did that?—I do not know.

There are three heavy marks—is what is underneath them legible?—I cannot read them.

Do you remember what that entry was before it was obliterated?—I do not know. It is not in a place where anything ought to be written.

I understand that the top entries are for dispensary medicines, the lower for already made-up medicines?—That is so.

The made-up medicines are those not made up from Doctor's prescriptions?—That is so.

Now will you count up the number of entries of this class of medicine, made originally on the 20th of October?—Seventy-nine.

Well, will you tell us what is the number of the entry for chloral you sold that day, and the number of the Fowler's Solution?—28 and 29.

Will that afford you any indication as to the time of day at which they were sold?—I do not think so.

Was that the only sale of Fowler's Solution that day?—There is no other entry for either Fowler's Solution or chloral that day.

What do you say about the time?—I cannot tell, but I think it was in the forenoon: it might be so.

Now, have you looked through your books to see if there was any sale of Fowler's Solution to the name of Carew, prior to October last?—I have not looked through them yet. The question has often been answered, and I think every one ought to know.

But can you yourself say?—Well, I should have to look through the books to answer properly. This book begins on the 17th October.

Well, you can look through the entries?—This is the rough cash book, and the name of Carew will not occur there.

Well, are there any other entries of the sale of Fowler's Solution?—There is no entry of a cash sale of Fowler's Solution prior to the 20th, or from the 17th.

Mr. Lowder had no questions to ask.

His Lordship—I should like witness to refer to the credit sales' book.

That is the credit sales' book (book produced)?—It is.

Now look at the 17th?—Yes.

Was any anti-pyrene sold on that date?—There is no such entry on that date.

Mr. Wilkinson then recalled Hayashi Shishichiro.

Will you look at this entry—on the 17th day of the 10th moon, I take it to be—is that entry on the 17th of October?—It is on the 18th.

Did you make that entry?—Yes.

His Lordship—Does he know the fact of the entry being there of his own knowledge—did he make the sale?—I did.

His Lordship—What book is this?

Mr. Wilkinson—The rough sales book. (To witness) Will you read the entry?—"Bluff, 169, Carew, chlorodyne, one bottle, 50 cents; sugar of lead, one bottle, 10 cents.

This is all?—Yes.

Now there is a note on the top, will you tell us what it is?

Mr. Lowder—May I see it before he answers?

Witness—The words are "chit aru"—meaning that there is a chit.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is there any note there as to what became of the chit?—No.

Of your own knowledge, do you know what became of this chit?—I do.

His Lordship read the entry in his own notes of the answer that witness had given to the same question in the examination-in-chief.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—What became of the chit to your own knowledge?—This chit was handed to the person who came on the 20th to buy Fowler's Solution and chloral, because she paid for the articles, along with the anti-pyrene.

His Lordship—It was a woman?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—Who made this entry on the 20th?—Yamada Masakichi.

Mr. Wilkinson—We have already evidence of that, my Lord; it is the bed-pan sale. (To witness)—Have you personal recollection of the sale?—Yes.

Did you see the entry made?—No, but I saw the goods delivered—the Fowler's Solution and the bed-pan.

That is what you saw delivered?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—May I suggest that this witness has already been called for the prosecution and examined by them: now he is recalled and submitted to what might be called a cross-examination.

His Lordship—I want to have these entries cleared up.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is all I propose to ask the witness.

His Lordship—I want this cleared up: "The woman who came on the 20th, paid two dollars sixty-five cents," is that so?

Witness, referring to another book—I find—Is that entry made by you?—Yes.

Give me the date, but first, what book is it?—The ready cash sales book.

Let me see the other books, keep them in view?—This book, is the rough cash-book, the other is the rough credit-book.

You are now referring to the rough cash-book—will you tell me what the entry is regarding the \$2.65—read all of it?—"Chloral, 20 cts. Fowler's Solution, 20 cts." I have only an entry for \$2.35, the other 30 cents were for something else.

Well, will you read the entry for the \$2.35?—"Carew, \$2.35."

What book are you referring to now?—The day cash-book.

Now read the entry there?—"Carew—What is the date?—"20th October, Carew \$2.35."

Is that all?—Yes.

How do you know what this \$2.35 refers to—let us hear it?—Anti-pyrene, chloral, chlorodyne, sugar of lead.

Can you tell us something more definite?—On the 8th October there was an entry for anti pyrene, \$1.75; on the same day there was another for chlorodyne 50 cents; sugar of lead 10 cents—that makes up the amount of \$2.35. Fowler's Solution costs 20 cents—so that she paid \$2.75. I made a mistake, when, speaking from memory, I said she paid \$2.65.

Mr. Wilkinson—Was there any Fowler's Solution sold to the name of Carew prior to the 20th October? I want to clear this up—I have examined the books and can say from my own knowledge that there was no Fowler's Solution sold to the Carew family before the 20th October.

His Lordship—Is Yamada to be called?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, but he is not here. I suppose we cannot have all the shop staff here at one time.

The Court then adjourned for lunch.

On resuming after the adjournment, two ladies were among the few spectators—presumably tourists.

Mr. W. B. Mason reentered the box.

Mr. Wilkinson asked for the production of the Annie Luke series of letters. (To witness)—Will you look at these, please. Would you point out any other peculiarities that you see in these letters to Mrs. Carew's handwriting?—There is the colon following no—for number—characteristic of Mrs. Carew's handwriting. This is characteristic of all the envelopes except U2.

Exhibit O—a genuine letter by Mrs. Carew—does that contain the same characteristic?—Yes.

His Lordship—That seems to be the only genuine letter of accused that bears the contraction of no.

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—Then on what do you base your opinion?

Witness—I have seen it in many instances.

His Lordship—In the diary?

Witness—Probably not there, but it may be. Exhibit O is the only reference that I have in my rough notes. I am confident I have seen it on other letters, but whether they are exhibits I can not say.

His Lordship—How about the letters from Miyanoshta?

Witness—They have not been handed to me yet.

His Lordship looked through several notes and chits in Mrs. Carew's handwriting to find a no., but only found one on the exhibits in his hand.

Mr. Wilkinson (to his Lordship)—There are envelopes that have not been put in, but I do not know how to introduce them. (To witness)—Are there any other characteristics?—There is the dot following single and double numerals.

I think you said that was a characteristic of Miss Jacob?—Yes, except that she puts them after all numbers. Mrs. Carew puts them only after single and double numbers, not when they run into the hundreds. I shall like to point out in Exhibit U, that there is no dot after the 8—the letter to Mr. Lowder.

Any other?—In the envelopes marked P., the dot after the 5.

His Lordship—There would be one there, would there not, it is the end of a sentence?

Witness (to Mr. Wilkinson)—There are no

other such characteristics in the A.L. series. The diary is full of them in every page.

Mr. Wilkinson—Perhaps you would kindly single out a few, and name their dates?—Diary, page 70," we 3. drove up as yesterday. Page 118, "7. p.m." Page 99, "losing the first prize by 2. secs." Do you wish for any more? The diary is full of these as I said before.

Any other?—For the capital letters and the other letters to which I have referred, I should like to see the letter to Sir Ernest Satow.

Mr. Lowder—I must object.

Mr. Wilkinson—It was quite unintentional.

Witness—Am I not to see the letter?

Mr. Wilkinson—It is not put in.

Witness—I am rather taken aback by not seeing that letter.

Mr. Lowder—I must interpose. I must object to the witness conducting the prosecution, and not the Counsel for the prosecution. I feel I must protest.

His Lordship—It is not the Counsel for the prosecution that you object to?

Mr. Lowder—No, my Lord; to the witness.

His Lordship—But it was through inadvertence.

Mr. Lowder—Then he must be taught.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Have you anything else to say about the handwriting?—I have nothing more to say on the subject of handwriting.

Will you look at the paper of these letters?—

Mr. Lowder—I have not learned yet that this witness is an expert in paper.

His Lordship—We must see what the question is first.

Mr. Wilkinson—The question is, did the witness to the best of his knowledge, in looking over these letters, find any resemblances in the papers between the Annie Luke letters and those of Mrs. Carew?

Witness—To the best of my knowledge I have.

Mr. Lowder—Now I suggest that this is matter to be left to the jury to decide.

Mr. Wilkinson—I thought it would be better to have it in evidence rather than to leave it till the time comes for me to address the jury.

Mr. Lowder—I think that it should be left to the jury.

Mr. Wilkinson—I thought that it would be fairer to both sides to proceed in the way I propose.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Mr. Wilkinson would have no opportunity of drawing the jury's attention to these matters until after you had finished your case.

Witness (in answer to Mr. Wilkinson)—I have noticed a similarity in the water-marks.

His Lordship—I shall allow the question. If it was not answered, then I should know nothing about these things, neither would the jury, until the case for the prosecution and the case for the defence is finished. We shall be able to appreciate your observations on the point if we hear these things now. Nothing would be more unfortunate than for me to stop you in the middle of your address and say that you are referring to matters that have not been brought out.

Mr. Lowder—This is evidence that I knew nothing about. I submit, with all respect, that it is the duty of the Counsel for the prosecution to open the whole of his evidence. In his opening Counsel for the prosecution referred to two letters only—the one signed Annie, the other signed Edith—which would be submitted to them for comparison; and I contend that he is now going further than when he opened. I am taken quite by surprise by this.

His Lordship—Taken by surprise is a convenient expression, but what does it amount to? There is no force in the expression in such a matter as this. I don't think that the point is worth the time that it has taken up.

Mr. Lowder—I am sorry that the point has to be made. It is my duty as Counsel for the defence, to take every proper objection and make no admission at all: this is my duty.

His Lordship—I do not ask you to make any admissions. (To Mr. Wilkinson) I have disallowed the objection, will you repeat the question?

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Have you seen any similarity between the water-marks of these Annie Luke letters and the letters—the genuine letters—of Mrs. Carew?—The letter addressed to Mr. Lowder bears the same ribbed and straight water-lines as the half sheet of paper bearing date of 11th May—an order from Mrs. Carew to the Normal Dispensary for a bottle of Fellow's Phosphates.

The waterline is on the right hand half of that page. In pointing these out, my Lord, I may state that I am not a paper expert.

Mr. Lowder—May I apply that witness makes no remark save in answer to Counsel.

His Lordship (to witness)—You are supposed to answer only the questions now being addressed to you by Counsel for the prosecution; he is supposed to have heard what you are going to say,

and these remarks in the nature of additional explanation should not be given.

Witness—The letter, I have just referred to begins on the left page, and the water-lines on the other page do not run similarly.

Mr. Lowder (interposing)—I would point out that in one page of this letter there are water-mark letters and in the other there are none.

Mr. Wilkinson—I agree with my learned friend on that point—that is all I can say. (To witness)—Would you refer to exhibits O. & P.?—I find the same water-mark in an order from Mrs. Carew.

His Lordship—O. & P. you are asked about.

Mr. Wilkinson—Will you (witness) look at these—No. 15 and No. 14—then look at the Annie Luke letters?—I find in an order from Mrs. Carew on the 5th of May—

His Lordship—But will you not answer the question?

Witness—The water-mark of P. is the same as that of 15—L.D.'S.

Mr. Wilkinson—Would you look at this No. 14—This is the same as regards the left hand page—the first page. There the water mark is L.D.'S—the same as in P.

And O, a letter of Mrs. Carew's?—The same. Have other things occurred to you with regard to the water-mark?—Nothing.

Are there any other characteristics that you wish to call attention to?—Paper or other?

Paper, watermark, on anything?—There is. The envelope addressed to Mr. Hall matches the envelope addressed to Miss Jacob on Nov. 13.

Mr. Wilkinson—That has not been put in, my Lord.

Mr. Lowder (after comparing the envelope)—I should like to call the attention of the jury to the fact that it does not. Here is one envelope in evidence, one is not. I will waive the point and ask your Lordship and the jury to compare them.

His Lordship—But what a slender point it is. Witness says it is like, and you say that it is not: the jury can decide the point, I think.

Mr. Patterson (one of the Jurors)—I might observe that the witness only said the envelopes matched.

Witness—I was not speaking of water-marks; I was speaking of the envelopes matching. The water-marks may be different on two envelopes, but it is not usual to have water-marks on envelopes.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is there anything more in that series?—I have nothing more to say.

I now put exhibit N—the card marked M.J.A.L.—into your hand and ask you if there is anything you wish to say?—Yes.

So far as you can see, were the A.L. and M.J. written at the same time, with the same pen and the same ink?—I can't say about the time, but I do not think that they were written by the same hand.

Have you anything to say about the figures 1888?—Nothing special.

I now turn to the exhibits in the Jacob case—No. 20—with regard to the envelope, there the colon is characteristic is it not?—Yes, that is the characteristic colon.

His Lordship—That has the no, and a colon.

Mr. Wilkinson—There is a colon after a wavy line that looks like no.

Mr. Lowder—There is a way no, there, my Lord.

His Lordship—It is a wavy line where no might be expected.

Mr. Wilkinson—These pieces—the two pieces of envelope last discovered by Miss Christoffel—appear to correspond, is that so?—Yes.

In whose handwriting do you say it is?—Mrs. Carew's.

Her genuine handwriting?—Without a shadow of doubt.

Will you look at 33—a piece of flimsy containing disconnected words—and say whether the word "Dickinson" written there is written in the same way as in 16 and 17?—I think so.

You think they are written by the same person?—I think so.

His Lordship—That is the accused?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes.

Exhibit A. 29: I refer to the last line on the exhibit, "M. J. for E. H. C." Have you any doubt about that?

Witness—I have no doubt about it.

His Lordship—The whole of it?

Witness—Yes, my Lord.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowder—You told us yesterday, Mr. Mason, that you were only slightly acquainted with my handwriting at the time you asked me about this chess problem.

Witness—I did.

Mr. Lowder—Upon reconsideration, don't you remember that previous to that you had seen a very great deal of my handwriting?

Witness—If you will tell me the year. I re-

member copying your handwriting, but whether it was before that I cannot say.

Mr. Lowder—You cannot say that it was not previous to that?

Witness—I cannot say that it was not previous to that.

Mr. Lowder—I should like witness to take exhibit O, of the Carew Inquest, it is the letter signed "Edith" and addressed to the boat house.

His Lordship (to witness)—There is a letter enclosed.

Mr. Lowder—It begins "Dearest Walter, A most mysterious lady came here;" the h in here is not looped, is it?

Witness—I beg your pardon; it is distinctly looped.

His Lordship—Have you examined the letter? I think it is looped.

Mr. Lowder—I have looked at it with a glass, and I say it is not looped, but perhaps I suffer from defective eyesight. (To witness)—At the top of the second page you will find the words "I must see him." Is the h looped there?—No.

In the last line of all you will find "tell Rachel to give her"—the "h" in Rachel is looped, but the h in "her card" is not.

His Lordship—There are four h's and the h is not looped in "her card," but in the other three it is.

Mr. Lowder—The result is that in three instances the h is looped, in one it is not; and in two it is doubtful.

His Lordship—How many initial h's are there in that letter?

Witness—Six.

Mr. Lowder—And out of the six two are certainly not looped?—Yes, two are certainly not looped.

Three are certainly looped?—I say four are certainly looped.

Now we will take the initial "s," and I say there are fifteen initial s's in that one letter, that twelve are different to the "s" you consider characteristic of the accused's handwriting. "A most mysterious lady came here just now to see you." The "s" in "see" you say is characteristic?—I say it is one of the characteristics.

"She said she," will you see if either of those s's resemble the "s" you say is characteristic?—May I be allowed to explain?

His Lordship—You must answer the question and then perhaps afterwards.

Witness—They are not characteristic of the s I have referred to.

His Lordship—The Jury will see the exhibits. Mr. Lowder, continuing—"She said she would call again about 4.30" is the "s" in she characteristic?—No, not of the one I pointed out yesterday.

His Lordship—Will you point out the "s" you described yesterday?

Witness—The one in "see" is the one I pointed out as a characteristic "s."

His Lordship—There are three characteristic s's in that letter. What are they?

Mr. Lowder—On the third line of the first page; on the sixth line, and again on the sixth line of the second page. I am now taking the witness through the other s's. "She said she would call again about 4.30." Is there anything peculiar about the "s" in she?—No, there is not.

And the "s" in seemed, is that a characteristic s?—It is.

The s in the last line is different, is it not?—It is not.

Then in the second line of the second page "she said," I think those are different?—Yes.

And in the second line "see him"?—Yes.

And in the word "shall"?—Yes.

And then in the message, "shall I tell"? I make the net result to be that there are at most three characteristic s's, and eight out of the twelve that would not be called characteristic.

Witness—The letters I pointed out yesterday I said were specially characteristic.

Mr. Lowder—When you find in one letter that there are twelve initials s's eight of which are written in one way and three written in another way, by what method do you come to the conclusion that the three are more characteristic than the twelve?—I said that the three s's have characteristics of which the writer might be unconscious.

His Lordship—Then why should she be unconscious of the three and not of the twelve?—Because the twelve in these letters are normally formed and the others are not. By normally I mean formed in a common way.

His Lordship—That [the characteristic s] strikes me as a peculiar "s"; it looks like an 8. Do I understand you to say that that is the peculiarity of the "s"?—Yes; they are formed in that manner.

Mr. Lowder—Do your consider it an unusual

thing for a colon to follow the word no, being short for number?—I do.

His Lordship—Has either of the Counsel the original letter?

Mr. A. H. Cole Watson (one of the Jury)—Is it not in the witness's hands?

Mr. Lowder—Did you notice when giving your evidence or before giving it, that the water-marks of the letter addressed to me and the one written by Mrs. Carew, although bearing the same ribbed and straight water lines, do not bear the same letters in the water-mark?—I would like to see to what you refer.

Letters were handed to the witness for inspection and afterwards he replied—I see the letters now for the first time. In the one-letter there are letters in the watermark, but in the other there are not.

Mr. Lowder—Is it an usual thing to see ribbed and straight water lines in paper?—I am not a paper expert.

His Lordship—Can't you answer the question?—I do not know.

Mr. Lowder—The witness has been called upon the testify to these facts, my Lord. In the exhibits 15 and 16 the letters in the water mark are the same, "HIDES," now I would like the witness to take in his hands the remainder of the A.L. series and see if there is a single one of them with that name in the water-mark?—None of these have the same watermark.

I ask witness to look at the word Dickinson in exhibits 16, 17, 33; please examine them carefully and say if they were written by the same person?—I do.

If not, one of these must be a very good imitation of the other?—Certainly.

With regard to exhibit "M.J. for E.H.C.," if that were not written by Mrs. Carew, it is an exceptionally good imitation of her handwriting, is it not?—Exceptionally so.

So much so that you could not distinguish the one from the other?—I could not.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—My learned friend has asked you, Mr. Mason, with regard to the letters "h" and "s," and he asked you in what way they were characteristic, and now I have to ask you, do they occur in Miss Jacob's handwriting?—No, they do not, so far as I remember.

His Lordship—I think the only other he said was alike was the B.

Witness—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Wilkinson—Will you look at the D in Dickinson in exhibits 16, 17, and point out any difference, if there is any, as well as likeness?—It is very difficult to judge, because one is written on Japanese paper, which is very rough.

His Lordship—Is it written with pencil?

Witness—Yes my Lord; they are both written with pencil, but judging from the difference in the quality of the paper I should say there was no difference.

His Lordship—This is an order for a bottle of quinine "and refill the accompanying," is that in Mrs. Carew's handwriting?—It is, my Lord.

And this, exhibit A—an order to Maruya for the bed-pan—is that in her handwriting?—It is, my Lord. I refer only to the signature; I have doubts about the other part, until I have examined it more minutely.

And exhibit psi—an order to Schedel?—That is heis.

And Cc—an order for two small bottles?—That is also in Mrs. Carew's handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—I should like the doubts as to the writing on exhibit A to be followed up.

His Lordship—Will you suggest the question?

Mr. Lowder—Whether the witness can say whether the whole of it, not alone the signature, was written by Mrs. Carew?

His Lordship—I think the words are more printed than written.

Witness—I have doubts about the words "one bed pan," I should be surprised to hear that the rest was not in Mrs. Carew's writing.

His Lordship—This is R 2, an envelope containing the torn and pasted letter—I want you to say whether, in your opinion, the handwriting on that envelope is the same as that on the other envelopes belonging to the A.L. series?—I think they are all in the same handwriting.

His Lordship—It is your suggestion, Mr. Lowder that they were?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Davieson (a juror)—Do you know if the water-marks of one maker are the same on all his envelopes?—I know nothing of paper or water-marks at all.

Mr. Patterson—I understand the witness to say that one s in the letters of Mrs. Carew was specially characteristic. I should like to know if the other s's are characteristic?

Witness—No, they are common to many hand-writings.

Mr. Wilkinson—It is 4 o'clock my Lord.

His Lordship—Have you not another witness?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, but my learned friend is rather fatigued.

His Lordship—I think if the Japanese witness is present we might go on with him.

Yamada Masakichii was then recalled. He produced his books and read an entry on the 20th October, made by himself. It read—
"169, Bluff, Carew, one bed-pan, 85 cts; one ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution, 25 cts."

Mr. Wilkinson—That is the special entry that I required to produce.

His Lordship—Quite so.

Mr. Lowder—What is the obliterated word above the entry?—"Shishichiro knows about it."

I should like to know when those were written, by whom, why, and when they were obliterated?—I wrote them when I delivered the goods. I did not obliterate them.

Who did cancel them?—I do not know.

What made you write those words "Shishichiro knows about it"?—The Carew's were not in the habit of getting things on credit from us, so I gave the chit to Shishichiro, to ask if this was all right, and so I made the entry.

And Shishichiro was able to tell you that it was all right to trust the Carew's?—Yes.

I suppose you understood from what he told you that he knew the name of Carew?—Yes.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock next morning.

WEDNESDAY, January 20th.

The sitting opened this morning with a scanty attendance of the public, but as the day wore on the room filled-up and by noon was crowded. The bright sunshine of the early morning was a pleasant contrast to the gloom of the previous day. The accused throughout the day maintained her usual keen interest in the proceedings, but her face at times was very anxious and worn. Mr. Scidmore again occupied a seat at the barrister's table next to Mr. Litchfield, and Dr. Eldridge sat, for a while, behind Mr. Lowder. At the outset, medical evidence was given as to the state of Miss Jacob's health. Dr. Worden stated that her pulse was 118, and her headache was very severe. Dr. Orme, of the P. & O. steamship *Formosa*, corroborated this, and said that in his opinion she would not be able to attend the Court for many days, as he found her pulse to be 116, while the heart-beats were 132, showing that 16 beats of the heart were lost before reaching the pulse—and her heart was therefore in a very weak state.

His Lordship—There is a point I overlooked when Mr. Mason was in the box. Should he appear again?

Mr. Wilkinson—I have telegraphed for him, my Lord, to come down, and I may make an application for him to be recalled.

His Lordship—I mentioned the matter the other day of the two dates to exhibit R; that has not yet been cleared up.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will try and have that cleared up for this afternoon.

His Lordship—Is there any medical evidence this morning?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord. I will call Dr. Worden.

Dr. Worden entered the witness-box.

Mr. Wilkinson—Have you, since yesterday, seen Miss Jacob since you were here in Court yesterday?—Yes.

Would you state what condition she has been in since, and her condition when you last saw her?—I saw Miss Jacob at four and at 8.15 p.m. yesterday, and this morning at about a quarter after nine.

His Lordship—And her condition when you last saw her?

Witness—I found her in bed with a severe headache and a pulse of 118.

His Lordship—And, unable in your opinion, to attend to give evidence.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you think it possible for her to be, at any time during the day, able to attend to give evidence?—I do not.

Mr. Lowder—I have no questions to put to witness.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have another witness to call, my Lord, a Dr. Orme.

Dr. Orme, sworn, said—My name is William Bryce Orme. I am a British subject, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and L.R.C.P. London.

And you present post?—I am now surgeon on board the P. & O. steamer *Formosa*.

Have you seen Miss Mary Esther Jacob?—I have seen Miss Mary Esther Jacob, I saw her

last night at 8.15. Dr. Worden was there at the same time.

Have you seen her since?—I have seen her again at 9.15 this morning. I was there before Dr. Worden, but he came in before I left.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is she, in your opinion; fit to attend here to-day to give evidence?—No, Sir, she is not.

His Lordship—You are not able to say when she will be able to attend?

Witness—No; I should not think for some days at least. I may say I found her pulse at 116 and the heart at 132, and therefore there were 16 beats to the minute which did not reach from the heart. I should therefore say her heart was in a very weak condition.

Mr. Lowder put no questions to the witness.

Mr. Wilkinson (to the Court)—I have just asked Dr. Orme, and he says he is going away to-morrow, so that I cannot ask him to come again.

His Lordship—Is the date of departure fixed?

Witness—Yes, my Lord, but there may be a slight delay.

Mr. Wilkinson, addressing the Court—My Lord, I have been considering very anxiously my position with regard to the letter to Sir Ernest Satow which was tendered in evidence, and your Lordship's ruling with regard to it. It is very unusual to ask a Judge to re-consider a ruling of this sort, but I have only to urge that I should have argued the case before your Lordship in the first instance if I had not laboured under a misapprehension. That is my own fault, no doubt, but the point which we have arrived at is that the letter which your Lordship has ruled ought not to be given in evidence upon the strength of the cases which were referred to. I do not know whether I have convinced your Lordship that the cases do not bear the construction which your Lordship put at the moment upon them, but I would ask in any case whether the construction that I urged when I did argue it before your Lordship is the right one, or whether there is any discretion in your Lordship that the evidence should be now admitted. Of course the position is different now to what it was before your Lordship made a ruling, and the question is whether that ruling can be—if a proper case is made out—whether that ruling can be reversed.

I submit it can be. I cannot find a case upon the point except the two cases you mentioned, but there is a point which bears incidentally upon it and has a very strong bearing indeed, and that is the right of Judges at all times, until final decision is given or judgment entered, to reconsider their judgment; and one strong case is that Judges at assizes or sessions can recall a prisoner and give a higher or a lower sentence. The cases referred to upon that point are in Archibald, "Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases," 19th Edition, page 190. After having read the cases, Mr. Wilkinson said—Now, my Lord, in my own experience I have seen that done twice, both of which arose through a mistake of the Judge in overlooking the statute and imposing a minimum sentence for a second offence. Prisoners were sentenced to a sentence which would be right if it were a first conviction, but which was wrong if it were a second conviction, and the prisoners were in each case brought up on a subsequent day and sentenced to sentences which the law required, so that there was there a very solemn step taken. It was taken on a mistake, but it was stated that as long as the assizes lasted it could be remedied. I submit that until the Crown has closed its case there is time for reconsideration, and I shall refer to the only cases which seem to bear upon that. In support of the point, the case I have already referred to is in 6 East, page 328.

His Lordship—Of course it is not the same point?

Mr. Wilkinson—I submit it has a very strong bearing.

His Lordship—There the prisoners were found guilty.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—There the judge said, it is not too late for me to pass a proper sentence upon a person found guilty.

Mr. Wilkinson—There was the case of the *Queen v. Nicolas*, 6 Cox's Criminal Cases, page 120.

Mr. Wilkinson, continuing—The point which the Counsel for the Crown (the doubt rested there) was that it having been seriously decided—the facts having been found by the Judge—that the evidence was not admissible evidence at all, he felt a doubt about putting it in on his part. In this case there never has been any doubt as to the admissibility of the evidence to be tendered. The only point which was decided was the point as to the propriety of allowing it to be put in. No objection was taken or, so far as I know, could be taken, to its being good and proper evidence.

His Lordship—We did not get that far, Mr.

Wilkinson. I am very anxious that nothing should take place to prejudice the prisoner, and knowing not why it should not have been given earlier, I decided that the prisoner ought to know it at a reasonable time before and not at the last moment only. Whether it was not known to the Crown before and they could not tell of it sooner, they had, of course, the right to apply.

Mr. Wilkinson—Your Lordship asked me the question and I said yes, and I should have gone on to state other risks, but I must say it was only known to me on the evening before it was to be put in evidence. I could not state to you any of the risks in private without a breach of statutory duty; to relate them in public would have been a breach of legal duty, but there are reasons which, if they could be stated, would show why. But there is one circumstance, and that is that so far as I am concerned as Counsel for the Crown, I only knew on the evening before that I was in a position to give that evidence.

His Lordship—Therefore you could not be in a position to give it to the prisoner, for although you knew of the evidence you did not know until the evening before that you could call it?

Mr. Wilkinson, continuing, said, he had intimated to his Lordship his readiness to accept any censure for not having given notice of the evidence, but there were circumstances which if they could be stated would account for it, but which could not be stated with propriety.

His Lordship interrupted Mr. Wilkinson and said, he did not think the case implied censure on the prosecution. The words are, *strong observation in his remarks to the jury*. The observation I understand to be that the accused had no knowledge of this evidence which was elicited at the last moment. Counsel for the defence had no knowledge of it—and it is quite possible that if they had had more time they would have had better opportunity of replying to it. It is an observation on the evidence, but it must not be taken without some consideration, and it is not to be put in the same place as knowledge of the evidence which had been duly considered.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is all I have to say, and I can only repeat that it is with regret I have to ask your Lordship to reconsider it.

Mr. Lowder—I gather from what has fallen from my learned friend that although he did not know he was in a position to put in the evidence, the evidence was in his possession.

Mr. Wilkinson—Not in my possession.

Mr. Lowder—In the possession of Counsel for the Crown.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is so.

Mr. Lowder—Therefore, although the Counsel for the Crown might not know that a witness was in a position to give that evidence they had that evidence in their possession and could have communicated it to me. They did not do so, and therefore the point is, I say, in exactly the same position as it was when your Lordship decided.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Do you say that if they knew they were in the possession of evidence without knowing if they were in a position to produce it, they ought to have notified you of such evidence?

Mr. Lowder—I did not say they were in that position.

His Lordship—Mr. Wilkinson says he was not.

Mr. Lowder pointed out that he had received from Counsel from the Crown a list of names of witnesses intended to be called, and now his learned friend informed him that he did not intend to put them into the box.

His Lordship—Mr. Lowder has a right to comment upon that.

Mr. Lowder pointed out that in the case cited the Counsel for the defence had withdrawn his objection, but he (Mr. Lowder) had not withdrawn his.

Continuing, Mr. Lowder said—In the other case reported in 6 East, it was only a question of the passing of the sentence, and I do not think it has any bearing on the matter which is now submitted for your Lordship's decision. I should say that an application such as that now addressed to your Lordship is not only unusual but unprecedented. I have never heard of such a case before, and I submit that as your Lordship has given your ruling it has become as much a matter of record as the ruling of a judge can be. It is not one of those decisions which is drawn up, but it is a ruling during the case, and I say it is too late to have that reversed.

Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that the question he had given was that the time his Lordship could close the case was only at the close of the sessions, and submitted that the time he (Mr. Wilkinson) could be stopped from giving evidence was at the time he had finished his case.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—You have had

no opportunity of looking at authorities on this point?

Mr. Lowder—No, I have not.

The Court—I will not decide the matter until you have had an opportunity. I shall be glad myself to consider it.

Mr. Wilkinson—I now call Kuro Yanagijunya.

His Lordship—What is he?

Mr. Wilkinson—The *betto*. It is purely formal. I stated in my opening that he would be called, and I consider it my duty to call him and submit him for cross-examination if my learned friend so desires.

The man's name was called.

The Usher—He is not here.

His Lordship—He is only for cross-examination, you said.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Do you wish to cross-examine him.

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will secure his attendance before I close.

Mrs. Priscilla Ellis was then called and sworn.

Mr. Wilkinson—You are an American citizen, I believe?—No, a British subject.

You are the wife of?—Harcourt Whimble Ellis.

You know Miss Jacob?—Yes.

You reside at No. 2, Bluff?—Yes.

And she lives there too?—Yes.

When did you make her acquaintance?—On the 25th October.

The day she went to Miss Brittan's?—Yes.

Do you remember Mr. Porch coming to see Miss Jacob?—Yes.

His Lordship—Does she know Mr. Porch?

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you know him?—Yes.

Will you tell us the circumstances?—On the 10th of November I was sitting on the verandah with Miss Jacob and Mr. Martinolish, when a gentleman came up whom Miss Jacob addressed as Mr. Porch.

Then what did he do?—He handed a note to Miss Jacob, saying, "A note from Mrs. Carew."

What then took place?—She went inside the hall, opened the note, and read it; then she and Mr. Porch went into the sitting-room and had a conversation together.

Did you see them at any time during this conversation?—Yes, I passed into the hall and saw Mr. Porch sitting in a chair facing the door, and his head was in his hands.

I shall not ask you for the conversation. Did Miss Jacob show you a letter soon afterwards?—Yes.

Would you recognise it again?—Yes.

His Lordship—Did you read it?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—I put into your hand exhibit No. 43?—To the best of my belief that is the letter.

Mr. Wilkinson—This is the letter beginning "For the sake of Edgerley." (To witness)—

You mentioned the 10th Nov., are you certain about that date?—Yes, quite certain.

Did you see—were you shown—a subsequent letter?—Yes.

Were you there when it was received?—No.

Can you recollect anything about the date of that letter?—It was the day before Miss Jacob gave her evidence at the preliminary examination.

I now show you exhibit 44, can you recognise it, do you think?—Yes, to the best of my belief, that is the letter.

His Lordship—How do you fix the date of that?

Witness—I could not fix the date; but it was between the 11th and 16th.

Mr. Wilkinson—But you mentioned an event?—It was shown to me on the morning when Miss Jacob gave her evidence at the preliminary examination.

Mr. Wilkinson—It reads:—"Dear Mary:—I went round to see you this morning early. I suppose it was Miss Brittan I saw, who said you would not see me. I am very sorry you wouldn't. However, I suppose you know your own mind best. I have a fair idea of what you will be asked and what you will reply in Court to-day, and I want to tell you that it depends entirely upon you to-day as to the result in everything. You yourself must see that, and I hope you will remember and bear this in mind for the sake of Marjorie and Ben, if for none else. Yours, E.M.H.C."

His Lordship—That was on?

Mr. Wilkinson—It was Friday, November 13th, 1896. (To witness)—I believe that Miss Jacob for some time slept with you?—Yes.

Where was her room?—My room was directly below her's; her's was above.

Who occupied her room while she was sleeping with you?—Nobody.

Now will you state what you know of an incident—what you yourself heard of a visit to her room?

Mr. Lowder—I must object.

His Lordship—I must hear what the incident was first.

Mr. Wilkinson—I only want her to tell us what she heard. I cannot give a date or refer to the incident more particularly. What did you hear?

Witness—On the night previous to her giving her evidence—

His Lordship—That would be the 12th. What did you see or hear?

Witness—Miss Jacob retired about 8 o'clock as she was tired. About 10 o'clock Miss Jacob sprang up and said—

Mr. Wilkinson—You must not give us anything about that conversation, but only what you heard?

—I heard some one pass quickly up the stairs on to Miss Jacob's room.

Have you ascertained who it was that went to that room?—I have not.

So far as you know, was there any person who had a right or would in the ordinary way go to her room?—No, there was no one.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is all.

Mr. Lowder—I have no questions to ask.

Miss Harriet Gertrude Brittan, who was accommodated with a chair, was then sworn.

Mr. Wilkinson—You are an American citizen, I believe?—Yes.

And you live at No. 2, Bluff, Yokohama?—Yes.

You know Miss Mary Esther Jacob?—Yes.

She lives at your house?—Yes.

And has done so since the 25 Oct.?—I can't remember dates, it was the Sunday after the murder.

Can you remember Mrs. Carew coming to see Miss Jacob?—Yes.

Can you remember the date?—It was the morning of the day when Miss Jacob gave her evidence.

His Lordship—It was not on the Saturday of the inquest?

Witness—No.

His Lordship—She gave evidence at the preliminary examination.

Witness—It was a Wednesday, I think.

At what time of day?—About a quarter to eight in the morning.

Did she see Miss Jacob?—No.

Did you prevent her?—I did. Her Counsel had said that no one was to be admit—

Mr. Wilkinson—No, no, no, you must not say that. Do you remember afterwards a letter coming to Miss Jacob?—Yes, I do.

Would you know the letter again, if you saw it?—I think so.

Would you look at exhibit 44?—To the best of my belief that is the letter, Sir.

His Lordship—When did it come—the same day?

Witness—Within an hour and a half afterwards.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you see the envelope on that occasion?—I saw the envelope, but I don't think I have seen it since. She took it out of the envelope, put it in my hands and I read it.

Mr. Lowder—Had you seen Mrs. Carew before?—No.

Did she tell you her name?—No. I asked her several times, and she said "No, no."

And still you refused to let her see Miss Jacob?—I did.

His Lordship—Since you have never seen her before and she did not give you her name, I must ask the accused to stand up. (Accused stood up.)—Is the accused the person who came or not?

Witness—She is, I am sure.

Mr. Wilkinson—The whole diary has been put in, my Lord, but I think it would be as well to read what are pertinent entries.

His Lordship—Very well.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think the entries from the 10th of October to the end, inclusive, should be read; perhaps the Clerk of the Court will read them.

His Lordship—He should have the book first, strange writing is always difficult. Can you go on with somebody else in the meanwhile?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, call Kuro Yanagijunya.

The Usher—He is not here.

Mr. Wilkinson—The next question, my Lord, is the question of the telegram to Kobe: would Mr. Troup come into Court and tell us about it?

His Lordship—Yes, send for him.

Mr. Troup at the moment entered the Court.

Mr. Wilkinson—Mr. Troup, would you kindly give us some information regarding the telegram question, and how far it has proceeded?

Mr. Troup—I applied to the Judge of the Yokohama Saibansho on Monday, with a view to his obtaining from the Post and Telegraph Office, the production of the original of the telegram in his Court. He undertook to apply to the Post and Telegraph office for its production, and I have since understood, by a message from his Court in answer to an enquiry of mine, that he has applied to the Post and Telegraph Office, but that at the

time of answering my enquiry (yesterday) he had received no reply.

His Lordship—That is the step you took?

Witness—That is practically where the question stands.

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you think, Mr. Troup, if it is likely that you will obtain information about it to-day?

Witness—I am to receive information when the telegram is produced in that Court.

His Lordship—If and when?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—You don't know if it will be produced?

Witness—No.

His Lordship—I would like to know whether the application you made was that the Judge himself might produce the telegram, or whether he would send an officer of his court to produce it here.

Witness—I did so. I saw the Judge personally myself, and in his reply to me he said he could not do so. I understand that to mean that the rules of his Court would not permit him to do so.

His Lordship—Failing that, you applied to have it produced in his own Court, and when?

Witness—He consented to make the application and has made it.

His Lordship—Can it be inspected?

Witness—Yes, for the purpose of being inspected and copied.

His Lordship—If it can be produced in his Court?

Witness—Yes, and then he would furnish me with a certified copy of it, and allow me to inspect the original, with an expert from this Court if so desired.

His Lordship—Then I think we had better do no more in the matter of the telegram until we can see whether Mr. Troup can inspect the original. That would be better than obtaining evidence of recollection from a witness—recollecting its terms.

Mr. Wilkinson—I might, before I close, my Lord, have the opportunity afforded of asking about the telegram; and if it is not possible to have it before I close—and I am very near that point now, as everyone will be glad to hear—then I may perhaps be allowed to introduce it by interposing.

His Lordship—We have evidence now to read, have we not, as to accused's statement when in the witness-box during the preliminary examination of Miss Jacob?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—We might take that now.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, only the front page requires correction.

His Lordship—It is only a transposition of exhibits, those can be explained to the jury as we go along.

The jury were then given printed copies of the evidence given by Mrs. Carew during the magisterial examination in Miss Jacob's case. Mr. Troup read the evidence from the Court record, and His Lordship read all the letters in reference to it as they occurred.

At twelve o'clock the reading was suspended and the Court adjourned for lunch.

The Court resumed at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Troup continued the reading of the evidence given by Mrs. Carew in the Jacob case. He concluded about 2.25 p.m.

Mr. Lowder—I would ask just one question of Mr. Troup. The evidence given by Mrs. Carew which you have just read, is in narrative form in your notes?—Yes.

But it was elicited both in examination-in-chief and in cross-examination by answers to questions put by Counsel?—Yes.

His Lordship—Is it not signed?

Witness—No, it was not read over to her.

His Lordship—Because?

Witness—Because it was not completed.

Mr. Wilkinson—You are satisfied with the correctness of your notes?—Yes. But I believe a present has been allowed to stand for a past, or *vice versa*. (Looking at notes)—I have in my notes the phrase, "everyone whom I had mentioned," instead of "have mentioned," but it is only a slight clerical error.

Mr. Wilkinson next applied for the box of letters produced in the Jacob case to be opened for the purpose of finding a certain letter.

Mr. C. D. Moss, the Chief Clerk, broke the seal in Court, and Mr. Litchfield was accorded permission to search for the letter.

His Lordship—While this is proceeding, I think we had better read the entries in the Diary.

Mr. C. D. Moss then read the following:—

October 10th Saturday. Got up at 5, to find it pouring, so went to bed again. It rained hard until 3 o'clock, most disappointing weather for the Regatta, which was held however in spite of wind and rain, as I never take any

interest in it myself. it didn't upset me very much. Had a curious and mysterious visitor shortly after tiffin. who called to see Walter. I went down to the Boathouse about 3. and walked home about 5. as it cleared. Walter does not seem too well, and I wish he could get a thoro' change. I suppose it is the damp. I saw Dr. Wheeler at the Boat House, and he gave me a prescription for my malaria.

October 11th Sunday. Lovely day went to the early Service. Walter stayed in all the a.m. waiting for the 'woman in black' who however did not come. She appears to be shy. Reggie and I went for a walk to the Race. Course and back and I got a short ride in the a.m. Walter not yet all well, and went to bed directly after Tiffin. I sent for Dr. Wheeler about 5. o'clock, who ordered W. medicine. not that it will do him much good I'm thinking.

October 12th, Monday. Fine, but doubtful. I rode to the Course. Walter didn't go he wasn't feeling well enough, but he went down as usual to office. Saw Mr. Tennant and arranged with him about the report of the races. Had a lot of trouble arranging about one handicap. wrote home.

October 13th, Tuesday. Rained a good deal, in the a.m. Walter and I managed however to get up to the Course. Heavy galloping. Mr. Packenham has arrived. Kobe going well. Paid some calls, and played Tennis Walter dining at the Club—and came home very late. he made me feel very much disgusted.

October 14th, Wednesday. Fine morning in fact no rain all day, but dull in the p.m. Played my Tennis Handicap and lost. M. Pernet was not up to much but as I never expected to win, it didn't matter. I am sorry, for him tho' Walter came home at 4. o'clock, and went to bed the result of last night's dissipation. Came home to find Reggie feverish and shivery, and sent for Dr. Wheeler. Majorie also has a bad croupy cold, quite a hospital!

October 15th, Thursday. Fine day. I rode to the Course. in spite of feeling very tired, nothing very exciting. Reggie decidedly better, only a feverish cold. Wrote to the Dr. and asked him to see W. at the Club. He doesn't seem at all himself. Went down the Town. played Tennis, and on coming back at 4.30. found R. up, and W. home in bed. He had been ordered a course of Vichy-water by the Dr. I wonder how long it will last.

October 16th, Friday. Fairly fine. Reggie stayed in bed till 11. and remained in the house all day. wrote to S.S. to say he was unable to go down to office. No news. W. stayed upstairs. I want him to keep quiet until Monday, if he will.

October 17th Saturday. Such a glorious day. Rode up to the course, lot of galloping. Mrs. Dunlop. Pearson, and Trixie, were there—Dr. came soon after breakfast but did not care about his going to Kamakura. R. and I walked round to Mr. de Kesch to excuse W. from dining there. got W. some books, and walked down the Town, taking Ben. Walter suddenly became very sick. I am glad he did not go away. Dr. W. says he is on the verge of jaundice. Dined at Mr. de Kesch's and got home before 11—Dunlops. Dodds. Festetics, and de Waepanaert there—went to a cricket match in the p.m. Reggie stayed with Walter, he is quite well again.

October 18th, Sunday. Fine day, colder, did not ride. W. still quite seedy. Mr. Stewart tiffed with us. Took the children to church. Mary went out with Elsie, and a friend. Had dinner upstairs. Cricketers went to Kobe.

October 19th, Monday. Fine day, had such a restless night with W. didn't go to the Course—stayed in all day. W. no better, he talked about going to the office after Tiffin, but he is not at all fit for it. wrote to Mr. Stewart at his dictation Reggie went back to his office. Majorie's cold still bad—

October 20th, Tuesday. Dull but no rain. Walter no better—no news—Dr. Todd came in the afternoon to see W. ordered him ice. Went down town in the a.m. remained in the aft—Walter rather alarmed me after dinner, and I went in search of Dr. Wheeler who was at Mrs. Morrison's. Mr. Parsons came in the aft. Had a very bad night.

October 21st, Wednesday. Cold, but no rain. Agreed with Mr. Parsons, that Dr. W. did not appear to understand W. case and wired thro the Dr. for Baelz—he couldn't come however. Had several callers. I am sure W is really ill and I am going

Mr. Litchfield now returned to the table with the letter he desired to find.

Mrs. Ellis was recalled, and Mr. Wilkinson asked her—Do you remember seeing any letter from England in the hands of Miss Jacob that was not addressed to her?—Yes.

Can you state how that came about?—It came in an envelope addressed to Miss Jacob.

Who was it for?—Mrs. Carew.

Could you recognise it again?—Yes, I believe I could.

Is that the letter—No. 22—letter from Miss Jacob's aunt to Mrs. Carew?—Yes, to the best of my belief.

Did you see the letter when it came in?—Yes, I did.

Is this the letter?—Yes, I think that is the letter, but I will not be sure.

Mr. Wilkinson—They are both dated from Strathalbyn, Baltinsboro, and bear date Oct. 1st. (To witness)—To whom was the other letter addressed?—To "my dear Mary."

Can you recognise the envelope?—I did not hold the envelope in my hand, so I could not say. Were both in one envelope?—Yes.

His Lordship—Was there an envelope on Mrs. Carew's letter?

Witness—No, my Lord. Both letters were in the same envelope. That is, Mrs. Carew's letter came enclosed in Miss Jacob's letter.

Mr. Wilkinson—There is so little doubt on the matter, but I will ask the witness to look at the date of the envelope?—It is October 1st at Baltinsboro, both in the post-mark and the address-date; and the Yokohama post-mark is November 7th.

Can you recognise this envelope as one sent to Miss Jacob?—No, I can't recognise it, as I did not particularly look at any of the envelopes.

Mr. Wilkinson—I undertook to put these envelopes in and I am meeting with a difficulty. Is Mrs. Brittan here?

Witness—No, she is not here.

Mr. Wilkinson—I may have another opportunity, but I can't ask my learned friend to admit anything. I should like your Lordship's decision on the matter we discussed this morning?

His Lordship—I should like to have time to think it over.

Mr. Wilkinson—If it—the letter to the Minister—is admitted, I should like Mr. Mason to have a look at it.

His Lordship—But he has already looked at it, I thought.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord, it is merely formal.

His Lordship—There is one question I should like to ask Mr. Mason.

William Benjamin Mason reentered the witness box.

His Lordship requested that exhibit X should be handed to the witness, and then said—Have you seen that before, Mr. Mason?

Witness—I think I have.

Would you like a glass to examine it with?—I prefer my own eyes.

Can you form any opinion as to whose handwriting that is in?—It is very difficult, my Lord, to say whose handwriting it is without having others to compare it with.

I thought you had the recollection of other handwritings in your mind?—I think it is Mrs. Carew's, but I should like one or two of her letters to look at. Exhibit A in the Carew Inquest, about which I spoke yesterday, would suit my purpose.

The Exhibit was handed to witness, and then he asked for one or two others.

His Lordship—Certainly.

Witness asked for more exhibits, pointing out to his Lordship that the letter shown to him was indistinct.

After examining all carefully, witness said—The handwriting resembles Mrs. Carew's more than any other I have seen.

You mean more than Miss Jacob's?—More than any other handwriting I have seen in connection with this case.

Then that is more than Miss Jacob's and Miss Christoffel's?—I have examined other handwritings in this case, my Lord.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Would you like to put any questions to witness?

Mr. Lowder—I should like to look at that [the letter witness had just examined].

After looking at it, Mr. Lowder said—No, thank you, my Lord.

His Lordship (to Mr. Mason).—I overlooked this. I intended to ask you, Mr. Mason, yesterday.

The *betto* was the next witness called, but as he could not be found, Mr. Wilkinson said—I have mentioned it to my learned friend, my Lord, and it will suit his convenience perfectly if this man is produced afterwards. There is now the question of the telegram, and the question I have asked your Lordship to consider, and there is the question of Miss Jacob's evidence. Subject to these three

things—when they are decided my Lord—then my case will be closed.

His Lordship—So far as the telegram is concerned, I think we had better have that. This is how we stand, Mr. Lowder: if there is no better evidence we must take the best we can get.

Mr. Lowder—I thought I might assist the Court by putting the question myself in cross-examination.

His Lordship—I noticed that you put the question.

Mr. Lowder—Therefore I presumed that my learned friend and the Court were satisfied that we had got all we could out of the witness.

His Lordship—I think I should like him called. You suggested a message.

Mr. Lowder—But he said what the words were.

His Lordship—He said my recollection is—(To Mr. Wilkinson)—Do you wish to put any questions to him?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—I would propose to call him and put questions which occur to us now about it, and if we can get any better evidence of the telegram we must admit that. On the other hand, if we do get a copy made by Mr. Tronp himself that will be better.

Mr. Wilkinson—I prefer to leave the witness in your Lordship's hands.

His Lordship—Then I wish to ask him a question. There were two telegrams, you have asked him only as to one.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is true.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Have you any authorities on the point which was argued this morning?

Mr. Lowder—No; I have not have an opportunity to consider the matter.

His Lordship—Do you think you could let me have it in the morning?

Mr. Lowder—I may. There is only one point I would mention about the proposal to put in the evidence of Miss Jacob. If the evidence she gave at the Magisterial Enquiry is to be put in, I should also ask that that given by her at the Inquest be put in.

His Lordship—Have you any objection, Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, my Lord, I could not take any objection.

His Lordship—I think that should be printed, and the evidence at the Inquest will be added to it.

Mr. Lowder—Of course, your Lordship will understand that I am not conceding the point that if she is able to be called she will be.

His Lordship—If we have the same report tomorrow then I presume the prosecution will read it, otherwise I should have to propose an adjournment of the hearing, which I cannot do. If later you both wished, and she should be able, that might be done—she should be called if you both agreed to do so.

Mr. Wilkinson—As matter of fact, I cannot put in her evidence at the Inquest, but I have no objection to its going in, therefore my learned friend may put it in.

His Lordship—You wish it put in, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, I wish it put in, but I do not think there is any difficulty about it. It was taken on oath before an officer of this Court, and signed and sworn to. I would suggest that your Lordship put it in.

His Lordship—Very well. If you apply to me to have it printed for the purposes of the case I will have it done.

Mr. Lowder—That is what I wish, my Lord.

Mr. Dickinson entered the witness-box and was examined by his Lordship—You received two telegrams at Kobe on the 21st October?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—Will you tell the jury the precise words of the contents of each?

Witness—The first one, to the best of my recollection was, "when do you come back,"—"or wire when you come back"—"Baelz says very serious."

His Lordship—Was that the whole of the message? Was there not a name or anything else?

Witness—No, there was nothing else. I got that between two and three o'clock, and I wired back—I cannot remember the words, but it was to this effect, "that I had made arrangements to return by the *Kobe Maru* next day, but that if it was absolutely necessary for me to come back earlier I would do so that night," and I asked her to reply by wire, yes or no. The *Kobe Maru* left on the Thursday. I said that I did not wish to come back owing to the cricket dinner. Her answer was, "Many thanks Friday alright."

His Lordship—When did you first have occasion to recall to your memory the terms of the first telegram? You see it is now nearly three months ago.

Witness—I think that I spoke to her about it when I returned.

His Lordship—You returned on the Friday.
Witness—Yes, but I do not think that I spoke to her then.

His Lordship—That is the impression I got. Reading from my notes of the witness's former evidence, "When I returned from Kobe to this place I had a conversation with the accused on the subject of the telegram I received from her."

Witness—That is correct, but I do not think it was immediately on my return. I think one of the public had asked me whether Mrs. Carew had telegraphed to me. It certainly was not later than the preliminary examination, but it is impossible for me to say exactly.

His Lordship—Were you present at the Inquest on the Saturday?

Witness—I was present at part of it.

His Lordship—Did you read an account of it?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—On that Saturday it was stated that Dr. Baelz had been telegraphed for and he replied "would to-morrow evening do"? If you read the account of that, that would be likely to recall the words of the telegram you got on the Wednesday.

Witness—I do not recollect that passage at all. His Lordship—Very well; and so far as you can tell, it was not later than the first preliminary examination. How much earlier you cannot say?

Witness—No, I think it was sometime during the preliminary examination.

His Lordship—That is two months ago?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Lowder had no questions to ask on this evidence.

Mr. Wilkinson—I should like to utilise this opportunity for putting in the envelopes I spoke of earlier in the day. (To witness)—Can you recognise the handwriting of these two envelopes?

His Lordship—What are they?

Mr. Wilkinson—The two envelopes I wished to put in before.

Witness—I should say undoubtedly these are in the accused's handwriting.

Mr. Lowder cross-examined the witness as follows—This envelope (one of the envelopes just put in) is addressed, Miss Jacob, No. 2, Bluff. There is a comma after the word Jacob, but no full-stop after the figure 2 on that envelope?

Witness—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Lowder—Here is the other No. 2, Bluff. Is there any stop or period after the figure 2 in that?

Witness—There is no stop after the figure 2. The Exhibits were then put in and marked 48 and 49.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—I believe you have a copy of Miss Jacob's evidence at the Inquest?

Mr. Wilkinson—I have, my Lord.

His Lordship—Then you could have that copy printed.

Kuro Yanagijunya was then sworn by the Interpreter.

Mr. Wilkinson—I offer him, but do not examine him.

Mr. Lowder—You were a groom in the service of the deceased, were you not?—Yes, I was.

When did you enter that service—was it last year or the year before last?—The year before last, on the 15th October.

How many ponies were there in the stable then?

—When I went there there was one.

Now in March, 1896, how many were there?—Two.

One of them was sick in the month of March?

—Yes.

And you received from Mrs. Carew some powder to give to the pony, did you not?—I received some kind of powder.

A white powder?—Yes.

Was it wrapped in paper?—Yes.

And a large packet, was it not?—No, a small packet.

Did you give the pony some of that white powder in the month of March?—I recollect so doing.

Was any of it left, and did you give a part of the remainder to the same pony in June or July?—Yes, that is so.

And this by order of Mrs. Carew?—Yes: it was by her orders that I gave the pony the remainder of the powder.

Have you got the paper in which the powder was kept?—I have not.

Are those two the only occasions that you can recollect giving the pony powders?—Yes, that is so.

Do you know where that powder came from?—I do not know.

Mr. Lowder—That is all.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have no question to ask.

Mr. Lowder—I beg pardon, your Lordship, but I omitted a question. (To witness)—Do you remember, during the summer of 1896, purchasing

same sugar of lead for the pony?—Yes, because the pony had a sore leg.

Was any of that sugar of lead left at the time of Mr. Carew's illness, do you know?—I bought about 10 cents worth, and there was about half of it left. I only used about half.

Have you got it now?—After that a horse with white legs hurt itself, and I used the rest of the sugar of lead on that.

Was it used before your master's death?—I used the remainder after the death of my master.

Mr. Patterson (one of the jurors)—I would suggest: In whose possession was this sugar of lead kept until the time that it was used?

Witness—In mine all the time.

Mr. Wilkinson—With the exception of what is before your Lordship, that closes my case.

His Lordship—And Miss Jacob's evidence?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, but that can only be known to-morrow morning.

The Clerk of the Court—The Court stands adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, January 21st.

The interest of the general public in this trial, if the attendance in the Court-room is any indication, has fallen off very considerably. This morning there were only two or three people present when the proceedings began. The accused then looked bright and cheerful, though her eyes showed traces of recent tears, but at the close of the day's sitting she appeared completely exhausted.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—You are going to call Mr. Troup, I believe?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Will you send for him.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have an explanation to make, my Lord, in regard to the putting in of the evidence given at the Inquest. My learned friend wishes to guard against any possibility of the evidence being admitted as though given by a witness of his own. In regard to this I am quite willing to admit anything that is necessary.

His Lordship—Of course we will first read the Magistrate's examination. But wait a moment: am I not to have any medical evidence?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord. I have the doctor in attendance.

Dr. Worden was called and reentered the box.

His Lordship—When did you see Miss Jacob last?

Witness—This morning, about 9.30 o'clock.

And in what condition is she in?—Worse than yesterday.

And her pulse?—Higher. It is 130, and she is suffering from nausea and vomiting.

And it is quite impossible that she can attend and give evidence?—Yes, quite impossible.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have no questions to ask.

Mr. Lowder—I would ask if the witness has considered it necessary to take the patient's temperature?—Yes, I have taken her temperature.

Is it normal?—It is slightly below normal.

Can you form any idea as to when she will be able to attend and give evidence in this Court?—From her present symptoms I think it will be some weeks, possibly months.

His Lordship—You mean able to leave the house?—Yes, sir.

At any rate she is not able to attend and give evidence here?—That is so, Sir.

Mr. Lowder—From the state of her sickness, can you tell us from what she is suffering?—Yes.

She is suffering from a disordered mental and nervous condition.

Might it not be hysterical?—The symptoms might indicate hysteria, and they might indicate something worse.

His Lordship—Is the other doctor present?

Mr. Wilkinson—He has gone, my Lord. He told me that his ship would leave this morning, so I did not ask him to attend.

His Lordship—Dr. Worden, was Dr. Orme present this morning?

Witness—No, sir.

His Lordship—He was not sure whether his ship would leave, and I thought that it being one of the P. & O. intermediate boats she might possibly have a delay.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have not made arrangements for any other medical man.

His Lordship—Then upon this evidence you apply?

Mr. Wilkinson—Upon that evidence I ask that the depositions made by Miss Jacob at the magisterial enquiry be now read.

Mr. Lowder—I only wish for my position in this matter to be clearly understood. I am willing to wait any reasonable time, if, after a time, Miss Jacob is in a position to appear here to give her evidence in person. If this is possible, within a reasonable time, I shall have no objection. But I shall strongly object to her being called and in-

roduced to give evidence after certain evidence for the defence is presented—that is my position.

Mr. Wilkinson—I do not clearly understand my learned friend. Does he object to the admittance of Miss Jacob personally after he has proceeded up to a certain point, or does he wish this evidence to be deferred?

Mr. Lowder—I did not suggest that this evidence should be deferred.

His Lordship—We shall read the evidence now, but if it is possible that Miss Jacob can attend later and give evidence in person then she will be called.

Mr. Lowder—I do not go so far as that: I shall object to her being called after I have gone to a certain point in my defence.

His Lordship—Then we had better have the evidence read, so that Counsel for the Crown can close their case. If, later, she can attend, and you desire her evidence to be given, Mr. Lowder, then she can be called: that will meet your case, will it not?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Troup here entered the Court.

Mr. Lowder—My Lord, it occurs to me, that I should scarcely like her to be called even after I have made my opening address.

His Lordship—It is left with you. If you, Mr. Lowder, desire her evidence and she can attend, then she will be called.

Mr. Wilkinson (to Mr. Troup)—You held the preliminary examination of the accused on this charge?—I did.

In your capacity of Assistant-Judge of this Court?—Yes.

The examination was begun on Wednesday, November 11, I believe?—It was.

Adjourned till Thursday, the 12th, remanded on that day and then adjourned till Friday, November 13th?—That is so.

On Friday, the 13th, it was adjourned till Saturday, the 14th, and then from that day till Monday, the 16th?—Quite so.

From then it was continued on till Wednesday, the 18th November, when prisoner was committed for trial?—Yes, that is quite correct.

On the present charge for which she is being tried?—Yes.

During the whole of those proceedings up till the date already given by you, the accused was represented by Mr. Lowder and Mr. Walford?—Yes.

That was until the close of the proceedings on Saturday, the 14th, I believe?—Yes.

Up till the conclusion of the evidence of Miss Mary Esther Jacob the accused was represented by Mr. Lowder and Mr. Walford?—Yes.

That is the only essential point?—I can give you the exact time when Mr. Walford retired.

It is not necessary. Miss Mary Esther Jacob gave evidence on Friday, the 13th November?—Yes.

She was properly sworn and afterwards signed the depositions?—Yes, she was properly sworn and afterwards signed the depositions as correct.

Her signature in the book was signed in the presence of the Court?—Yes.

His Lordship—Was it read over to her?

Witness—Yes, it was.

Mr. Wilkinson—The examination was taken in the presence of the accused?—It was.

And in the presence of the prisoner's Counsel, Mr. Lowder?—Yes.

And the prisoner's Counsel cross-examined her upon some points?—She was cross-examined.

By Mr. Lowder?—Yes. Mr. Walford might have taken part of it. In my notes I have it only that she was cross-examined by Counsel.

And the whole of the examination was taken down in writing in the presence of the accused and her Counsel?—Yes. In the presence and hearing of her Counsel—I beg pardon, Mr. Walford was not in Court at the commencement.

His Lordship—But one of her Counsel was?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Lowder was present all the time.

You say he cross-examined the witness?—Her Counsel did.

That was Mr. Lowder?—Mr. Lowder, certainly.

Mr. Wilkinson—Now, will you read until I tell you to stop—there is one point at which I shall call stop.

Mr. Troup then read the evidence of Miss Jacob in the preliminary examination until he reached the place where Miss Jacob spoke of taking the children down town one day and meeting Mrs. Carew at the Post Office—some time in October. Then Mr. Wilkinson interrupted and the thread of the evidence was resumed where Miss Jacob said that she had never been in the Maruya shop before she was sent for the arsenic. He then read on to the finish as below:—

Mary Esther Jacob, Nursery Governess, residence now at No. 2, Bluff, sworn—I

am a British subject now residing in Yokohama. Previous to the 22nd October last I was in the service of Mrs. Carew as nursery governess. I first entered her service on the 13th of May. I came out from England, reaching Yokohama on the 13th of May. I was living in Somersetshire before leaving England. While in the service of Mrs. Carew I was comfortable in the house. I know Mr. Carew was ill in the latter part of October. I lent assistance in nursing him only on one occasion. My duty was with the children, and I was not asked to assist in the nursing at all. On the 21st October, Mrs. Carew gave me a small piece of paper, open, and another to Brett's which was folded and turned down at the corner. The open one was for Maruya's. She also gave me a third one for Moss, the furniture dealer, and a book to go to Curnow's. She also gave me one for Schedel's. I read the open bit in the room, and asked if I had to sign my name at the place, Maruya's. It was in Mrs. Carew's handwriting. It was an open bit of paper, with Mr. Maruya written on the inside, I cannot recollect the exact words, but I believe they were "Will Mr. Maruya give bearer one bottle Fowler's Solution of arsenic, and one bottle of sugar of lead." Mrs. Carew gave me five dollars to pay for it, and said she wanted change.

I took the stores on my way down town, and went to Maruya's last. At Maruya's I purchased two little bottles, labelled; one had sugar of lead on it and one had solution of arsenic. In the shop the man gave them to me openly; he did not put them in any paper at all. I put them in my little bag. I paid for them. The two children were with me, in a 'ricksha * * * I had never been in his shop before, I think. I had never been alone in the shop before. I might have been there with Mrs. Carew when I first arrived. I did not go to the shop on the 19th October. On the 21st, when I put the bottles in the bag, I went homeward. As I went down the street, I saw Schedel's assistant standing on the steps, and he beckoned me, and asked me to take a little bottle sealed up in paper. I took it, and put it in the bag with the other bottles, and took it up to the house. I should think it was perhaps half-past eleven or a quarter to twelve when I got back to the house. Mrs. Carew was on the steps to meet us. The children and I and Mrs. Carew went into the dining-room together. I gave the three bottles to Mrs. Carew. I know she put two of the bottles on the writing-table, by the window. Those two were Maruya's. I don't know what she did with the third; I did not notice.

After Mr. Carew's death I went to Maruya's store again on Friday night, the 23rd, with Miss Christoffel. I went to try and get that piece of paper that I had taken to Maruya's. I could not get it; but when the man was looking for it, he found another one, and showed it to us. He let us have it, and my friend, Miss Christoffel, took it away with her. I recognise the paper now shown to me as this piece of paper (marked "Carew Inquest, Exhibit A.")

When I got back to the house on the 21st, I said nothing to Mrs. Carew about what Maruya's man had said to me. I made a statement to Mr. Porch, after tiffin. I was anxious to get back the paper which I left at Maruya's on the 21st, because, Mrs. Carew, on the night of Mr. Carew's death, denied having written the piece of paper which I took, saying that Mr. Carew had written it. She said, further, that Mr. Carew had taken his own life and that she had a letter in her possession saying that he intended to do so; or had done it; but he could not have said that because he was dead. The occasion on which I was asked to assist to nurse was on the night of Wednesday, the 21st. I was having my dinner. I was asked to see if Mr. Carew would take a glass of brandy and soda with cocaine in it. Mrs. Carew told me there was cocaine in it. I took the glass to Mr. Carew. He did not drink it. I took the glass downstairs again. I told Mrs. Carew that he said "he would not have it: that he had taken a whole chemist's shop that day." Mrs. Carew stirred it up, and took it to him.

My duty to the children took me out of the house a good deal. I remember the 19th October last; I went out on that morning, with one child. We went as far as the Post Office, to meet Mrs. Carew, who had taken her little boy, Ben, down town. I remember Ben running across the road to meet me. It was on the road, this side of the Post Office. Marjory was not feeling very well, so we

changed, Mrs. Carew took Marjory back, saying she was going to take a "kuruma," and I took the little boy and walked back. Neither of us had a jinrikisha then. Mrs. Carew said she had left her jinrikisha at the chemist's to follow her, but she did not know where he (jinrikisha man) had gone. I went, with Ben, to the Post Office, to ask if the mail had come in. I walked back again, then, to the house at once, because they said the mail was in and was being delivered. I was expecting letters by the mail. I had two.

On the afternoon of the 16th, I believe we went to the Bluff Gardens.

On the morning of the 28th, I was out with the children. I believe we all went to the Convent, to meet my friend, Fraulein Christoffel, at ten o'clock. I met her. We are great friends.

I think Mrs. Carew was at home that morning, I am not at all sure. I don't know. I went back to the house to lunch. In the afternoon Mrs. Carew sent me down town again, to cash a cheque for her. Ben rode down on Mr. Fearon's bicycle. Mr. Fearon was working the bicycle and Ben was sitting in front of him; I cashed the cheque; Ben was waiting in the bank. It was the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I went straight back home after cashing the cheque. Mrs. Carew was sitting by the nursery window, as Marjory and I came through the garden. She told me, through the window, that Ben had run upstairs and gone into his father's room. I left Marjory in the garden. The *amah* took the children out again, in the afternoon.

I left Mrs. Carew's service on Saturday, the 24th. Before leaving Mrs. Carew's service, I had, for reasons of my own, looked at the waste-paper basket, which was kept in the dining-room. I expected to find letters of my own there, letters which I had not received from home. I never found any letters of my own there. I found other letters, fragments of letters. I gave these fragments to my friend, Fraulein Christoffel. She stitched them together for me. The first time I ever went to the basket must have been the 23rd or 24th of September. I did not find all the letters at the same time. I found fragments of one letter on the 23rd or 24th of September, and the rest after my return from Miyanoshiba. On the first Monday in October we came back from Miyanoshiba.

I gave all the fragments which I found to Miss Christoffel.

I was present when Miss Christoffel handed Mr. Litchfield some letters. It was on a Sunday, this month. It was not last Sunday, it was the Sunday before.

Cross-examined: ("Carew Inquest, Exhibit R1," being shown to the witness). I have never seen these fragments before.

("Carew Inquest, Exhibit R2," being shown to the witness). I have never seen this handwriting before.

Re-examined: I did not read all the fragments through which I extracted from the waste-paper basket. (R1 being shown again.) I don't recognise that handwriting. I never remember having seen any handwriting like that before.

Cross-examined: I do not know Mr. Carew's handwriting. I have never seen any of his handwriting. I think the fragments pasted on that piece of paper (R1) were not amongst those I handed to Miss Christoffel. I feel sure they were not.

(Signed) MARY ESTHER JACOB.

Till 2 p.m.

(Signed)

J. T.

His Lordship—Rather than waste time, might not Mr. Troup be asked about the telegram?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord. What have you done, Mr. Troup, about that?

Witness—Nothing has been done further than what I stated in Court yesterday.

His Lordship—The witness, Dickinson, when asked yesterday if he wired back from Kobe to the accused, did not say what the exact contents of his telegram were. He admitted having wired back to her: have you, Mr. Lowder, possession of that telegram?

Mr. Lowder—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—I only asked, because if it was in existence it would be the best evidence we could have.

Mr. Lowder—Quite so, my Lord. His Lordship—I have carefully considered Mr. Wilkinson's application yesterday that I should review my ruling as to the letter received by Sir E. Satow and permit it, if otherwise relevant, to be given in evidence. If the explanation made yes-

terday with reference to it had been given when it was first produced, I should have admitted it subject to its relevancy. That being so, is it now too late, the application having been made before the case for the prosecution has closed? I have come to the conclusion that it is not too late. It would not be too late to allow a witness to correct his evidence at any time during the case, and equally it cannot be too late now to correct a ruling on a point of practice, the necessity for such correction having become apparent from the statement made by Counsel for the prosecution in Court yesterday.

Mr. Wilkinson—Under those circumstances, I will put in the letter. Perhaps I may put in the envelope first, and to prove it I will ask Mr. Wilman to come into Court to interpret the date marks on the envelope. I apply, at once, that Mr. Mason be recalled. He is at present in Tokyo, but I will telegraph for him, and if he cannot be here by 2 o'clock perhaps he can by 2.30.

His Lordship—Very well: it is now 11 o'clock. Mr. Wilkinson—That will close the case for the prosecution. I am anxious, as I am sure my learned friend wishes, that all the evidence should be closed up before he opens, and it is for that reason I ask that Mr. Mason may see this letter.

His Lordship—Quite so.

Mr. Wilkinson—Shall I read the letter, my Lord? It runs as follows:—

Sir ERNEST SATOW.

Dear Sir,

I wish to call your attention to the very scandalous way—

His Lordship—I think the Chief Clerk should read it. It is best to have it in a neutral tone. Mr. Wilkinson—I had hoped that I was doing so.

His Lordship—I have no doubt that you were, still it is better that he should read it.

The Clerk of the Court then read the following letter:—

Sir ERNEST SATOW.

Dear Sir,

I wish to call your attention to the very scandalous way in which our Consul, Mr. Hall, has conducted the inquest of the late Mr. Carew. Had he any right to sum up in face of evidence produced as he has done.

Faithfully yours,

6th. Nov.

A. L. PRICE.

Mr. Wilman then stepped into the witness-box. Mr. Wilkinson—Will you look at the marks above the stamp on this envelope?

His Lordship—That is the envelope, I presume, that Mr. Lowder marked?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, I marked it.

His Lordship—It is same envelope that the Minister produced?

Mr. Lordship—Yes, that is the envelope.

Mr. Wilkinson (to Mr. Wilman)—Can you read the post-marks on the stamp?—Yes, I can.

Will you tell me what they are?—The two on the top of the stamp are, "Musashi, Yokohama," the other "29th year," and then the character for the month is not decipherable really.

Mr. Wilkinson—Let me see?

Witness—It is scarcely decipherable, but from the context I can see that it is probably the 11th month—*fu-ichi*.

Mr. Wilkinson—It does not matter much: can you see the day?

His Lordship—Wait a moment, let Mr. Lowder see it. (To the witness)—Is the day clear?

Witness—Yes, the "7th day," and then at the bottom is *yubin*—mail or post.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is it not the character for fourth—fourth delivery?—It is the character for *yubin*.

You do not think it is *nei-ben* (fourth delivery)?

—No, it is the short character for *yubin*.

Now what else is there?—That is all on the stamp.

Well, the mark on the letter?—"Musashi, Tokyo, 29th"—and then the character for year by itself can not be read; it is blurred there. It should read the "11th month, 7th day, *yubin*."

I would suggest that the deliveries are also there—*nei-ben*, fourth delivery, *chi-ben*, eighth delivery.

His Lordship—Is it necessary?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, we only want where it came from and where it was delivered.

His Lordship—I do not know what Musashi is?

Witness—The name of the Province.

His Lordship—The Ken—Prefecture?

Witness—No, the province where the two towns are situated.

The envelope was put in and marked 51, the letter was marked 50.

His Lordship—Are you going to have this letter photographed?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—I have seen the other enlarge-

ments and it seems to me that they are too large. I took up one last evening, and it was not at all satisfactory.

Mr. Wilkinson—Quite so, I think so too, my Lord.

His Lordship—I would suggest a photograph four times enlarged.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think these large ones were really intended to hang up in Court, that is the reason that they are so large. I am sorry that there will be a little delay before my next witness comes.

His Lordship—In the meantime, about the two dates 17 and 19, the mistake or error regarding the receipt of the pasted letter.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have looked it up in the newspapers, and I do not think it very material. The newspapers all have it 19th. My suggestion is that 17th is an error in the printed notes for 19th.

Mr. Lowder—I do not think it material. I am quite willing to take it either 17th or 19th.

His Lordship—It was an error in the print and I wished it to be cleared up. Would it be possible to read the evidence at the inquest now?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—It forms no part of your case.

Mr. Wilkinson—Quite so. I am prepared to make any admission that may be necessary.

His Lordship—Of course the Coroner is not here now, but his Clerk is: call Mr. Lay. Would you like this evidence printed, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Wilkinson—My learned friend would like my admission taken now, my Lord. It is: the Counsel for the Crown offers no objection to the report of the evidence of Miss Mary Esther Jacob as given at the inquest: and I agree that except for the purpose of putting it in, it may be treated as offered on behalf of the Crown—this is what is asked for by Mr. Lowder.

His Lordship—One moment.

Mr. Wilkinson—I repeat, my Lord, that except for the purpose of offering it, it is put in at the present moment—at this time—to be treated as though it were evidence taken on behalf of the Crown. To make the position very clear, Mr. Lowder does not want the witness to be taken as his witness.

Mr. Arthur Hyde Lay then brought in the inquest-book.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you act as Clerk to the Coroner at the inquest held on the death of Mr. W. R. H. Carew, opened on the 24th October last?—I did.

Did Mary Esther Jacob give evidence on that date?—Yes.

Was the evidence so given by her read over to her, and did she sign it?—Yes, it was; and she did.

Will you kindly read the evidence. [Witness then read the statement.]

Saturday, October 24, 1896.

MARY ESTHER JACOB, sworn:—I had nothing to do with the nursing of Mr. Carew except once when I was asked to take him a glass said to contain brandy and soda. On Wednesday night I was having my dinner, Mrs. Carew called me and asked me to see if Mr. Carew would take this in a glass from me, containing brandy and soda, and she said cocaine, which Dr. Wheeler had ordered. He refused to take it from me. That's all I ever had to do with his nursing. I have never seen deceased take medicine by himself, without someone giving it to him. I have never seen Mrs. Carew give him medicines. I have seen her give him beef tea and things to take. I have purchased medicine for Mrs. Carew. On Wednesday the 21st I did so at Maruya's, Bentendori. It was syrup of lead and Foster's Solution of arsenic. I only purchased it on that one occasion. I have seen no use made of the medicine I purchased. I don't know where it was kept. The poisons I purchased were in two separate bottles: the quantity was not specified. I merely went into the room perhaps once a day, to show the children to the father. I know nothing about how the nursing was carried on. I didn't even know that there was a small table by the bedside. On the 21st I purchased the medicines at Maruya's by Mrs. Carew's orders. Maruya did not ask for a doctor's prescription before giving it. The name was written on a piece of paper. Mrs. Carew had written it. The man who sold me the medicine made a remark: he asked why we bought "so plenty deadly poison." I replied "I don't know." I didn't know any had been bought before. Maruya told me some had been bought the day before and some the day before that again, and that I must warn Mrs. Carew to be careful how she used it. No further conversation.

I did not report to Mrs. Carew the conversation at all. I told Mr. Porch after tiffin. He said how impudent the man was. Only the children were present with us in the dining-room. On the day before, Maruya told me a boy, and the day before that Mrs. Carew, had bought the medicine. I don't know the name of the boy. This conversation with Maruya aroused my suspicions. I had been told that Mr. Carew had been sick and in great pain and drowsy and this made me very uncomfortable, as I had been sent to buy poison. To my knowledge no one in the house assisted Mrs. Carew much. Ah Kwong and Rachel and Asa helped to carry things up. I was out of the house so much with the children, I don't know what went on during the day. While I was in the house Mr. Porch used to go in for a few minutes, ask him how he was and come out again. When I offered the deceased a brandy and soda, he said he wanted no more medicine, simply brandy and soda. He said he had already taken a whole chemist's shop. He did not know I had been purchasing poison as far as I am aware. The order for medicine bore no signature; was a little slip of paper handed to me by Mrs. Carew. The chemist asked me if I was Mrs. Carew. I had never been there before. I had a little boy of Mrs. Carew's and the little girl with me. I left the piece of paper with Maruya. The slip of paper was in Mrs. Carew's handwriting. I am positive of it.

(Signed) MARY ESTHER JACOB.
(Signed) J. C. HALL, Coroner.

Mr. Lowder—Was not this evidence, though now read in narrative form, elicited by questions put to her by the Coroner and the jury?—I think so.

Do you recollect whether the witness Jacob, when called upon by the Coroner to state what she knew, asked that questions be put to her instead?—I am not sure.

That is her signature and the Coroner's, I suppose, in that book.—Yes.

Mr. R. C. D. Ginnis, of the H. & S. Bank, recalled.

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you know any one of the name of Price residing in Yokohama?—I do not know of any one of the name of Price residing in Yokohama.

During the past year?

His Lordship—How long has witness been resident here?

Mr. Wilkinson—When did you come here?—I have been here since the 29th March last.

Since March last has there been a Mr. Price in Yokohama, to your knowledge?—Yes, there were two.

Can you state who they were?—One was Mr. Alexander Price, of Hankow, the other was the Hon. J. F. Price, of Bombay—I think of Bombay; at any rate of India.

Have you specimens of their signatures?—Yes. I have cheques of Mr. Alexander Price and a specimen of Mr. J. F. Price.

Can you refer to them?—I have them in my pocket.

Would you look at them and compare them with the signature on this letter, No. 50, and say whether this signature is that of either of those gentlemen?—No, it is not, my Lord.

Do you know of any other persons bearing the name of Price, who were here in Yokohama last summer or up till November?—No.

When did Mr. Alexander Price leave here, to the best of your recollection?—He left Yokohama before the 24th Sept., but remained a while in Kobe.

Till when?—That I do not know.

But he did not return here?—Not to my knowledge.

And the other Mr. Price, when did he leave?—I cannot say. His signature was sent up to us from our Kobe office on the 29th October, but I should have to refer to my books for more complete details.

His Lordship—But his signature was J. F. Price?

Witness—That is so.

Mr. Lowder had no questions to ask.

Mr. Wilkinson—Subject to calling Mr. Mason this afternoon, that closes any case. I think for safety that we had better adjourn till 3.30, or earlier.

His Lordship—He may arrive before that time, and then he would be kept waiting.

Eventually, after a little discussion, it was agreed to adjourn till 2 o'clock, the judge, jury, and Counsel to be apprised of the exact hour at which witness could appear after that time.

His Lordship—Will you be long, Mr. Wilkin-

son. Mr. Wilkinson—About ten minutes, my Lord.

His Lordship—And you, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—A very little while.

The Clerk of the Court—The Court stands adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The Court resumed at 4.05 o'clock, and there was then a considerable attendance of the public.

Mr. Mason at once stepped into the box.

Mr. Wilkinson—I put into your hands exhibits 50 and 51 (the letter and envelope read at the morning sitting)—Will you look at those, Mr. Mason, and then tell us whether you are able to give an opinion as to whose handwriting they are in?—I am.

Whose is the handwriting, in your opinion?—I should say Mrs. Carew's without scarcely any attempt at disguise.

Would you state some of the peculiarities of Mrs. Carew's handwriting?

Mr. Lowder (interposing)—I may say that I shall not contend that the letter is not in the handwriting of the accused: it may save the time of the Court if I state so now.

His Lordship—Mr. Lowder, you do not dispute that this letter is in the handwriting of the accused?

Mr. Lowder—To save the time of the Court.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Will you look at the Diary on the date, 16th of July, you will there see the name Mr. Price, do you not?—Yes.

And you see Price in the letter—are they in any way similar?—I consider them similar.

Mr. Wilkinson (to his Lordship)—It is on page 114 of the diary.

His Lordship—And they are in the same handwriting?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes. I wanted merely to call attention to the fact that the word Price did occur there.

Mr. Lowder—I have no question to ask.

Mr. Mason was thanked and withdrew.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have now a very formal piece of evidence to lead. I will call Mr. Kircher, and ask him to say whether he has made search for Annie Luke and then say whether he has found her.

George Kircher, Usher of the Court, was then called and sworn.

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you remember receiving instructions on the 3rd November from Mr. Hall, the Acting Assistant Judge of this Court, to make all proper and diligent enquiry for a person of the name of Annie Luke?—I do.

Did you make those enquiries?—I did.

Did you discover any trace of her?—I did not. Or hear of her being in Yokohama?—Not at all. Or of any person having seen her?—No.

And up to the present time you have not heard or seen anything of her?—No.

Mr. Lowder—I have nothing to ask him.

Mr. Wilkinson—This closes the case for the Crown, my Lord.

Mr. Lowder—I propose to call evidence, my Lord, but for the moment I must trespass upon the forbearance of the Jury and your Lordship in asking for an adjournment over to-morrow. Under ordinary circumstances I should not feel justified in doing so, but I have not yet had the opportunity for, and I feel the absolute need of, making such notes as I consider requisite to present the case for the defence properly before the Jury. I think perhaps it will be found, if this privilege is granted to me, that I may perhaps save time which might otherwise be occupied in a lengthy speech, which, with this privilege, may be made more concise.

His Lordship (to the Jury)—Well, gentlemen, it rests with you, practically. I quite appreciate the advantage Mr. Lowder will have by having time to prepare his case. Would you have any objection to giving him that time?

The Jury acquiesced.

His Lordship—Then, Mr. Lowder, we will adjourn till Saturday.

Mr. Lowder—I am much obliged to your Lordship and to the Jury.

His Lordship—Then the Court will be adjourned until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. (To Mr. Wilkinson)—I did not ask if you agreed, I took it for granted.

Mr. Wilkinson—Certainly, my Lord.

The Clerk of the Court—The Court stands adjourned until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, January 23rd.

The Court resumed this morning at a few minutes past ten o'clock, when only a few of the general public were present, but later the room filled to overflowing. The accused was looking very pale and anxious and at times leant her head wearily against the dock. Mr. Troup, the Assistant Judge, had a seat on the Bench with his Lordship. Mr. G. H. Scidmore sat next to Mr. H. C. Litchfield, the Crown Prosecutor for Japan; Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, the Crown Advocate, sitting

next; and Mr. Lowder last at the bar. Behind them sat Dr. Tripler (for the Crown). The barristers' table was piled high with enlarged photographs of all the letters put in during the course of the trial, as well as with printed slips of most of the evidence. The Jury were particularly alert during Mr. Lowder's address, paying strict attention to every word that fell. Mr. Lowder began at 10.15 a.m. and continued till 12 o'clock, when the evidence of Mr. Porch was interposed to prove the plan of the house at No. 169, so that the jury could inspect the premises in the afternoon.

His Lordship (to Counsel)—Have you been furnished with printed copies of Miss Jacob's evidence?

Both Counsel—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Wilkinson—With regard to these prints, my Lord, I have conferred with my learned friend, Mr. Lowder, and he agrees with me that it would be a pity to read them before the jury again, but if some person will go into the box and say that this is a correct copy according to the book—

His Lordship—So far as the evidence before the magistrate is concerned, I have detected an error in line 113.

Mr. Wilkinson—I do not know that it has been read over. I do not think there has been an opportunity to do so.

His Lordship—Mr. Troup informs me that he and Mr. Wileman have read it over.

Mr. Troup—Yes. I read the minute-book and the print was read by Mr. Wileman.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then that has been just now?

Mr. Troup—No, it was yesterday.

Mr. Wilkinson—I had only seen it this morning and having made enquiries I was told otherwise.

His Lordship—The error on page 113 is an obvious error. It is for Counsel to say which course they would prefer (respecting the print of Miss Jacob's evidence).

Mr. Lowder—If anyone will say that it has been read over I shall be satisfied.

His Lordship—Mr. Troup says that Mr. Wileman read the print while he looked at his notes; and the Inquest was read over in the same way by Mr. Lay.

Mr. Wilkinson—One or other ought to say so.

Mr. Lowder—I am quite satisfied myself.

Mr. Wilkinson—So am I, my Lord, but I think it right that nothing should go to the Jury that is not sworn to.

Mr. Wileman then entered the witness-box.

Mr. Wilkinson—Have you read over this print, Mr. Wileman?

Witness—I have.

Mr. Wilkinson—The whole?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is, the Inquest and the Magisterial enquiry?

Witness—Yes, I have read them both.

Mr. Wilkinson—One with Mr. Troup and the other with Mr. Lay. Have you found that this print is correct?

Witness—There is an error, I found it there.

Mr. Wilkinson—That ought to be the 20th (not the 28th), but with the exception of that all the rest is correct.

His Lordship—Should not the jury have a copy?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship (to the Jury)—Gentlemen; you might make that correction while it is in your minds. You will find it on the last page but one. It reads as follows:—"In the morning of the 28th," it should be in the morning of the 20th.

Mr. Lowder—Gentlemen of the Jury:—Just three months have elapsed since the opening of the inquest into the death of Mr. Carew, the husband of the prisoner, with whose murder she is now charged. Perhaps the long delay is not altogether to be regretted. Men's minds had been greatly prejudiced by what I may call the almost sensational evidence that was given at the inquest by an eminent professor of chemistry; by the summing up of the Coroner, who based his remarks largely on that evidence; and also by violent articles which appeared in two local papers, condemnatory of the verdict of the Coroner's jury, one of which went so far as to insinuate that the verdict they returned was in violation of their oaths. I am not, gentlemen, one of those who complain of fair and reasonable newspaper criticism. Such criticism, as Lord Rosebery said, in a recent memorable address, when it is fair and moderate and reasonable, acts as a stimulant. But when it is unfair, immoderate, and unreasonable, it is apt to provoke a reaction in favour of the person whom it purports to destroy. Be that as it may, I am rejoiced to think that there has been time for further consideration; that the benign influences of Christmas have intervened; and that you are in a better position now than perhaps you would have been then to sit in judgment rather than in condemnation. Gentlemen, your enforced detention has, I know, been a great trial to you, and I am sorry if I have been the cause of prolonging it for a single

hour; but I may remind you that it is as nothing when contrasted with the mental and physical strain to which the prisoner has been subjected during the long period of her incarceration. What she has gone through few will ever know: fewer still, I hope, will ever experience. Nothing but the consciousness of innocence could possibly have enabled her to bear it. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I am not here for the purpose of asking for your commiseration or of appealing to your sympathies on her behalf; I am here to ask for Justice and that alone:—Justice, which you may remember Carlyle defines to be the only right of man. It may be as well, however, that I should bring to your minds what I mean by Justice:—Justice that is as it is administered in the criminal Courts of Great Britain and the United States, but in no other courts in all the world. It may be summed up in three famous rules which are as follows:—The first is this: that the law presumes the innocence of a person charged with crime until the contrary is proved. The second is that the proof must be affirmative and of so cogent a nature as to leave in the minds of the Jury no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner. The third is that the burden of this proof is on the prosecution, which if it is to succeed must succeed on the strength of its own case and not by the weakness of the defence. In illustration of those rules I will take the liberty to cite a paragraph from a work entitled "Ten years of a Police Court Judge," which was published in New York in 1884. The learned author says, as to the presumption of innocence: "It is greatly to be regretted that the so-called presumption of innocence in favour of the prisoner at the bar is a pretence, a delusion, an empty sound. It ought not to be so, but it is. Rufus Choate said that this presumption is not a mere phrase without meaning; that 'it is in the nature of evidence of the defendant; that 'it is irresistible as the heavens tilt over me;' that 'it hovers over the prisoner as a guardian angel throughout the trial; that 'it goes with every part and parcel of the evidence; that 'it is equal to one witness.' That is just what it should be, but what it is not. Practically it is of no avail whatever in the trial. The jury tread it under foot; the judge, the same moment he admits it in theory, forgets it in argument. It is a dead letter. Nay, so far from being merely inoperative, it is not hazardous to say that in the trial the presumption is reversed. By court and jury, by prosecution, police, and by the public the accused is presumed guilty. Let every one as he looks upon a prisoner in the dock, carefully inquire of himself and answer if this be not so. The reason is plain. The whole course of criminal procedure, from inception to close, is designed to shut out presumption of innocence and invite presumption of guilt. The secrecy of complaint-making, the mysterious inquisition of the grand jury room, the publicity of the arrest, the commitment to the lock-up, the delay of the trial, the enforced silence of the defence till the prosecution has done its worst, are all so many steps and strokes to blacken the accused before he is permitted to open his mouth with a syllable of evidence to break the force of the damaging array of circumstances. To suppose that the presumption of innocence, which unbiased nature prompts, is not before this time choked and strangled to death is an absurdity too good to dispute. The treatment itself of the prisoner negatives the presumption. In presence of such things the 'presumption' is a contradiction in terms. How can a person be presumed innocent who is treated as if he were presumably guilty? The fact that he is restrained of his liberty presumes guilt. There is no other construction to be placed on the restraint. Human nature is not capable of any other. Yet human nature ought to presume innocence until the contrary is proved.

THE REASONABLE DOUBT.

It would be a happy thing for the triers of criminal cases if somebody should succeed in defining a 'reasonable doubt.' A great felicity it would be if only someone should portray a reasonable doubt beyond a reasonable doubt. Nothing is more glibly spoken of than this doubt, yet there is nothing more doubtful. Lawyers roll it as a morsel under their tongues and roll it off at juries and justices as if it were a thing to be apprehended with as much certainty as a stark naked fact. But what a reasonable doubt is, it is doubtful whether they stop to think, or stopping, form any but a very doubtful opinion, should it be a matter of opinion at all? Should it not be a matter of conviction? Should not every one who is to enquire whether he has it, have as absolute an idea of what reasonable doubt is as he has of any other independent fact in the case? If the case is to turn on the matter of reasonable doubt, how can it turn right, unless the turning point be ascertained and fixed beyond all question? The

learning of the books on this subject is vast. It begins with the Bible. Its equivalent, law-givers, since the time of Moses, find in the Mosaic provision which forbade the death penalty 'till the crime be told thee, and thou hast heard of it, and inquired diligently, and, behold it to be true, and the thing certain.' (Deut. XVIII, 4.) This is said to be the amplification of Moses as a definer of the doubt. Modern authorities do not seem to have done much better. But it is not because they have not tried. One author says that the 'persuasion of guilt ought to amount to such a moral certainty as convinces the mind of reasonable men beyond all reasonable doubt.' But what is reasonable doubt? Another says 'a reasonable doubt may be described by saying that all reasonable hesitation in the mind of the triers respecting the truth of the hypothesis attempted to be sustained, must be removed by the proof.' Another describes it as 'that degree of certainty upon which the jurors would act in their own grave and important concerns. This seems to approach nearer a solution, and resembles a definition once heard in a charge to a jury. The judge who gave it is admittedly one of the ablest and clearest-headed jurists who ever sat upon the bench. He is the man whom Rufus Choate called 'one of the ablest minds of the State.' As near as memory serves, his words were as follow:—"Just what a reasonable doubt is, gentlemen, it is not quite easy to say; but you are practical men, and I instruct you, that you should be satisfied of the defendant's guilt to that degree of certainty which you would require for your guidance in acting decisively in any grave matter of your own within such time as is ordinarily given to a jury for deliberation in the case." Allowing this to be right instruction, is it not probable that many, very many, are convicted without proof beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

This is another expression that should have a more fixed meaning. Like all other expressions used familiarly in discourse, it loses force and weight by its commonness. It plays a windy, wordy part in all argumentation on questions of fact. To the mind of the average hearer it assumes the likeness of a harmless sort of puff-ball, tossed hither and thither by cunning lawyers to mystify the case and the hearer and, for about the same reason, the trier comes to treat it as not of much account. How often does the juror give it serious thought that the plaintiff is weighted with a burden the defendant is not,—that, having asserted a thing, he should show it to be fact by a preponderance of the evidence? Many reason that assertion must be true, otherwise it would not have been asserted. Some regard *ipse dixit* as demonstration. Many look upon denial as despair. To them, he who denies seems to be in a fix. They never get the better of the first impression of the first word. But the old Roman rule—the proof devolves on him who declares, not on him who denies—is the American rule and the English rule, and there is no rule that ought to be more rigidly enforced in Court or out of Court. A righteous rendering of it would be, 'let him who cannot make good what he would assert, hold his peace or hold forth at his peril.' Then there would be less holding forth. Too much there is of heedless wanton allegation—accusation of a legal sort and all sorts. Rights are rated too low. Reputation is reckoned too cheap. It is painful to relate that the law holds reputation in very cheap estimation. Criminal procedure everywhere is a standing invitation to attack it at the public expense, and civil procedure affords no adequate remedy when it is attacked and damaged. A suit for libel or slander, however well grounded in law, generally leaves the aggrieved man worse off than when he invoked the law's aid. Before he can get a trial, the slander has done its worst, and before he can get a verdict he has spent thrice the money the law gives him to right the wrong that he has suffered." Let me supplement this by reminding you of the warning that was given by a very eminent English Judge in one of the most celebrated poisoning cases that has ever been reported in the annals of crime; he solemnly warned the Jury to bear in mind throughout all their deliberations that the greater the degree of guilt suspected, the greater must be the presumption of innocence. I am citing Sir James Stephen in the Maybrick case, as reported in the *Lancet* of 17th August, 1889. Here let me also take the liberty of saying to you, gentlemen, that if at this moment, or if at any moment during the course of the trial, you find yourselves prepared to give a negative answer to either of the two questions propounded to you by the Crown Advocate in his opening address, you are not obliged to listen to anything further; nay, it is your bounden duty at once to set the prisoner free. The questions are:—First—Did the deceased die of arsenical poisoning, exhibited

in the form of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic? Second—Was the arsenic administered by the prisoner, knowingly, and with intent to take her husband's life? Directly there is a doubt, a reasonable doubt in your minds, as to the answer that ought to be given to either of those questions, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and to be acquitted and released. Now the learned Crown Advocate in his opening, which was a model of fairness, as one might have expected from one of his position—though I may be pardoned for saying that the prosecution has been somewhat minute and in parts even pretty—hoped to be able to demonstrate to you that the two things I have just mentioned, namely, that the deceased met his death by arsenical poisoning; that the arsenic that caused his death was administered by his wife. Not only, gentlemen, is there no absolute proof that he died of arsenical poisoning; but there is absolutely not one atom of proof that Mrs. Carew administered arsenic to her husband in any shape or form whatever, solid or in solution. On the first point I shall lay before you the evidence of three medical men, practical pathologists, which Dr. Divers admitted he was not, who will tell you that it is under the circumstances quite impossible to pronounce an opinion as to what he died of. On the second point, I shall ask you to consider the probabilities of the matter, as it is in evidence before you, and shall then invite you to come to the conclusion that the prosecution is based on the merest suspicion, for which there is little or no warrant. No man or woman of British birth is ever convicted of crime on suspicion, and never will be as long as justice is administered by British judges and juries, each fulfilling their respective functions, without fear and without favour. Let me then call your attention a little more closely to what the learned Counsel actually undertook to do; and it will then be apparent that they have failed to make out their case against the prisoner. They undertook to prove—First, that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning and that sugar of lead in no way contributed to the death; secondly, they undertook to adduce circumstantial evidence so strong as to lead to the inevitable inference (a) that he died of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, administered to him by his wife, in frequent and increasing doses, over some period of time; (b) that there was in the stable a white powder which was probably arsenic and which was probably administered to the deceased by his wife, but was neither a cause of death, nor the cause of death. The questions which I consider you will eventually have to answer are these:—1. Did the deceased die of arsenical poisoning exhibited in the form of Fowler's Solution? 2. Did he die of arsenical poisoning exhibited in the form of white arsenic? 3. Did he die of arsenical poisoning exhibited in the form of Fowler's Solution, and white arsenic, and acetate of lead; or of any two of them, and, if so, of which two combined? If you find that he died of white arsenic, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted; for no arsenic in that form has been traced to her possession. If you find that he died of lead poisoning, the prisoner is also entitled to be acquitted, because the deceased, in the absence of the prisoner who was in Church at the time, himself sent a messenger to Maruya's shop on the 18th of October to purchase a bottle of sugar of lead, and the inference is that he took it himself. If you find that he died of the combined effects of arsenic exhibited in the form of Fowler's Solution and of white arsenic, the one administered by the prisoner, the other not, she is also entitled to be acquitted, because it is impossible to say that that which was administered by her caused the death. If you find that he died of the combined effects of white arsenic and sugar of lead, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted, because the white arsenic has not been traced to her, and the deceased himself sent for, and probably took, the sugar of lead. If you find that the deceased died of the combined effects of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic and sugar of lead, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted, even though you may think the Fowler's Solution was administered by her, because it is impossible to say that his death was caused solely by the form of poison administered by her. If you find that the deceased died of the combined effects of arsenic administered by the prisoner in the form of Fowler's Solution—exhibited to the deceased in the form of white arsenic, by whom you do not know; and of sugar of lead taken by the deceased himself, in that case also the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted. In fact, it comes to this, that in order to bring in a verdict of guilty, you will have to find (a) that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning, whether in one form or two, to the exclusion of lead poisoning; (b) that whether the arsenic was exhibited to

the deceased in one or both forms, it was administered to him by the prisoner feloniously, wilfully, and of her malice aforethought with the intent to kill and murder her husband—for so runs the indictment. Whenever poisons, in more forms than one, are found *post-mortem* (and in this case according to Dr. Divers there were three), and a person is accused of poisoning the deceased, it is necessary for the prosecution to make out affirmatively beyond doubt that the death is attributable to either one or more of them; and that the accused person administered that one or more with intent to murder. Otherwise the prosecution fails. It was for this reason that, in his opening address, my learned friend surmised that the defence would ignore the possibility of lead poisoning, thus leaving only two forms of poison to be accounted for, and he lead evidence to show that the amount of white arsenic found was insufficient to cause death, for he could not trace it to that poison. He was driven to admit that it rested with the prosecution to show that the deceased met his death from only the effects of arsenic administered in one form only, and that form Fowler's Solution. Now I have something to say to you on the subject of each of these three kinds of poison and as to their connection with the case. I will speak first of all as to the white arsenic, secondly as to the sugar of lead, and thirdly as to Fowler's Solution. Mrs. Carew, pages 3 and 4 of the printed evidence, says, "At the time he ordered the arsenic through me, when he ordered the sugar of lead, I told him there was a small quantity in a bottle in the stable which had been used some time ago as a lotion for my pony, and I asked him what he wished to do with it. He told me that some years previously he had used it with great effect as an external application for congestion of the liver, and I never thought of either of the two bottles until yesterday." The Counsel for the prosecution asked you to decide whether in making that statement the prisoner meant that arsenic, *i.e.*, white arsenic, had been used as a lotion for the pony, or that sugar of lead had been so used. But surely there can be no ambiguity about what was meant? Her husband had asked her to procure for him two articles, viz., Fowler's Solution of Arsenic and sugar of lead. She knew he had been accustomed to take arsenic in the form of Fowler's Solution. Is it in the least likely, then, that she should suggest white arsenic to him as a substitute for Fowler's Solution? Or that she should have asked him what he wished to do with it, if she had referred to white arsenic? Besides, look at the construction of the sentence, and it is obvious that she could not possibly have been referring to white arsenic. Then again, she was referring to a particular conversation that had taken place between her husband and herself, which conversation she had related a moment before. It will be found at the top of page 2. "On Tuesday evening he gave me a slip of paper which I have, on which was written 'One bottle Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, one bottle sugar of lead.'" Read in the light of that conversation, we have this statement, "at the time he ordered the Fowler's Solution of arsenic through me when he ordered the sugar of lead, I told him there was a small quantity," of what? It can only, I submit, relate to sugar of lead. In order to support their theory, however, the Counsel for the prosecution went on to say "that though the *betto* applied sugar of lead in the stable, he was also given on two occasions by Mrs. Carew a small quantity of white powder which was sprinkled over the pony's food and which might have been white arsenic."

His Lordship—Will you please read it again? Mr. Lowder—"That though the *betto* applied sugar of lead in the stable, he was also given on two occasions by Mrs. Carew a small quantity of powder which was sprinkled over the pony's food, and which might have been white arsenic." Further, that the examination of the stomach of the deceased showed that at one time or other, probably some days before the death of the deceased, arsenic in a white state, as a powder, was given to him. The prosecution cannot trace that white arsenic; they know only of sugar of lead or white arsenic being in the stable and that on two occasions the *betto* received from Mrs. Carew a white powder to be sprinkled on the pony's food. Now, what is the evidence on this point? I am citing from the opening speech of the Counsel for the prosecution. What is the evidence on this point, gentlemen? You heard yesterday the evidence of the *betto*. He said that he remembered in the early part of March, or during the month of March last, he had been given by Mrs. Carew a white powder to be administered to the pony, and he said that a month or two afterwards he used the remainder to give to the pony. He also said he had sugar of lead in the stable, that a portion of it had been used as an external lotion for the pony's foot before the death of the deceased and that the remainder

had been used after the death of the deceased. But, gentlemen, you will hardly credit me when I tell you that all the time the Counsel for the prosecution were building up this flimsy theory in order to lead you to believe that the prisoner had, or might have, administered poison to her husband in the shape of white arsenic, they had at their command papers that they themselves had procured from Schedel and exhibited in this Court, showing that on the three occasions, two of which were referred to in my learned friend's opening speech—though which two he intended I do not know—powders had been prescribed by Schedel specially for a pony, *i.e.*, on the 15th January, 1889; 2nd March, 1891, and the 4th March, 1896. In the first of these orders Mrs. Carew specially asked for powders for a pony; in the second Schedel or some one in his shop marks the powders ordered as "for a pony;" in the third the nature of the medicine wanted is named by Mrs. Carew, viz., nitre and bicarbonate of soda. All this evidence was in the custody of the Court, having been placed there by the Counsel for the prosecution. While there it was accessible to them at all times, had they wished to see it. But they did not wish to see it, they did not want to upset their own theory by looking at it or asking any questions about it. They preferred to lead you to suppose that those powders might have been, or have contained, white arsenic. They were very particular in questioning Schedel as to the possible presence of arsenic in other articles furnished by him, but, as to these powders, they left them alone. Mrs. Carew, it will be remembered, had herself drawn the attention of the Coroner to her belief that arsenic would be found in a bottle of the medicine containing Dr. Baelz's prescription. As to that, the most minute enquiries were made. Whether by any possibility arsenic could have crept into that bottle, or whether when it was dropped, any foreign ingredient could have got into it, and Dr. Divers was brought from Tokyo to prove that he had found arsenic in the medicine; and you will be asked to believe that the prisoner put it there. Well, gentlemen, if she did, she must be one of the most foolish persons that ever lived. At page 9 of her evidence she says to me,—"and this, be it remembered, was the 4th November—"I handed you just before coming into Court the bottle, Exhibit L. It is said to be made from Dr. Baelz's prescription for my husband. The bottle is from Schedel's dispensary, and bears the number 13934." I wish you to hand that bottle in, because, having smelt it, I believe it to contain arsenic—"Now, if she had put the arsenic into that bottle, why should she call attention to the presence of arsenic in the bottle? She was at that time fully aware that she was suspected of poisoning her husband; more than ten days had elapsed since suspicion first attached to her. Her house had not been searched, and she had the fullest control over everything in that house. She might have buried the bottle in the earth, or thrown it into the sea; if she were afraid that its absence might be noticed she might have washed it out carefully, and left it to be found by others. This, I submit, she would have done if she had had a guilty conscience. Gentlemen, the prosecution did not discover that there was arsenic in that bottle. The prisoner herself called attention to her suspicion, and asked, through me, that its contents should be analysed. The same, or a similar, argument applies to all the bottles produced by her and also to the fender. The explanation of the stain on the fender was given by her, and was corroborated by Asa, the maid. She produced that fender and requested that the stain might be analysed. It was analysed, and it was found to consist of human urine. I have had an independent analysis made, with the result that Dr. Divers' statement is verified. Well, if she had not been certain that the stain was caused by the contents of the bottle which she supposed to contain arsenic, it is unlikely that she would have called attention to it. There are two explanations—the first is unlikely—namely that some one had been tampering with the bottle. The second is probably the true one. I had particularly cautioned Mrs. Carew to bring the fender into the Court with her in order to make sure that the stain should not be touched, as I was anxious that on being analysed it should corroborate her statement as to the breaking of the bottle. Well, instead of bringing it with her, it was sent down by a servant, and I saw with my own eyes, and with some heat called her attention to the fact, that the stain showed unmistakable signs of having been rubbed with something wet just before it was brought into Court. I will myself, if necessary, give evidence to that effect. It was probably wiped off with a cloth that had been used to clean the bedchambers and this would account for the presence of urine and the absence of arsenic. I had, however, not concluded what I

wished to say on the subject of white arsenic when I made this digression. As to the Fowler's Solution of arsenic, the prisoner himself had furnished all the information that she had or at all events that she remembered. The prosecution were then informed by Dr. Divers of his discovery of white arsenic in the gullet. What was their duty under these circumstances? Obviously it was then their duty—nay even long before—but certainly then, to have every utensil that had been used by the deceased, or employed in the preparation of his food, seized and analyzed. Has this been done? If it has, it is due to the prisoner that the facts should be stated. However, having found the presence of white arsenic in the stomach of the deceased, and having endeavoured to trace it to the prisoner and failed, it became necessary for the purpose of the prosecution to minimise the effects of its presence as much as possible. Accordingly, Dr. Divers was called, and he gave it as his opinion that as he found particles of solid white arsenic in the intestinal canal—the stomach and intestines—it was not given in that form to any large extent. He added:—I should say it was exhibited in solution for the most part, because I found so very little white arsenic in the stomach and intestines. That, he says, is opinion, not knowledge. He goes on to give it as his farther opinion from the history of the case, that it is clearly one in which arsenic, meaning thereby Fowler's Solution of arsenic, was given repeatedly and in increasing doses, and also that assuredly it was not taken by the patient himself. Those gentlemen, you will probably agree with me, are very marvellous opinions for any man, however expert, to be able to form. I shall call before you three practising men, who will tell you that the absence of solid white arsenic in the intestinal canal is not an indication that arsenic had been taken in solution; that white arsenic melts by being dissolved and absorbed; that it is not the quantity found in the stomach, but the quantity absorbed that causes death, and that if it is shown, as it has been by Dr. Divers, that white arsenic had been exhibited to deceased somewhere between the 19th and 22nd Oct., there is no reason, even supposing the dose to have been a large one, why the whole or nearly the whole of it may not have been dissolved, absorbed, and partially excreted before death. They will also testify that they do not consider that *post mortem* conditions, and the results of chemical analysis, taken by themselves, justify the confident opinion expressed by Dr. Divers that arsenic taken in solution must have been taken by the deceased; and finally they will tell you that death from solution of arsenic is excessively rare. As to the symptoms as detailed by Dr. Wheeler, they will tell you that including the intermission on the Wednesday, they are compatible with the suggestion that death may have occurred from a single large dose. Moreover, Dr. Divers, in examination, had to admit this. He says, "I could not smell anything suggestive of Fowler's Solution in the stomach; particularly I had my nose for lavender, but I did not detect anything of the kind." It is true that he afterwards added that they don't give much for smells in the case of a man dying whose stomach remained in the body for a day, but if he did not give much for such smells why was he so keen to look for them? Finding no smells, I asked him whether I might take that as an "indication" that death, if caused by arsenic, was caused by white arsenic; and he said no, but in reply to a further question he was constrained to admit that I might take the absence of smell as showing a possibility, nay more, a likelihood, that if the death was caused by arsenic it was caused by white arsenic. To this the Counsel for the prosecution may reply that the Fowler's Solution furnished by Mariya was not flavoured by lavender. I don't know whether it was or not, but it certainly was very perceptibly scented with something or other, as you yourselves perceived when the bottle produced by Hayashi was opened. Dr. Divers could not smell anything suggestive of Fowler's Solution in the stomach, which was fresh and sweet. The result of all this is that the absence of smell may be taken as showing a likelihood that death was or may have been caused by white arsenic administered to the deceased, and Dr. Divers further admitted that even if there had been no evidence of arsenic in solution having been exhibited to the deceased, the eight little solid particles found in the gullet would be a sufficient indication of the possible, nay of the likely, cause of death. The death of the deceased then, it may confidently be asserted, may possibly have been caused by the administration of arsenic in solid form. I will now proceed to a consideration of another poison which was discovered by Dr. Divers in the body of the deceased, I mean of course acetate of lead: I pass on now to the third poisonous substance exhibited to the deceased. The indisputable facts in evidence regarding it are that on

Sunday, the 18th October, the deceased in the absence of his wife, sent for a bottle; and that his wife, at his request, sent for another bottle on the 21st. I shall call evidence to show that each of those bottles contained, when full, 335 grains of the poison; and that there remains in the bottle now in Court 97½ grains. The deceased may therefore possibly have taken 572½ grains of sugar of lead, a quantity far more than sufficient to cause death. Dr. Divers would have you believe that the poisonous dose of acetate of lead is 1½ to 2 ounces. Reece, a great authority, gives it as one ounce; but Naunyn, a greater, gives it as from ½ to ¾ of an ounce. In confutation of the evidence given by Dr. Divers, I shall call witnesses who will satisfy you that there is no greater certainty as to what amount of lead, found *post mortem*, represents a given amount taken than does the find in the case of arsenic; that a very small amount recovered may represent a large amount taken, just as with arsenic; and that in cases of acute lead poisoning, the lead, when absorbed, is found in much larger quantities in other organs than in the stomach, liver, and intestines. The proportions of lead to 100 grammes of tissue, recovered *post mortem* is—in the liver, 0.625 milligramme; in the kidneys, 4.0807; in the heart, 4.166; in the bones, 2.678; and in the bile 4.166. That being so, an estimate of the amount of lead taken, based on the examination of the liver and intestines alone, is of no real value. But that valueless estimate was nevertheless adduced by the prosecution, in order to induce you to bring in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner! Then as to the similarity of symptoms in cases of poisoning by arsenic and poisoning by lead—that is in cases of acute lead poisoning—I shall prove to you that there are or may be many cases, often, too, which are practically indistinguishable by the symptoms alone. From the evidence adduced by the prosecution, it has been shown that there is the same vomiting and nausea; the same constriction of the throat in swallowing; the burning pain; the severe pain in the abdominal region; the pain in moving the bowels, and in urinating: all these symptoms are similar in both cases, and cannot be distinguished from the other. Arsenic has no effect in colouring the patient's stool, but in lead poisoning we have a stool of a dark hue. I shall also prove by unimpeachable medical testimony that in view of the detection of both arsenic and lead, in the *post mortem*, it is impossible to say that death may not have been caused by both, or either of those poisons; the lead, perhaps, reinforcing what, without it, might have been merely injurious, but not fatal. Nay further, the medical practitioners whom I shall call will tell you that three kinds of poison having been exhibited, viz., white arsenic, Fowler's Solution, and sugar of lead, it is impossible, on any conceivable theory consistent with the symptoms, to give an opinion that death was due to Fowler's Solution alone, administered in successive and increasing doses. I will now allude briefly to the history of our knowledge of what is called the arsenic habit. In 1875, the 48th annual meeting of the German Society of Naturalists and Physicians, was held at Graz, and Dr. Knapp, practising in Styria, introduced two male arsenic eaters to the assembly. One of these men consumed in their presence above six grains of white arsenic—that is, enough to poison three men—without suffering the slightest inconvenience; and it was stated that he had been accustomed to this sort of thing for years. Dr. Knapp's other subject partook of rather more than four grains of the yellow arsenic (that is of orpiment), and he too had done the same thing with impunity for years. This man stated that having to enter a house in which fifteen persons had died of typhus fever he prepared himself for the attempt by taking a dose of less than half a grain of orpiment (i.e. yellow arsenic). This caused some disagreeable results; but the unpleasantness having worn off, he repeated the dose and entered the house without contracting the disease. He was so pleased with the success of his experiment that he continued to take arsenic ever afterwards. It became a habit with him. He, too, was in robust health. I think it was Mr. Heisch—a teacher of chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital—who first brought the subject of arsenic eating prominently before the profession. This was about the year 1822. Since then the fact has again and again been demonstrated by the researches of medical men and travellers so that now there are few persons who would venture to express any doubt upon the question. Indeed, it has long been acknowledged by the best authorities that arsenic eating is extensively practised in the south-west of Austria. When arsenic-eating was first brought before the notice of the world it was treated as a gross imposture would be, and the stories about it were classed with those of Welsh fasting-girls and universal reme-

dies. Indeed, the profession confidently asserted that these Styrian peasants partook of nothing more unwholesome than a piece of chalk, for it was deemed utterly impossible that a man could, unscathed, consume enough poison to affect a dozen people and certainly enough to kill at least three of them. Facts, however, are stranger than fiction, and a fact so strange as this could not lie unnoticed in the region of myths. In 1851, Tschudi brought the matter again prominently forward, and since that time it has been so clearly demonstrated, with all the requirements of scientific research, that it would be absurd to deny it to be a sober reality. But all the world takes poison in some form or other every day—ether, alcohol, opium, hashish, nicotine, essences, and so on, and without calling forth any particular expression of wonder. This is so common a habit that with some people this taking of poison has become a condition of existence. The arsenic eater may be—indeed, after many years' use of it, he very likely is—administering a dose of something absolutely necessary to his existence. It must not be supposed, however, that any one takes arsenic quite openly. On the contrary, it is generally begun in secret. A very small dose is taken at first. It is taken once a week, then twice a week, and so on until a daily dose becomes necessary. The dose also is increased in quantity till as much may be taken as in ordinary circumstances would actually kill two or three individuals. But it must not be supposed that the drug can be consumed altogether with impunity. When first taken—in very small doses—the person taking it is seized with nausea and burning pains in the mouth, throat, and stomach, and probably is as uncomfortable as the boy who has taken his first cigar. But one peculiarity of arsenic eating is this, that when a man has once begun to indulge in it, he must continue to indulge, for, if he ceases, the arsenic in his system poisons him, or, in other words, the last dose kills him.

His Lordship—What are you reading from, Mr. Lowder?

Mr. Lowder—From an article that appeared in *Chamber's Journal* for the 4th July, 1885.

His Lordship—I hand you down a legal work that touches the point.

Mr. Lowder (having read the paragraph indicated)—I am making this part of my argument to the jury, to show them the history of our knowledge of arsenic.

His Lordship—I am extremely loathe to interrupt your address.

Mr. Lowder—Well, if your Lordship thinks that it would be more correct, I will pass on.

His Lordship—It would seem so, from the authority I have handed down. Of course you could go on quoting an entire encyclopedia upon the subject in question.

Mr. Lowder—Quite so. I bow to your Lordship's ruling. I pass on. The case before you, however, is not one of arsenic eating, but of the consumption of arsenic in the form of Fowler's Solution, and you will probably be asked to draw a distinction between the ability of the system to tolerate the one and the other. Upon that point I shall adduce the evidence of three medical practitioners, Dr. Eldridge, Dr. Baelz, and Dr. Munro, that there is no ascertained reason why habituation to the use of arsenic in solution, such for instance as Fowler's preparation, may grow to a very great extent. Indeed, you may remember I put to Dr. Divers these questions: "Is there any conceivable reason why one not a Styrian should not be able to accustom himself to swallow the same dose?" His answer was in the negative. I then asked him whether he could deny this proposition: "Doses of arsenic, in substance or solution, have been used in a few days beside which 20 or 30 drops three times a day are insignificant?" And his reply was: "No, I cannot deny that, I do not see how any man can deny it." I have thus established, by the principal medical witness called for the prosecution, the ability of the human system to tolerate very large doses of arsenic in solution. Dr. Baelz will tell you of an instance that has occurred in his own practice where the doses were 20 or 30 drops, three times daily, but he will add that he was at one time under the supposition that the dose in that case was as much as 100 drops at a time; and he will tell you as a fact that doses of arsenic in substance or solution have been used in a few days beside which 20 or 30 drops at a time are quite insignificant, and I think his evidence will be corroborated by that of Drs. Eldridge and Munro. That being so, Mrs. Carew's statement that her husband was accustomed to take Fowler's Solution of arsenic without measuring it drop by drop, and in very large doses, is confirmed, and though there may be a doubt whether an ounce bottle could be consumed in four or five doses you must remember that that is mere conjecture on the part of Mrs. Carew. She conducted an ex-

periment at my request on this point. She took an ounce bottle, filled it, and poured out what she conceived was about the quantity she had seen her husband take, and the result was as she has stated. But it is quite possible she may have been mistaken in her conjecture as to the exact amount of the dose. That her husband had been accustomed to take arsenic from the year 1880 until his death will be proved to you by many witnesses. So that when Mrs. Carew was asked by him to procure arsenic there was absolutely no reason why she should be surprised. But the medical gentlemen whom I shall call will also tell you that if a man had at one time accustomed himself to the use of excessive doses of arsenic and after an interval should again begin where he left off this might be exceedingly dangerous. Indeed, he might kill himself, and this, gentlemen, is what possibly happened in the case of the deceased. His Lordship will tell you that it is no part of the duty of the Counsel for the defence to account for the death of the deceased. My only duty is to defend my client against the charge brought against her. Evidence, as I said just now, will be offered to show that the deceased had from time to time taken arsenic in very large doses. He was taking it as far back as the year 1880, when, on a voyage from Sydney to Plymouth, and as recently as the 8th of October last at his own table he told a lady who was sitting next to him—and who will be called—of his addiction to the drug. Mrs. Carew had herself administered it to him when in the Straits; and she had been accustomed to see him take it not continuously, but periodically, all their married life. The prosecution invite you to disbelieve Mrs. Carew's statement that a bottle was always on the sideboard; but I shall call a witness, not a member of the household, who will corroborate her on that point. Indeed, it was such a common thing of the deceased to be taking arsenic that there is absolutely no reason why Mrs. Carew should have been in the least surprised when applied to by her husband to procure arsenic for him. He first asked her to procure it for him on Tuesday, the 20th, and he repeated his wish on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Carew's recollection was that she had refused to humour him on the Tuesday; but being confronted with an order, the whole of which is apparently in her handwriting—though not necessarily so, for even Mr. Mason had his doubts as to part of it, and if he is liable to error as to one part why not as to the other?—addressed to Maruya for a bed-pan and a bottle of arsenic, she was constrained to admit that she must have sent for it even though she had no recollection of having done so. But if it is true that a consumer of arsenic must not only continue his indulgence, but must also increase his quantity of the drug, it need occasion no surprise that Mrs. Carew may have sent for a bottle on the 20th, and thought so little of it as to have forgotten all about it. She was accustomed to see her husband take the solution, and in large quantities, not even measuring it by drops. It is not, therefore, even probable that in sending for the arsenic she had any intention of using it to destroy her husband's life. She sent for it to please or humour him. But, it may be said, she concealed from Dr. Wheeler the fact that her husband was taking arsenic. That is true, and easily accounted for; but I will enlarge upon the point at length later in my address. I will merely say here that if she had procured this arsenic to poison her husband with, I put it to you, gentlemen, as reasonable men, would she not have taken pains to procure it surreptitiously? How might she have done that; do you ask? Well, she might have gone to Brett's and asked for a repetition of Dr. Wheeler's prescription of a previous year. But, better still, if, as is alleged by the prosecution, she is the writer of the A. L. letters she could easily have written ten orders for it in a feigned hand, in the very same handwriting indeed as in the A. L. letters, have gone down to Bentendori, sent the first urchin she met in the streets into Maruya's for the arsenic with money to pay for it, have disappeared herself, and left what?—an order in Maruya's hands, signed A. L., written in the same hand, thus showing that she herself had nothing to do with the purchase of arsenic. But instead of that what do we find? We find this woman, who, according to the theory of the prosecution, had conceived the intent to murder her husband as far back as October 10th, going up to Dr. Wheeler in the Boat-house (where indeed she could have had no idea she would meet him) and asking him to prescribe arsenic for her. So that it comes to this, that this prisoner was such a bungler that there is not one single one of all the array of bottles that she procured for herself, or was instrumental in procuring for her husband, for which there was not in existence an order in her own hand-writing, easily discoverable, easily procurable. More than that,

Exhibit "X." was so faintly written (whether it is in her handwriting or not) that she actually copied it out in her own handwriting, and gave it to Mary Jacob to take to Maruya's shop.

His Lordship—Does it appear anywhere that she copied exhibit X. or that any of the orders sent to Maruya's was a copy of exhibit X.?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord, in the evidence of Mary Jacob. She said Mrs. Carew wrote it in her own handwriting (after a pause)—My learned friend reminds me that it is in Mrs. Carew's own evidence. Mary Jacob also stated that on both occasions she had written it out. We have thus an absence of concealment in the purchase of the arsenic by the prisoner, so marked that it actually amounts to making of evidence against herself; and on the other hand, an intense anxiety at all times for the presence of Dr. Wheeler; a fear lest he did not pay sufficient attention to his case; a ready assent to the suggestion that Dr. Todd should be called in on the Monday; a still readier assent to Mr. Parsons's suggestion that Dr. Baelz should be telegraphed for on the Wednesday, when she wrote to Dr. Wheeler to that effect. And here I may call your attention to the fact that Mary Jacob returned from Maruya's with the bottles of arsenic and sugar of lead at just about the time when the prisoner was writing to Dr. Wheeler to beg him to call in Dr. Baelz. Is it credible, is it conceivable, that a woman, a wife, who had just purchased two bottles of poison with the intention of administering them to her husband, so as to kill him, should deliberately sit down and write to her medical man, beseeching him to call in a stranger, a doctor of great eminence, whose practised intelligence might easily, for all she knew to the contrary, at once detect from the look and symptoms of the patient that he was being poisoned by arsenic? To my mind I confess that it is neither credible nor conceivable. As a rule to guide you in considering probabilities, gentlemen, I would remind you, in a formal way, that evidence which is consistent with two views is not conclusive of either; and that though, for the defence, when evidence is inconclusive, probability becomes argument, that proposition does not hold good for the prosecution in a criminal case. Our law does not admit of any person being convicted of a crime on suspicion, or possibility, or even on probability. Gentlemen, we have before us an outline of the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Carew—from their wedding day until they left England for Singapore, and from the time that they arrived there and thence on till they came to Japan—as put in by the Counsel for the prosecution. I will read it to you, if you desire to have it read; but it has been printed, and you will have it before you for reference. Further details, to fill in that outline—since their arrival in Japan—will be furnished by witnesses whom I shall call. But I feel that I ought to hasten to an answer of the question:—Why did she not tell Dr. Wheeler that her husband was taking arsenic? The explanation that I have to make is this:—because she would have had to tell him that he had consulted Drs. Baelz and Munro upon certain matters he did not want Dr. Wheeler to know of. Suppose Mr. Carew to be still alive: would not the concealment from Dr. Wheeler of a fact that her husband did not want him to know, be considered a wifely and dutiful act? And is it rendered any less wifely and dutiful, any more suspicious, because he is dead? Surely not. Moreover, there was absolutely nothing in her mind to connect the symptoms with arsenical poisoning; even the doctor never suspected it; and if he didn't, why should she? Of course I am arguing always on the assumption of her innocence. But her whole conduct shows that she never did suspect. I will take you briefly through those days. On the Sunday, the 11th of October, she wrote for Dr. Wheeler, who came at 6 p.m. and prescribed for him. On Thursday, 15th, she wrote to Dr. Wheeler asking him to see her husband at the Club. On Saturday, the 17th of October, she wrote early to Dr. Wheeler regarding Mr. Carew's desire to go to Kamakura. He came about 10 a.m., and after seeing his patient said that he was not to go down to Kamakura. We found from Dr. Wheeler's evidence that there was no talk of Mrs. Carew accompanying her husband to Kamakura on that occasion, and that she never proposed to accompany him. If she had intended to poison her husband why should she have let him leave her sight even for a moment?—she would have invented some reasonable excuse for keeping always by him; but no suggestion of the kind can reasonably arise. On Sunday, October 18th, she went down to church, and after the afternoon service went in search of Dr. Wheeler, and not finding him, left a message for him. On reaching home she sent him a note and he came round after dinner about 9 p.m. On Monday, the 19th, Dr.

Wheeler came twice. On Tuesday, the 20th, Dr. Wheeler came in the morning, and proposed to call in Dr. Todd. Mrs. Carew at once readily agreed to the proposal. Dr. Wheeler came again at 6.30 and gave the patient a hypodermic injection. We know what followed. Mr. Carew became very restless, and Mrs. Carew not liking her husband's symptoms went in search of Dr. Wheeler late at night; she finds him, and he comes again at 11.25 p.m. That same day, Tuesday, the 20th, she spoke to more than one personal friend who called, about her wish to call in Dr. Baelz; this was before the suggestion was made to her by Mr. Parsons. Next morning, the 21st, Mr. Parsons calls and suggests the advisability of calling in Dr. Baelz. She at once sits down and writes to Dr. Wheeler, begging him to get Baelz down to see her husband. That same day Wednesday, the 21st, she speaks to Dr. Hatton, a personal friend of the family—and whom I shall call—about her anxiety regarding her husband, and she asked him to give her some friendly advice in the matter. Early on Thursday morning, the 22nd, she writes for Dr. Wheeler who comes at 7 a.m. Not satisfied with Dr. Wheeler, at this visit, she writes to Mr. Parsons, begging him to come round. He does so, and she entreats him to see Dr. Wheeler, and insist upon his getting hold of Baelz. On Thursday evening she writes to Dr. Wheeler to ask him to come round; and when he comes, she tells him of her husband's taking arsenic. She produced all the bottles at the Coroner's inquest, calls attention to her suspicion that arsenic is mixed with Dr. Baelz's prescription, and also calls attention to the stain on the fender. Gentlemen, are these the actions of a woman who knows that her husband is dying of poison administered by herself? Would not her guilty knowledge have led her to conceal his sufferings rather than call in skilled physicians who might at any moment connect the symptoms with the real cause. Then Dr. Wheeler testified that at the last moment, or very shortly before he left the house, she said she had administered an emetic to the deceased. Mr. Pouch will tell you he saw her administer the emetic. Is it likely that the wife who had poisoned her husband would offer him an emetic in the presence of the doctor, or knowing that the doctor was coming, and who might possibly inspect the vomit and ascertain that there was arsenic in it? Dr. Wheeler has already testified to her having spoken of her desire to procure the assistance of a nurse, and others will give similar evidence. I would also like to remind you of what Dr. Wheeler said with reference to her treatment of her husband during his sickness. I will read it in the form of question and answer as I have it before me:—

"As far as your observation went during the illness of the deceased did the accused carry out faithfully all your orders and instructions with reference to your patient?—Certainly.

"Whenever her assistance was required it was at your service?—Yes, she was always there.

"And rendered it willingly?—Willingly.

"Was there anything in her behaviour to lead you to suppose she was not on the most affectionate terms with her husband?—Nothing whatever.

"So far as your observation went they were, until the time of his death, on the most affectionate terms?—They always seemed to me to be on affectionate terms.

"And nothing came under your observation to lead you to suppose that she was knowingly creating the symptoms she was helping you to alleviate?—Nothing came under my observation.

"You had absolutely no suspicion of her until Thursday morning, until these communications were made to you?—None whatever.

"She evinced a wifely anxiety during the sickness of her husband?—Certainly.

"And that up to the hospital steps when she was obliged to leave her husband in the hospital?—Yes."

There was produced, on the part of the prosecution, a letter addressed by the accused to Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister. At the time that that letter was produced I was not instructed with regard to it. I had no knowledge of its existence; therefore, it was my duty to resist its being put in the evidence before you, and I did so. I wish that I had known of its existence, because my effort to prevent its being put in evidence may have led you to suppose that I attached more importance to it than I do. Certainly, had I known as much then as I know now, I should have done what I afterwards did and then have acknowledged that it was in the handwriting of the accused. You must bear in mind, gentlemen, the circumstances under which that letter was written. The opinion therein attributed to A. L. Price was shared by nearly every one who read the summing

up of the Coroner. I will read it to you in order that you may form an opinion for yourselves.

"The Coroner—This is an important and difficult case, and I am much pleased with the care and intelligence with which you, gentlemen of the jury, have followed the evidence. You will remember that when this enquiry was opened on the Saturday, three medical men had been examined in the forenoon at the Royal Naval Hospital; they were Dr. Wheeler, the deceased's medical attendant, and the two doctors at the Naval Hospital who had conducted the *post mortem* examination. The result of the evidence given by the three medical men was to make clear the fact that the deceased had not died from natural causes. The facts then given made it essential that an expert should be called in to make a chemical and analytical examination of the contents of the viscera of the deceased gentleman, and this examination you ordered me to have carried out. I at once placed the matter in the hands of Dr. Divers, of Tokyo. In the afternoon of that day three other witnesses were examined. They were Miss Jacob, the nursery governess of Mrs. Carew; Mr. Porch, Mrs. Carew's brother; and Mrs. Carew herself. The evidence given that afternoon all tended to show that medicine, that arsenic, had been procured from Maruya's by Mrs. Carew's orders. The testimony of Miss Jacob on this point was clear and unshaken in the brief cross-examination to which she was subjected. Her demeanour was that of an unwilling but truthful witness; and her evidence on every material point remains unshaken. The evidence also pointed to the fact that throughout the week or eight days' illness of deceased, his wife, Mrs. Carew, was in sole charge of the nursing by day as well as by night, and received no assistance in the nursing; and that on her own admission she then knew that her husband was taking arsenic, yet never considered it of sufficient importance to call her husband's medical attendant's attention to the fact. Gentlemen, you will perceive the gravity of that admission, supposing it was afterwards proven that death did result from the arsenic that had been taken. We come now to the second day of the inquest, when other evidence was given, namely, the keystone of the whole case—Dr. Divers' evidence. It is hardly necessary for me to read over the clear, and explicit, and forcible terms in which Dr. Divers showed to your satisfaction—must have convinced you—that death resulted from arsenical poisoning. That simplified your duty very much, because it reduces the issue to practically one point, namely who administered the arsenic? Now there are two possible suppositions at least: one that the deceased administered the arsenic himself; the other that it was administered or was given to him by some one else. If he himself took the fatal dose he must have done so intentionally or unintentionally. If in the first case, it would be a case of suicide, if not, then death would have been due to misadventure. Now for the supposition that he deliberately committed suicide by taking arsenic: there is a hardly a jot or tittle of evidence to support it. The supposition, I think, may be safely dismissed. The explanation which Mrs. Carew's evidence on the first day was calculated to suggest, was that the deceased, being in the habit of taking arsenic—of medicinally dosing himself with arsenic—and having, in spite of her remonstrances, insisted on being supplied with it; and she having found the bottle which she had given to him sealed in paper—the inference intended to be drawn was that he had overdosed himself and had died from the effects of that overdose. Now, with regard to that supposition, Dr. Divers gave some very clear and convincing evidence. From the state of the viscera and the scientific conclusions he drew, he considered it decidedly and distinctly improbable that deceased had himself administered the arsenic from which he died. Arsenic, he showed, was not a cumulative medicine—that is, it is not a medicine which, if taken in small medicinal doses, remains in the system and at last produces the effect of a poisonous dose: that it goes on accumulating until it becomes fatal. On the contrary, arsenic is a medicine that is soon passed through the body and is quickly eliminated from the system. The evidence of the viscera indicated clearly to Dr. Divers that not one dose but a repetition of doses had been given to the deceased. Then, against the supposition that deceased overdosed himself, was the fact of the great difference in the medicinal and a fatal dose of arsenic—a proportion of 1 to 30. That is, a man accustomed to take arsenic medicinally would have to give himself a dose thirty times the size of the medicinal dose to produce death. An attempt was made to shake Dr. Divers' evidence by cross-examination on that point with regard to the tolerance of arsenic by persons habituated to the use of it; but it

seems to me that his evidence was quite unshaken on that point. He laid it down that the idea of a grain dose having been taken by a Western stomach and tolerated was unknown to science. The case of the Stryian peasants was exceptional and by itself; and the evidence seems to negative the supposition that the deceased administered arsenic to himself either intentionally or unintentionally. Then, if he did not administer it himself some other hand must have given him the poison. Who can that be? Naturally and inevitably, suspicion will fall on the nurse, upon his wife, Mrs. Carew, who was in sole charge of his nursing, without any assistance, except sending up occasionally a drink of milk, or beef-tea, or something by one or other of the servants. Now, if it was not Mrs. Carew, it may have been someone outside, and that introduces the mention of Annie Luke. The case which the able Counsel for Mrs. Carew has been endeavouring to make out, I take to be this: that on or about the 10th October last, a woman named Annie Luke, with whom Mr. Carew had previous relations in England or elsewhere, came to Yokohama, and during the course of Mr. Carew's illness, in an interval in which Mrs. Carew was not at the bedside of her husband, found entrance to the deceased's room and administered the poison. If that is not the implication, then I fail to see what the object of all this evidence as to Annie Luke can be. Now, gentlemen, Annie Luke has been seen, according to the testimony of Mrs. Carew on the day of the regatta, the 10th of October. Mrs. Carew swears that a woman, dressed in black, and wearing a veil, called, desiring to see Mr. Carew, and finding that he was not at home she made an appointment for 4.30 that afternoon, and stated that she did not come then she would come next morning. She did not keep that appointment. That is the sole clear statement as to the appearance in the flesh of Annie Luke. No doubt the *amah* testified that on one occasion during Mrs. Carew's absence from her husband's bedside, a woman called and enquired after Mr. Carew and asked where his bedroom was. She could give us no particulars, as it was dark. That may have been Annie Luke, or it may have been a neighbour coming kindly to enquire. What is certain is that Mrs. Carew mentioned about a woman in black on the 10th. This woman, who is called Annie Luke, comes if not into appearance, into hearing, on the 10th, and she disappears as mysteriously as she appeared, on the 20th, after writing a couple of letters—one to Mr. Lowder and one to myself. The most diligent search to find any evidence of her corporeal presence, where she stayed, or of her whereabouts during her twenty days' stay in Yokohama, has been ineffectual. Gentlemen, I take upon myself the responsibility of saying that, in considering your verdict, you need not complicate your minds much as to the share which such a person as Annie Luke may have taken in this tragedy. It remains then for you to consider the evidence of Mrs. Carew herself. She admits that on the 20th—after at first denying it—that she sent an order to Maruya's for a bed-pan and a bottle of Fowler's Solution. She does not deny the fact testified by Miss Jacob, that on the 21st she procured another ounce bottle from Maruya's. Her own handwriting is in evidence to show you that on the 17th and 21st she likewise procured half ounce bottles from Schedel of the Normal Dispensary. In her first evidence she admits having given the arsenic to her husband sealed up in paper. She denies, of course, ever having administered arsenic to him as a medicine during his illness. It will be for you, gentlemen, to consider the possibilities of the case. In coming to a conclusion as to the cause of Mr. Carew's death, as to how it was he was poisoned by arsenic, you will consider these various theories—the theory of suicide, intentional or by misadventure, and the theory of homicide by Annie Luke or by Mrs. Carew. It will be your duty gentlemen—I lay it down as a simple canon of sound reasoning upon this as upon other subjects—to choose the hypothesis to form that conclusion which at the same time is the simplest of all and which fully accounts for all the known facts of the case. The salient facts of the case I may recall briefly in applying that canon of reasoning. Mr. and Mrs. Carew were married in 1889—seven years ago. They lived on happy terms of conjugal affection till quite recently, when by Mrs. Carew's own confession unpleasant discussions arose on a certain point. That point was money matters. In July last—but I had better read Mrs. Carew's evidence as supplying, or assuming to supply what her Counsel, Mr. Lowder, considered was wanting, namely, an explicable motive. [The Coroner here read extracts relating to the monetary discussions, relative to the remittances from England; Mrs. Carew's half-yearly allowances and private means.] Resuming, he said—The unpleasant discussion arose in July last. The 10th of last month

was regatta day, a very inclement, rainy day, as some of you may remember. On that day two contemporaneous facts make their appearance in the story. One is the mentioning by Mrs. Carew at the Boat-house to her husband in the presence of other people, of a certain mysterious lady in black, who was afterwards fully particularised as Annie Luke. The second important fact on that day was the obtaining by Mrs. Carew from Dr. Wheeler of an order for arsenic for her own malarial fever. On the 11th October, Mrs. Carew procures from the Normal Dispensary, on that prescription of Dr. Wheeler's a half-ounce bottle of arsenic; on the 15th of October, four days afterwards, Mr. Carew is confined to his house, not to leave it again, except after a week's interval to die. On the 17th, two days afterwards, Mrs. Carew procures a second half-ounce bottle of arsenic from the Normal Dispensary. On the 19th, Mr. Carew's illness increases in gravity, the symptoms increase in seriousness. On the 19th, a bottle is procured from Maruya's for Mrs. Carew by a person whom Maruya's shopman, Hayashi Shichihiro, could not distinctly identify as Mrs. Carew, and who signed the name "Mrs. Carew." The same person called on the 20th and paid for the medicines and obtained the writing on which she had written them on the 19th. On the 20th, the day following, another ounce bottle of arsenic is procured on Mrs. Carew's written order, by Mrs. Carew's own messenger, Miss Jacob; and likewise on the day preceding his death a third half-ounce bottle was procured from the Normal Dispensary. On the following day, at five o'clock, Mr. Carew died. Those are the main facts upon which you are to draw your own intelligent inferences in order to bring in your verdict. If you reject the supposition of suicide or death by misadventure, if you reject the story of Annie Luke as largely imaginary, suppositional, impalpable, intangible, and unverifiable, you are necessarily driven to the conclusion that arsenic must in some way have been administered by Mrs. Carew. If you come to the conclusion—if the evidence seems to point—that Mrs. Carew's hand was the hand that administered the poison, you are bound by your duty and your oath to find out and determine in your own minds whether it was administered with intent to kill. That is to say, your verdict must either be manslaughter—that is to say culpable negligence—or it must be wilful murder. On the side of the negligence there are these considerations to be taken into account. Mr. Carew had, I believe, undoubtedly taken arsenic medicinally. That was explicitly testified to by Mrs. Carew herself, who said it was prescribed by a doctor in the Straits Settlements, Dr. Simons, and that she administered arsenic herself to him medicinally, so that both Mr. and Mrs. Carew were not unacquainted with the previous administration of arsenic. In support of the statement that he had previously taken arsenic medicinally, we have the testimony of Mr. Dickinson, who declares that some years ago, at Dzushi, Mr. Carew told him that some years previously in the Straits Settlements, he had nearly killed himself by an overdose of arsenic. Then there is the statement of Dr. Munro that the impression was made on his mind that Mr. Carew on one occasion told him that he took arsenic. If you think that this previous administration, or previous taking, of arsenic by Mr. Carew was sufficient to relieve Mrs. Carew from due vigilance during her nursing mission at her husband's bedside, you may come to the conclusion that there was an absence of intent to kill. But while I present these two considerations of the favourable side of the case, it is also my duty to put to you the facts that seem to point in an opposite direction, the facts that seem to point to intention on the part to Mrs. Carew. These are, first of all, the nature of the poison employed. Arsenic, as Dr. Divers told us, is colourless, tasteless, odourless, and very hard to detect by the person to whom it is administered. It is a poison that is and has been frequently chosen for the purpose of poisoning persons. Another fact that seems to indicate intention is the frequency with which the doses of arsenic were procured—no less than six separate times between the 11th and 21st. The third indication that seems to imply intention on the part of whoever administered the arsenic, is the presence of sugar of lead in the intestines of the deceased. It has not even been suggested that the deceased ever administered sugar of lead to himself, and Dr. Divers has explained to you that the fact of sugar of lead having been administered concurrently with arsenic would be to stop the hæmorrhage, the bleeding of the intestines, which arsenic tends to produce. These are three indications. There is a fourth indication. That is the fact of Mrs. Carew's reticence—silence, her complete silence, on the subject of the arsenic being taken, to the deceased's medical attendant

during those days of his illness and suffering. Gentlemen of the jury, you will now consider your verdict."

Gentlemen, it was well for the prisoner that the Coroner had not the power to pronounce sentence: for that is about the only thing he left undone in his address to the jury. He has been before you during the course of the proceedings, and you have had an opportunity of judging of his partiality. When asked why, on the morning of the 22nd October, his suspicions were aroused against Mrs. Carew, he said that it was because of something he had noticed in her manner on the 19th. The summing up was, I submit, in itself sufficient, apart from the distress she was in by reason of the death of her husband, to drive her distracted; and it was in a fit of distraction that she wrote the letter. It bears date the 6th November, which was the day on which the Coroner summed up, and was written whilst she was smarting under a sense of the injustice that had been done to her, and it is not surprising that she should apply to her Minister for redress. Had she signed her own name to the letter, no one could have found fault with her. The signing of the name of Mr. Price, who was a great friend of hers, cannot of course be defended; but it does not form the smallest particle of a link in the evidence of her being guilty of the crime of murder. She was the person accused; and she therefore thought that if the Minister's attention were drawn to it by one of the public, the complaint would carry greater weight and be likely to receive more attention. So she chose the name of a great friend of hers, who did not happen to be in Japan, and who could not therefore be compromised by the use of it; disguised her hand as best she could; and posted the letter to the Minister. She has evidently made an attempt to disguise her handwriting; but so poor a one as to make it impossible to believe she could be the writer of the Annie Luke letters. If she had been able to disguise her hand as well as the writer of those letters did, she would certainly have done so when addressing the Minister under an assumed name. The letter also shows that she was not practised in imitating the handwriting of other people; for she did not imitate the signature of Mr. Price. I wish to make an application to your Lordship sooner or later, and that is, that the Jury shall have an opportunity of inspecting the house, the residence of the Carews. I suppose there can be no objection on the part of my learned friend, and I have no doubt your Lordship will see the desirability that the Jury should inspect the house.

Mr. Wilkinson—I do not object, with the usual preliminaries.

His Lordship—And precautions?

Mr. Wilkinson—Certainly.

Mr. Lowder—I do not make any application for an adjournment over this afternoon, but as I have not quite finished the notes of my address to the Jury, if it would be convenient for the Jury to make the visit this afternoon it would be a great convenience to me. If this suggestion is acquiesced in, I shall propose to prove a ground-plan of the house and then hand this plan of the house to the Jury and ask them to make their own observations of their own examination of the house.

His Lordship—Interpose it, as it were, in your speech?

Mr. Lowder—Yes.

His Lordship—I presume that it will rest with the Jury?

Mr. Davieson (one of the Jury)—Any time that is convenient.

Mr. Patterson (another Juror)—We have no objection to go this afternoon if it is so desired.

His Lordship—Mr. Lowder would like to adjourn for the afternoon, and part of the afternoon might be utilised in doing something which would have to be done later if you did not do it to-day.

Mr. Wilkinson said he would consent to anything that would suit the Court.

Reginald Colmore Porch was then sworn, and deposed.

Mr. Lowder—You are a brother of the accused?

—Yes.

You have lived for some months in the house with the accused?—Yes.

And are still living there?—Yes.

I hand you a ground-plan of the house and of the upper part of the house—this is the architect's plan: the man who built the house?—This is a plan of No. 167, Bluff.

You will notice a room marked in pencil, dining-room, is that the dining-room?—Yes.

Will you mark where the sideboard stood?—It is marked.

Is the position of the writing table also marked?—Yes.

And correctly marked?—Yes.

Now, on the upper floor, there is a room marked nursery, is that correct?—Yes.

Both the lower and the upper halls are marked?—Yes.

Your own room, the children's room, and the Carews' room?—Yes.

Off that last room is a verandah?—Yes.

Was that verandah used by the deceased as a dressing-room?—It was.

Will you mark on the verandah the position where his chest of drawers stood, where he kept his medicines?—I mark it with the letter A.

On this chest of drawers stood what?—A looking glass and a cabinet containing medicine bottles.

His Lordship—I presume they are standing there still?

Mr. Lowder—Have they been removed?—No, only the medicine bottles.

His Lordship—When did you last see them?

Witness—Two days ago.

His Lordship—You have not noted their position since?

Witness—No.

Mr. Lowder—By whom were the medicine bottles removed?—By Mr. Hodges.

All excepting those brought down by the accused?—That is so.

Can you describe where the medicines were kept on the side-board?—On the left and right hand sides were shelves, and the medicine bottles were kept there.

His Lordship—Have you seen the plan, Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Lowder—I would ask the witness when these bottles were removed from the house, about the beginning of the trial?—That is so.

And there are no medicine bottles there now?—None.

Mr. Lowder—I may mention that it will be necessary that you are not present in the house, Mr. Porch, when the jury are there.

His Lordship—No one may be present beside the five jurymen and the official in whose charge they are. They had better take the plan with them.

Mr. Wilkinson—Quite so.

Mr. Lowder—Perhaps I had better ask the witness one more question, that is whether the furniture has been removed. There have been one or two articles—a bed, chair, washstand—taken to the jail, I believe?—With the exception of those articles, the furniture has not been changed.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Here is another authority (handing down book) on the point alluded to this morning.

Mr. Lowder—I had only intended alluding to the salient features of our knowledge of the history of arsenic, the rest I should bring out in evidence.

His Lordship—Then you propose to resume your address to the jury at 10 o'clock on Monday?

Mr. Wilkinson—My Lord, I think that something must be arranged in regard to the other case, say 10.15.

His Lordship—I had forgotten that: certainly. I understood that Miss Jacob was too ill to attend, still the formality must be observed; we will adjourn to the time you propose.

The Clerk of the Court—The Court stands adjourned till 10.30 on Monday morning.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25th.

His Lordship entered at half-past ten o'clock. There was a very distinct falling off in the attendance of the general public, as compared with Saturday. What might be termed the regular *habitués* of the Court—persons from China Town and its purlieus—have begun to lose interest in the proceedings, and now the attendance is principally confined to the merchant class of the community. The accused looked pale but cheerful when the proceedings commenced, but as the day drew on she was fain to rest her head wearily against the side of the dock at more frequent intervals than on the days in the preceding week. Yet not a word from Counsel and Bench seemed to escape her vigilant attention. Towards the close of Mr. Lowder's address, when he became most impressive, the prisoner's head sunk almost from view below the level of the box, and when next her face was visible her eyes were red with weeping. The Assistant-Judge again occupied a seat on the Bench during the morning.

His Lordship—We are ready, Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Lowder—Gentlemen, I interrupted the strict sequence of my address to you on Sunday, because I was anxious, at the earliest possible moment, to dispel any misunderstanding that might have arisen in your minds owing to the production of the letter addressed to the British Minister, and to my resistance against its being offered in evidence against the prisoner. But I will now proceed to consider a point which I purposely left uncovered on Saturday, as it required to be treated separately. I refer to the purchase of the first bottle of arsenic at Maruya's shop. Now there are, at all

events, two undoubted facts in this case, and that is that from the very beginning the two principal witnesses against the prisoner (leaving out of consideration for the moment the evidence which she may be said to have accumulated against herself), have been, as to the purchase of arsenic at Maruya's shop, the witnesses Hayashii and Mary Jacob. Mary Jacob, unfortunately, is not available. You will not have the opportunity of seeing her, or of hearing her testimony, except as it has been read to you. It is possible that you may be asked to infer or that you yourselves may think, that the charge I have made against her was preferred with the unworthy motive of excluding her evidence. As to that, it may be sufficient to point out to you that it was quite impossible for me to foresee that she might be taken ill; and in the second place, his Lordship will doubtless explain to you that in charging her with being the writer of the series of letters known as the "Annie Luke" letters, and in opening the evidence in support of that charge, as I did before the Magistrate, I was giving to her, and to the Counsel for the prosecution, evidence that I might have sprung upon her in cross-examination, and which she and they might not have been able to meet at the moment. They thus had full warning of one of the points to be made for the defence in this case, which was of the greatest advantage to them. So much for that incident. But I wish to call your particular attention to the evidence of the witnesses Hayashii and Jacob, so far as relates to the most important dates, viz., 19th and 20th days of October. He said in his evidence before the Coroner, that "in the course of the last month he sold arsenic to a foreigner on the days 19th, 20th, and 21st." He was asked to whom he sold it on the 19th, and he replied that he did not recollect very well, but probably it was to Mrs. Carew. I am referring for my facts to a report, but it will be recollected that I cross-examined Hayashii when he was in the box as to what he had said.

His Lordship read the evidence given by Hayashii in cross-examination on the 13th, when he said, "I do not know whether or not Mrs. Carew was the person who came on the 19th." On the same occasion Hayashii said, "I gave evidence on the 2nd November last. I was asked if I sold arsenic on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of October, and I said I did. I was asked if it was Mrs. Carew, and having looked at her I said I could not say."

Mr. Lowder—Secondly, there was the evidence of Jacob herself given to the Coroner as to the 19th; and that I have here. It is on the first page of the printed copy of the inquest, line 30: "The man who sold me the medicine made a remark; he asked why we bought 'so plenty deadly poison.' I replied 'I don't know.' I didn't know any had been bought before. Maruya told me some had been bought the day before and some the day before that again, and that I must warn Mrs. Carew to be careful how she used it. No further conversation. I did not report to Mrs. Carew the conversation at all. I told Mr. Porch after tiffin. He said how impudent the man was." That was Miss Jacob's statement before the Coroner, namely that arsenic had been purchased on the 19th. Then Mrs. Carew made a statement as to the 19th before the Coroner to the effect that she had not been down to the town on that particular day. It will be found in the evidence, and I do not think it will be contradicted, that she did make that statement before the Coroner. Then Hayashii admitted in cross-examination that he had repeated before the magistrate the statement he made before the Coroner with reference to the 19th and 20th. Then I wish to call your attention to Jacob's statement to the magistrate as to the 19th.

His Lordship read his notes of Hayashii's evidence before the Coroner and before the Magistrate. Before the Coroner Hayashii said, "I am certain I sold sugar of lead on the 19th. I am sure it was sugar of lead because I looked it up in the day-book." Then before the Magistrate he stated, "I said I remembered selling arsenic to a foreign woman on the 19th."

Mr. Lowder—Then I was going to call attention to Miss Jacob's statement as to the 19th. Page 2 line 992: "My duty to the children took me out of the house a good deal. I remember the 16th October last; I went out on that morning, with one child. We went as far as the Post Office, to meet Mrs. Carew, who had taken her little boy, Ben, down town. I remember Ben running across the road to meet me. It was on the road, this side of the Post Office. Marjory was not feeling very well, so we changed. Mrs. Carew took Marjory back, saying she was going to take a 'kuruma,' and I took the little boy and walked back. Neither of us had a *jinrikisha* then. Mrs. Carew said she had left her *jinrikisha* at the chemist's, to follow her, but she did not know where he (the *jinrikisha* man) had gone. I went, with Ben, to the Post Office, to ask if the mail had

come in. I walked back again, then, to the house at once, because they said the mail was in and was being delivered. I was expecting letters by the mail. I had two." With reference to this particular day I shall also present to you the evidence of Mr. Walford, who at my request called at Maruya's on the 26th November last. He saw Hayashi, who was behind the counter. He did not give his name, but he said he had come about the Carew case, and he made a note of the conversation at the time. The first question he asked was whether he could remember the time on the 19th when a foreign woman came to purchase arsenic. He said he could not remember the time, but referred to a book on the counter and after looking at the entries said it must be about noon or a little before noon, as it was about the middle of the entries. Then as to the time of payment on the 20th for the purchase on the 19th, Mr. Walford will say he remembers another book being opened, and the witness remembered the payment being made about the same time of day, that is a little before noon. Mr. Walford asked what had been paid for on the 20th, and the answer was anti-pyrene bought on the 8th, sugar of lead and chlorodyne bought on the 18th, and Fowler's Solution and more sugar of lead bought on the 19th. I would also on that point refer to the opening speech of my learned friend, which was made on the 5th January. He says, referring to Monday, the 19th: "On this day there was purchased at Maruya's an ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce of sugar of lead by a lady who gave the name of Carew. In a statement made by the prisoner, and to which I shall afterwards more fully refer, the prisoner denied that she made this purchase. She denies having been down town that day, but you will have the evidence of Miss Jacob that she met her down town at the Post Office, and Maruya's assistant will say that the lady who made the purchase gave the name of Carew, and that the same lady who purchased the solution called the next day and paid for it, and at the same time paid for the chlorodyne and sugar of lead purchased on the 18th in the name of Carew." Further on in his address to you, my learned friend again made reference to the 19th, and pointed out that you would have to take it into your serious consideration whether the arsenic purchased on the 19th was purchased by the accused or not. Down to the 5th January, therefore, the principal part of the prosecution had been rested on these facts:—(a) That a foreign woman had, on the 19th, purchased Fowler's Solution and sugar of lead at Maruya's shop; (b) That the same foreign woman had, on the 20th, paid for the Fowler's Solution and sugar of lead she had purchased on the previous day, and had taken away the paper on which she had signed the words "Mrs. Carew;" (c) That Mrs. Carew had denied that she was down in the town on the 19th; (d) That Jacob had sworn that she was, and was prepared to swear to the fact again, before you. This, gentlemen, is not a mere mistake such as anyone might make. She gave facts and circumstances which recalled to her mind that it was on the 19th that she had to go down to the Post Office and get some letters, that she did go to the Post Office, and that she took one child with her; that Mrs. Carew had gone with the other child, and that they met at the Post Office and changed children, Mrs. Carew returning with the little girl and she taking the little boy. Now, Hayashi Shishichiro was called before you on the 12th January, just seven days after the opening speech of the Counsel for the prosecution; and he then, for the first time, reversed the evidence he had previously given on two occasions, and what he had said to Mr. Walford; said that there was no sale at all on the 19th; that the sale and the payment both took place on the 20th; and that the articles sold and paid for were Fowler's Solution and chloral hydrate (not sugar of lead). I don't know when this change in the evidence was first made known to the Counsel for the prosecution; it must have been at some time between the opening speech on the 5th and the calling of Hayashi on the 12th; but certainly the first I heard of it was on the 12th, when Hayashi was under examination.

Mr. Wilkinson here whispered something to Mr. Lowder, and

Mr. Lowder resumed—My learned friend mentions that he communicated the fact to me on the day before, so it escaped my recollection. My recollection was that I only heard it when Hayashi was under examination. However, it was not communicated to me until the day before. Mrs. Carew, it may be recollected, had produced a bottle of chloral hydrate before the Coroner, stating that she had found it among her husband's medicines in the dressing room, but had never seen it before. She had also denied that she had been down to the town on the 19th, and her denial of that fact is corroborated by

an entry in her Diary, which, on the 12th Jan. and for a long time previously had been in the hands of the Counsel for the prosecution. Well, it was, to say the least of it, a convenient discovery that the 19th had been mistaken for the 20th; and that one of the articles purchased was chloral hydrate and not sugar of lead. Pray do not misunderstand me, gentlemen, as imputing any unworthy act or motives to the Counsel for the prosecution. All I say is that it was a fortunate discovery for the prosecution, for by means of it they were able to account, to their own satisfaction, for the purchase of a bottle of chloral hydrate by a foreign woman whom they believe to be the prisoner, and to get rid of one bottle of sugar of lead,—that is to say to reduce the number of bottles of sugar of lead that found their way into the house from three to two. But the visit of the foreign woman to Maruya's, gentlemen, had been opened to you by the Counsel for the prosecution as having taken place on the 19th; also, that she had on that date purchased a bottle of Fowler's Solution of arsenic and a bottle of sugar of lead; and it is matter of regret that the alteration in the evidence to be presented to you on these points was not communicated to me as soon as it became known to the Counsel for the prosecution. Which of the four different statements made by Hayashi—three of which agree, and were made shortly after the occurrences testified to, and one of which was made recently, is to be believed, if indeed credence is to be placed in any of them, is for you, gentlemen of the jury, to determine. All I would suggest to you is that none of them ought to be allowed to form a link in any evidence the tendency of which is to criminate the prisoner at the bar. So much for Hayashi. But there is a great deal more to be said about the 19th. The two pilfering thieves, Jacob and Christoffel, some time in September, when, apparently, the first Dickinson letters were written, conceived the idea of collecting and stitching these letters together. The reason given for doing so, by Christoffel, is that she desired that her friend's character should be protected, in the event of Mr. Carew's finding out that visitors, not altogether friends of the family, were admitted into the house. Now that reason is untrue, on the face of it; because Mr. Dickinson was a friend of the family, and because, unless these letters had been put together, and at all events partially read, Christoffel could not have known that they were of a compromising character. At all events they were collected, and pieced with the obvious intention of being used against Mrs. Carew in some way. I shall, I think, be able to show you that, Ah Kwong, a Chinese boy, who was in the service of the Carews, was also employed and paid by Jacob to pilfer the waste-paper basket; in which case the finding in her possession of papers, written to Mrs. Carew by her from No. 2, Bluff, and which ought therefore to be in Mrs. Carew's possession, is accounted for. To return, however, to the 23rd or 24th September. Rachel Greer will tell you that she saw Jacob piecing together one of the letters before the visit of the Carews to Miyano-shita; that when she had succeeded in ascertaining what was in it, she danced with joy, and read a portion of it out to Rachel. Evidence will also be given to show that Jacob had on several occasions been seen to enter her master's bed room, in the absence of Mrs. Carew. And if, as I suggest, these letters were collected to serve as a weapon of defence if, and when, Mrs. Carew should discover the true relations between Jacob and the deceased, we at all events have an intelligible theory, which would fully account for the collection of the letters. At all events, they were to be made use of in some way against Mrs. Carew. Having thus established a desire on the part of Jacob to injure her mistress, it is not difficult to understand why she falsely alleged that Mrs. Carew had been down in the town on the 19th October. That she herself was down in the town that day she admits; and when she was under the impression that arsenic had been purchased at Maruya's on that day, by a person signing the words "Mrs. Carew," she endeavours to fix a falsehood on her mistress for the purpose of showing that she was the person who purchased arsenic on the 19th. And it can have been no mere mistake on her part, for she gives circumstances to show that she cannot have been mistaken as to the date—and the 19th was the day on which the mail was delivered. Now Hayashi, on each occasion that he has been before the Court, has been confronted with Mrs. Carew, and has been unable to recognize her as the person who came to his shop, whether on the 19th or the 20th. Hayashi probably knew Mrs. Carew; because Yamada, in a note to a credit sale, debited to the name of Carew wrote, "Hayashi knows about this." That was the obliterated note. At all events, the person who purchased arsenic on the morning of the 20th,

paid for the previous purchases of the 8th and 18th, and the persons, Jacob and Christoffel, who went to Maruya's on the 24th paid for the previous purchase of a bed-pan and a bottle of arsenic. The question is, how did they know, or how could they guess that Maruya's shopman would give up a credit order to any one asking for it on being paid for the thing ordered, unless one of them had done the same thing before? Then again, why did Jacob fail to communicate to her mistress the message sent by Hayashi on the 21st? It was a message of great importance; but she contents herself with mentioning it to Mr. Porch, and in so casual a way, that as she herself says, he didn't seem to understand the drift of it. But though she doesn't give the message to her mistress, she speaks about it to Christoffel, who speaks about it to her master, and so, unknown to Mrs. Carew, a rumour is spread about that Mrs. Carew has poisoned her husband. And why was the name of Maruya not communicated to Dr. Wheeler until late in the morning of the 22nd? He had been in personal communication with Jacob on the subject earlier in the day, and she could have given him the name of the shop where the arsenic was purchased, had she been minded to do so. Her reticence on that point is, to say the least, suspicious, as indicating that she might have known that it would have been better to have further enquiries instituted. Now as to the 19th. In order to show that Mrs. Carew, as a matter of fact, was not down in the town as alleged by Jacob at the Magisterial Inquiry, and as she was, at all events as late as the 5th January, when the prosecution opened, prepared to swear before you, I shall adduce the following evidence:—1. Mrs. Carew's Diary; 2. The evidence of a lady, whom I shall call, who was with Mrs. Carew that morning about 10.30 to 11.30; 3. Mr. Walford's evidence of a conversation with Hayashi on the 26th Nov., when the latter timed her visit as having taken place about noon, a little before rather than after; 4. The evidence of a gentleman that he lunched at the Carews' that day, arriving some little time before noon, when Mrs. Carew came downstairs to meet him; 5. The evidence of another lady that she saw Miss Jacob at about 11.15 that morning, in the Main Street, with both the children. I come now to the 20th. I asked Dr. Wheeler at what time his visit was paid to Mrs. Carew on Wednesday, 20th; and he said it was paid in the forenoon, as soon as possible, about eleven. Hayashi says that he should judge from the entries in his book (though the time of the visit is not entered) that the visit of the foreign woman that day took place about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Now, without going into minutes, or tens of minutes, or even half-hours, it is obvious that if Mrs. Carew was at home to receive Dr. Wheeler at about 11 o'clock that morning, she could not have been at Maruya's shop at the same time, or anywhere near it—but on this point I am happy to be in a position to call a witness, Takayama Sadakichi. He remembers taking Mrs. Carew down town on the morning of the 20th; and he will tell you the places at which he called; and will say that Maruya's shop was not one of them. He is unable to remember the hour of his departure or return, but he knows he returned with Mrs. Carew before noon on the 20th. These things being so, not only is Jacob proved to be endeavouring, for purposes of her own, to fix Mrs. Carew with the first purchase of arsenic, and giving the date of the purchase of the first; but it is absolutely certain, if you believe Sadakichi's evidence, that the person who made the first purchase of arsenic, finally said to have been made on the morning of the 20th, was not Mrs. Carew, but some one who was personating her, and some one who brought the only bottle of chloral hydrate sold at Maruya's on that day into the Carew's house. Who that person was, I cannot say. It is enough for the purposes of the defence that it was not Mrs. Carew. But the evidence has a more far-reaching effect than that. It shows that there was a person, a female, purchasing arsenic and chloral hydrate, in Mrs. Carew's name. But there was absolutely no suggestion that Mrs. Carew ever bought arsenic otherwise than openly, and by means of an order written in her own writing, until that suggestion was made by Mary Jacob. But it is in evidence that her husband said to her on Wednesday, that if she would not send for the arsenic, he would find other means of procuring it; and in corroboration of that it will be shown that he did procure sugar of lead by other means, viz., by sending for it while she was out of the house. Gentlemen, on this evidence I am entitled to ask you to say that the articles purchased and paid for on the 20th October, were not purchased and paid for by the prisoner. Indeed, it would not be likely, if she had purchased arsenic in the morning, she should be sending

for it again on the evening of the same day. But if she is not the foreign woman who visited Maruya's shop on the 20th (and if you have any doubt about it, she is entitled to that doubt), it shows that the deceased had other means of obtaining the poison he wished for, or that some other woman was introducing it into the house. Gentlemen, that the deceased was in the habit of dosing himself, there is abundant evidence to show; and if that is so, why should he not have been taking arsenic, as is alleged by the prisoner? We find from the evidence before you that on Monday, 12th October, a bottle of Mother Siegel's Syrup had been procured, and the prisoner said it was for her husband. On Tuesday, 13th October, Dr. Baelz's prescription was filled at Schedel's dispensary, and again on Friday, 16th, Dr. Baelz's prescription was filled at Schedel's. On Sunday 18th, in the absence of his wife at church, he sends to Maruya's for sugar of lead; and on the same day he takes some dark looking liquid which might be Schedel's arsenic. Rachel Greer will tell you that on that day her master asked her to pour some soda-water into a glass. She will also tell you that there was already some liquid in the glass and that it was darker than the colour of sherry. I dare say you will have noticed when the bottles were produced that the colour of Fowler's Solution sold by Hayashi differed from the colour of that sold by Schedel. Schedel's was of a much darker colour than that sold by Maruya, and at this time the only arsenic brought into the house, according to the evidence, was that bought from Schedel. That shows three things:—First, that he was dosing himself with Siegel's Syrup and Baelz's prescription with the knowledge of his wife. Second, that he was dosing himself without her knowledge with sugar of lead. Third, that he was dosing himself for a pain about which he had consulted Dr. Munro and Dr. Baelz some years ago in 1893, and with reference to which he told his wife, on Tuesday, the 20th October, that when he was suffering in such a way, arsenic was the only thing that gave him any relief. On Wednesday he again spoke of the great pain he was in, and told his wife that if she did not get him what he wanted, he would find other means of procuring it, whereupon she wrote out on another piece of paper, copying from the slip he had given her, the names of the poisons he had asked for, and gave them to Mary Jacob openly and without any attempt at concealment. I submit, gentlemen, that if you find as a matter of fact that he was taking medicines that were not poison; and sending for, and probably taking, sugar of lead that was a poison; it makes it less difficult to believe that he was taking arsenic. Why should he send for Baelz's mixture on the 13th, and again on the 16th, unless he was suffering from pain in the bladder, for which it was originally prescribed? That he in some way connected the pain he suffered with the taking of arsenic is apparent from the evidence that will be given by Mr. Kaufmann, who remembers that some time ago he was in the urinal at the Club when Mr. Carew seemed to be suffering great pain, and volunteered the information that he was in the habit of taking more arsenic than an ordinary man could stand. The pain he was then suffering, I suggest, was caused by the bladder trouble; and the mention of arsenic with that pain, tends to corroborate Mrs. Carew's statement of what her husband reminded her of, viz., that when he was suffering in that way, arsenic was the only thing that afforded him any relief, and that if she would not get it for him he would find other means of procuring it. But arsenic also produces the pain stranguary; and it is therefore possible, as Dr. Munro testified, that the deceased might, by taking arsenic, be inducing the very pain that he was taking arsenic to alleviate. While on this subject of dosing himself, I would remind you of the very important evidence given by Mr. Thomas, of Brett and Co.'s. He had made very careful experiments with sugar of lead, in order to ascertain how much could be administered to a patient, in the different kinds of fluid the deceased was taking, without his knowing it: and in no case did it exceed 5 grains in $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of liquid. Whatever, therefore, may be said about the tastelessness of arsenic, it cannot be said of sugar of lead that it could be administered in any large quantities without the patient knowing it. The probability is that the deceased was taking sugar of lead knowingly; and arsenic also. If, as Mr. Dickinson testified, the deceased had taken an overdose of arsenic on a previous occasion, from which he had nearly died, he would probably have recognized the pain he was suffering during his illness. But if that is so, why did he not complain to the doctor that he was getting arsenic? I am aware, of course, that this line of argument lies in the theory of suicide. It is not one that I myself proposed for the defence, as I see no sufficient

motive for it; I merely mention it as a possibility. As to the telegram despatched to Mr. Dickinson by the accused on the 21st, I fail to see why so much importance is attached to it, or to Mrs. Tocque's chit-book. That Mrs. Carew did send a message to Mr. Dickinson, there can be no doubt, his recollection of the last words of it is that they were, "Baelz says very serious." Well, she is not responsible for the words which reached Mr. Dickinson. My suggestion is that the words were "Baelz sent (or sent for) very serious." What possible motive could Mrs. Carew have had for saying that Baelz had come, when it was well known he had not? Then as to the chit-book of Mrs. Tocque. What object was there in saying what was not true; and which could be so easily proved to be untrue? "Very many thanks, about the same. Dr. B. comes again this evening, E.H.C." Leave out the word again, and it is absolutely true. Which is the explanation most consistent with probability? That word "again" was written inadvertently, or purposely. And if purposely, what was the purpose, and how is it connected with the guilt of the prisoner? And now I come to the question of the torn envelope—the two pieces of paper last produced by Christoffel and put into evidence by the Counsel for the prosecution during that witness's examination. The writing on this envelope is apparently that of the prisoner, whose explanation of it is that it was some stupid after-dinner game they used to play in the summer when her cousins were on a visit to her. No one knows for how long or short a time it had been in Jacob's possession; but how it is proposed to use it for the purpose of incriminating the prisoner, I am at a loss to understand. Neither do I understand why the witness Christoffel should have deceived Mr. Litchfield about it as she evidently did. Her reason for withholding it, viz., that she thought it too incriminating, is ridiculous and false on the face of it. Neither she nor her friend Jacob have shown any signs of being influenced by any such merciful motive. They had done their best to ruin Mrs. Carew's character, and to throw suspicion upon her as being the murderess of her husband; and it was therefore from no feeling of compassion that the paper was withheld. I myself cannot see that any importance can be attached to it; and under the circumstances in which it is produced, I am entitled to ask the jury to leave it out of consideration altogether. I have now but two other points to deal with—two points that I have left to the last—and I will now present them to you. They are the Annie Luke letters and the Dickinson letters. It is alleged by the prosecution that these letters were written by the prisoner at the bar; and Mr. Mason was called to give his opinion to that effect. The value to be attached to that opinion, gentlemen, is entirely a question for you. For myself, I think it of no more value than your own eye-sight and judgment. You will recollect that on Wednesday last, after the conclusion of the re-examination of the witness Mason, he was asked by my Lord whether he thought exhibit A—the order for the bed-pan and the bottle of arsenic—to be in the handwriting of the accused. His reply was, "I might make a more minute examination. I was looking at the signature. I have doubts about the other part." I afterwards suggested that the nature of these doubts should be explained, and put this question through the Court:—"I would ask whether the witness could state positively if in his opinion the whole of it was in the handwriting of Mrs. Carew?" The witness carefully examined the paper for some time, and his doubt was confirmed; he said, "I have doubt about the words, one bed-pan; I should be surprised to learn that the rest was not in Mrs. Carew's handwriting. Then again, after a very lengthy examination in chief, in which the initial letters s and h played the most important part as being more characteristic than any others, I took the witness through the initial s's and h's in only one short letter written by Mrs. Carew, and had no difficulty in showing that at least two out of six h's did not bear out his theory; and that out of fifteen initial h's, there were only three that the witness would call characteristic, and twelve that he would not call characteristic. He enumerated the capitals C, P, D, M, R, H, and I, and the small letters a, b, d, initial, l in various forms, and the letter e, as well as the letters th in combination, as specially marked in Mrs. Carew's handwriting; but he apparently found none of these in the Annie Luke letters. Then he gave it as a special characteristic of Mrs. Carew's handwriting that the letter o in the contracted form of the word "number" was followed by a colon, instead of having two horizontal dots under the o. He also called attention to the elision mark in the word o'clock; and stated that Mrs. Carew invariably placed it over the c, instead of between the o and c. I have only looked at one piece of Mrs. Carew's handwriting to find

this alleged peculiarity, viz., in the letter signed "Edith;" and there the elision mark is not over the c, but in its proper place.

His Lordship—What exhibit?

Mr. Lowder—The letter signed Edith.

His Lordship—The torn letter?

Mr. Lowder—It has only a corner torn off. I have examined that letter, but I did not carry the examination farther.

His Lordship—It is exhibit O.

Mr. Lowder—Thank you, my Lord. You will see, gentlemen of the jury, that the mark is not over the c, but between the o and the c.

His Lordship—I have the exhibit you refer to; have you a photograph of the letter?

Mr. Lowder—Yes. Here is the enlargement, and the position of the elision mark is most apparent—it is between the o and the c, not above the c. I have not taken my researches farther, but you, gentlemen of the jury, will see that Mr. Mason's theory is not there carried out.

Continuing, Mr. Lowder said—Gentlemen, as I said before, I attach little value to Mr. Mason's opinion as an expert in handwriting or in fact as far as that goes to any expert in handwriting, I prefer your eye-sight and judgment, and will therefore not pursue the subject further. Apart from the question of handwriting, there are strong reasons against the presumption that Mrs. Carew wrote these letters. If she wrote them, the fact was known to her, and to her alone; and she might have suppressed them without anyone being the wiser. Then the language and sentiments contained in them are not such as she would be likely to make use of. It is inconceivable, for instance, that she should, under the then existing circumstances, have written to me that letter of the 11th November. You no doubt bear that letter in mind; I presume that you do, and will therefore not read it to you again. I have no doubt you will refer to that letter before the case closes. My learned friend, in his opening address, stated that Mary Jacob would testify that when she has shown the card left by the mysterious stranger on the 10th October, the letters A. L. were not on it; and Mr. Mason says that the M. J. and A. L. were not, in his opinion, written by the same hand. The inference you will be invited to draw from that is that the letters A. L. were subsequently inserted by Mrs. Carew. But if so, she was not the writer of the M. J. on the card; nor the creator of the mysterious stranger; nor the writer of the A. L. series of letters. Gentlemen, it is not of vital importance in this case to ascertain who wrote those letters, provided you are satisfied that Mrs. Carew did not. I say they were probably written by Mary Jacob; and read with that theory in mind, there is little or no mystery about them. However, all I ask you to do is to compare Mrs. Carew's acknowledged handwriting with the handwriting of those letters, and to say where the slightest similarity is to be detected: and also to bring the question to the test of your own common sense, and to say on what possible theory Mrs. Carew would have done anything so absolutely idiotic and meaningless as to have written those letters. Gentlemen,—I have now to turn to a consideration of the correspondence between the prisoner and Mr. Dickinson. It is obvious that these letters have been introduced in evidence for the purpose of showing that there existed a motive in the mind of the accused for getting rid of her husband. And the very first thing that occurs to one to ask is, why should she wish to do any such thing? No woman, with an inclination,—perhaps I had better use the word propensity—to gratify her vanity by captivating the senses of the opposite sex, ever had such great opportunities as were allowed to her,—ever had so complaisant a husband. Mr. Dickinson has already given evidence pointing in that direction; and it will be confirmed by Mr. Porch. There were the "Ferret," the "Ice-cream Vendor," or "Organ Grinder," the "Youth," and others to whom reference is made in the Diary, if you care to scan its pages,—all male friends, all admitted by the husband to a greater degree of intimacy with the wife than is generally considered allowable; and the question is why should she wish to get rid of a husband who gave her every facility for amusing herself with flirtations which, in the case of Mr. Dickinson at all events, were carried somewhat beyond the limits of a passionless liaison. It seems to me, gentlemen, and I put it to you as reasonable men, that the very last person in the world a woman would wish to poison would be the husband who allowed her such liberty and latitude. It must be borne in mind that a woman never thinks it wrong for a man to be in love with her, whatever opinion of that man her husband may entertain. And if Mrs. Carew allowed herself to give to Mr. Dickinson a greater degree of encouragement than was

strictly prudent, she did no more than hundreds of women have done before her; are doing at this very day, and continuing to do from day to day; and will do and continue to do, in spite of what moralists may preach to the contrary. But are they to be thought capable, on that account, of the atrocity charged against the prisoner? If so, it is a fortunate thing that the number of husbands living in the East who are in the habit of dosing themselves with arsenic, or other poisons, is comparatively small. Now men are not free from the same species of vanity which I have indicated. You will doubtless remember that passage in one of the letters of Mr. Dickinson in which he actually resents the dislike of the man who, in the same breath he says he loathes and despises, and whose wife he is instigating to obtain a divorce from her husband! Then how was she to benefit—what advantage was she to receive, from the death of her husband? Will it be suggested to you that she wanted to marry Mr. Dickinson—that woman being *varium et mutabile semper*, she desired a change? Obviously the answer to that is that she had, or took, most perfect freedom to do as she pleased. Of course, gentlemen, you will bear in mind that the ardent wording of the letters addressed by Dickinson to the prisoner is his own,—provoked, perhaps, to some extent,—but nevertheless for which she cannot be held entirely responsible. When a man is ingratiating himself with a woman, he is apt to use exaggerated language, and so far as its excess goes, it is not to be charged to her account. Mrs. Carew, it must be evident to you is not deficient in imagination, and is given largely to exaggeration; but it would be just as reasonable to charge that exaggeration to Dickinson, as to charge his to her. With regard to her moral standard, and, if it come to that, that of her husband also, perhaps the less said the better; I am not here to defend either. But in spite of that, and in spite of a passing flirtation with Dickinson, the attachment between the spouses seems to have been very sincere, and to have remained unbroken. How then, do you ask, can the Dickinson letters be explained? Gentlemen, he would be a bold man who would undertake to attempt to explain the vagaries of either woman or man in connexion with the sexual passion. The Latin poet asks:—

Quid levis pluma?—pulvis.

Quid pulvis?—ventus.

Quid ventus?—mulier.

Quid mulier?—nil.

Shall I venture to translate it, gentlemen, for the benefit of those of you who left school before I did? What is lighter than a feather?—dust.

What lighter than dust?—wind.

What lighter than wind?—woman.

What lighter than woman?—nothing.

The poet thus asks and answers a question to which we perhaps should not have dared to offer a reply. This one thing is evident, in the conduct of the spouses towards each other, and that is there was forbearance, great forbearance, on both sides. But that it never degenerated into indifference, or want of affection between them, is evident by the letters written to him by her from Miyanoshita on the 28th and 30th days of September. Why, indeed, should affection have died? Each would seem to have tolerated in the other the tendencies of which each was self-conscious; and if Mrs. Carew wrote or spoke of her husband as bullying her, it was merely an exaggerated method of attracting the sympathy of the man with whom she was for the moment amusing herself. Gentlemen, I submit to you that that correspondence affords no satisfactory evidence of any desire on the part of the prisoner to free herself from chains which allowed her the utmost freedom. The wording of the letters, as I have said, are his, not her's; and though you may be of opinion that the prisoner is gifted with great mental and physical capacity, it not unfrequently happens that those acquirements are coupled with sexual obliquity. Dickinson couldn't marry her, and she probably knew it. And why should she want to marry him? He was simply one of a series! What advantage would it be to her to get rid of her husband? She was about to purchase a house, and about to purchase a position for her husband in a mercantile firm in Yokohama. Why then kill him? The whole facts seem to be that whilst she was obtaining Dickinson's sympathy under false pretences, for her own temporary amusement, he was instigating a divorce,—as to which she did not even consult, or ask any advice from, Mr. Litchfield, who was then her legal adviser. The conclusion I invite you to draw, gentlemen, is that the Dickinson letters show no motive for the crime charged; and that in considering your verdict it would be the height of injustice to add inadequate

motive, or absence of motive, to insufficient fact. Let me again remind you of the letters written by the prisoner to the deceased, from Miyanoshita, towards the end of September; I need not read them now, doubtless you bear their terms in mind. But it will be important for you to remember them. If I understand the theory of the prosecution aright, from the 19th of October, the whole character of the mind and feelings of the prisoner towards her husband changed, and she set herself to prepare for the perpetration of of the most foul, cool, deliberate murder that ever was committed. Of course one cannot say that such a thing is impossible, but I will venture to say that it is highly improbable. Borrowing and adapting an eloquent passage from the learned Dean of Faculty in his defence of Madeleine Smith, I say he will be a bold man who will fathom the depths of human depravity; but this at least experience teaches us, that perfection, even in depravity, is not rapidly attained,—he was evidently thinking of the Latin proverb, *Nemo repente fit turpis simus*, and it is not by such short and easy stages as the Crown Advocate has been able to trace in the career of Edith Carew that an affectionate wife passes all at once into the appalling wickedness of a Borgia! Such a thing is not possible. There is a certain progress in guilt, and it is quite out of all human experience. From the tone of the letters, there should be a sudden transition from affection for a particular object to the strange desire for removing one who offered no obstruction to her wishes and purposes. Think, gentlemen, in your own minds, how foul and unnatural a murder it is that is imputed to the prisoner,—the murder of one whom she married against the wishes of her parents, and who was the only man whom she had ever really loved or cared for. And the object of that affection, you are asked to believe, she suddenly conceived the purpose of murdering. Such is the theory you are desired to believe. But, gentlemen, before you believe it, will you not ask for demonstration? Will you be content with suspicion, however pregnant, or will you be so unreasonable as to put it to me in this form, that the deceased having died of poison, the theory of the prosecution is the most probable? Oh, gentlemen, is that the manner in which a jury should treat such a case? Is that the kind of proof which they should convict on a capital offence? Leaving that part of the subject, I will touch on another, it is the evidence given in this Court by Mrs. Hodges. Gentlemen, it is to be regretted that the learned Counsel for the prosecution should have thought it necessary to call Mrs. Hodges before you to tell you of the painful incident that occurred in Court during the preliminary examination of the accused. I cannot think it was necessary to their case, but, on the other hand, I cannot think it will influence your decision in a sense adverse to the prisoner; in which case it is not entirely to be regretted. What was the document she endeavoured to repossess herself of? It was a letter which had been stolen from her, and made use of against her, for the purpose of compromising her. When she repossessed herself of it, the real purpose of its production was not present to her mind. She was thinking only of her own shame. "He who fishes from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed." Until the production of these letters, her name, so far as the public were concerned, was untarnished. Her shame was known to herself alone, and one other, as she fondly hoped. It was about to be published to all the world; to be recorded against her in the history of this case; to be read one day, perhaps, by the children in whose name she had so pathetically appealed, and appealed in vain to the cruel Mary Jacob, who had never received anything but kindness at her hands, as is shown by the letter written to Mrs. Carew by E. Jacob, Mary Jacob's mother, but kept back by Mary Jacob from the person to whom it was addressed. And here I may remark, incidentally, that all the letters addressed by Mrs. Carew to Mary Jacob, as well as her own, and her brother's visit to that person, were with reference to these letters alone. Gentlemen, she tried to repossess herself of this compromising letter; and was it not natural that acting upon the impulse of the moment she should do so? So far from its being an indication of her guilt, of the terrible charge that was then and is still hanging over her, I submit to you that the reverse construction is the only one to be put upon it. Contrast the demeanour during the whole of the trial with her behaviour when her shame was about to be proclaimed. It was of infinitely more importance, in her eyes, to shield her honour than to defend her life. She was humiliated and ashamed. Had she been conscious of the guilt of murder, that consciousness would, I submit, have over-

whelmed and surpassed the less feeling in so great a degree as to have made it impossible for her, even on the impulse of the moment, to do a thing so obviously calculated to increase, in the minds of the public—as indeed it did—in the minds of the public from whom must eventually be selected the jury who were to be her judges—the suspicion that she was the murderer of her husband. Confronted, gentlemen, with this monstrous charge of murder, she had stood erect, proudly conscious of her innocence. Her courage has never failed her. You have had the opportunity of regarding her, day by day, in the prisoner's box; and you will have no difficulty in believing me when I say that perhaps there is not a single person in this community who has not felt her position, whilst awaiting and whilst undergoing her trial, more keenly than she has felt it. Gentlemen, you judge of the veracity of a witness as much by his demeanour and bearing as by the evidence he gives; why should not the same rule be applied to the prisoner at the bar? Is her demeanour, under trial for her life, when contrasted with her behaviour in endeavouring to repossess herself of a letter that had been stolen from her by a pilfering nursery governess, a proof, or even an indication of a guilty conscience? Gentlemen, I am not afraid of the answer you will give to that question. Gentlemen, you will be relieved to hear that I have nearly finished what I wished to say to you. I sincerely thank you for the great patience with which you have listened to me. I have, owing to your forbearance, had the opportunity of putting before you what I had to say more concisely than I otherwise could have done; but in justice to the cause I am advocating I could not have well said less than I have. There is one thing, however, to which I should like to call your attention before I sit down, and that is the cruel conspiracy of silence that was maintained at a time when one word to either Mr. and Mrs. Carew might have been sufficient to clear her of the terrible suspicion fastened upon her by Mary Jacob and Elsa Christoffel. Before noon on Wednesday, Mary Jacob has her suspicions aroused; she also had a message to deliver to Mrs. Carew. She did not deliver the message; but in the afternoon she communicated her suspicion to Christoffel. Christoffel, in turn, passed it on to Mr. Dunlop, by Mr. Dunlop it was whispered to Dr. Wheeler, by whom it was told to Mr. Hall. Dr. Wheeler, instead of communicating it to Mrs. Carew, actually charged her brother to say nothing to her about it. I ask you, gentlemen, whether that was fair treatment? The suspicion entertained was so grave, so serious, of such import to the person suspected, that in the commonest justice it ought to have been communicated to her, in order that, if possible, she might have removed it in its very inception, by an appeal to one whose mouth was so soon to be closed for ever. Gentlemen, I have done; and I am cheered by this consideration, that however weak the defence set up may be, a prisoner in the position of my client is never really unprotected in a Court presided over by a British Judge, assisted by a British Jury.

Mr. Lowder, after a short pause, next said—I intend now to call medical evidence; but as it is nearly twelve o'clock it would perhaps be convenient to adjourn.

His Lordship—In that case, as we are rising early we had better resume at half-past one o'clock. Will that suit you?

Mr. Lowder—Quite, my Lord.

His Lordship—And you, Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. Wilkinson—Quite, my Lord.

The Court then rose for luncheon.

His Lordship took his seat at 1.35 in the afternoon.

Mr. Lowder called for Mr. Jephson, but the witness did not answer to his name. Dr. Eldridge was then called, and having been sworn, was examined by Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Lowder—Dr. Eldridge, you are a medical man, now practising in Yokohama?—I am.

How long have you been practising your profession?—Nearly thirty years.

Mr. Lowder here interposed and said—My Lord, there is a witness, whose name I called just now, who has just arrived and who wishes to leave very soon and whose evidence I wish to interpose. It will not take five minutes, my Lord, and I would ask Dr. Eldridge to stand down for a few moments.

Mr. Jephson then entered the witness box, and having been sworn on the Old Testament, according to the Jewish custom, was examined by Mr. Lowder—My name is Louis Jephson; I am a British subject and a resident in Yokohama.

You were acquainted with the deceased, Mr. Carew?—I was.

Can you recall a conversation with him in which the word arsenic was mentioned?—Yes. At tiffin

at the Club. I suppose I was looking unwell, and he said—"What is the matter with you?" I said, I am suffering from—

His Lordship—When was this?
Mr. Lowder—Could you recall what month this was?—It was in September last, after arriving from Miyanoshta.

I presume after your arrival from Miyanoshta. About what time in September was it?—In the beginning of September.

What was the nature of the conversation?—I said I was suffering from gouty eczema, which caused great irritation, and I was afraid I should have to take to the old prescription, viz., arsenic pills; but that I was afraid of getting them made up in Yokohama because I had no prescription. At that he replied, "What! arsenic, why I have taken tons of it."

His Lordship—What did he say.

Witness—"I have taken tons of it."

His Lordship—But you were saying something more?

Witness—Yes, in his exaggerated way, he replied, "Why I have taken tons of it."

Mr. Wilkinson did not put any questions to the witness.

Dr. Eldridge re-entered the witness-box.

His Lordship—You left off saying, "I was thirty years in my profession."

Witness—Nearly thirty years, my Lord. I have a diploma from the University of Georgetown, at Washington; have gone through Post-Graduate Courses in New York Schools, and have a special diploma for chemistry as a post graduate.

Mr. Lowder—And an administrator, and later associate professor of Anatomy in your *Alma Mater*—I was.

You were a teacher in various branches of medical science for seven years?—I was.

You are an honorary member of the Association of the Bellevue Hospital of Surgeons?—I am. I am one of some three or four honorary members of that Association.

You are a member of the New York State Medical Association?—I am.

And also of the Physiological Society of Washington?—I am.

And you are a citizen of the United States?—I am.

Were you present in Court when Dr. Wheeler gave his evidence?—I was.

And also when Dr. Divers gave his evidence?—Yes.

And you listened attentively to the evidence then given?—I did.

Now, taking the symptoms of the Carew case as detailed by Dr. Wheeler, can you say whether they were so distinctly specific as to clearly indicate arsenical poisoning?—They were not.

Might they have been due to some other cause?—Yes.

What other cause?—Almost any form of irritant poison, even from bad food, such as oysters or bad fish.

His Lordship—Of course you are speaking as to the whole sentence?

Witness—Yes. Even from bad oysters and bad fish.

Mr. Lowder—Supposing the death itself was due to arsenical poisoning, might the earlier symptoms have arisen from some other cause?—Certainly.

And what would be the effect of arsenic taken on the top of those symptoms?—It would depend on the dose, but if there was already some irritation it would increase the irritation, but it might not produce any specific symptoms whatever.

Arsenic would tend to aggravate it?—Not necessarily producing any specific symptoms whatever.

Would the tendency be to aggravate it in any great degree, even to a fatal dose?—Yes, it would.

Is qualitative testing for arsenic in the urine very elaborate?—No.

Are not stricture of the urethra and inflammation of the bladder, particularly of long standing, often accompanied by disease of the kidneys?—In a considerable proportion of cases.

The presence of albumen in the urine, does that give cause for suspicion in any particular thing?—*Prima facie* it raises a suspicion of a disease of the kidneys.

Examining urine chemically for the purpose of diagnosis and finding albumen, would you consider it necessary to take any other steps?—I should.

With what view?—Of settling the question of the presence or absence of disease of the kidneys, as far as possible.

In what would such further examination consist?—The use of the microscope.

Now supposing a patient were suffering from kidney disease, would a given dose of arsenic be more dangerous in that case than if he were not suffering from kidney disease?—Certainly. On

account of the suffering from kidney disease the elimination of the arsenic would be longer.

Can you judge by looking at a kidney which is apparently healthy to the naked eye whether it is sufficiently diseased to interfere with its eliminative functions?—No.

What would be necessary?—Microscopic examination.

You have heard and read, have you not, of the habitual—even excessive use—of arsenic in Styria?—I have.

His Lordship—That is white arsenic.

Witness—But arsenic habitation occurs in almost all countries. It is well recognised now as occurring not only in Styria, but in Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States. In Great Britain it is generally taken as Fowler's Solution, except in Cornwall, where the miners use the arsenical ore; in fact, it is so well recognised now as a general habitation that one of the latest German authorities speaks of it as being used as a *genusmittel*, or a pleasure or satisfaction, or as we would say, as a pick-me-up.

His Lordship—Is he referring to only particular kinds of arsenic?—No, to arsenic in general. Even Brunton, who has been quoted in connection with this trial—in his great work on the apertics—is not an authority to limit arsenic habitation to Styria, on the contrary, he gives it as one instance only.

His Lordship—I do not remember the name of Brunton having been mentioned.

Witness—He was quoted by Dr. Divers.

Mr. Lowder—What is the maximum dose of Fowler's Solution? Can you state it?—It ranges quite widely. The usual dose is from five to ten drops, but a much larger dose has been known.

In my own experience ninety drops. Thirty drops, three times a day. I have prescribed that for a considerable time.

His Lordship—For a considerable time, you say?

Witness—I gave it for a considerable time.

His Lordship—Is that an isolated case?

Witness—It is an isolated case in my own experience, but I have given approximate doses.

His Lordship—What do you call approximate?

Witness—I have given twenty drops.

His Lordship—Three times a day?

Witness—Yes; three times a day.

Mr. Lowder—Would you be surprised to hear that 100 drops can be tolerated?—In view of the evidence we have of habitual arsenic, I see no reason why 100 drops should not be tolerated at a time.

And beyond?—It would be a rare instance, undoubtedly, unless it were reached by gradual prolonged habitation.

His Lordship—But still this dose of 100 drops would not be repeated in the same day?

Witness—I know of no reason why it might be not repeated the same day in view of what we know of arsenic habitation. I have known of no instances, but I know of no reason why it should not be possible.

His Lordship—When you speak of general habitation, of course you refer to what you know as from books?

Witness—In books, of course. If habitation to the extent of 7 grains of white arsenic in a day is possible, I see no reason why 13 grains taken in the form of Fowler's Solution is not possible. We have the best evidence that 7 grains can be tolerated.

Mr. Lowder—And 3 grains in the form of Fowler's Solution would be, how much?—That would represent about 300 drops.

His Lordship—I understand it is from 100 to 120 drops to the grain.

Witness—There are 4 grains to the ounce, and roughly speaking there are 480 drops to the ounce, it would be a little under 3 grains in the 480 drops, or ounce of Fowler's Solution.

Mr. Lowder—Should you say that, given the ability to tolerate arsenic in any form—is there any reason why it should be confined to the people living in Styria?—I have already answered that question.

His Lordship—He says it is taken in France, Germany, the United States, etc.

Mr. Lowder—Supposing a man had accustomed himself for a period of time to excessive doses of arsenic and then discontinued it for a period, and then supposing he began again where he left off?—It might be excessively dangerous.

Is jaundice an occasional symptom of both acute and chronic arsenical poisoning?—It is.

Would an affection of the liver be apt to produce jaundice more quickly than if the liver were not affected; that is if arsenic were taken?—It would in the liver, whether already disordered from climatic causes or the use of alcohol; jaundice might be produced from an amount of arsenic which under other circumstances would not manifest itself in that way.

In examining for arsenic *post mortem* in a criminal case, what portion of the body should you consider it necessary to examine?—The rule, I think, in such cases is to examine the gullet, liver, intestines, kidneys; and in many cases other portions, such as the heart, bile; sometimes the bones and brain.

Have you anything special to say with reference to the examination of kidneys?—I should say it was rather exceptionally necessary to examine the kidneys as it is one of the organs chiefly affected by arsenical poisoning.

Now, if in examining any given case you could find white arsenic in the stomach and identify it as such, and should also find it dissolved in the same organ, as well as absorbed arsenic in the liver, could you draw from that any deduction that arsenic had been taken in any other form than solid arsenic?—From the facts you have given me, I should have no right to draw any other deduction than that the arsenic present was all derived from the white arsenic.

Supposing that arsenic is found in the stomach and tissues *post mortem*, do you know any method for determining from the *post mortem* examination and from chemical analysis whether the arsenic was given in one or repeated doses, or through a given length of time?—No, that is impossible.

In any given case where arsenic is found *post mortem*, and it is shown that the deceased had taken the drug medicinally within a short time of his death, would not this fact affect the deduction of arsenic in the body?—It would affect the interpretation of the presence of arsenic in the body. It has been held that the presence of arsenic in the body after it has been administered medicinally within three weeks or even a month—

Mr. Wilkinson—I would like your Lordship just to make sure, before Dr. Eldridge goes forward, whether he means held.

His Lordship—I presume you mean that it has been held by medical experts?—Yes—would account for the presence of a reasonable amount of arsenic in the body.

That is to say, that arsenic administered medicinally as far back as a month before, would be found in the body?

Witness—That fact would account for the presence in the body of arsenic in the *post mortem*.

Mr. Lowder—Do the symptoms of lead poisoning resemble those of arsenical poisoning in many cases?—Yes.

His Lordship—Do you mean that many of the symptoms are the same?

Witness—I mean that the symptoms are the same or closely resembling those of arsenical poisoning in very many cases, or very many instances.

His Lordship—Quite so. I only want to make it quite clear.

Mr. Lowder—Is there any certainty what amount of lead found represents a given amount taken?—No.

Of arsenic?—No.

Even a very small amount recovered may represent a very large amount taken?—Yes.

His Lordship—In either case?

Witness—Yes. In either case.

Mr. Lowder—In the present case, the stomach, the liver, and the intestines were chemically examined and the kidney was not. Now in acute poisoning by lead, what have you to say of the amount that may, when absorbed, be found in the kidneys as contrasted with what may be found in other parts?—With a given weight of the organ there may be as high as $\frac{7}{8}$ times the amount found in the kidney as found in the liver, or about four times what would be found in the intestines.

Can you speak as to the heart, bile, bones, etc.?—In the heart and bile there may be something like $\frac{6}{8}$ times as much as in the liver, weight for weight; in the bones I think something like four times.

Can you give a reference to your authority on this point?—Chittenden—one of the highest authorities on such subjects in the United States. I think he is acknowledged all over the world as an authority.

I do not know if you remember volume and page, but if you can, Counsel for the other side may wish to have it?—It is volume 5.

Mr. Lowder—What value should you place upon the estimate of the amount of lead found which is based upon the examination of the liver and intestines alone?—I do not like estimates in a matter of life and death.

His Lordship—Which are based upon the examination of the liver and intestines alone?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, that is the case. Have I not put my question clearly, my Lord?

His Lordship—Well, I do not quite understand it.

Witness—I should place no value, or rather I should say I would place little value. I do not like estimates in matters touching life and death, an estimate in such cases depends too much upon the

question of experience or the prejudices of the observer, or on the perfection of the senses and many other causes. I think that where more than a trace is found, weighing is essential.

His Lordship—Do I understand that even if it had been weighed you would place very little value upon that as a basis of what had been taken?

Witness—Yes. But of course, the weighing would have given us a more definite idea of what had been taken.

Mr. Lowder—Now if both arsenic and lead are found *post mortem*, can you say absolutely which caused the death or whether both caused the death?—It would be almost impossible to say whether either caused the death, or whether or not both caused the death.

Can you give us any idea of what the action would be, would the poisons react upon one another or would one reinforce the other?—They would reinforce each other. Neither would act independently of each other, both being irritant poisons.

Now is it absolutely opposed to reason or theory that a person would commit suicide by taking repeated doses even though it were painful in its effects?—No; a determined suicide might continue taking doses of a painful poison, hoping that each one would finish him. It is a matter of common experience that suicides very often chose a very painful form of death even when much easier means are within their reach. For instance, I have known a well educated druggist to commit suicide by strychnine, perhaps the most painful poison of all.

His Lordship—You say you knew him?

Witness—Yes, sir; though all the easier means of death were at his command.

Mr. Lowder—Dr. Divers has stated that he concludes that arsenic had been taken in solution by the deceased from the fact that he found so little white arsenic in the stomach and bowels. What have you to say to that?—The amount of white arsenic found undissolved *post mortem* in the stomach and bowels does not definitely bear any relation to the amount taken.

His Lordship—That I think we have had before.

Witness—I think not quite in the same form.

Mr. Lowder—Let me put my question in another way, my Lord. White arsenic acts when being absorbed?—Yes.

Then if it is shown that deceased had certainly received white arsenic at a date some time preceding the 22nd October, is there any reason, even supposing the dose had been a very large one, why the whole or a very great part of it might not have been absorbed and partially excreted before the time of death?

His Lordship—What evidence is there that white arsenic had been taken?

Mr. Lowder—Dr. Divers says that deceased had evidently received white arsenic between the 19th and 22nd. (To witness)—Is death from Fowler's Solution of arsenic well known or is it rare?—It is very rare.

So far as medical knowledge goes?—Yes, so far as medical knowledge goes.

Is there anything in the symptoms as detailed by Dr. Wheeler, including the remission of Wednesday, inconsistent with the supposition that death might have occurred from a single large dose of white arsenic?—No.

Mr. Lowder—Dr. Divers gave the poisonous dose of acetate of lead as $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 oz. Do you agree with him?—I do not. The limit, or the range of the fatal dose, like that of arsenic, is very wide. I should say that from 2 drachms upwards is probably the fatal dose of lead.

His Lordship—Dr. Divers said from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 oz?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord; and witness says from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. upwards.

Mr. Lowder—Can you give authorities?—I can. And I suppose a fatal dose of arsenic: can you say how widely that varies?—It so varies that it runs from 2 grains to 2 ounces; that is 2 ounces has been recovered.

Mr. Lowder here asked for a small bottle, exhibit E.

His Lordship (to witness)—Do you mean first dose?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder asked witness to examine exhibit E. His Lordship—That is what he weighed the other day?—Yes. I weighed the contents of that bottle. I found 97½ grains of acetate of lead remaining in the bottle. It is about one-third full.

Have you examined and weighed a similar bottle when full?—Yes.

Obtained by you from Maruya?—Yes, I have taken it with my own hands from among a number of small bottles exposed for sale at Maruya's and I weighed the contents and found it contain 335 grains. I then emptied the bottle in evidence, transferred the contents of the new bottle to it and found that it exactly filled it.

His Lordship—The bottles are the same size?—Witness—Yes, my Lord, only that they vary as bottles do.

Mr. Lowder—I would like that bottle put in evidence.

Witness—I will mark my initials on this bottle. Mr. Lowder—Now supposing the deceased had taken the whole of one bottle and as much as is missing from the other bottle; how much would he have taken?—He would have taken 572½ grains, or roughly speaking 1 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms. Certainly well within the limits of a fatal dose. I mean, well over the average amount of a fatal dose.

It has been inferred by Dr. Divers from the fact that arsenic was found in the body of the deceased, and from the fact that Fowler's Solution went to the house before his death, that Fowler's Solution was taken by the deceased and that death was due to the same?

Mr. Wilkinson—My Lord, I am rather puzzled as to my recollection as to that question having been put to Dr. Divers, I should like your Lordship to refer to your notes.

His Lordship—I presume it was not put to him in exactly that way.

Mr. Lowder—No. It was not put to him in exactly that way, but it was a history of the case.

Mr. Wilkinson—I do not think it was put to Dr. Divers at all that Fowler's Solution was taken to the house. I think that all the questions so far as they appeared in the examination-in-chief were limited to the *post mortem*, to the chemical examination afterwards, and to the symptoms as taken in evidence.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Perhaps you can refer me to the question as it was put?

Mr. Lowder—I cannot, my Lord, but I will put the question in another form. (To witness)—Can you say that from your knowledge of the history of the case that the death might not have been the result of lead poisoning?—I cannot.

Now referring to the symptoms of arsenic and lead poisoning, are not many of them practically indistinguishable?—I refer, of course, to acute cases of lead poisoning?—They are.

Vomiting might occur in both?—Yes.

And intense nausea?—Yes.

And violent diarrhoea?—Yes.

And severe abdominal pain?—Yes.

And acute pain in the stomach region proper?—Yes.

And constriction of the throat?—Yes.

And great distress in moving the bowels?—Yes.

And painful and difficult urination?—Yes.

Is there any distinctive colour of the stools caused by arsenic?—None, except when there is hæmorrhage; then it is bloody.

What are the characteristics of the stools in arsenic poisoning?—Those of simple diarrhoea, or like the rice water discharges of cholera.

What would be the effect of lead upon the stools?—It would darken them.

That would not be an effect of arsenic?—It would not.

Now, in cases of acute poisoning by lead have you to say about the blue or dark lines on the gums?—That is a characteristic of chronic poisoning by lead, not acute poisoning. It is very rarely or never found in acute lead poisoning.

Now as to the duties of the examining chemist where poison is found and in cases of suspicion of homicide, what are the duties of the chemist in such cases?—That is a very large question.

That is with reference to determining the weight?—I think it is his duty to determine the weight where it is at all possible.

Now you recollect Dr. Divers' statement as to the amount of white arsenic found in the body of the deceased: I wish to ask you whether, in your opinion, that might have been sufficient to cause death, whether Fowler's Solution had been taken or not?—Yes.

His Lordship—He said there was $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain found in the liver.

Mr. Lowder—I am only talking of the eight little specks of white arsenic.

Witness—It would have been sufficient to indicate the cause of death.

Whether Fowler's Solution had been taken or not?—Certainly.

His Lordship—Does he mean that the presence of those eight little specks would lead him to believe that sufficient white arsenic had been taken to cause death?

Witness—That is so, and finding arsenic elsewhere, that is finding arsenic in the stomach and intestines, these eight little specks were sufficient to indicate the cause of death whether Fowler's Solution had been taken or not.

His Lordship—Then you imply that the eight little specks were not derived from Fowler's Solution, but were derived from white arsenic?—Yes.

His Lordship—Of course, if Fowler's Solution had not been taken—which is part of the suppo-

sition which has been put to you—then the arsenic found in the tissues could not have been Fowler's Solution?

Witness—I mean to say that it is not necessary to suppose the administration of any other arsenic besides the white arsenic to account for the death.

Mr. Lowder—Supposing there is no evidence one way or another of Fowler's Solution having been taken and only the evidence of these eight little specks?—I should never think of Fowler's Solution. It would be quite sufficient without that.

His Lordship—That finding these eight little specks, you would infer that any other arsenic found in the system might be derived from white arsenic, and these eight little specks would be sufficient to indicate that death was due to white arsenic, and that these eight little specks indicated the presence of other arsenic?

Witness—I should say that death was due to white arsenic of which the specks were a part.

Mr. Lowder—I would ask, if white arsenic had been administered twenty-four hours before death, or a long time before, say on the Monday, would your answer be the same?—Yes, my answer would be the same.

His Lordship—How long before death?

Mr. Lowder—I put the minimum at 24 hours, and the other, three to four days.

His Lordship—That is to make the difference that Dr. Divers gives?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—That comes back to the point you were at some time ago, and that is that from the presence of these white specks you could not infer that Fowler's Solution had been taken at all?

Witness—Just so, my Lord, but to put it in another way, the finding of these white specks would be sufficient to indicate what was the cause of death.

Mr. Lowder—It would indicate that white arsenic in sufficient quantities had been taken?—Yes, and with finding that arsenic had been absorbed in the stomach.

Mr. Lowder—Now, three poisons having been exhibited to the deceased, viz., white arsenic, Fowler's Solution, and sugar of lead, can you give an opinion as to whether death was due to Fowler's Solution alone administered in successive and increasing doses?—I should say it was not due to Fowler's Solution alone.

Do you recall the description given by Dr. Divers of the *post mortem* appearances which he would expect to find in the case of acute lead poisoning?—I do.

Do you agree with his statement as to what ought to be expected or should be expected under those circumstances?—I do not.

Mr. Lowder then read an extract from Dr. Divers' evidence, and then,

Witness said—In the first place there are many cases of acute lead poisoning in which there is absolutely nothing distinctive in *post mortem* appearances.

Mr. Lowder—No distinctive pathological changes?—No distinctive pathological changes. In the second place, it is very doubtful whether the contraction of the intestines he speaks of even if existing immediately after death would have persisted until the time at which his examination was made.

His Lordship—That was for 18 hours. It would persist for a very short time.

Mr. Lowder—Dr. Divers has stated that the absence of gastritis in the deceased is in favour of death from arsenical poisoning?—I do not agree with that, it occurs in a very large proportion of cases.

His Lordship—It was so in the Maybrick case, the question there was that death was from gastritis and not from arsenical poisoning.

Mr. Lowder—These questions, my Lord, were taken from the Maybrick case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson.

You stated, Dr. Eldridge, that taking the symptoms as detailed by Dr. Wheeler, they were not so distinctly specific as to indicate arsenical poisoning?—I did.

Were they inconsistent with it?—They were not.

Taking those symptoms coupled with the *post mortem* experiences and the chemical analysis stated by the different doctors and Dr. Divers, did they not indicate arsenical poisoning?—They did not.

Not even the finding of the arsenic?—They did not.

Taking the symptoms of the *post mortem* appearance and the finding of arsenic, but not the chemical analysis, was that an indication of arsenical poisoning?—Yes, it was.

Lead was found, did the presence of lead in the quantities found by Dr. Divers render the whole symptoms inconsistent with death from arsenical poisoning?—They did render the symptoms inconsistent with death from arsenical poisoning because the symptoms were those of irritant poison-

ing; but the finding of lead distinctly magnified the appearances.

You are not prepared to say that death was not caused by arsenical poisoning?—I am not.

I take it that you are not prepared to say that arsenic did not contribute to the death of the deceased?—I am not.

In your opinion, from your evidence you say that in all probability arsenic did contribute to the death?—Yes.

You have said that there is nothing inconsistent with the theory that arsenic may and probably did contribute to the death?—I have said nothing inconsistent with that.

Speaking of the symptoms alone, of course the finding of arsenic and the finding of lead did away with the bad oysters?—Of course. I simply used that as a suggestion, and that it may be attributed to something like that at the beginning, and that if arsenic was taken it was not taken during the whole illness.

Apart from the finding of arsenic or lead, the symptoms found by Dr. Divers in the stomach, would they indicate bad oysters or other things?—They might or they might not.

What is the usual appearance of the stomach when it has had bad food?—There may be gastritis or there may not be; the whole force of the poison may be directed towards the symptoms.

But is it not a fact that in such cases gastritis is more frequent even than in those of arsenical poisoning?—I should say the reverse.

Now, in the case of white arsenic you have stated that supposing that nothing had been said about Fowler's Solution, and you had made the *post mortem* examination and had found the little specks of white arsenic, you would have concluded that death was caused by white arsenic?—If I did not find anything more.

Leaving the lead out of the conclusion and speaking of white arsenic instead of solution?—I should certainly, considering the absorption that might have taken place, conclude that death had resulted from white arsenic.

I take it that the fact of the finding of the white specks is inconsistent with death having been caused by arsenic in solution?—It is not inconsistent. The only *post mortem* evidence is white arsenic. There was no *post mortem* evidence of Fowler's Solution, and consequently I should say that death was due to white arsenic.

Now as to the giving of white arsenic within 24 hours or perhaps a longer time. If it had been given within 24 hours would you have expected to find more than the 8 specks?—Not certainly so.

As a matter of fact, in most cases of poisoning by white arsenic, is it not a fact that a quantity is found in the stomach?—But you do not give me the conditions.

I speak of what you have read. Is it not usual in cases of poisoning by white arsenic to find in the stomach more distinct traces, or rather more distinct leavings as it were, than are found in other cases?—I should say so generally, because in some cases absolutely nothing has been found. It depends upon the condition of the stomach.

But I am speaking of reported cases?—No. I should not think it did.

Dr. Divers says the specks had not produced inflammation. If there had been a large quantity taken don't you think there would have been inflammation?—Not necessarily so.

You were speaking just now of the throat; Dr. Divers found a difference between the action of lead and arsenic and that that caused by lead was of a corrosive nature. Do you believe in that?—Not in all cases. In large doses of acetate of lead that is generally the case, but in many cases there are absolutely no signs of lead. The fact is that in all poisoning cases there is no case you can call a perfect case?—That is true.

As a general rule the effect that lead has upon the throat, would have been distinguished from the effect of arsenic?—Yes.

You can hardly say that the cases of acute lead poisoning are very rare?—As rare as the poisoning by Fowler's Solution. Authorities state that in many cases no pathological conditions are present, and it is difficult to form a rule, as the authorities seem to be evenly balanced on the point.

You say that fatal cases of acute lead poisoning are not only rare but very rare?—They are as rare as poisoning by Fowler's Solution, which is also very rare.

But in cases of the throat this distinction can be discovered, can it not, without it being fatal?—Yes, you would detect it, but absence would not necessarily prove that lead had not been taken. What does not exist during life cannot take place after death.

But the tendency of lead is to corrode, and arsenic does not?—You are right in that sense that lead is corrosive and arsenic is not.

With regard to lead poisoning, Alexander Winter Blythe—with whom you are familiar—says that acute cases of lead poisoning are common but seldom fatal?—That is true with the majority of cases of lead poisoning.

Do you agree with this statement, that in regard to sugar of lead that a large single dose is less likely to destroy life than smaller quantities given in divided doses for a considerable period?—Yes, that is so.

Dr. Blythe gives certain proportions as to the localisation of lead, perhaps you can explain it?—The difference is that one is chronic and the other acute. I was dealing with acute poisoning. However, in the cases you have shown me it is simply a difference in the opinion of the authorities. The results there obtained are not from human beings but from rabbits. Results from human beings could not be obtained, but the results from animals are considered good evidence on the question of absorption.

Do you believe that the finding of solid white arsenic is proof of white arsenic having been administered?—I must be taken as such.

I suppose it is a possibility but it has never been determined?—I do not think it has occurred to one to find crystallised arsenic from Fowler's Solution. I will accept Dr. Divers' assertion on that subject.

As a matter of fact there have never been any experiments on the lower animals in regard to that?—I do not think so.

With regard to death by Fowler's Solution, is it not often fatal?—What do you mean?

His Lordship—He said that death from Fowler's Solution was very rare.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is from recorded cases, my Lord.

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—I simply say that the recorded cases are very few, and, so far as we know, it is a rare means used for poisoning. (To witness)—When people are poisoned it is more usual in the solid form?—Yes.

His Lordship—I suppose it means that people rarely resort to Fowler's Solution for the purposes of poisoning?

Witness—Quite so.

Mr. Wilkinson—And acute poisoning by lead is not fatal?—No, and I should say that the larger number of cases of poisoning by Fowler's Solution are not fatal. When I was speaking of poisoning by Fowler's Solution being rare, I was speaking of fatal poisoning.

Mr. Wilkinson—Quite so. The medicinal dose you put higher than Dr. Divers, but there is a long distance between your medicinal dose and the fatal dose. Then in speaking of poisoning by Fowler's Solution I take it that you mean the exhibition of Fowler's Solution in larger quantities than the medicinal dose and smaller than the fatal dose. What is a fatal dose? You mention a man taking two grains of white arsenic. That is not in your own experience. Can you tell us where it is recorded?—Reece, speaking of a fatal dose of arsenic, says:—"2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains killed a robust girl in 34 hours; on the other hand, recovery has taken place after taking 1 grain, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and 2 grains of the fatal substance."

I believe that toxicologists draw a great distinction between arsenic in substance and arsenic in solution?—They do draw a line, but I should not say it was a strong line. They account for the tolerance of the Styrian peasants because they take it dry and not in solution.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MISS JACOB.

The Court opened punctually at 10 o'clock.

His Honour (to Mr. Scidmore)—I observe that the accused is not in Court.

Mr. Scidmore—In explanation—

His Honour—Wait one moment, Mr. Scidmore. Mr. Litchfield is here (to Mr. Litchfield)—This is your first appearance?

Mr. Litchfield—Yes, I am watching the case on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Scidmore, continuing—In explanation of the absence of the accused, I desire to call Dr. Worden. Dr. Whiting Sweeting Worden, having been sworn, was examined by Mr. Scidmore.

You have been in attendance on Mary Esther Jacob since the last sitting of the Court?

His Honour (to Mr. Scidmore)—You had better mention the date, perhaps.

Mr. Scidmore—The date has slipped my memory for the moment.

His Honour—I can give you the date. It was January the 13th. (To witness)—Have you been in attendance since January the 13th?—Yes, sir.

His Honour—Or before?—No, sir. From the 5th January.

Mr. Scidmore—When did you last see her?—I saw her this morning, about 9.30.

What was her condition?—She was sick in bed. Is she in a fit condition to be present in this Court?—No, sir.

His Honour (to Mr. Lowder)—Do you wish to put any questions to the witness?

Mr. Lowder—No.

His Honour read over the evidence of the witness and then witness signed it.

Mr. Scidmore, addressing the Court—Your Honour will see that I am placed in an embarrassing position. It is my earnest desire that the charge against my client should be disposed of with the least delay possible. Her sickness places an impediment in the way, but I wish to bring to your Honour's notice the statement which was made by the prosecuting witness at the outset of the case, and such other testimony as is before your Honour, and to ask that this charge may be dismissed. Of course I am not in a position to go into an elaborate argument on the point, but I submit to your Honour that in the case, as stated by the prosecuting witness, no jury would convict. It will be remembered he stated that the conclusion that he would ask to be drawn from the testimony to be given—not a conclusion but the conclusion—was that Miss Jacob was the writer of the Annie Luke letters, and that therefore she was the self-convicted murderess of Mr. Carew. That is a conclusion that I do not think the facts would justify even if it was proved that Miss Jacob wrote those letters. Of course, with the limited time I have now before your Honour I am not in a position to answer this question at length, I had been in hopes that Miss Jacob would be able to attend this morning, but I trust that your Honour will dismiss the charge against her or have it gone into as soon as possible. It has already gone on for a considerable length of time and my client has suffered considerably thereby.

Mr. Lowder—I have to say that the application seems to be very premature, considering that the evidence of the prosecution is not yet before your Honour, and that you are not in position to say what it will be.

His Honour—You say—

Mr. Lowder—That you are hardly in a position to say what the remainder of the evidence for the prosecution will be.

Mr. Scidmore—I take it, according to the statement of the prosecuting witness, that his entire case is on that one conclusion. He proposes to prove that the author of the Annie Luke letters is Miss Jacob, and that therefore she is self-convicted.

Mr. Lowder—My friend is quite right, and that is the point I shall submit at the close of the prosecution that this will be a case that ought to go before a jury for decision.

His Honour—I presume you intend to submit other evidence to connect the accused with the death of Mr. Carew, other than those letters, otherwise I should have to rule that Mr. Scidmore was correct.

Mr. Lowder—I have other evidence besides that, your Honour. It was the tracing of the letters to Miss Jacob which put me on an enquiry with reference to other circumstances which certainly will have to be brought before your Honour in connection with the death of Mr. Carew and the charge made against Miss Jacob. The prosecution certainly will not rest entirely on the letters themselves. There will be other incriminating evidence brought before you.

His Honour (to Mr. Scidmore)—I think, it would be premature for the Court to decide on your application in the present state of the evidence, and I think the case must go on. It is, of course, the desire of the Court that the case should go on as quickly as possible so that your client may be relieved, or that the result of the prosecution may be determined, but I do not feel in a position to grant your application at this stage. Is Dr. Worden still in Court?

Dr. Worden reentered the witness-box.

His Honour—You, say that Miss Jacob is not in a fit condition to be in Court this morning. Can you give me any idea when she would be likely to be able to appear?

Dr. Worden—I cannot give any definite time. Her condition is a nervous condition and she may be better to-morrow, or possibly worse to-morrow. I cannot give any definite time.

His Honour—The Court will probably be occupied for some time. How would the 5th February, Friday, suit you?

Mr. Lowder—Would that be next Friday, your Honour?

His Honour—It would be Friday week.

Mr. Scidmore—Of course, your Honour knows my views on the subject. I want the hearing as quickly as possible.

His Honour—Of course it is known that another case is proceeding in the Court which, apart from the illness of the accused, would prevent the case

going on immediately, in any case, for any length of time.

Mr. Scidmore—I would like the earliest appointment possible.

His Honour—How would this day week do? I do not think we could fix it earlier, on account of the case I have referred to.

Mr. Scidmore—I should like the earliest date your Honour can possibly fix upon.

His Honour—This day week will be the 1st February.

Mr. Lowder—I do not apprehend the case before the Court can possibly be completed by that time.

His Honour—I do not wish to fix a date unless we can proceed.

Mr. Lowder—The case before the Court must go on from *de die in diem*, and I am afraid it will not be completed by next Monday.

His Honour—We had better say Friday.

Mr. Scidmore—Of course, your Honour will have to fix the date, but I must insist upon the earliest day possible.

His Honour—I adjourn the hearing till Friday the 5th February at 10 o'clock in the morning, and I trust your client will be able to appear. You accept notice for her appearance then?

Mr. Scidmore—Yes, your Honour.

TUESDAY, January 26th.

Proceedings began this morning in an almost empty Court. There was, however, a very large attendance of the medical faculty, Dr. Baelz, Dr. Eldridge, Dr. Munro, Dr. Tripler, Dr. Harris, and Dr. Moore-Graham, all being present. A whole library of medical works were laid out on various tables inside the barrier. The Accused entered quietly as usual; she looked brighter than on Monday, but very fragile, having grown strikingly thinner within the past few days. Dr. Eldridge's cross-examination was interrupted to allow of Dr. Moore-Graham's evidence being interposed, as the latter wished to leave for Kobe at noon. He spoke of meeting the deceased on board an Orient liner on a voyage from Australia to England, in the eighties, when Mr. Carew in the course of a professional consultation asked for an old prescription for arsenic to be made up, as he had been in the habit of taking it in the Straits some years before.

Mr. Lowder (addressing his Lordship) said—My Lord, I have a witness from Kobe who wishes to return by noon, and with your Lordship's permission I wish to interpose his evidence.

His Lordship—Very well.

Dr. Moore-Graham, having been sworn, examined by Mr. Lowder, said—My name is George Robert Moore-Graham. I am a medical practitioner, practising and residing in Kobe.

Were you acquainted with the late Mr. Carew?

—I was.

When did you first make his acquaintance?

—In August, 1880.

Where was this?—In Australia.

You were then serving on board a British steamer called the *Potsi*?—I was. It was an Orient liner.

Which steamer was bound for England?—Yes.

And the late Mr. Carew was a passenger on board that steamer?—Yes.

So that you were acquainted with him during the whole voyage?—Yes.

How long did that voyage last?—Six weeks.

What was the state of his health during that voyage?—He was invalided home; he was very ill.

Do you know what he had been suffering from?—He had had congestion of the liver, jaundice, and he was also suffering from malaria.

His Lordship—I have it that he had had congestion of the liver.

Witness—Well, he was just getting better from it, and that was why he was invalided home.

Mr. Lowder—Did you prescribe for him?—No.

Did he obtain any medicine from you, and if so what was it?—As far as I can recollect, he gave me a prescription and I made up medicine from that during the voyage home.

Do you remember the nature of the prescription?—The principal ingredient was arsenic.

Was he taking it continually?—Yes, so far as I know, when he was with me during the voyage.

Do you remember having any conversation with him with reference to taking of arsenic?—Yes, we talked about the different remedies for this particular disease. I remember this very clearly, because the subject was receiving a great deal of attention at the time. I spoke to him about the various drugs and asked him why he did not take quinine. He said he had been ordered arsenic when living at Banyu in the Straits.

Did he say anything about that being his stock remedy?—Yes, his stock remedy; his favourite remedy.

I think you made use of the expression that he swore by it?—Yes, something of that kind, but it is so long ago that I cannot quite recollect. He placed confidence in the drug. I have known him since, I met him in Singapore and have known him in Japan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—At this distance of time would your memory serve you to say what was the quantity of arsenic in the medicine?—I should say it was the usual medicinal dose; that is about five minims.

There was nothing in the prescription as marking it as a heavy dose?—No.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—Before you proceed with the cross-examination of Dr. Eldridge, I would say that my notes of the last part of the examination are not very full, therefore any part that is material had better be gone through again. His Lordship read through his notes and then said—It seems to me that your questions should be so framed as to elicit the evidence that you wish me to have when putting the question to the jury on medical evidence.

A discussion took place as to what really should be put to the jury, his Lordship remarking that he did not want the trial to become a mere contest between medical authorities on small points. On Mr. Lowder expressing the desire that it should be put to the jury that death might be caused by either of the poisons mentioned, his Lordship said they would then have to go into all the questions in detail.

Dr. Eldridge then entered the witness box and the cross-examination by Mr. Wilkinson was continued.

Upon one point on which you had given an answer to my learned friend as to the distribution of lead, the figures you cited were from Chittenden?—They were from Chittenden, but were quoted by Chittenden from Ziemann, and the lead was introduced hypodermically in the form of nitrate, which is different from sugar of lead. But the question is one of lead poisoning not by acetic acid and nitrate acid: those acids play a different part.

Naunyn was mentioned as an authority and what I have read he cited from Ziemann's cyclopædia. Perhaps you will read the passage?—"The amount of sugar of lead which is necessary to produce severe or fatal poisoning is from 2 to 3 drachms or upwards, but it has happened that much larger doses—an ounce or more—have been taken without fatal result." I agree with that passage where it states that an ounce or more of acetate of lead has been taken without fatal results.

Mr. Wilkinson—The point I want to say is, that that is Naunyn's opinion. It was referred to by my learned friend.

Mr. Lowder—I wish you would also take down the preceding passage:—"The amount of sugar of lead which is necessary to produce severe or fatal poisoning appears to be quite large; from 2 to 3 drachms upwards."

His Lordship—Then you agree with that passage which Mr. Lowder has quoted?—Yes. I stated that in any examination in-chief.

Mr. Wilkinson—Would you look further down the page, Dr. Eldridge. It says that these symptoms in the mild, severe, or even fatal cases are always those of corrosive gastritis. Do you believe in that?—I do not as a general statement, and I can produce my authorities for not believing it. I do not agree with it so far as its being always corrosive gastritis. Always is too wide, but I have answered that before—that the cases of acute lead poisoning are so few that there is not sufficient evidence to determine the point, you can hardly determine a question of gastritis without a *post mortem*.

Yesterday, I showed you Blythe, and I believe you said he was an authority. I think I showed you a passage with which you agreed. Here is another, on page 556: "Fatal doses of lead—It may almost be said that it is impossible to destroy human life with any single dose likely to be taken or administered."—I do not agree with that. I have already admitted in my examination-in-chief that the dose is very large and that acute cases are very rare, but I cannot subscribe to that, I think it is too strong.

On the subject of arsenic taken in the solid or in solution, you mentioned that the recorded fatal cases of poisoning by Fowler's Solution were very rare?—Yes.

There was a solution at one time which was used very freely?—Yes. But it is quite different.

His Lordship—That is a different form?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord, but it is in solution. It is *aqua taffana*.

Witness—Fowler's is a new solution, the one just mentioned is an old one. The latter was not a medicinal poison, but was invented in the middle ages for the purpose of poisoning people, and

there is no doubt whatever that a great number of fatal cases were caused by it.

I am now referring to the article by Chittenden, at the top of page 764, in which he refers to obviously one of the most important circumstances in the solution of poison?—Yes, I agree with that.

Woodman and Tidy are very great authorities on toxicology, I believe. They say:—"One point as regards fatal quantities—Orfila asserts that however much arsenic any be taken into the stomach the whole quantity absorbed in case of death never exceeds $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains. On the other hand, there are numerous cases on record of recovery after enormous doses. In nearly all the cases, however, two conditions are recorded, first that the poison was taken after a full meal and secondly that very early and free vomiting occurred?"—This no doubt is the explanation of many cases which otherwise appear inexplicable.

Do you agree with Woodman and Tidy's explanation of the taking of abnormal doses without fatal effects?—As a rule, yes, but there are cases recorded where that rule would hardly suffice.

But you would take that as an explanation?—Yes.

There is one point here I should like to call your attention to: "Where death resulted in the application of arsenic to a fungus in the eye, the stomach after death showing all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning?"—I should quote that in support of the statement I made yesterday that the external application of arsenic terminates in gastritis.

Would you agree with the passage from Taylor's American Manual on Medical Jurisprudence. You will find it in the 11th American Edition, page 72: "The immunity of the Styrians in the habitual use of arsenic may be occasionally quoted to explain the detection of poison in a dead body, or a motive for its purchase, but no scientific witness who has seen anything of the operation of arsenic can allow this statement to influence his opinion of its ordinary effects on the human being." Do you agree with that?—I do not agree with it.

I refer you to Taylor on Poisons, page 294. This is a statement with regard to symptoms:—"As a general rule the symptoms which prove fatal are continuous."—Yes, as a rule they are.

Mr. Wilkinson—But it is only right to say that an exception is given directly afterwards?—Yes, I gave that exception, but as a general rule the symptoms which prove fatal are continuous.

Referring to Chittenden, page 776, column 2, "A study of the distribution of arsenic in an acute and chronic case of poisoning shows plainly that it is quite possible to decide distinctly whether the poison has been taken in oft-repeated doses or whether it has been administered in one or two large doses." Do you agree with that?—I agree with that practically, but I should have to look up the arguments more closely. In many cases I should think yes, but in the majority of cases I should say no.

Did you understand from listening to Dr. Wheeler, that the symptoms became aggravated towards the end?—Yes.

And would not that be a symptom of the repetition of the dose?—Not necessarily. There are cases on record of death after seven days, from a single dose.

But there was what you may call a gradual aggravation up to the last?—What I understood was that there was an intermission and then an increased aggravation.

You were speaking of microscopic examination to fully test for albumen in the urine?—Yes, I mean microscopic examination of the sediment of the urine.

The instance which you spoke of having given 30 drops at a dose, what was it?—It was a case of very obstinate itching of the skin, in which, after having used arsenic for some time I pushed the dose up to 30 drops.

Would you say that the effect of the disease renders the case more tolerant?—I should say not.

But toleration often exists where poison is administered to a disease?—Yes, but I am not aware that that applies to arsenic.

But it is a fact, is it not?—Yes.

You stated in speaking of medical experts, that the taking of arsenic three weeks before would account for the presence of a reasonable amount of arsenic in the body. Have you formed an idea of what a reasonable amount would be?—We have it in the present case that there was one-sixth of a grain.

I mean something more than a trace; sufficient to base some result in a criminal case, and I suggest to you that one sixth of a grain is really a very large amount to be found in the liver?—I do not think it is a very large amount.

Taking into account that the maximum to be

found in the body is 2 grains?—It is certainly above the average.

Dr. Eldridge, will you now tell me, if I sum up correctly. Taking the symptoms, the *post mortem* appearance, and the chemical analysis and hearing nothing of other things, would you attribute death to white arsenic or lead?—To either or both.

And that having those appearances you consider them inconsistent with death from Fowler's Solution alone?—That is so.

But you do not consider them inconsistent with death from Fowler's Solution assisted by the others?—That is so. It is not absolutely inconsistent, but you must remember that when two or three poisons are exhibited, as in this case, it is impossible to say from which of the three or of two out of the three, bought it about.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowder, Dr. Eldridge said that he was opinion that none of the questions put to him in the cross examination would lead him to modify any of the evidence given in the examination-in-chief.

No questions were put by Bench or Jury.

Dr. Baelz was then called.

Edward Otto Baelz, was sworn and said—I am a medical practitioner living in Tokyo. I am a Professor of Medicine in the Imperial University of Japan.

Mr. Lowder—I must now trouble your Lordship to read your notes of Dr. Wheeler's evidence regarding the symptoms of deceased, as the witness was not present in Court when that evidence was given, and I wish to base a question on those symptoms. I am afraid you will have to read a long extract.

His Lordship then read his notes of Dr. Wheeler's evidence of the history of the case, also Dr. Todd's and Dr. May's testimony, at the close of which,

Mr. Lowder said—Taking the symptoms as a whole from the detailed accounts of the three doctors just read, I wish to ask you whether they were so distinctly specific as to indicate arsenical poisoning?—They were not so distinctly specific.

Might they have been due to some other cause?—It might have been possible.

Is qualitative testing for arsenic in the urine a very elaborate process?—No.

Stricture of the urethra and inflammation of the bladder, particularly if of long standing, are accompanied by kidney disease?—Yes, that is so. They are sometimes followed by disease of the kidneys.

Would the presence of albumen in the urine arouse suspicion of disease of the kidneys?—It is always a sign of an unhealthy function of the kidney.

If you found albumen in the urine would you consider it necessary to take other steps for determining the question of the disease of the kidney?—Yes. It is of course dependent on the symptoms.

In what would that further examination consist?—Microscopical examination.

Suppose that a man was suffering from kidney disease, would a dose of arsenic taken by him be readed more dangerous?—It is quite possible, because kidney disease might interfere with excretion.

Answering further questions Dr. Baelz said—The habitual excessive use of arsenic is not confined to any one country in the world. I know of two cases in my own experience of habitual taking of large doses. One was of a man who had been suffering from skin-disease. He had been ordered to take arsenic in his boyhood, and went on increasing in dose by dose until at last he was taking as much as 90 drops a day. This occurred last year. He at first said that he had taken as much as a teaspoonful of Fowler's Solution, but when I pointed out how many drops that was, he modified his statement and said that it was 90 drops a day. He is now a man of about 41 years, and has suffered from skin-eruptions since his boyhood. He was very positive in regard to this statement. It is very unusual for a man to take such a quantity per day, but it is not impossible. Doses of arsenic have been given, in substance or solution, beside which doses of 20 or 30 drops per day are quite insignificant. I remember prescribing for the deceased, Mr. Carew, some years ago. He complained of pain in the bladder. He told me that he had suffered from malaria and liver-trouble, but at that time he was suffering from bladder trouble alone. There is no reason why any man of any race can not become habituated to the use of arsenic even to the extent known in Syria. There is no ascertained reason why the habituation of Fowler's Solution should not grow to a large extent. If a man who had been in the habit of taking doses of arsenic were to leave off and then suddenly return to the use of the same doses, it would be very dangerous. Jaundice is an occasional symptom of both acute and chronic arsenical poisoning. If the liver were already out of order, from some cause other than arsenic, an amount of

arsenic insufficient to produce jaundice in ordinary circumstances, might produce it under these conditions. In examining for arsenic *post mortem* in a criminal case, I should consider it my duty to examine other portions beside the stomach, liver, and intestines. I should consider it particularly important to examine the kidneys. If in any case I should find white arsenic in the stomach, as well as dissolved arsenic in the same organ, and absorbed arsenic in the liver, I would not assume that arsenic had been taken in any other form than white arsenic. I know of no method of determining by *post mortem* conditions and the chemical analysis, whether the arsenic has been given in repeated doses or over what length of time. The symptoms of acetate of lead poisoning may resemble those of arsenical poisoning. The quantity of arsenic found *post mortem* would not of necessity indicate the amount that had been taken. I give the same answer as to lead. In both cases a small amount discovered may represent a very large amount taken. In acute poisoning by lead the poison when absorbed is found in larger quantities in other organs than it is in the liver and intestines. As to the intestines, it is not always possible to say, but if a person died very quickly after taking the poison, you might find more lead in the intestines than elsewhere; but the general distribution would be more in the other organs than in the liver. An estimate of the amount of lead found in the liver and intestines alone would hardly be of any value. It is not possible to say with absolute certainty in this case that death has been due to either of the two poisons found or to both. White arsenic acts by being dissolved and absorbed. The fact of white arsenic being found in small quantities in the stomach and bowels would not lead to the conclusion that arsenic had been taken in solution. Supposing white arsenic to have been exhibited from the 18th October to the 22nd—the day he died—there is no reason why even a great part of the dose should not have been dissolved, absorbed, and partially excreted. Reported cases of death from Fowler's Solution of arsenic are rare; as rare as death from acute lead poisoning: the proportion is about the same. The symptoms detailed by Dr. Wheeler are compatible with the supposition that death might have been due from one large dose of white arsenic, or from several. There have been cases where the time has been longer—one where it took seven days to kill. In that case no special remedy against arsenic had been used. In the present case the intermission of the symptoms on Wednesday makes no difference in my answer.

At this point the Court adjourned for lunch.

The Court resumed at 2 o'clock, and Dr. Baelz's examination was continued.

Mr. Lowder—You, I think have a case, Dr. Baelz, that came within your own experience, of poisoning by Fowler's Solution, have you not?—Yes, but it was not a fatal one.

Would you give us the circumstances?—It was that of a lady who had been in the habit of taking daily medicinal doses for cosmetic purposes. She took it for years, thinking that the arsenic would give her a good complexion. She took it in doses of about 30 drops a day. But one day when requiring some medicine, she mistook the bottle and took about 200 drops of the solution—Fowler's Solution of arsenic.

And she recovered?—Yes, she recovered.

Could you give us the poisonous dose of acetate of lead?—It is given differently in different books. The lowest I know of, is 2 drachms. In others—

His Lordship—It varies?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—You have given us a good authority for the minimum dose?—Yes. That is the smallest dose I know of.

Your authority is a good one?—Yes, Zeissman. The poisonous dose of arsenic varies very much, does it not?—Yes; very much.

Even two ounces have been recovered from, I think?—Yes.

Suppose that 335 grains of sugar of lead were consumed by the deceased between the 18th and 21st, and about two-thirds of a bottle were afterwards taken, making 572½ grains in all—assuming that quantity to be taken, would that be a poisonous dose?—It could be; but not necessarily.

Lead in that quantity having been found in the house, and lead having been found in the body—that is sugar of lead—could you say that death was not the result of lead poisoning?—I could not say so.

Will you take it, assume it, that no other poison had been found in the body but this lead, and that 572½ grains had been taken, would the lead found in the *post mortem* be sufficient to indicate the cause of death?—I can only repeat my answer: it might be.

Now, as regards the symptoms of arsenical poi-

soning and lead poisoning, these may be practically undistinguishable?—They can be.

I am referring to acute cases?—Yes.

Vomiting?—Yes.

Intense nausea?—Yes.

Violent diarrhoea?—Yes.

His Lordship—Need we have this all over again?

Mr. Lowder—Will you read your notes on this subject, my Lord, then witness can be asked the general question, and see if he agrees with the former statements.

His Lordship having read the notes

Witness said—They may be practically distinguishable.

His Lordship—I will take that down.

Mr. Lowder—All these symptoms may occur in both?—Yes.

Is there any distinctive colour in the stools in arsenic?—No; they are like the stools in cholera: there is no characteristic colour.

What effect has lead upon the stools?—It has an effect: it would darken them.

Now a blue or dark line on the gums, would that occur from lead poisoning?—In chronic, not acute.

His Lordship—That is Dr. Eldridge's statement.

Mr. Lowder—Yes. (To witness)—Do you think it necessary that the examining chemist should determine absolutely the precise amount of poison found by weighing it, where possible?—Yes.

Any poison?—Yes, wherever possible.

You have heard Dr. Divers' statement as regards the finding of white arsenic in the stomach?—Yes.

Now do you consider that the quantity of white arsenic taken, as indicated by the amount found, may be sufficient to cause death, apart from the taking of Fowler's Solution?—There is no necessity for the Fowler's Solution to be given, and we do not know how much white arsenic was taken. The quantity of white arsenic found may have been sufficient in itself to indicate that white arsenic was given in sufficient quantity.

Then if such a quantity of white arsenic was found it might indicate that white arsenic may have been given in sufficient quantity to have caused death?—It may have done.

Can you form any definite opinion whether it was given 24 hours before death or some days previously?—I cannot say.

His Lordship—You can not infer from the amount found the quantity that might have been taken?

Witness—No, I cannot.

Mr. Lowder—Or that out of the three poisons exhibited, white arsenic, Fowler's Solution, and acetate of lead, you can not say which of the three caused death?—No.

Is the theory consistent with the symptoms (that death was due to Fowler's Solution alone, administered in successive and increasing doses)?—No.

Can you give a description of the *post mortem* appearances, what would you expect to find in the case of acute lead poisoning?—In most cases, I should expect a whitish layer of membrane on the throat; and in most cases inflammation of the stomach; in many cases there would be a dark appearance of the intestines.

That is the general appearance?—The general rule is that there is also a strong inflammation of the stomach and intestines. In some cases, however, it has been found that no remarkable pathological changes have occurred.

In cases of arsenical poison is gastritis the exception or the rule?—The rule.

The absence of gastritis?—Is the exception.

Mr. Wilkinson then rose to cross-examine.

From the evidence read out to you regarding the symptoms as noticed and described by Dr. Wheeler and the other doctors, can you say, on the whole, that they are inconsistent with death by arsenical poison?—I never said that they were inconsistent.

They are consistent with death from irritant poisoning?—Yes.

Then you can not say that death was not due to arsenical poisoning?—No.

And the symptoms were not inconsistent with death by poisoning with Fowler's Solution?—The white arsenic is inconsistent with death by Fowler's Solution alone.

You think it contributed?—Yes.

Is the quantity of lead found by Dr. Divers inconsistent with the idea that death was due to arsenical poisoning?—Dr. Divers only gave an approximate estimate. It is a difficult question to answer unless one has a definite quantity. With only an approximate estimate to go upon, I cannot say whether it contributed to the death.

Dr. Divers said that in his chemical examination he found less lead, proportionately, than arsenic?—Yes. There is generally a much larger quantity of lead wanted to kill.

Then you can not state whether it was the lead

or the arsenic that was the more efficient cause of death?—Supposing the whole quantity of lead to have been taken—

His Lordship—That is from the 18th to the 21st? Mr. Wilkinson—Yes.

Witness—Each of these poisons by themselves might be fatal.

But arsenic is more peculiarly fatal?—Yes, arsenic is the more deadly. Arsenic may have been the most efficient cause of death here if the dose—I won't say a fatal dose—was large enough, and the lead was proportionately smaller.

I believe one-sixth of a grain of arsenic found in the liver is a large quantity?—Yes.

In all probability then the arsenic contributed very considerably?—It may have contributed, but not alone, and then only probably.

If you looked for arsenic alone, and observed the pathological appearance, and had not the history of the case you are now in possession of, would you consider the quantity of arsenic found by Dr. Divers—would you be disposed to consider that the arsenic in that case was the most efficient cause of death?—I do not follow you.

I am asking you to dismiss from your mind the history of the case, and carry yourself back to the beginning, and then looking at the system and pathological appearances, would you, on finding the arsenic found by Dr. Divers—not letting in the lead at all—be able to say that arsenic was the most efficient cause of death?—Generally arsenic is the more common poison employed in criminal cases. I cannot say to what degree lead may have contributed to the death in this case.

Arsenic is the more deadly poison of the two?—Yes, a great deal.

Acetate of lead—poisoning cases are few, are they not?—Yes.

And fatal ones fewer still?—Yes.

I believe sugar of lead is not considered to be a deadly poison now?—Oh, yes. It is a poison. In some countries it has still to be kept under lock and key. Arsenic always has to be kept under special conditions, but I believe that the regulations are relaxed in some countries as regards sugar of lead.

Then it is not kept under such strict rule as the arsenic is?—That is so.

You say that once you prescribed for the deceased: it was for the bladder?—Yes, irritation of the bladder.

It was in 1894, I believe?—I cannot say, it was some years ago.

You did not prescribe arsenic for him then?—Oh, no.

Was it necessary then to use an instrument?—No.

Was it a bad stricture?—It was not in regard to a stricture that he consulted me: he was suffering from inflammation of the bladder. I prescribed for it, and he afterwards told me that it relieved his pain and that he had had the prescription made up several times. He told me this once after coming from Miyashita.

Then the kidney disease had not then manifested itself?—Kidney disease goes upwards from the bladder; it may have developed from that time.

And your palliative gave him relief from his pain in the bladder?—Yes, I know it did.

Mr. Wilkinson—I must now ask you, my Lord, to read your notes concerning the testing of the urine of deceased for albumen.

His Lordship read his note on the subject.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—You said that finding albumen in the urine, you would consider it necessary to go further in your research?—Finding albumen it would not be necessary to go farther, but I generally do so, when from general observation I could not account for its presence sufficiently. I should then examine with a microscope. Whenever I cannot account sufficiently for the presence of albumen I do this.

At Counsel's request, Dr. Baelz was handed Dr. Todd's *post mortem* report. Having read it,

Mr. Wilkinson said—Can you form a probable opinion from that report, whether the affection of the kidney was sufficient to impair its power of eliminating the arsenic?—No. I could not say that I could form such an opinion.

Does kidney disease cause distress in passing water?—In kidney disease generally there is no difficulty in passing water; indeed, the patient often never knows he has kidney disease for a long time—but inflammation of the bladder and stricture in the urethra do cause pain in passing water.

Examination with the naked eye would suffice for a trained man to detect disease of the kidney when examining the urine?—No, I should not trust my naked eye.

For any confirmed kidney disease a naked trained eye would be sufficient, I suppose?—It would have to be followed by microscopical examination.

Referring to a case which you spoke of just now

as coming within your experience, the case in which a man spoke of taking Fowler's Solution by the teaspoonful—I suppose he took it in 30 drops at a time, three times a day?—Yes.

Have you seen it taken by him?—No. But I went to him, having learned that he was spreading the statement abroad, and I asked him to tell me positively the truth on the matter. He then said that he took it by the teaspoonful, and I pointed out to him that that was impossible, as such an amount was 100 drops. Then he took a bottle of water and poured out the quantity he was in the habit of taking, and from my experience I could judge that it was the quantity I have just spoken to—30 drops; this he took three times a day.

You are quite sure of this?—I took the step I mentioned to make sure of it.

I do not wish to ask for his name, but is he present at hand?—Not for the moment.

In Japan?—No.

Mr. Lowder (interposing)—I should have called him if he had been: he is in Singapore.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—You considered it an anomalous case?—Yes.

It is not possible, I suppose, that as he exaggerated the amount at first, that he exaggerated the quantity in your presence?—It is not possible. I pressed him on the point and assured myself of his statement. He told me that I might use it should I so desire.

The taking of abnormal doses of arsenic that have not proved fatal, is, you say ascribed by the authorities to two reasons: one that it is taken in the form of white arsenic and the other that it is taken on a full stomach, while the vomiting is generally severe?—Yes, but there is a third reason: the arsenic may remain for a long time unabsorbed by reason of being enveloped in food.

His Lordship—Under those conditions you agree with its non-fatality in certain cases?—

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—And of course you have read or heard of these cases: in your own experience you have only come across the lady and the gentleman?—Yes.

You would agree with the statement that a similar quantity of arsenic in Fowler's Solution would be more readily fatal than a similar quantity of solid white arsenic?—Yes, because of its ready absorption, Arsenic in solution is more quickly and surely absorbed.

Therefore the exhibition of Fowler's Solution would be more likely fatal in an over-dose?—Yes. Otherwise the qualification does not apply—the enveloping of white arsenic in food.

Then the symptoms first observed by Dr. Wheeler, which he ascribed to jaundice might have been due to arsenic?—Yes, they might.

The jaundice appearance on the 15th could not, in your opinion, be due to the exhibition of a large quantity of arsenic, if arsenic had really been given?—It is not probable, with the other symptoms taken into account.

You form no opinion whether it would be more probable that death was due to arsenic rather than to lead?—It could be; as I said just now, arsenic is a more common poison than lead.

Then as to your remarks regarding the distribution of lead in case of poisoning by lead in the human body, they are based on experiments conducted on the lower animals?—Most of them. I do not know of any experiments on the human being—at least so far as acute cases go.

I understand that in chronic cases of lead poisoning there is a large proportion of fatal cases?—Yes.

I believe that as a general rule the symptoms in cases of fatal arsenical poisoning are continuous, although cases may be where an intermission occurs?—Yes.

You mentioned Ziessman as giving the smallest medicinal dose?—The next smallest dose is double.

And I believe no fatal cases are recorded with that dose?—Naudyn says it is fatal; but I do not know of a case.

The same amount of sugar of lead spread over the whole body would have a speedier fatal result than the same quantity taken all at once?—Yes, that is so.

Speaking of the colour of stools, are not arsenical stools coloured a greenish hue through the bile?—They may be, but the hue is not characteristic. I am not aware of green stools in arsenical poisoning cases.

I think it is Taylor on "Poisons," who says that the greenish colour is noticeable in the stools?—I have never seen it.

And he says the colour is caused by the bile?—The colour may be caused by the bile, but it is not due to the arsenic.

Of course I mean that the colour is caused by the bile?—That is different.

You said to my learned friend just now that you

considered it the duty of the examining chemist to ascertain the weight of the poison found *post mortem* by weighing it?—Yes; for that reason I added, if it is possible.

In cases where very large doses of acetate of lead had been exhibited would not its presence have been felt by the swallower—would it not cause sore throat?—It has not always been the case.

That is the tendency?—It can be.

And be distinguished, roughly speaking, from arsenic—one being corrosive, the other not?—I do not think it would be so simple. In both cases there might be constriction, but no marked corrosion.

The general tendency of lead is to corrode?—More or less: suppose it were taken in a big dose, not much diluted: but it depends upon the dose.

Gastritis, you say, is a symptom of arsenical poison?—Yes.

Is *tenesmus* of both?—Yes; but it is not common in either.

Mr. Lowder had no question to ask.

Mr. Patterson (one of the jury) in view of the fact that Dr. Divers had laid great stress on arsenic being practically tasteless and that acetate of lead would cause a burning of the membrane of the throat, said he would like to ask Dr. Baelz one question. Would a poisonous dose of sugar of lead if put into a fluid—say barley water—*that* had been sweetened and flavoured, be so disguised as to pass the swallower's recognition?

Dr. Baelz—It is very difficult to say.

Mr. Patterson—Should like your opinion.

Dr. Baelz—It is difficult to answer at once. Some people have complained of a sense of constriction after having taken it, but it is a question whether a real sense of taste is meant. The lead would be most likely to affect the membranes, as arsenic attacks the nervous system. If the dose of acetate of lead is put into fluid that has been sweetened and flavoured, and in such a minimum dose as I have mentioned, it might be taken without being recognised by the person who swallows it. But we could only find this out by some one who has tried: he alone could tell.

His Lordship—Then it is a surmise on your part?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—Having regard to the relative quantities?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—What is a fatal dose?

Witness—Two drachms.

His Lordship—What is its relative size?

Witness—A teaspoonful.

His Lordship—Just now you did not admit the exactitude of a teaspoonful: you said it was exaggeration.—[Laughter.]

Witness—That is so.

A bottle of sugar of lead among the exhibits was then handed to witness and he indicated the quantity upon it.

Mr. Lowder—I will have an experiment conducted in Court if your Lordship wishes, with regard to the matter.

His Lordship—Taking the quantity mentioned as a minimum fatal dose?

Mr. Lowder—I have taken it experimentally.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Patterson—I also know the taste of sugar of lead, my Lord.—[More Laughter.]

Dr. Niel Gordon Munro, recalled, deposed—I am a medical practitioner residing in Yokohama. I am a Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. I heard Dr. Wheeler's evidence in regard to the symptoms of the deceased in his last illness.

His Lordship, at Counsel's request, read Dr. Todd's statement to the witness from his notes.

Witness—These symptoms were not so distinctively specific as to indicate arsenical poisoning to the exclusion of any other source of irritation. If a man was suffering from kidney disease the fact that he took a dose of arsenic would be to render the dose more dangerous than if he was a healthy man.

His Lordship—Did this witness hear Dr. Baelz's evidence?

Witness—I was present in Court when he began, my Lord. But I left at a quarter to twelve o'clock. I heard all his evidence this afternoon.

Mr. Lowder—I am afraid I can only shorten the examination by a very little, my Lord. (To witness)—Have you ever had a case of arsenical poisoning, in the course of your practice?

Witness—I have had a case of that description.

The case to which I refer was treated by me for *anæmia*—poverty of blood—and I put him under a treatment of Fowler's Solution—3 drops a day—and after a few days—six days afterwards, he came to me exhibiting distinct symptoms of arsenical poison. A kidney that to the naked eye looked healthy may prove diseased under microscopical examination. In my opinion that would be sufficient to interfere with its eliminating functions. There

is no reason why a person should not habituate himself to the use of Fowler's Solution in very large quantities. Supposing that he had at one time been used to very large doses, and then left off and resumed the same doses later on it would be very dangerous: certainly much more dangerous if there was kidney disease. The finding of white arsenic in the stomach and the discovery of absorbed arsenic in the tissues would not be sufficient to warrant the inference that arsenic in another form than white arsenic had been taken. I know of no method by which one could arrive at a conclusion from what was found in the stomach of the deceased, that arsenic had been given in increasing and successive doses. The amount of poison found in the remains is no indication of the amount taken. A very small amount found may represent a very large amount taken. An estimate of the amount of lead found in the liver and intestines has a value, but I should not attach very great importance to it, however, if no other portions were examined. I consider that the kidney, nervous system, and bones should be examined in cases of lead poisoning. It would be impossible to state as a definite fact that death was due to either lead or arsenic, if both those poisons were found in the body. The conditions and symptoms deposited to by Dr. Wheeler are compatible with the suggestion that death was due to a single large dose of white arsenic. I was present in Court this afternoon during Dr. Baelz's examination and cross-examination, and I heard all the questions put and the answers he gave; and I agree substantially with Dr. Baelz's evidence.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—I heard all the questions you put to Dr. Baelz in the course of the cross-examination. I agree with his answers, except or one or two minor points. One is with reference to the taste of sugar of lead. In my opinion it would be necessary, in order to disguise its taste, supposing it to be given in the quantity mentioned, to mix it in a bucketful of fluid.

His Lordship—With that exception, then, you agree with the answers given by Dr. Baelz in cross-examination?

Witness—There might be one or two minor points.

His Lordship—What are they?

Witness—It is a matter of opinion merely, an inference, whether the arsenic was taken in solution or in a solid form. There is nothing to indicate from the symptoms which form it was in, but the appearances are all in favour of white arsenic having been taken—but that is a matter of opinion not a statement of belief.

Mr. Wilkinson—There is nothing inconsistent with death by poison?—Either from Fowler's Solution, white arsenic, or lead.

You once treated Mr. Carew?—Yes.

Did you prescribe arsenic for him?—Never.

You have never prescribed arsenic for stricture?—Never.

And never heard of any authority who gives it?—No.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock the next morning.

WEDNESDAY, January, 27th.

Again there was an almost empty Court-room when proceedings were resumed, and for the first time for several days, the seats provided for the medical faculty, just behind the barristers, were without occupants. The medical works also had decreased in volume, only a few text-books remaining out of the piles in Court yesterday. Accused appeared about as cheerful as on the preceding day, but in the afternoon she exhibited greater traces of extreme weariness. Several witnesses appeared for the first time—including Mr. N. W. McIvor, Consul-General for the United States at the port of Yokohama—being introduced by the defence. At the close of Mr. McIvor's evidence His Lordship offered him a seat beside him on the Bench, but Mr. McIvor had to decline the courtesy owing to pressure of business engagements. The proceedings moved quicker than at any previous time during the trial, four witnesses being disposed of before half-past ten o'clock, and three more by 10 minutes past 11; some sixteen in the course of the day.

Robert John Ward, having been sworn, said in answer to Mr. Lowder—I am a British subject residing in Tokyo.

You were acquainted with the late Mr. Carew?—Yes, slightly.

Do you recollect meeting him and having a conversation with him some little time ago?—Yes, sir.

You cannot give the exact date?—I cannot say whether it was at the last Spring Race meeting or whether it was at the Autumn meeting in 1895. It was at one or the other.

Will you state the nature of the conversation you had with him?—He called me on one side

and said he had heard that I was a good hand at doctoring dogs, and he asked me if I would see his dog. Some time after I did see his dog.

But with reference to arsenic?—I gave him arsenic.

In what shape?—Fowler's Solution.

His Lordship—When was it?

Witness—It was some days after the races.

Did he ask you for it?—No, I prescribed it for the dog, and a pot of ointment which was also poison.

How much did you give him of this Fowler's Solution?—I gave him what is missing from this bottle. [The bottle was produced by witness, and which was slightly more than half-full.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—Can you state about how much there is missing from the bottle?—I cannot say.

You do not know what the size of the bottle is?—I do not know.

His Lordship—It was full when you gave it to him?

Witness—No. I poured it out of the bottle myself and brought it down here to him.

You have never used any out of that bottle since you poured out the part you gave to him?—No, my Lord.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you prescribe what was to be given to the dog?—Yes, to start with 2 drops three times a day and increase the dose one drop from day to day till it got to be 10 drops; continue to give it this dose for 10 or 12 days and then take it off in the same way, one drop per dose per day until the dose was down to two drops, and then discontinue it altogether.

Mr. Wilkinson—How many dogs did you prescribe for?—One.

Did you estimate the quantity as to how far it would go?—No, sir.

Did you say it was Fowler's Solution?—I told him it was arsenic—I told him to be very careful with both articles as they were poison. He said he was quite familiar with the use of arsenic, or words to that effect.

You were at both race meetings, I suppose, so that you cannot remember satisfactorily to your own mind which of them it was?—No, I cannot, sir.

Did you afterwards have any conversation with Mr. Carew about it?—Yes, once, and he then told me the dog was all right.

Mr. Wilkinson (to his Lordship)—I suppose this bottle should be put in.

His Lordship—I do not know.

Mr. Lowder—I have no wish for it to be put in.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think the quantity should be measured. I should think the jury would like to know.

Mr. Nicholas Williams McIvor, was sworn, and examined by Mr. Lowder.

You are the United States Consul-General at this port?—Yes.

You are a member of the Yokohama United Club committee?—Yes, sir.

You were acquainted with the deceased, who was manager of the Yokohama United Club, or rather secretary?—He was secretary.

Mr. Stewart is on the committee of that Club with you?—Yes, sir.

In consequence of a conversation which you had with Mr. Stewart, do you remember, on one occasion, stopping Mrs. Carew and speaking to her?—I remember stopping Mrs. Carew and speaking to her, and I think it was the result of a statement made to me by Mr. Stewart.

You cannot recollect the date of that conversation, but it was during his illness, was it not?—I have no idea of the date. I have nothing by which I can fix it.

His Lordship—It is suggested that it was during his illness?—Yes, it was two or three days before his death.

Well, I want to know what she said to you with reference to medical attendance or the obtaining of any further medical opinion?—She said to me that Dr. Baelz had been sent for and was coming down, but I am not certain as to the form of the sentence—whether she said that Dr. Baelz had been sent for, or that she had sent for him.

Mr. Wilkinson did not put any question to the witness.

Mrs. Harriet Louise Walter was next sworn. Examined by Mr. Lowder.

You are the wife of Mr. James Walter, a British subject, residing in Yokohama?—Yes.

I have asked you to recall what occupied you on the morning of the 19th October last, have I not?—Yes.

And have you been able to do so satisfactorily to yourself?—I have.

You spent a portion of that morning with the accused, did you not?—I did.

At her house?—At her house.

Without being exact as to minutes can you say about how long you spent with her, and from when

to what time?—Somewhere between half-past ten and half-past eleven.

His Lordship—Did she spend the whole of that time?—I cannot be positive as to the whole of that time, but it was somewhere between half-past ten and half-past eleven. I went about half-past ten—or a little later, and left about half-past eleven.

Mr. Lowder—You have absolutely no doubt about the day?—None whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—With regard to the time, looking back as far as you can recollect, were you there nearly an hour?—I think so; yes.

Mrs. Madeline Rede Guinness, having been sworn, was examined by Mr. Lowder.—You are the wife of Mr. Guinness, a British subject, resident in Yokohama?—Yes.

You were acquainted with the deceased?—Yes. You remember dining with him early in the month of October last?—Yes.

His Lordship—With him or with them?

Witness—With them—I think it was Friday, the 9th.

Mr. Lowder—There were other people dining there, too. You were one of a party?—Yes.

You sat next to the deceased and conversed with him?—Yes.

On that occasion did he mention to you anything about arsenic?—He told me he had been dosed with all sorts of things and arsenic into the bargain. Those were his words, as near as possible, so far as I can remember.

Did he volunteer this statement to you?—He was talking about his health and he mentioned medicines.

Mr. Wilkinson put no question to the witness.

Mr. Max Kaufmann having been sworn in the Jewish manner, was examined by Mr. Lowder.—You are a German and resident in Yokohama?—Yes.

You were a friend of the late Mr. Carew?—Yes.

Do you remember playing a game at billiards with him on the 13th October last?—Yes, I do.

Was there anything that he said during the game that struck you as being remarkable?—During the game he repeated a good many times a certain sentence in French:—*Le moment est arrivé ou il faut faire la chose.*

Did you understand that to have reference to the game of billiards he was playing?—No.

His Lordship—You understand French?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—Then had you not better translate?

Witness—Yes, the translation is "The time has arrived when the thing has to be done."

Mr. Lowder—Did you think that referred to the game?—I did not know what it referred to—I could not tell.

Do you recollect, on another occasion, you met the deceased in the urinal of the Club?—I do.

His Lordship—An earlier occasion?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—Did he appear to be suffering pain at that time?—He did.

Did he make any remark about it?—He said in reply, probably to a remark of mine, that he was in the habit of taking more arsenic than an ordinary man could stand, or something to that effect.

His Lordship—That was in reply to some remark of yours, you suppose?

Witness—Probably, but it is so long ago that I do not recollect what the conversation was that referred to it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—Can you fix the time? How long ago is it since the earlier conversation?—I could not tell, but I should say it was within the last year, or year and a half.

His Lordship—Speaking from now?

Witness—Speaking from now.

Mr. Wilkinson—Can you fix the conversation near enough to make you have a clear idea whether he wished to convey to you that he was then taking, or that he had been in the habit of taking arsenic?—I do not exactly recollect, but at that time he was suffering from pain, and probably I may have asked him what was the matter, and what he was doing for it.

What I want to find out, Mr. Kaufmann, is whether he was referring to having taken arsenic at some other time or whether he was taking arsenic as a remedy at that particular time?—As far as I can remember, he said he used to take, or was in the habit of taking arsenic.

His Lordship—This is the question, did you understand that he was in the habit of taking arsenic at the time of the conversation you are mentioning?

Witness—I take it that he had been taking arsenic and that he might be taking it then.

Mr. Wilkinson—The particulars of the conversation are not so well remembered by you as to say definitely whether he was speaking of the

particular time of the conversation or referring to a previous time?—I could not tell.

As near as you can recollect, what were his words?—That he was taking more arsenic than an ordinary man could stand.

On the previous occasion when you were examined in regard to this, Mr. Kaufmann, and you gave an explanation of what you thought at the time of the sentence *le moment est arrivé ou il faut faire la chose*?—Well on that special occasion I could not make anything out of it. He was in good spirits, slightly intoxicated, but he was perfectly able to play his game at billiards very well. During the game he repeated this a good many times. He was not depressed; on the contrary, he was rather elevated.

His Lordship—That means of course, in good spirits?

Witness—He was in a good humour. His Lordship—Was he in good spirits or was he not?

Witness—Seemingly in good spirits. Mr. Wilkinson—You say you do not think it referred to the game; but don't you think a man might use that expression when he wished to intimate, now, I am going to show you what I can do?—I don't think so, when there was no occasion for it in reference to the game.

You never remember him referring to bladder trouble, do you?—No.

And it is a year to a year and a half ago since you had this conversation with him?—Yes.

Mrs. Emma Mary Hutchison, was sworn, and examined by Mr. Lowder—You are the wife of Mr. Hutchison, a British subject, resident in this port?—I am.

You are acquainted with the accused?—I am.

You know her children and you know Mary Jacob?—Yes, I do.

You have been asked to recall what you did on the morning of the 19th October last, have you not?—Yes, I have.

And have you been able to your own satisfaction to recall what occupied you on that morning?—I have.

You had spent the previous day at a country house at Dzuishi?—I had.

And at what time did you return?—About nine o'clock on the Monday morning.

You spent some time shopping, I believe?—I did.

And you saw Mary Jacob during that morning?—I did.

Can you recollect where?—Passing Kuhn's window in Main Street.

At what time was that?—At about a quarter past eleven.

Was she alone?—No, she had the two children. I remember calling my little boy's attention to the children.

You did not see Mrs. Carew that morning?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—You are quite certain, Mrs. Hutchison, about both the children being with her?—Yes, I am.

Mr. Richard Durant Robison, was next sworn, and examined by Mr. Lowder—You are a British subject resident in Yokohama?—Yes.

You were well acquainted with the deceased?—I was.

Do you remember his wife's going home about the year 1894?

His Lordship—It was in 1893.

Witness—I remember her going home, but I do not remember the year, my Lord.

Mr. Lowder—Did you see a great deal of him during her absence?—Yes. She called upon me, and when she was at my house one day she asked me to look after her husband a bit, and I became more intimate with him after that.

And he would talk to you about his personal affairs?—He spoke to me about his personal affairs.

Did he speak to you about the state of his health?—He spoke to me repeatedly about the state of his health.

What did he say was the matter with him?—I do not remember exactly, but I remember the use of the word malaria.

Did he mention anything else?—It was later when he mentioned to me of his having stricture.

Did he say anything to you about remedies that he was taking or had been taking?—He spoke to me about his illness in the Straits and, as far as I remember, he said it was malarial fever that he had been suffering from and he said that he had been cured or rescued from that by the use of arsenic.

Did he say anything about the quantity?—I think he said that he had been taking enormous doses of arsenic then.

Did he say anything about suffering from malarial fever here?—Thereby in a casual way, when I asked him what was the matter, he would say, "it is only my old trouble" or something to that effect.

Do you know whether at that time he was in the habit of taking medicines?—Yes.

That were not prescribed for him?—Yes.

His Lordship—Is he speaking of the time while his wife was away at home?

Witness—It was during the period his wife was away at home.

Mr. Lowder—Did he say anything to you in reference to these?—When he first spoke to me about stricture, I said: "What did Wheeler say about this," and he said "Oh, I have not consulted Wheeler," he said he specially wished that he should not know about it.

Did he say anything about doctors generally?—I do not remember specially, but I knew he had little opinion of doctors' opinions himself.

He preferred to doctor himself?—I knew he was doctoring himself.

You knew the accused very well, and have seen her frequently with her husband?—Frequently.

Are you able to say what was the state of their relations as man and wife, so far as your observation went?—Most affectionate; almost unusually affectionate.

I speak more particularly to the affection of the wife for the husband?—Yes, of the wife for the husband.

She was in the habit of writing often to you?—Yes, she wrote several letters to me.

Recently?—Yes, while I was at home this last time. I went on the 9th May, 1895, and returned on the 9th November, 1896.

And in these letters did she refer to her husband?—I do not remember particularly, but suppose she did. She mentioned in the usual way that Walter was quite well, or something of that kind. I do not remember specially.

Now, before going home on this last occasion do you remember going up to lunch at the Carew's house?—I do.

They were not then living at No. 169?—No, it was at a house at the top of the 100 steps. I think it is No. 57.

Do you recollect before luncheon going to the sideboard with Mr. and Mrs. Carew?—I do.

To take a glass of sherry and bitters?—It was sherry and bitters.

Can you say anything about the side-board?—Was it flat like this table, or had it shelves?—I do not think I remember it particularly.

Now, do you remember an incident not in connection with the sherry, but in connection with something else?—I remember it very vividly. Mr. and Mrs. Carew came with me into the dining room to take a sherry and bitters and I went up to the sideboard and saw a white bottle about one-third full of an amber coloured liquor. I put forward my hand to take the bottle, and one or both of them said "don't touch that, it is poison, it is arsenic." Then subsequently—I think it was Mrs. Carew but I am not quite certain—said "it's Walter's drops."

When you were at home did she write to you with reference to any contemplated arrangement respecting her husband?—She did.

She wrote to you with reference to the arrangement she was contemplating making for her husband?—Yes, but I had heard of it previously from my Manager here in Yokohama.

What was the arrangement as contemplated by her?—This is a short letter from Mr. Bent.

His Lordship—But we want to hear what she wrote.

Witness—I have her letter. It was in reference to his coming into our house and bringing in fresh capital.

Mr. Lowder—And she asked you to see her uncle or some relative of her's at home in reference to it?—I do not think that, but the letter is here if you wish to see it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—With regard to Mr. Carew as a talker about himself generally, was he not a man whose geese were swans?—I think so.

He was really given to a little exaggeration?—I think so.

So far as your recollection goes can you, will you, try to fix the size of the bottle you saw?

All the exhibits were shown to witness and he said it was similar to exhibit 11—a one ounce bottle from Maruya's—but that it seemed to have been a little higher.

Can you remember about the date of the visit?—I am not quite certain. I know that I tiffed there twice in the Spring of 1895, but I cannot remember at which tiffin it was at.

His Lordship—I understand that it was the last summer that you were at home?

Witness—Yes, I was home last summer, but I went in 1895. One of the tiffins was a kind of farewell to me and I went on another occasion. It was in March or April 1895, that I went to tiffin there.

And you cannot recall for certain whether it was

Mrs. Carew who said "It's Walter's drops"?—No, but that is what I think.

Mr. Ambrose Barry Walford, a British subject, practising at the Bar in Yokohama, was next sworn. He deposed—I remember paying a visit to the shop of Maruya's in Bentendori, on the 26th Nov. last, at Mr. Lowder's request. Hayashi was at the counter. My object was to ascertain as clearly as possible the time when a foreign woman went to the shop on the 20th Oct. to pay for a purchase of arsenic on the 19th. Hayashi replied at first, with reference to the 19th, that he could not tell the time when the foreign lady had called. I asked him if he could tell by reference to a book that was lying on the counter before him, and he then said that from the position of the entry in the book—he said it was about the middle of the entries—from that position he knew it must have been about mid-day, before mid-day—before noon. Then in answer to my second question in regard to the 20th, he made at first the same reply—saying that he did not know. Then he opened another book, I think, but I won't be certain. Then he said that the payment had been made on the Tuesday at about the same time as the lady had called on the Monday. In answer to another question, he told me what the lady had purchased on the 19th. My question to him was, "what did the lady pay for on the 20th." I took a note of his answer at the time—perhaps the Court will allow me to refresh my memory. (Permission granted.) She paid for anti-pyrene which had been bought on the 3th Oct., also sugar of lead and chlordyne bought on the 18th; and also Fowler's Solution and more sugar of lead bought on the 19th.

His Lordship—Your question to him was, what did she pay for on the 20th?

Witness—Certainly.

Mr. Wilkinson then cross-examined witness, who said—Those were the questions I put to Hayashi, and these are the answers—a short note of the answers—that he gave me.

Did you put a question in regard to the 19th?—I put the question in the form noted on my paper.

You assumed the 19th?—I had no doubt of the 19th.

In putting the question you assumed that?—Certainly.

Did you look at the book?—He looked at a book, but I could not have read it: it was all in Japanese.

His Lordship—And the conversation?

Witness—All in English.

Mr. Wilkinson—You raised no question as to any doubt of the 19th?—No, I had no doubt.

And the 20th?—I put the question as to the 20th also without having any doubt.

His Lordship—Did you ask if it was the same lady?

Witness—No, I assumed that it was the same. No further questions were put.

Mr. John Peter Reid was next sworn. He deposed—I am a British subject, resident in Yokohama. I remember being at Fujiya's Hotel, Miyanoshta, in September last. I returned from Miyanoshta on Monday, the 28th Sept. I saw Mrs. Carew in the hotel on the morning I left.

She gave me a parcel to take down to Mr. Carew, in Yokohama. When she asked me if I would take it, she mentioned that Mr. Carew had left his slippers behind, and would I mind taking them down in a parcel. There is no other J. P. Reid that I am aware of, in Yokohama.

Mr. Wilkinson had no questions to ask.

Mr. Lowder—I should now like to put in as evidence—or rather call attention to—various entries in the diary. I would begin on Sept. 30th, and go on to Oct. 2nd or 3rd. The first entry is as follows:—

Sept. 30. Wednesday	
Rain	Did nothing.
but	grumble
at	the weather.

Mr. Lowder—My suggestion is that the words were put so widely apart to make them more emphatic. The next entry entry is even more so. It reads:—

Oct. 1. Thursday.	
Rain	grumbled still
more	at the weather.

Mr. Lowder—And now I will call your attention to an entry on Friday, October 1st. It reads:—

Oct. 2. Friday.

Rained and grumbled so much that at 2 o'clock I wired W. to say I wanted to return. Ah Kwong and I with sweetest "Tama" caught the 9.30 train, arrived home 11.55, all asleep, and all well. Had a long talk with W. before I could get to sleep.

His Lordship—That is the day that she said she would return?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, she returned that day.

His Lordship—It looks from that as though it was a sudden impulse of her own to return?

Mr. Lowder—If you refer to your notes you will find, my Lord, that she had an engagement to meet her husband on the Saturday.

His Lordship—Yes, I have it in evidence. You are quite right, she might have returned by an early train on Saturday to keep that engagement, instead she makes up her mind to get in on the Friday night.

Mr. Lowder—I now call attention to an entry on September 26, to prove formally the date on which they went to Miyazoshita.

Sept. 26. Saturday.

Up Early. Rode to the Course—Fine a.m. but rained most of the remaining day—Left 11.25 for Miyazoshita Mary and I walked up the pass. W. & R. followed by the later train. Hotel fairly full.

Mr. Lowder—I shall next call your attention, gentlemen, to an entry on Monday, the 5th of October.

Oct. 5. Monday.

Rained most of the day. Mary M. and B. turned up at 11.45. W. seedy.

We all feel most depressed at this weather—I don't ever remember such incessant rain, of course I got malaria and went to bed before dinner.

Mr. Lowder—Then on the 9th October there is this entry:—

Oct. 9. Friday.

Dull and rainy in the p.m. W. went to the Course—I didn't—

I went down the town—Tried to play Tennis in the p.m. too wet. Walked home, found Walter in bed tired out, and I was glad to join him, arranged to go to Tokyo to see Baelz fever no better—and it is silly going on day after day. Heard from Father re the house, also from Harry. How odd about Mr. Welch.

His Lordship—It is your suggestion that she was going up to see Dr. Baelz on her husband's account?

Mr. Lowder—No, for herself. It might have been both. I call attention to the entry because it is made on the 9th October, the day before she met Dr. Wheeler at the boat-house.

Edward Owen, sworn, deposed—I am a British subject, resident in Yokohama, and employed in the office of the P. and O.S.N. Company. I was acquainted with the deceased and remember his coming to the P. & O. office on the 13th October. It was about 2 o'clock. He asked me whether a lady had been in that day to book or take—her passage. He described her as being rather tall, dressed in dark clothes, and wearing a veil. I believe he said that she was fair. I told him that I had not seen any such lady there. He said, "I may as well tell you the reason for asking this question." He then said that a lady had called at his house to see him; he was not at home, and the lady had seen his wife and left a card to be given to him. He told me that some initials were on this card, but I do not recollect what they were. He also told me that he had received a second card. I believe he said that this was sent to him at the house. He told me that 1888 was on the card, with other initials—what they were I do not now know. I do not know whether they were the same as on the first card. He said the second card was evidently to give him a better clue as to the identity of the lady. He did not produce either card; he had not them with him. He said he did not know who the lady was, but that she might be a lady whom he had known in the Straits, or a lady to whom he was engaged in England.

Mr. Wilkinson—In the print of Mr. Owen's evidence at the inquest two discrepancies occur that it might be as well to clear up. One is a date. They would occur on the Inquest-book at page 282. No, I see that the date is correct in the inquest.

Do you remember him saying that this lady had been seen outside your office gates by Mrs. Carew?—Yes, he did say that. That he gave me as a reason for coming in.

Can you recollect whether that was to convey to you the impression that she had been seen there after or before she had been to the house?—After she had been at the house.

His Lordship—Did he enquire where she had been booking a passage to?

Witness—He did not say.

Mr. T. W. McIlraith was next called.

The Usher—He is not present.

Dr. Hatton was accordingly sworn. He deposed—My name is Piers James Hatton, a British subject, resident in Yokohama, practising as a physician. I knew the deceased, and the accused also. I remember calling at Mrs. Carew's house during the illness of her husband. It was the day before he died, a Wednesday. The conversation turned upon her husband's illness—she spoke of it. She described his symptoms to me. She told me that he was vomiting, had diarrhoea, pain in the stomach and sides, and was picking at the bed-clothes. She asked me what I thought of it? I said I could not say, as I had not seen the patient. She said that she was very tired and was trying to get a nurse. She also said that she was expecting Dr. Baelz at 5 o'clock that afternoon. This was about 4.30 when I called.

Mr. Wilkinson had no questions.

Mr. McIlraith not being present

Mr. Lowder said—We have gone on so quickly this morning—the cross-examination being so short—that I may possibly exhaust my witnesses to-day. I am not prepared with a witness to fill up the few minutes before 12, so I propose, we take the usual adjournment.

The Court then rose for lunch.

The Court resumed at 2 o'clock.

James Ramsay Parsons was sworn, and deposed—I am a British subject, resident in Yokohama. I knew the deceased very well. I knew him in Singapore. I was a great friend of his; not so much so of his wife's. I heard that he was ill and went to call at his house. It was on Wednesday, the 21st October. This was just after twelve o'clock. I had a conversation with Mrs. Carew with reference to her husband's illness. In consequence I made a suggestion with reference to writing to Dr. Wheeler to ask Dr. Baelz to come down. Mrs. Carew made no objection; she readily assented. Nothing was said on the subject before I suggested it to Mrs. Carew. I can't say that I met Mrs. Carew on the previous morning, but I recollect meeting Mrs. Carew down town once after her husband was confined to the house.

I met her, stopped her *jinrikisha*, and inquired of the illness. On the Thursday morning I received a line from Mrs. Carew asking me to come round at once. This was, roughly speaking, about a quarter to eight. She did not ask me to see Dr. Wheeler: it was any one suggestion, and she certainly agreed with it. Mrs. Carew remarked that she had sent for me, as Dr. Baelz had not arrived that morning; and she knew that I was anxious to get his opinion; and then asked what should she do. I then said that there would be time before Mr. Boag's funeral for me to go up and see Dr. Wheeler, and I thought that that was the best course to take. I did see Dr. Wheeler. He told me to tell Mrs. Carew to keep the patient quiet and not to talk to him. I myself said to Mrs. Carew, after my interview, "Dr. Wheeler seems confident of his case; do not worry." These were my words, not Dr. Wheeler's.

To Mr. Wilkinson—I could not say whether I met Mrs. Carew down town either on Saturday, Monday, or Tuesday: I met her down town, that is all I recollect.

Mr. Kobayashi Beika, a naturalised Japanese subject, sworn, deposed—I was acquainted with the deceased, the late Mr. Carew. On one occasion I had a conversation with the deceased relative to his taking poison.

Will you state that conversation slowly?

His Lordship—At what time was this?

Witness—It took place at the Y.U. Club, and I am under the impression that it was about a year and a half ago, and the conversation arose during tiffin. We were speaking about tonics. I was speaking to him about taking strychnine tonic: it was prescribed for me by Dr. Eldridge. Then he mentioned to me, in a very characteristic way—swinging his arm—"Oh, that is nothing, I have taken enough poison at a time to kill six men." Then the conversation drifted away on to other subjects.

Mr. Lowder—I think you added something more at the Inquest?

His Lordship—I will look up the notes of the Inquest.

Witness—That was the substance of the conversation, whether it was in the present or past I do not know.

His Lordship—Did he say why he had to take poison?

Witness—I recollect that he said, "I am obliged to take it."

Mr. Lowder—That is what I wanted to get at, but I could not put the words into your mouth.

Do you recollect whether he mentioned the

poison?—I can't say that he did. I have an impression—

Perhaps you have gathered that since?—Perhaps.

You were at Maruya's Store, would that help you?—I was there, but I do not recollect Mr. Carew telling me the name of the poison. I can't recollect whether it was in the present or past he was speaking.

Mr. Lowder—Or whether it was, "I am taking" or "I have taken"?—I cannot recollect.

Mr. Thomas Wallace McIlraith was sworn.

Mr. Lowder—You are a British subject and now resident in Yokohama?—Yes.

Some years ago you were residing in the Straits Settlements?—I was.

You were not acquainted with the late Mr. Carew, were you?—I was not.

But you were aware that he was an officer in the Government service?—Yes. I should say an officer of the Government in one of the protected Malay States.

Mr. Lowder (to his Lordship)—I am now proposing to ask the witness something that is not of his own knowledge but that was of common knowledge; and that is, did he know of common knowledge, or hear through common knowledge, that the deceased was taking arsenic while in the Straits?

His Lordship—Have you anything to say, Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, my Lord, although it is not strictly evidence, I shall not object.

Witness (to Mr. Lowder)—As regards common knowledge I can't say. But I have heard it stated in conversation, while in the Straits, it has been stated to me—that there was a Mr. Carew who was, or who had been, suffering from an over-dose of arsenic. The circumstance that led up to this was the fact that I myself was taking arsenic at the time, and it was mentioned to me by way of a caution.

His Lordship—A caution as to how you should use the arsenic?

Witness—Yes, as a caution: that is how I took the statement.

Mr. Wilkinson had no question to ask.

James Stewart, sworn, deposed—I am a British subject and resident in Yokohama. I am a member of the Y.U.C., and am on the Committee of that Club, and I am well acquainted with the accused. During the illness of the deceased I lunched with his wife on more than one occasion—that was on the Sunday and Monday before he died—18th and 19th Oct. I saw him on both days. I saw both husband and wife together on both days. He was in bed. I stayed chatting with him ten or fifteen minutes, and was able to see the demeanour of the wife towards the husband. On Monday Mrs. Carew appeared to be most affectionate towards her husband. She said to me that he was indisposed to take his medicine, and I said "I am sure he will take it if you give him a kiss with it." She then put her hand on his forehead, passed her arm round him, and whispered something in his ear, which I did not hear, having stepped back so as not to overhear.

No questions were asked.

Evelyn Oswald Kenyon, a British subject, resident in Yokohama, sworn, deposed—I was acquainted with the deceased and was a friend of the family. I always thought the spouses were on the most affectionate terms possible. That applies to both, either in each other's presence or in the absence of the other. I live in a mess, and one of my mess-mates, in the autumn of last year was taking Seigel's Syrup. It was a subject of chaff amongst us. About that time I went out with the late Mr. Carew, yachting or bathing. I can't be absolutely positive on the point, but I believe about that time I once said to him when he was feeling out of sorts, why not take Seigel's Syrup, and mentioned that it had just been taken by one of my friends.

No questions were asked by Mr. Wilkinson.

In answer to His Lordship, Mr. Lowder said that he had five native witnesses to call.

Takayama Sadakichi, a *jinrikisha* man, was called, and sworn.

Mr. Lowder—Your stand is not very far from 160. Bluff?—That is so; it is near-by.

Do you know Mrs. Carew?—Yes.

Do you recollect taking her down into the town on the morning of the 20th October last?—I remember doing so.

You do not recollect the exact hour?—It was in the morning before midday, but I do not remember the hour.

What makes you recollect the date?—If it was an ordinary date, I should not remember it at this far date.

Will you explain?—I remember it because it was the festival day of the god Ebisu.

Now what places in the town did you take Mrs.

Carew to that morning?—First to the Post Office; after that to Sakaicho, to Omiya's shop; after that to a Chinese tailor, and then returned to the Bluff.

You did not taken her anywhere else?—No nowhere else.

Mr. Wilkinson—After leaving the Post Office, how did you go?—I left the Post Office, came down the broad street and turned into Sakaicho.

Did you go further than Omiya's?—No, I there turned and went to the Chinese tailor's.

How long did you remain at the Post Office?—I cannot speak to such a small period of time.

And at Omiya's?—About ten minutes.

But you can't recollect how long you were at the Post Office?—It could not have been more than five minutes.

Did you see Mrs. Carew all the time she was in Omiya's?—I can't say, for when I land a person I sit down in the *kuruma* and wait.

Have you often taken Mrs. Carew down town?—Except that time, I do not recollect having done so at that period; but some considerable time before I took her down town.

And since the 20th?—No, not since that date.

What time was it when you got back to your stand?—At present that is entirely gone from my recollection.

Did Mrs. Carew stop on the road to speak to anybody?—I do not recollect her having done so. Were you one man alone?—I was alone.

Going up the hill?—Mrs. Carew got out and walked up the hill.

How far is Omiya's from Maruya's?—Four or five *cho*.

A *cho* being?—Thirty *ken*—a *ken* is six feet. About 360 yards?—Yes.

Omiya's is nearly in a line with the Post Office?—They are in different streets, but nearly opposite, so to speak.

From the Post Office to the Machigaisho, how far is it?—About one *cho*.

And from Omiya's to the entrance to Bentendori?—About two *cho*.

Is Bentendori on a line with Sakai-cho?—Not quite in a line, and not in the same direction as Ota-machi.

You know Maruya's shop?—Yes, very well.

When was it first recalled to your mind, the subject of this trip down town that day?—By no particular reason, but I was called here as a witness.

His Lordship—That is not an answer. When was he first spoken to about it?

Witness—I have never recalled it before this day.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did he speak to no one about it?—No; to no one.

Do you know what you came here for to-day?—From my own thoughts having heard that Mrs. Carew had got into this position, and I thought that I should be asked about it.

And you say positively that from the 20th Oct. up to this day, you have not spoken to anybody about it?—Positively nobody.

Mr. Lowder (to witness)—Although you have not spoken to any one about it, did I not speak to you about the matter?—Never. [Laughter.]

Are you quite sure?—I never spoke to you about it. [More laughter in which everyone in Court joined.]

Mr. Lowder sat down.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—You procured his attendance in the regular way—by summons or subpoena?

Mr. Lowder—I asked him to come, having heard of him; but your Lordship will recollect that I mentioned his name in my opening.

His Lordship—He seems to be an authority on distances. Does he know what Schedel's, No. 79, is?

Witness—Yes, that is a drug-store.

How far is it from Maruya's?—About five minutes.

Mr. Thomas Simpson, sub-editor and short-hand writer of the *Japan Gazette*, was then put into the box and sworn. In answer to Mr. Lowder, he said he was present during part of the time when the Inquest was held, and took down the Coroner's summing-up. This he transcribed the same day.

He heard Mr. Lowder read that transcript to the jury a few days ago, and could swear to its correctness. [Witness handed in a copy, which was put in.] Mr. Simpson also proved the insertion of an advertisement offering a reward for the discovery of the writer of the Annie Luke letters.

Mr. Thomas, Manager of Messrs. Brett & Co., Chemists and Druggists, was recalled.

In answer to Mr. Lowder, he said he had brought with him soda-water, barley-water, lime squash, milk and soda, cornflour, and beef-tea.

Mr. Thomas then carried out in the presence of the court and jury, some experiments with sugar of lead in four various liquids—using 4 grains—

a medicinal dose at a time. Mr. Wilkinson did not care to taste the prepared waters, causing some laughter when he declined Mr. Lowder's offer. The jury tasted a few of the liquids.

Mr. Patterson thought that the experiments would not be of much use unless the various liquids were prepared and flavoured as for an invalid.

Mr. Thomas said that the presence of sugar of lead in beef-tea would alter its taste: it would give a metallic taste to the other liquids.

Mr. Patterson—Would it be perceptible to an invalid with a furrowed or dirty tongue?

Mr. Thomas—It would be perceptible in the quantity named, unless mixed with a gallon of liquid it would be imperceptible.

A half tumble of barley-water was prepared with 4 grains of sugar of lead and tasted.

Mr. Patterson—That has not a perceptible taste.

Mr. Thomas—I can taste the lead.

A Juror—I taste it slightly.

Mr. Lowder—I am afraid, my Lord, that tastes differ.

Some cornflour was next prepared.

His Lordship—Dr. Baelz said that the minimum fatal dose was 2 drachms, what proportion does 4 grains bear to that?

Witness—That is the 30th part of 2 drachms.

Mr. Lowder—We are trying only medicinal doses.

The Jury detected no taste in the prepared cornflour; in regard to the lime-squash flavoured with five grains of sugar of lead they expressed no opinion.

His Lordship—Do you know Maruya's shop?—I do.

How long would it take to reach it from Schedel's, walking?—More than ten minutes.

Which is nearer to 169, Bluff?—I suppose Schedel's would be the nearest in any case.

A person who left Schedel's to go to Maruya's would take at least 20 minutes getting there and back?—Yes, fully.

Mr. Lowder—I wish myself to prove the last of the A.L. series of letters.

His Lordship—Very well.

Mr. Lowder obtained permission to give his evidence standing at his place at the bar.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think you have proved that letter.

Mr. Lowder—It is the letter of the 11th November.

His Lordship—I find from my notes that you have proved it.

Mr. Lowder—Thank you, my Lord. I now wish to give some evidence with regard to the stain on the fender. I gave instructions for the fender that is in evidence, to be brought down from 169, Bluff, exactly in the state it was in when I gave those instructions. I recollect seeing the fender brought into the Registry, and the stain upon it showed distinct signs of having been wiped. I am able to say so, because I had previously carefully examined the fender at No. 169.

His Lordship—And noticed the condition of the stain?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson (Mr. Lowder entering the witness box for the purpose)—Could you describe the stain when you first saw it?—Yes, it looked like a dry splash, or pool, splashed pool, about that size (indicating with the hands)—about 6 or 8 inches in diameter. The edges were not smooth.

Could you trace the outline, near about?—I can't tax my memory so far as that.

I suggest that you may be mistaken in regard to the wiping?—I can't say now, but I can say that when I saw it first brought to Court, it bore distinct traces of recent wiping.

His Lordship—What time elapsed between the time you saw it first, and the time it came into Court?

Mr. Lowder—Two or three days.

His Lordship—In your speech you said that the 19th was a mail day, can you prove it?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—I only wanted to have it down in evidence if I could. What mail was it?

Mr. Lowder—The mail delivered that day was a San Francisco mail.

Mr. Wilkinson—There are some other questions in regard to the fender that I should like to ask but I would prefer to ask them of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas, not having left the precincts of the Court, was called and re-entered the box.

Mr. Wilkinson—If arsenic had been dropped on the fender could you have scraped arsenic off?

—Yes. If a half ounce bottle had been spilt on the fender—that is Fowler's Solution—I should expect to have found 2 grains—that is if the arsenic had not evaporated. I should have expected in my testing to have found arsenic reaction under these circumstances.

Now supposing that the fender had been wiped

over, would that take away any of the arsenic and, if so, what would be left?—If a person wiped it with a damp cloth, you would not, I think, get an arsenic reaction.

Would the whole of it be taken or removed by the damp cloth?—That I could not say unless I experimented with the whole.

Looking at the fender, could you say how far the wiping extended?—The stain was dry when I saw it.

Are you able to form an opinion whether it has been wiped off?—That I should not like to say. If a cloth had been dropped, it might have sucked up the arsenic; if it had been wiped over I should have expected a larger stain. If it was taken up at all I should think it has been mopped up. The mopping must have extended entirely over the stain, that is, if mopping was resorted to.

Yasuda Yasunobu, the cook, late in the service of the Carews, was the next witness sworn.

Mr. Lowder—You were in their employment during Mr. Carew's illness?—I was.

Did you from time to time prepare corn-flour for the deceased?—I did.

And while you were making corn-flour for the deceased were you using it for other purposes?—Yes, the children also had some of that corn-flour. Hanauye Asa, an *ama*, was sworn.

Mr. Lowder—You are a servant at 169, Bluff?—Yes.

Were you there during Mr. Carew's illness?—I was.

Do you see that fender, exhibit K, do you recognise that as the fender in your mistress's bedroom?—Yes.

Do you recollect being called up by your mistress on one occasion to wipe up a mess made on that fender by the breaking of a bottle?—Yes, I do remember.

You threw that bottle away did you not?—I did. And afterwards you were told to look for it and you brought it to this Court?—I did, I found it and gave it to my mistress.

Did you, at that time, when taking the bottle away wipe up the fender?—I did.

Do you remember the fender being brought from the house down here?—I do not remember the date; but I remember the circumstance.

Before it was removed from the house, do you remember whether the stain was wiped?—It was dirty, so it was wiped.

Who wiped it?—I did, myself.

What with?—With a dirty cloth which is in the bath-room.

Was it a damp cloth?—Yes, it was damp.

Do you know what it had been used for?—To wipe the water-closet with.

Do you recollect the nursery-governess, Mary Jacob?—I do.

Have you ever seen her enter the bedroom of your master?—I have.

Was her mistress in the house at the time?—No.

Do you know the day—was it on one occasion or more?—I saw it on two occasions.

Do you remember the date?—I do not.

Do you remember at what time of the day?—About three or four o'clock.

On both days?—I think about the same time on both occasions, but I do not remember very well.

How long did Miss Jacob remain in the bedroom?—I do not know.

Did you go downstairs before she came out of the bedroom?—I went downstairs in the meantime, thus I cannot say when she came out.

Was this during Mr. Carew's illness, or before it?—One time during his illness, and the other time before.

Did you ever see Mary Jacob sewing torn pieces of paper together, or putting them together?—I saw her sew scraps of a letter together.

On one occasion, or more than one?—At various times.

Mr. Wilkinson—Take the first time when you say you saw her enter the bedroom, where was Mrs. Carew?—Outside of the house.

Where was Mr. Porch?—He was also out.

Where were the children?—In the nursery.

At what time did Mr. Carew usually come home?—About 5.30 to 6 o'clock, usually.

The first of these occasions was before Mr. Carew took ill?

His Lordship—She said one time was during his illness.

Mr. Wilkinson—Well, when was the first time?—On both occasions the circumstances were the same, the wife and brother-in-law were out.

Well, how long was it, the last time, before Mr. Carew's death?—Four or five days before his death.

Was it a Sunday?—It was a Sunday.

Where was Rachel Greer?—

His Lordship—Is Rachel Greer in Court now?

Mr. Lowder (after enquiry)—Yes.

His Lordship—She had better leave the Court.
Mr. Lowder—I think so, too.

Rachel Greer, the Eurasian maid, was then conducted outside the Court-room by the Usher.

Mr. Wilkinson (to Mr. Lowder)—Do you intend calling Rachel Greer this evening?

Mr. Lowder—No, not this evening. I shall be very happy if the Crown will do so.

Mr. Wilkinson—The Crown will not call her. (To His Lordship)—You asked me just now, my Lord, if I should be long. I think my cross-examination will be lengthy now.

Mr. Lowder—Then suppose we adjourn now, then there can be no communication between the two girls regarding the questions you are now about to put.

Mr. Wilkinson—I should like to proceed, and I also want to prevent communication between them. His Lordship—That is desirable.

Mr. Lowder—If the cross-examination goes on they must hear what you are questioning the witness about.

His Lordship—They are living in the same house?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Can they be kept apart?

Mr. Lowder—I do not know whether this witness has any relations or friends in Yokohama where she can go for the night. Will the Interpreter ask her?

Witness, in answer to the question, said—I have no relations in Yokohama, and I have not had time yet to go out and make friends.

His Lordship—Perhaps she could be accommodated in a room of one of the servants in the quarters attached to the Court?

Mr. Lowder (to the Interpreter)—Would she mind staying down here with one of the servants of the Court?

His Lordship—With the wife of one of the servants of the Court?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, with a wife of one of the servants.

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—That is if you so desire it.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think it would be wise.

Mr. Lowder—I think it would be desirable (to the Interpreter)—Explain the matter to the witness.

Witness—If my mistress has no objection, of course I can stop.

Mr. Lowder—Will you tell her, Mr. Interpreter, that I think it advisable for her to stop down here.

Witness—I prefer to stop in my own separate room at No. 169.

His Lordship—It is very natural. But she must understand that she is not to speak to Rachel Greer at all.

Witness—I will not speak to anybody.

Mr. Lowder—Perhaps, Mr. Porch will see that the women are kept apart at No. 169, this evening.

Mr. Porch—I will endeavour to do so.

The Court was then adjourned till 10 o'clock the following morning. It was observed that the witness Asa and Rachel Greer came out of Court together and had a conversation on the piazza in front of the Registry.

THURSDAY, January 28th.

Folks were evidently too busy to-day with the out-going mail to have time to spare for the Court, and until late in the morning, the attendance was the slimmest of any since the trial opened. Miss Christoffel was an interested listener during the morning. The accused looked pale—with occasional deep flushing of the face—and very weary from the outset, but maintained her vigilant observation of all that passed. Owing to the late arrival of Asa, the witness whose cross-examination had only just begun when the Court adjourned the previous evening, the evidence of a *finrikisha* puller was interposed. He entered the service of the Carews the day before Mr. Carew's death, and spoke to the finding of a letter on the doorstep at No. 169, after Mr. Carew's death. At five-and-twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, the cross-examination of Asa, by Mr. Wilkinson, was continued, and it lasted till 11 o'clock.

Hanauye Asa when called by Mr. Lowder did not answer to her name.

Nishiyama Fukujiro, having been sworn, was examined by Mr. Lowder.

You are a *finrikisha* man in employment at 169, Bluff?—Yes, I am a *finrikisha* man now.

And were you before the death of Mr. Carew employed as a *finrikisha* man?—I went into the service of Mr. Carew one day before his death.

Do you remember finding a letter on the front door-step at any time?—I do.

Do you remember the date?—I do not. I have forgotten it.

Was it before or after the death of Mr. Carew?—It was after the death.

What did you do with the letter?—I handed it to the servant called Rachel.

Mr. Lowder—Perhaps he might see the enve-

lope [exhibit S 2].—Was it anything like this?—I cannot read characters but it was about that in size.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—What time of day was it when you found it?—It was in the afternoon.

Could you tell about what o'clock it was?—I think it was in the afternoon between two and three, but I cannot be certain.

Did you see anybody bring it?—No, I did not see anybody bring it.

Where did you come from as you came to the steps?—I was coming in at the gate and near the steps there is a brazier, and I was going to the brazier when I saw the letter.

The front gate you mean?—Yes.

His Lordship—In the open?—Yes, there is a brazier near the stairs.

Mr. Wilkinson—When were you asked to recall the fact of finding this letter? This is the first time you have been here about this?—It is.

Now have you discovered when it was that you were first asked to remember it?—To-day is the first time.

His Lordship—Then that should not take a long effort of memory, surely.

Mr. Wilkinson—Have you spoken to anyone about it before coming here to-day?—I spoke to the gentleman at No. 203. [Mr. Lowder.]

Did you go about it, or did anyone else tell you to go?—I went with a letter to that gentleman's house, and at the same time I was questioned about the other letter which I had found.

Who was that other letter from?—It was a letter given to me at No. 169.

Can you tell who wrote it?—I do not know who wrote it, but there was only the brother of my mistress at the house when I got it.

How long ago was it?—I have forgotten. Two or three days ago, but I cannot say how long.

His Lordship—Cannot he say if it was a month?

Witness—It was in the last year; it was not in this year.

His Lordship—Who was it who gave it to him?—I believe it was Rachel.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowder—You have frequently brought letters to me from No. 169, have you not? Not to 203, Bluff, but to my chambers at No. 28?—Yes, between then and to-day I have frequently brought letters to you.

Hanauye Asa, next re-entered the witness-box, and was cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—Yesterday you told us of the last occasion when Miss Jacob went into her master's room. Now will you tell us when the first occasion was?—It is long ago—I cannot tell.

How long ago?—I do not know.

Were you there when Miss Jacob came to Miss Carew's?—I was.

How long have you been in the service of Mrs. Carew?—Last year, 27th August.

His Lordship—That is when she entered the service?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—Was it last year or the year before. Were you there before Miss Jacob came to the Carews, or were you there after?—After.

How long after you joined Mrs. Carew's service, was this the first time?—So long ago that I cannot tell.

His Lordship—It was the 27th August when she entered the service, so that will be about 5 months?—Yes.

Have you had any conversation with anybody about Miss Jacob going into her master's room?—I have.

Who had you the conversation with?—I told Mrs. Hutchison about it one time.

Did Mrs. Hutchison ask you about it?—She did. Let us know when it was you saw Mrs. Hutchison, what you said to her about it?—The time is this month. It was in the dining-room of No. 169.

Were you called into the room by anyone?—Yes, I was called in.

Who sent for you?—Rachel sent for me.

When you were called into the room, Mrs. Hutchison was there?—Yes.

What did Mrs. Hutchison say?—She questioned me as to whether Miss Jacob had ever gone into Mr. Carew's room and asked me what I knew about it.

What did you say about it?—I said I did.

And what did she say then?—She then asked me when it happened.

And did you give the same answers you gave to-day and yesterday?—I gave the same answers as I have given to-day and yesterday.

To whom else did you speak to about it?—I never spoke to anybody about it before speaking to Mrs. Hutchison.

You never spoke to Rachel about it?—Never.

Never spoke to Porch about it?—Never.

From the first of these occasions until you spoke

to Mrs. Hutchison you had never spoken to anyone about it?—No.

Will you take a cloth and wipe up the fender?

His Lordship (to Mr. Wilkinson)—Are you going to ask her about the breaking of the bottle?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Because I do not know who broke it.

Witness—I recollect being called by my mistress to wipe up a mess on the fender which had been caused by the breaking of a bottle.

His Lordship—Who broke the bottle?—I was not present when the bottle was broken.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then what was the first thing you saw about the fender and the mess on it?—The bell ring and I was told to sweep up the room, and I saw some small splinters of glass and a larger portion of a bottle on the fender.

How did you pick up the glass?—I took a dust-pan and a broom and swept up the glass into the pan.

Was the fender very wet then?—It was.

Did you see what sort of stuff was on the fender?—That I cannot speak to.

You first of all brushed it off?—Yes.

Did you wet the brush very much?—Yes, the broom got a little wet.

Could you tell how far the wet went on the fender when you first saw it?—I did not take particular notice but about as much as there is now.

His Lordship—That is when first she was called into the room?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—At first you brushed it. Did you also wipe it up?—Yes, at that time I wiped it with a rag.

Did you wipe it afterwards?—I wiped it once more before it came down here. I did not know it was going to be used, so I wiped it.

His Lordship—How many days ago was that?—I cannot say how long ago it was.

Mr. Wilkinson—Will you take a cloth and show us how you did wipe it?

His Lordship—Who told her on the second occasion to wipe it up?—Nobody. I saw it was dirty, so I wiped it.

Mr. Wilkinson—On the second occasion did you use the same duster as on the first?—Yes. On the first occasion I mopped it up like this [witness showed the Court how she did it] so as to pick up the splinters of glass, and then I wiped it. I wiped it very carefully and took all the wet off.

When you wiped the fender before coming down here did you wipe the whole of the fender?—This [pointing to the front of the fender] I wiped carefully, but the other part [that where the stain is] I only took the dust off.

With the same cloth?—Yes.

Just show us how you did it the second time? [Witness pointed, but did not attempt to touch the stained part, except slightly in the centre.] Continuing, she said—There was a lot of dust centred in this spot [the place where the stain is] which I dusted off.

Did you make it as wet in one place as the other with that dirty cloth?—That cloth was dry.

The second cloth was quite dry. Did you wipe it with one or two cloths?—It was one cloth, and it was quite dry.

His Lordship—But she told us it was damp yesterday. She said she wiped it with a cloth that was in the bath room and it was damp?

Mr. Uchiyama, the interpreter—She says she meant that to apply to the first occasion, when she wiped it at first it was wiped with a damp rag, but on the second occasion it was wiped with a dry rag.

His Lordship—The fender was then dry [the second occasion]?—It was dry.

Mr. Wilkinson—And you rubbed it with a dry cloth and that was all?—That was all that was done to it between the time of my seeing it and the time it was brought here.

So that on the second occasion you did not use a wet cloth; that is quite clear?—Yes, that is quite clear.

It was in exactly the same condition from the time you wiped it on the first occasion till you brought it down here, excepting that you had wiped it with a dry cloth?—It was entirely in the same condition except that it had gathered more dust.

Mr. Davieson, (one of the Jury) said he would like to know if witness received instructions before sending the fender down to the Court not to touch it?

His Lordship—She says she was not told to wipe it, but that she did it herself. (To Mr. Uchiyama)—Will you please ask her that more particularly?

Witness—I never received any instructions not to wipe it.

Mr. Patterson (one of the Jury)—On the two occasions she has spoken to of seeing Miss Jacob in her master's bedroom did she see Mr. Carew in the bedroom?—I saw him myself.

And was the door shut behind Miss Jacob on

these occasions, or on either of them, after she entered the room?—I only saw her entering the room. I could not say whether the door was closed behind her or not.

His Lordship—Has she spoken with the witness Rachel since yesterday?—No.

I mean since she gave her evidence standing there yesterday?—No. From the time I gave my evidence until my entering here I have not spoken to Rachel.

His Lordship—On any subject?—On no subject whatsoever.

Kitamura Kichizo, having been sworn, was examined by Mr. Lowder—You are a servant at 169, Bluff?—Yes.

How long have you been there?—Two years this month.

Do you recollect your master and mistress going up to Miyano-shita in September last?—I do.

While they were absent you were employed to change the rooms, that is to say to change what was the nursery into a bedroom?—Yes.

In changing the rooms do you recollect picking up two pieces of paper?—I do.

Would you recognise them if you saw them?—I think I could.

In which room did you find them. In the room that was used as a nursery or in the one used as a bedroom?—I found them in the then nursery room.

What did you do with those pieces of paper?—I handed them to Rachel.

Were these pieces of paper Japanese or foreign paper?—One was Japanese paper and the other foreign paper [exhibits 32, 33].

Can you recognise them?—Yes, because there are some marks scratched on them.

Mr. Lowder—You have been questioned by me on this subject have you not?

Mr. Wilkinson (to Mr. Lowder)—This is wholly inadmissible.

His Lordship (to witness)—Has Mr. Lowder questioned you on this subject before you came here?—Yes.

Mr. Lowder—You know Mary Jacob?—I do.

Have you ever seen her or heard her in the bedroom of Mr. Carew?—I heard and saw her.

His Lordship—Does he mean on two occasions he saw and heard her, or what?—One time I only heard her voice there, the other time I saw her.

Do you know if Mrs. Carew was in the house on either of those occasions?—I don't know.

Was Mrs. Carew in the bedroom on either of those occasions?—She was not in the bedroom.

Have you been spoken to about this matter before to-day?—I have been spoken to before on this matter.

Mr. Wilkinson (to Mr. Lowder)—You can't ask these questions; I can.

Mr. Lowder—I must repeat the question my Lord. I see no objection.

Mr. Wilkinson—So far there is no objection.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—Having shown to witness exhibits 32 and 33 (the two pieces of paper) he said—When did you give these to Rachel?—At the same time as I found them.

Had you any conversation with Rachel about them?—I had no conversation with her about them.

Were there any other papers left in the room?—Yes, there were papers which the children had been writing on and picture papers.

No other such sheets of paper as these?—No.

Whereabouts in the nursery did you find them?—His Lordship—They came from behind the bureau.

Mr. Lowder—Between it and the wall?—Yes.

Let him try and explain to his Lordship the position of the bureau—where it was?

Witness then drew a plan of the nursery, with the position of the furniture before he shifted it. This was then explained and handed in to Court. The bureau behind which witness found the papers, was in the corner near the bay window.

Mr. Wilkinson—What made you take the papers to Rachel, what made you think of that?—I could not read English, and at one time I threw away a newspaper that was still wanted and was scolded for it, so I took the papers to Rachel who could read English.

Mr. Wilkinson—I believe the witness Asa is still in Court listening, she had better leave.

The Usher—She has left the Court.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—You say you once threw a paper away?—Yes, and I was severely scolded for it. And I was told never to put papers that had writing on them in the waste-paper basket.

But were there any letters lying about the room?—I can but repeat my previous answer.

Were there any letters lying about the room?—There were some envelopes on the mantelpiece; these I removed to the mantel-piece in the other room.

Were there other pieces of paper besides those you have mentioned?—There were.

What were they?—There were some papers that the children had used, and these I picked up and put with their toys.

But where there no chits, letters, notes, etc., lying about?—Only those that I have spoken of.

Mr. Davieson—My Lord, may I call your attention to the fact that the witness Asa has just returned into Court.

Mr. Wilkinson—She appears to be fetching and carrying.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Do you require her any more?

Mr. Lowder—No, my Lord. I do not know whether the Crown requires her?

Mr. Wilkinson—Certainly not.

His Lordship—Tell her she must go away.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Well, is it a fact that the only papers, besides those you removed from your master's room and the children's papers, you gave to Rachel?—I first cleared the children's room.

You are not answering the question?—There was no reason to ask questions about the papers on the mantel-piece and the children's papers. I found the papers I have mentioned, and I asked Rachel, who was in the room with me, whether they were of any value.

Then what did Rachel say?—Rachel told me that they were of no value.

When did you afterwards see those pieces of papers?—I have seen them since, before you saw them in Court?—I saw them once, when Mr. Lowder sent for me.

How long ago was that?—The last day of December.

And did you tell Mr. Lowder the same story then as you are telling now?—Yes.

And that was on the 31st December?—Yes.

You are positive there is no mistake as to that?—I am certain, because that day I had been out buying things.

Mr. Wilkinson—Were they marked in the Jacob case, Mr. Moss?

Mr. Moss (Chief Clerk)—One was.

His Lordship—I can tell you from my notes. Yes, I see that they are mentioned by Mr. Troup.

"two pieces of paper not yet put in were shown to the witness—these are the pieces of paper"—then we marked them 32 and 33.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is there anything to particularly mark them, in Mr. Troup notes?

His Lordship—He said, "these are the pieces of paper"—and I presume this was on the 13th January.

Mr. Lowder—I presume so, my Lord.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—Are you quite positive that these are the two pieces of paper?—There is no doubt whatever.

Although you do not read English?—Yes, I know them because of the erasure on the foreign piece of paper, and the Japanese paper from the looks of it.

What was the last occasion—he is speaking of seeing and hearing Miss Jacob in Mr. Carew's bedroom—now which was the latest, the hearing or seeing?—The second occasion, when I only heard the voice.

What did you hear her saying?

At this moment Rachel Greer entered the Court.

Mr. Wilkinson—Rachel Greer must not come in here.

His Lordship—Tell one of the servants of the Court to stand at the door and tell her she may not come in.

Mr. Lowder—Although I raise no objection, I do not recognise the right of the Crown to keep her out. I wish, however, to make this explanation.

Rachel Greer has a young baby, and she grows hysterical every now and again. There is, as your Lordship knows, no accommodation for witnesses at this Court, no place where they can go while waiting to be called. Now if Rachel Greer becomes hysterical through waiting it will be very difficult to get her round in order to come here again.

His Lordship—When will you want her?

Mr. Lowder—She will probably be my next witness, and I do not know how long the cross-examination of the present witness will continue.

His Lordship—Shall we say 2 o'clock for her then?

Mr. Lowder—I do not know, my Lord.

His Lordship—Will you be long, Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. Wilkinson—I shall probably take from now till 12 o'clock.

Mr. Lowder—She gets hysterical in consequence of waiting about here, and it might be difficult to get her again. Perhaps Mr. Porch will see that she goes home now and returns at 2 o'clock.

The incident then closed and the cross-examination of the witness was continued.

Mr. Wilkinson—What did you hear her (Miss

Jacob) saying?—I have not been in the Settlement long, and I do not know a foreign language.

How long ago was that?—I could not say, but I believe it was after they returned from Miyano-shita.

During his illness?—No, before.

What time of day?—I do not go upstairs till after 9, so it was about that time of the day.

Where was Mrs. Carew?—That I could not say.

I do not know whether she was in the house or not.

Had Mr. Carew had his breakfast?—Yes.

Where were children?—I believe that the children were in the same room as the master.

That will do for that occasion, where were the children next time?—I am speaking now of the time when I saw her, and that was in the afternoon—it was about the children's tea-time.

How did you see them—your master and Miss Jacob—was the door open?—Yes, the door was open.

I think that will do.

Mr. Lowder—I believe that Mrs. Carew was in the habit of going out early in morning to the race-course?

Mr. Wilkinson—Does this arise on the cross-examination?

His Lordship allowed the line of questioning.

Witness—Yes. I mean she went out about 10 o'clock when she went out with the master.

Mr. Lowder—I mean earlier than that?—Yes, she was in the habit of leaving the house earlier.

Mr. Patterson—I should like to ask one question. The witness says that he does not know whether Mrs. Carew was in the house or not on the occasion when he said he saw Miss Jacob in her master's room: now does he know whether Mrs. Carew was in the room or not?

His Lordship—Do you mean at 9 o'clock in the morning?

Mr. Patterson—Yes.

His Lordship—He says the children were there with their father.

Mr. Patterson—That is so, but I should like to know if he knows whether Mrs. Carew was in the room or not?

Witness—I cannot say whether Mrs. Carew was in the bedroom or not.

Mr. Patterson—That is all I wanted to ask.

Mr. Lowder—My Lord, I have now to make a suggestion with reference to the witnesses Rachel Greer and Ah Kwong. My learned friend, Mr. Litchfield, when I asked him to supply me with the names of the witnesses to be called by the Crown, gave me a list, upon which these two names appeared. I would now like to ask if it is not the duty of the Crown to put those witnesses into the box for examination?

His Lordship—When were you given the list?

Mr. Lowder—At the beginning of the proceedings I asked for a list of the witnesses that were to be called for the Crown; these names were then given me.

His Lordship—When was this: the date?

Mr. Lowder—On the 29th December. It was then that my learned friend gave the list to me. The same applies to Mr. Porch. (After a pause and search)—I have made a mistake, my Lord, Ah Kwong is not here on the list, though I fully understood, from the prosecution, that he would be. I had asked leave to examine him. Though his name is not on the list the names of Mr. Porch and Rachel Greer are.

His Lordship—Did they give evidence at the preliminary enquiry?

Mr. Lowder—I am not quite sure if they did.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, they did.

His Lordship—Both Porch and Rachel Greer gave evidence?

Mr. Lowder—Yes; my application also refers to Ah Kwong.

His Lordship—That is on a different footing.

Mr. Lowder—He also appeared before the magistrate and I understood that he would be produced here at the trial.

His Lordship—Yes, and you apply?

Mr. Lowder—My application is that these witnesses be called by the prosecution, so that they may not be treated as my witnesses.

His Lordship—And as for Ah Kwong, is he here?

Mr. Wilkinson—I understand he is under the care of Mr. Lowder, and is therefore a witness for the other side.

Mr. Lowder—My learned friend is misinformed. Ah Kwong is not under my care: he is not being looked after by me.

His Lordship—Well, Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. Wilkinson—My learned friend has given no authority. I will direct your Lordship to the *Queen v. Thompson*, a case decided in 1876.

His Lordship then turned to *Regina v. Thompson* (13 Cox) and read:—"It was not proposed by the prosecution to call the witness to prove these statements, although both had been before

the Grand Jury, and were on the back of the indictment.

"Marshall, for the defence, insisted that the nurse should be called, as her name was on the back of the indictment, and the prosecution were, therefore, bound to call her, and though they could not give her statement in evidence, he could obtain it on cross-examination.

"Lush, J.—The prosecution are not bound to call these or any other witnesses because their name happens to be on the indictment, although I should have pressed them to do so in a case of this kind; but if you, for the defence, insist on the nurse being called and giving evidence of a statement favourable to your view of the case, that would let in the statement made by the deceased to the doctor, and so the prosecution might then, if they pleased, give it in evidence as rebutting testimony. "The evidence of neither witness, therefore, was given."

His Lordship—That is to say, Counsel for the defence wanted one of two witnesses only, and the Judge said that the Crown was not bound to call these or other witnesses although their names had appeared on the back of the indictment.

Mr. Lowder—That is the difficulty I have felt in calling these witnesses. Does the Crown intend in this case to treat Rachel Greer as one of its witnesses?

Mr. Wilkinson—Certainly not.

Mr. Lowder—I was not aware of the case that his Lordship has so kindly cited, and I was under the impression that the Crown was obliged to call all the witnesses it had named. I think still that that is the better procedure.

His Lordship—Of course we have to look at these things from the circumstances of the case. These two witnesses are still in the house of the accused, are they not?

Mr. Lowder—Yes.

His Lordship—And you want them submitted to you for cross-examination: you suggest that you should cross-examine them. If the objection is taken—

Mr. Wilkinson—It is taken.

His Lordship—Then I must rule against you, Mr. Lowder, on that authority.

Mr. Lowder—Under the circumstances, I must, during the recess, take seriously into consideration the advisability of calling these two witnesses. The Court then rose for lunch.

Mr. Lowder—My Lord, I have been very seriously considering, during the recess, what it is my duty to do in view, first, of the result of the cross-examination of the witness Kitamura Kichizo—

His Lordship—Who was he?

Mr. Lowder—The last witness, my Lord,—on the question of Mary Jacob having been seen in her master's bedroom in Mrs. Carew's absence; and, secondly, of the fact—of which I was only made aware a day or so ago—that the only other evidence on that point on which I can now depend is the evidence of two Japanese women-servants. Before saying another word, I will remind your Lordship of the evidence given by the prisoner at the bar at the preliminary investigation of the charge preferred by me against Mary Jacob, which evidence has been put in by the prosecution. The prisoner herself testified that she had had absolutely no suspicion of the existence of any impropriety between her husband and Mary Jacob. It is therefore obvious that the charge did not originate with her. That is the point to which, in her interest, I wish to call attention; that the responsibility of the suggestion does not rest with her. I feel that no charge of such a nature can be substantiated by any direct evidence now in my possession, and I have therefore come to the decision that it is my duty at the earliest moment, now, to inform your Lordship that I am not in a position to offer satisfactory direct proof of that charge. I therefore unhesitatingly withdraw all I have said that may have been based upon my ability to adduce such proof.

Hanaue Chiaki, *alias* Rachel Greer, having been cautioned in the usual form by the Interpreter, said, in answer to his Lordship, that she was a cousin of the maid, Asa. She was accommodated with a chair.

Mr. Lowder—You are a Japanese subject?—Yes.

And have been in service at 169, Bluff, for some time?—Yes.

When did you enter their service?—On the 17th March last year.

And have remained there since?—Yes.

Do you remember your master and mistress going to Miyanoshita in the September of last year?—Yes.

During their absence what had, up to then, been the nursery, was made their room, and *vice versa*?—Yes.

Did you take part in effecting the change?—I did.

What other servant in the house was occupied in the same way?—My cousin and the man-servant, Kitamura Kichizo.

Do you remember receiving anything from Kitamura?—I did, some pieces of paper.

What did you do with those pieces of paper?—I did not think they were of any value, but I put them into a toy-box of the children's.

Is this the box (pointing to a cabinet in Court) referred to?—Yes.

What recalled to your memory the fact of your having placed the pieces of paper in this box?—I had been asked by Mr. Lowder if any pieces of paper had been found lying about, and did not then recollect; but on another occasion, while on the way to Mr. Lowder's I remembered that I had put them in this box.

Should you recognise those pieces of paper again if you saw them?—I would.

Are these the pieces of paper (pieces shown)?—These are the papers, but they have now red marks on them.

Now, of course, you are acquainted with Mary Jacob?—Yes.

You saw a great deal of her?—Yes.

Have you ever seen her practising writing?—Yes.

Have you can seen her apparently copying writing?—I do not know whether she was copying exactly what was before her; but I saw her put the writing of the lady of the house before her, and writing from that.

Have you ever seen her stitching pieces of paper together?—At various times I saw her bringing pieces of paper from her mistress's waste-paper basket and piecing them together.

When did you first see this?—I can't quite remember, but it was in July or August.

Do you remember having a conversation with her with respect to a particular letter which she had pieced together?—Yes.

Did she read it to you?—Yes.

Did she say from whom it was?—From Mr. Dickinson.

What was her demeanour when she was able to read it?—She was very glad, rejoicing, and dancing about.

Did she read a portion of it to you?—She read it to me at various times; but I did not very well understand its purport.

His Lordship—Did she read it, then, or a portion?

Witness—A portion of it.

Mr. Lowder—Now there was in the service of the Carews a China boy named Ah Kwong, was there not?—Yes.

Do you know whether he ever went to the waste-paper basket?—Miss Jacob, he told me—

Mr. Wilkinson objected. The witness could not tell them what was the conversation between Ah Kwong and a person not in Court—an absent person. She could not give the conversation that Ah Kwong had with her, unless a foundation had been prepared for it.

His Lordship—The question so far has only been did she know if Ah Kwong went to the waste-paper basket.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord, but the witness was going on to tell us what Ah Kwong had told her as to what Miss Jacob is supposed to have said to him.

His Lordship—Did witness hear a conversation between Miss Jacob and Ah Kwong?

Witness—No. Ah Kwong told me about going to the waste paper basket for—

Mr. Wilkinson—That is just what I understood it would come to.

Mr. Lowder—Well, what did Ah Kwong tell witness?

Mr. Wilkinson objected.

Mr. Lowder—I can't call Ah Kwong.

His Lordship—I can't help that. If the point was material I should advise the jury, in my charge, to put it out of their minds.

Mr. Lowder—I see what your Lordship means. (To witness)—Did you ever see Ah Kwong at the waste-paper basket?—No.

His Lordship—That is the question I would have suggested.

Mr. Lowder (to witness)—Do you recall the 18th of October last, I wish to ask you a question whether Mrs. Carew took the children to church that afternoon?—Yes.

Do you remember if your mistress took the children to church that afternoon?—Mrs. Carew generally did not take them along to church, but as I did not see them that afternoon, I think Mrs. Carew took them to Church.

They were not with Mary Jacob that afternoon, at the time you are speaking of?—Miss Jacob was also out.

She went out after her mistress?—Yes, after Mrs. Carew had left the house.

Then when she left, did she have the children with her?—No, she went out alone.

Now, that day, when Mrs. Carew went out, did you receive an order from your master to send out for something?—He gave me a piece of writing, and told me to send a *jirikisha* man with it.

To go where?—To Maruya.

Did the man bring something back to you?—Yes.

What did he bring back?—A bottle: I can't remember whether it was more than one: it was a bottle of medicine.

And what did you do with those bottles or bottle?—I took them upstairs and gave them to my master.

Was Mrs. Carew in the house at that time?—She was not.

His Lordship—Neither when she sent or when they came?—That is so.

Mr. Lowder—Now during that afternoon, while Mrs. Carew was absent, did your master ring for you and ask you to give him soda-water?—The soda-water was in the room and he asked me to give it to him.

Did you pour it into a tumbler?—I did.

Was anything in the tumbler before you poured in the soda-water?—Yes.

Much or little?—Very little.

What colour was it?—It was darker than sherry. Was it darker than this bottle?—(Maruya's arsenic solution)?—Yes, darker than that.

Was it darker than this (Schedel's)?—I can't remember positively, but I think it was a little lighter than that.

Mr. Wilkinson—At what time did Mr. Carew take the soda-water and the medicine?—I do not remember exactly, but it was either about 4 or, a little after four.

About 4 o'clock?—I can't quite remember, it may have been between 4 o'clock and half-past five.

Had you sent for the medicine then?—I think it was after the medicine came back.

Where did your master put the medicine?—I handed it to my master and left the room; I do not know where he put it.

Did you see it again?—The medicine was in a paper parcel, so I never saw the inside and I cannot tell.

Did your master open it in your presence?—I did not see him do so. I handed it to him and went right out.

When did you speak about this medicine first?—After some considerable time I mentioned the fact to Mrs. Carew; I believe it was after my master's death.

Do you know what *jirikisha* man went for it?—I do not know.

Was there no *jirikisha* man employed about the house at that time?—No.

Was what you saw in this tumbler like this stuff (Baelz's mixture)?—I cannot say: I did not take particular notice at the time, so I cannot say.

Was it a tumbler or a small glass?—A tumbler. How much was there of this liquid in the glass?

About as much as now remains in the bottle.

Do you remember what time you sent for the medicine to Maruya's?—I do not remember, as I did not look at the clock.

Was it immediately after the departure of Mrs. Carew?—Not long after she left.

At what time did Mrs. Carew return?—I do not know.

Do you know at what time Miss Jacob went out?—I think before I went to Maruya's.

Did she go out alone?—I did not see her go out, but I heard that she had left the house.

Then how do you know that she went alone?

I referred to the children more particularly; there was no one in the house who would go out with her beside the children.

But you did not see Mrs. Carew go out with the children?—Mrs. Carew was not in the habit of taking out the children, but I missed them about that time and so supposed Mrs. Carew had taken them.

How do you know that Miss Jacob left after Mrs. Carew?—Ah Kwong told me that any mistress had gone out.

Did you see Miss Jacob after this?—I went upstairs after he told me and saw Miss Jacob in her own room, in a white dress.

Alone?—Alone.

And the children were not in the house then?—They were not in the house then.

You say that as far back as July you saw Miss Jacob taking fragments from the waste-paper basket and stitching them together?—At one time I saw her doing this almost every day.

Can you fix the time nearer than that?—No. Was it long before the family went up to Miyanoshita?—The gathering of the pieces was done long before that, the sewing of them together was done in August or September.

Were they sewn or pasted?—She was in the

habit of getting thin Japanese paper from the w.c., and she used to sew the pieces together on that. But she did sometimes piece them together direct without this aid.

Now the first time you saw this done, did you not think it very strange?—I thought she was doing something very wrong.

Did you tell your mistress?—I saw it so often that I thought it impolite, and so I told my mistress.

When did you tell your mistress?—I cannot remember the time, but I think it was in August. But my mistress did not believe me and said it was nonsense.

You say Miss Jacob read some to you, was it among the first?—From August she occasionally read parts to me.

Can you tell me what you recollect of those letters?—No, as I did not know their proper purport.

You can read yourself?—Yes, a little.

Did you read them yourself?—No, she placed them before me and read them.

Were they then sewn?—Some were, others were not.

Who were they from?—She said that they were all from Mr. Dickinson.

Did you mention the matter to your mistress after August?—I was scolded by Mrs. Carew on the final occasion.

I should like an answer?—I don't know whether I ever spoke to her about it afterwards; but I have an impression that I did speak to her.

What is your impression of the time when you spoke to her again?—I could not say.

Did you speak to her after your master's death?—I have forgotten.

Latently, since Mr. Carew's death, to whom did you speak about it?—To Mr. Porch, and Mr. Lowder spoke to me about it.

About when?—I have forgotten.

Do you know what Miss Jacob did with those things that she appeared to have copied from her mistress's writing?—I do not know.

What sort of paper was she using then?—I don't quite remember, but it seemed to be letter-paper, and letter-paper without lines; and also on thin Japanese paper.

Did you ever see her putting these things into envelopes?—No.

Do you remember what your mistress's writings were like that she was copying?—It seemed to be written on a piece of note-paper, but lengthways.

Will you tear this paper to the size?—About this size (note-paper).

And the paper that she was writing on?—I cannot say, but it might have been the same as the paper she was copying from. Sometimes she wrote on Japanese paper, sometimes on foreign.

Did you ever tell your mistress that the letter was from Mr. Dickinson—the letter that was read?—No.

When did you first tell her about that?—If I did mention it, it was after my master's death; but it is only an impression.

Are you quite positive that you saw Miss Jacob sew these letters together herself?—I am, and she said to me, "Rachel, I am going to sew this together nicely and tell you what is in it."

And she did this time after time?—Yes, and with great rejoicing.

His Lordship asked the witness to repeat what she heard in English.

Witness—I understand English, but I am not sufficiently proficient to speak it aloud.

His Lordship—Try.

Witness (after a good deal of pressing)—"I find this again, after I make together, and read it to you."

Mr. Wilkinson—Mrs. Carew was very good to you and to Miss Jacob also?—Yes, very kind to both of us.

Now what do you think Miss Jacob wanted to do this for?—I thought that she was very bad, but that she wanted to read the letters—that it was her principal desire to do so.

And you are quite sure it was as far back as August last?—Yes, that was the time.

And could you not tell us what was in the first of the letters?—No, I could not.

Even if they were read to you again?—No.

How did she show her joy?—She held the letter up in her hand and danced up and down.

And what did you say to her?—Nothing.

Mr. Lowder—How long did this piecing of letters go on—from the middle of August till when?—As far as collecting them was concerned, it started before August.

And down to what time did it extend?—I think till up to the end of September; but I believe on some occasions it was after the family came back from Miyayoshi.

Mr. Wilkinson—Does this rise from the cross-examination?

Mr. Lowder—Yes. I have done.

Mr. Patterson—I should like to ask one question. At the time the witness gave the deceased soda-water on the Sunday, was he able to get out of bed. Was he in bed; and did she see him drink the soda-water?

Witness—He was in bed.

Mr. Patterson—Did he sit up, or get up, to drink it: did he take it in bed?

His Lordship—Did she see him take it?

Witness—I did not see him take it.

Mr. Patterson—When she poured the soda-water into the tumbler, in which she saw some coloured fluid, did she detect any smell?—I had a cold at the time and did not smell anything.

Then with reference to the paper that she saw Miss Jacob's copying, how did she know that it was in Mrs. Carew's handwriting?—I know Mrs. Carew's handwriting, having seen it about.

His Lordship—If you were shown two different handwritings, would you be able to tell which was Mrs. Carew's?—I think I would.

Can you read English?—A little.

Show her this photograph: whose handwriting is it in?—It seems to be something like Mrs. Carew's, but I cannot say.

Now show her this; whose hand is that in?—This looks like her writing.

His Lordship (to the jury)—This last is Mrs. Carew's, the other is Miss Jacob's.

Reginald Colmore Porch was next called. He deposed—I remember Sunday, the 18th of October last. I recollect that Mrs. Carew took the children to church in the afternoon of that day. The two spouses were living on the most affectionate terms both during his illness and before his illness. Mrs. Carew once said, during his illness, that she thought about calling in Hunter, the nurse. This was about four days after he was taken ill—about Sunday or Monday. I remember, on the day of his death, before he was removed to the Hospital, that Mrs. Carew gave him an emetic. This was about a quarter past two. Dr. Wheeler came about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

Mr. Lowder—You knew the deceased well?—Yes.

Did he allow his wife all the liberty she wanted in the selection of her male friends?—Yes.

Now with regard to himself, from your knowledge of his disposition, and from his conversation, did you gather that he gave himself the same freedom?—Yes, I should think so.

Have ever seen this piece of paper before (the flimsy bearing the words "M. J." "Dearest Walter")?—Yes.

Tell me, as nearly as you can recollect, where you first found it?—About the second of January I found it in Miss Jacob's birthday-book.

Is that the book (holding up book) in which you found it?—Yes.

Had you even seen it before?—No, never before.

You went to see Mary Jacob, after she went to No. 2, Bluff, I believe?—Yes.

With what object did you go to see her?—I went to see if she had taken any letters from the waste-paper basket. She said she had gone to the waste-paper basket to see if she could find letters of her own; but I did not understand that she had taken any letters from the basket.

Was the deceased able to be up and about on Sunday, the 18th?—I should say he could; but I did not see him up.

But afterwards on the Wednesday, wasn't he up on a chair talking and chaffing?—I do not remember.

Do you know if he was in the habit of taking sugar in his tea or coffee?—He never took sugar in anything.

Mr. Wilkinson—Before Miss Jacob left the house, had you a conversation with her with regard to the waste-paper basket?—Yes.

What did she say?—She gave me the same answer as she gave me at No. 2, Bluff.

Did she not say that she had letters?—No.

Are you quite sure?—Quite.

Do you remember the date of your visit to No. 2, Bluff?—No.

She did not tell you that she had letters out of the basket?—She did not say so, but I understood from her remarks that she had not.

You took a letter to her from Mrs. Carew?—I did.

You heard it read in Court?—Yes.

Was the conversation with her at No. 2, Bluff, confined to the letters?—Nothing, whatever, beside her leaving the house.

How long were you there?—About 25 minutes. Those were the only two subjects?—Yes.

Did she give her reason for leaving?—No. She said she could not remain in the house any longer, but I do not know why she left.

Was the subject of her evidence to be given at

the magisterial enquiry referred to?—No. I did not know what evidence she had to give.

The subject of the evidence was not mentioned at all?—No.

I suppose you knew what was in this letter when you took it?—Yes.

Counsel read the letter beginning, "For the sake of Edgerly." And you are quite positive, Mr. Porch, that you did not hear then or on any previous occasion that Miss Jacob had letters?—No. I did not know she had the letters.

When did you first see them?—When they were produced in Court.

Did you know from whom they were?—No, not till they were produced in Court.

Did you not know of their existence?—Yes, but I did not know who wrote them then.

Well, when did you first learn of their existence?—Sometime during the inquest. I learnt then that Miss Jacob had been to the waste-paper basket, and was thought to have letters in her possession.

She mentioned this on the 24th Oct.?—Yes.

Was not your conversation with her something like this "Have you been to the waste-paper basket at night," and she said, "No, I have been there during the day time?"—I do not remember.

And she gave as her reason, that she went there in search of letters of her own?—That is so.

She did not deny that she had letters?—I understood that she had found none of her letters.

I believe Mr. Eastor was the gentleman referred to as "The Ferret" in the family circle?—Yes.

What did you do on Sunday, the 18th Oct.?—I went out for a walk.

Had Mrs. Carew left the house?—She left the house just before I did.

Where was Miss Jacob then?—In her room. I did not see her in her room; but I think she must have been there because she had a headache. I understood that she left the house after Mrs. Carew.

Is there anything improbable in the suggestion that she left the house with Mrs. Carew?—No; not that I know of.

I am instructed that she left the house with Mrs. Carew, the children, and Elsa Christoffel, and that after leaving the gate she went with Miss Christoffel, for a drive round the race-course?—I knew of the drive round the race-course.

You know of the drive?—Yes; I know of the drive, but I can't say whether she went out with Mrs. Carew, and I can't say when they started.

Did Mr. Carew ever suffer from malaria?—I think he did.

You remember saying at the inquest, "Dr. Wheeler made a mistake this morning, when he said that Mr. Carew suffered from malarial fever"?—I did say so.

His Lordship read the note from the inquest book.

Mr. Wilkinson then said—Can you say why you said that?—I do not know. I think that he ought to have said that Mrs. Carew suffered from malaria.

To his Lordship—I am not certain whether Mr. Carew suffered from malaria or not.

Mr. Wilkinson—You remember, Wednesday, the 21st?—Yes.

You remember what Maruya's man said about buying "plenty deadly poison"?—Yes, but she did not mention Maruya's name: she said simply the chemist.

His Lordship—What did she say?

Witness—He wanted to know "why she was getting plenty deadly poison."

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you mention the matter to Mrs. Carew?—No.

Did it not strike you that the making of such a remark by a chemist was something out of the common and was worthy of comment?—No, not in the least. I knew arsenic was a medicine as well as a poison.

Did it not occur to you that it was a remark calling for some action?—No, not in the way she told it me.

She said to you that the chemist had asked her "why you buy so plenty deadly poison"?—Yes, but in a very casual way.

Was not the communication serious enough?—Not, in the way she said it.

But she did convey to you clearly that the chemist wanted to know why she got plenty deadly poison?—Yes.

I believed that you said at the inquest that you did not know but that the purchase of arsenic was in accordance with Dr. Wheeler's orders?—I do not know now.

His Lordship—I will read the note. "I did not know at that time that the arsenic was not purchased at Dr. Wheeler's orders."

Mr. Wilkinson—You knew nothing about what the deceased was suffering from?—I knew he was vomiting.

You said at the inquest that you did not know

what his complaint was?—I meant I did not know what he was actually suffering from.

But you observed the vomiting symptoms?—Yes. You say you had seen Mrs. Carew give her husband his medicine?—Yes.

And that he had several medicines, but you could not tell their names?—I did not know what they were.

Mrs. Carew mentioned to you that Dr. Baelz was wired for and he was coming?—She told me she had wired to Dr. Baelz: once she said that he was coming, but that he could not come.

That he was coming, or had come?—He was coming, but that he did not come.

You also said that you never saw his medicines administered to him except by your sister?—Yes.

Is that correct?—Yes.

You also said that you were not in the house all the time?—No, I was not.

Did you know Mr. Boag?—Yes.

Do you remember his death?—Yes.

Do you know when it was?—The 21st October, I believe.

His Lordship—I can give you the date from the Inquest-book if you require it.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think it is sufficiently clear (to witness)—Mr. Boag was buried the day Mr. Carew died?—Yes.

His Lordship—Will you be long, Mr. Wilkinson?

Mr. Wilkinson—Not very much longer, my Lord.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—Is this your last witness?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Wilkinson (to witness)—You brought this Diary down to Mr. Lowder?—I did.

Where was it kept?—In the dining room.

That birthday book of Miss Jacob, when did you find it?—It was after Mr. Hodges, the constable, had been and searched the house for any further bottles?—Perhaps: I think it was about the 2nd of January that I found it.

That was the very same day he went?—Well, I found it the same day.

Do you remember the constable going up?—Yes.

And do you remember whether it was before or afterwards that you found this book?—Before.

I don't ask about minutes, but I want to know about hours?—I don't know of hours.

Well, do you think you can recollect whether it was before or after?—After, I think.

It was lying, where?—In the nursery on a box where the children kept their toys.

There is a door opening out behind into your room, or your bath-room?—No, there is a dressing-room that can be reached that way.

Have you lately been using or passing that way?—No.

When were you in the nursery before?—I went into the nursery about the day after Rachel found the pieces of paper.

His Lordship—Those two pieces lately alluded to?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes. (To witness)—The book you found on the box?—Yes.

Did you open it?—Yes.

Find anything?—I did not find the piece of paper the first time that I opened the book.

Mr. Wilkinson (to the jury)—There is the book, and there is the piece of paper, gentlemen. (To witness)—You found the book on the 2nd Jan.?—Yes.

You took the book, where?—To the dining room. When did you find the paper?—I found it just before I went to give it to Mr. Lowder; I opened it and found the paper there.

But you opened the book the first time and found nothing?—I only opened part of the leaves: I afterwards searched it.

You did not search before?—No.

Do you remember the day that you found it?—On a Friday, I think.

In the meantime the other two pieces of paper had been given to Mr. Lowder?—Yes.

You remember the Thursday, the day Mr. Carew died?—Yes.

Do you remember meeting Dr. Wheeler?—Yes.

He was just leaving the house and you were about to enter?—I met him opposite Mr. Jackson's as I was going to the house.

He mentioned to you something with regard to arsenic?—Yes.

Did you communicate this to Mrs. Carew?—Later, yes.

When later?—After he had been removed to the hospital.

Dr. Wheeler gave you instructions?—He gave me instructions not to mention the matter to Mrs. Carew at the time.

What else?—That Mr. Carew was not to receive anything except from me.

After you got home Mrs. Carew gave him something?—Yes.

What?—An emetic.

After you got home, in spite of what Dr. Wheeler told you, you went to tiffin?—Yes. But as Dr. Wheeler told me that the patient was not to take anything from Mrs. Carew, and as Mrs. Carew had tiffin with me, it came to the same thing.

He was not to receive anything?—Nothing, except barley water from me.

Are you quite sure he received nothing?—Yes. Nothing was given him but the emetic.

His Lordship—When did you get home?

Witness—About half-past twelve.

His Lordship—You went straight to tiffin?

Witness?—Yes.

His Lordship—And at one o'clock went upstairs to the sick room?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—Where was your sister at half-past twelve?—In the dining-room.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then you were wrong when you said at the inquest that Mr. Carew had some beef-tea and corn-flour for his tiffin?—He had had his tiffin before I came home. He had tiffin at 12. Rachel Greer said in her evidence that he had his tiffin at twelve—at mid-day.

Did Mr. Dickinson call as usual every day from the beginning of October?—So far as I know, I should say so. I did not notice any difference in his calls.

Mr. Dickinson dined with you and Mrs. Carew on the evening of October 13th?—He might have done; I do not know.

The evidence of Mrs. Carew, as given at the inquest, is that her husband dined at the Club that night?—Yes. I think he did dine out that night; but I won't be sure.

You dined at home?—Yes.

And Mr. Dickinson?—Yes, I suppose so, so far as I recollect.

Mr. Lowder—Will it be convenient to adjourn now?

His Lordship—Have you any questions in re-examination?

Mr. Lowder—I think I may have, on consideration.

Mr. Wilkinson—There is one point, my Lord, in regard to Mary Jacob and her movements on the afternoon of Sunday, the 18th, which is still doubtful, and I think that it will be necessary to call rebutting evidence to prove that she did leave the house with Mrs. Carew, and did not stay behind as some of the witnesses suggested.

His Lordship asked if anything turned on it?

Mr. Lowder—I do not know; I hardly think so.

Mr. Wilkinson—It does not appear so now, but possibly there may be at any rate it is a day during the last illness of Mr. Carew. The imputation of the witnesses against Miss Jacob has been withdrawn, I know, but I think the point should be cleared up, and that rebutting evidence should be admitted.

Mr. Lowder—To save the time of the Court I will suggest that Mary Jacob, Elsa Christoffel, and Mrs. Carew did leave the house and pass the gate together. I give the suggestion for what it is worth.

Mr. Wilkinson (to Mr. Porch)—You do not know any thing to the contrary?—No, it is quite probable.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock next morning.

FRIDAY, January 29th.

Some half dozen people were scattered about the benches of the Court-room when proceedings were resumed this morning. The accused looked pale but composed, though her eyes maintained an ever watchful scanning of the faces of the Judge and jury-men. Mr. Lowder did not recall Mr. Porch for re-examination on the previous day's cross-examination, but began at once to call the attention of the jury to some of the exhibits to enable them to determine whether or not the accused was the writer of the Annie Luke letters. His Lordship thought that the letters from Miyanoshiita and Nikko—the finding of them—should first be cleared up.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—You do not propose to examine the last witness?

Mr. Lowder—No, my Lord. Gentlemen, before saying the last few words which it will be my duty to address to you presently, I should like to call your attention to some of the exhibits, especially with reference to handwriting, in order that you may be able to form an opinion as to whether or not the A. L. letters were written by Miss Jacob.

His Lordship—You are now addressing the Jury, Mr. Lowder, you are summing up your case?

Mr. Lowder—Yes.

His Lordship—Will you tell me before you begin about the Miyanoshiita letters? The handwriting has been proved, but where they came from

has not. There are letters from Miyanoshiita and Nikko, but there are no envelopes.

Mr. Lowder—All I can say is that they were handed to me.

His Lordship—By the accused?

Mr. Lowder—No, they were in the house of the accused.

His Lordship—They came in without any explanation?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord, I thought perhaps they would bear internal evidence that they had been received, coupled with the evidence that Mr. Reid gave.

His Lordship—Yes, he gave evidence, but I do not know any more about them than that there are simply two letters.

Mr. Lowder—I am afraid, my Lord, I can give you no further evidence about them than that. Of course, as the jury will understand, I cannot call the prisoner herself to give evidence.

His Lordship—They were found in the house, by whom?

Mr. Lowder—I do not know, and therefore I am not in a position to state.

His Lordship—There are envelopes?

Mr. Lowder—(After looking in his bag)—Yes, my Lord, I have the envelopes, and stupidly I left them in my bag without putting them in. If it is not too late, I will put them in now.

His Lordship—Quite so.

Mr. Lowder—I have the envelope that might fit the letter of the 28th or that of 30th September, and I have the envelope that fits the letter from Nikko.

His Lordship—With the post-mark upon it?

Mr. Lowder—Yes.

His Lordship—Very well. You see the only other letter that was put in we had the envelope itself.

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord, it escaped my memory. Perhaps I had better prove the handwriting by Mr. Porch.

His Lordship—I thought the handwriting had not been proved?

Mr. Wilkinson—I think it was, my Lord. Mr. Dickinson proved the handwriting.

His Lordship—I just wanted that matter cleared up for my own satisfaction.

Mr. Wilkinson—This envelope, I admit, bears the post-mark Nikko, 25th day 7th month.

His Lordship—The 25th July.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, and that it has an obliterating stamp of Yokohama.

His Lordship—I will enter on my notes. "Mr. Lowder produces an envelope which Mr. Wilkinson admits bears the postmark 25th July, and also bears an obliterating stamp of Yokohama, the 26th day, but the month is not clear." I understand it has already been proved?

Mr. Wilkinson—Not the envelope, my Lord, I admit that this envelope is true and bears the obliterating stamp Miyanoshiita, and also bears another stamp 29th day, 9th month, 7th delivery.

His Lordship—And the date of the letter?

Mr. Lowder—There are two letters; one the 28th and the other the 30th.

His Lordship—Very well. That would be belonging to the letter of the 28th?

Mr. Lowder—Then in the letter which I say should bear the date of the 30th, it says:—"I wrote to you on Monday. Did you not receive the letter yesterday?" and I think that would prove the other.

His Lordship—Quite so.

Mr. Lowder—I just want to call the attention of the jury to exhibits 39, 34, and 35.

His Lordship—Before you begin, Mr. Lowder, I want to ask you one thing more. I wish you to look at exhibit 29. Did I understand the Crown to say that the "M.J. for E.H.C." is in Mrs. Carew's handwriting?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—And you, Mr. Lowder, say that if it is not it is an extremely good imitation?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

The exhibit 29 (or rather photo of it) was handed to the jury.

His Lordship (to the jury)—You have heard what has been said? You will form your own opinion about it.

The two last envelopes were here put in and numbered 56 and 57.

His Lordship (to Mr. Lowder)—You suggest, I suppose, that it [exhibit 29] is in Miss Jacob's handwriting?

Mr. Lowder—Yes; your Lordship will remember that it has been put in by the prosecution and that the prisoner says that if she could not prove that she was out of the house at the time she should be obliged to admit that it was in her own handwriting.

His Lordship—And Mr. Mason said that if it is not hers [the accused's] it is an exceptionally good imitation of it.

Mr. Lowder—Yes, and upon that I would ask the jury to say what possible reason the prisoner

could have for signing M. J. for E. H. C. One does not see any possible reason for her to do such a thing. I was about to call your attention to exhibits 39, 34, 35. What I want to call your attention to is the word Lowder in exhibit 39. On the exhibit 34 you will see the word Lowder written no less than three times, and I think if you put the word Lowder on the envelope in juxtaposition with the word Lowder appearing on exhibit 34, bearing in mind of course that the envelope is presumably in a disguised handwriting, you will say that the writer has not been able to disguise her handwriting on that particular envelope. On exhibit 34 there is the word "lawyer," Compare the "er" in that word with the "er" in the word "Lowder" on the envelope, and I think you will say that they very much resemble each other; and on exhibit 35 on the second page is the word "sooner" and immediately after is the word "better." If you will compare those "er's" with the "er" of exhibit 39, I submit you will find a great similarity between them.

Mr. Lowder (to the Court)—I was asking the jury to compare the word Lowder on exhibit 39 with the word Lowder written three times on the exhibit 34, and I call particular attention to the "er" not only in the envelope, but in the words "lawyer," "sooner," and "better" on the second page of exhibit 35. These are the resemblances of handwriting to which I wish to call the attention of the jury.

His Lordship—In the second Lowder more than in the third?

Mr. Lowder—It is the word Lowder altogether, supposing the one to be a disguised handwriting, and the others in a natural handwriting. The A. L. on exhibit 31 and on exhibits T, U, V, and 38. You will observe that on the T, U, and V, the initials A. L. are written in one way and on 38 they are written in another way. The three appear to be exactly the same as the first A. L. on exhibit 31. I have a powerful glass here if you [the gentlemen of the jury] could see better with it. The A. L. on 38 seems to me to be almost exactly the same as the second A. L. on 31.

His Lordship—You say the A. L. on exhibits T, U, V.—

Mr. Lowder—On T, U, V. are like the first A. L. on 31.

His Lordship—And the A. L. on 38 is different? Mr. Lowder—The A. L. on 38 is different and resembles the second A. L. on 31.

Mr. Lowder, continuing—Once, more gentlemen, I would ask you to take 34 and look at it with 30. Take the "L" on 38 and bring it into juxtaposition with the "L" in Lowder on 34.

His Lordship—You mean the "L" in the signature?

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord, I do not know if I have made my point clear to the jury, but if so I will go on. Now I should wish you to look at 32, 33, and 34, and would call your attention to the way in which "Carew" is written. If you take the last "Carew" on exhibit 33 and place it in juxtaposition with the Carew in exhibit 34 you will find a very great resemblance between them. Now I wish you to look at exhibits R2, S2, T2, 24, 25, 27, and 40.

His Lordship—Exhibit 27 is supposed to be in Miss Jacob's handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—Well, I will leave out 27. It is not material. I wish you to look at those exhibits in order that you may compare the peculiar formation of the "f's," my suggestion being that the writer of R2, S2, and T2, although having successfully disguised her handwriting on the address of the envelope, has been unable for some reason or other to disguise the "f's." The "f's" in 23, 24, 25, 26, and 40 are all undoubtedly in the handwriting of Mary Jacob. The question is who wrote the envelopes R2, S2, and T2. The suggestion, as I said before, is that they were written by Mary Jacob. Then I would ask you to compare the M. J. on exhibit 31 with the M. J. on the card F. These are all the points of similarity to which I wish to call your attention, but I would repeat to you, gentlemen, what I said the other day, that resemblances of handwriting are not very satisfactory evidence to go upon, whether it is brought you by a person professing to be an expert or if it is placed before you by a person like myself who does not pretend to be an expert.

The evidence of handwriting, of itself, is most unsatisfactory evidence, I lay more stress upon the contents of the A. L. letters than I do upon the handwriting in order to conclude they are not the act of the prisoner. They are altogether too unsensical, too idiotic, to have emanated from her pen. Mr. Lowder, who began his final address to the jury at five minutes to eleven o'clock, said—Gentlemen of the Jury.—There are certain facts that have been established in this case. The finding of white arsenic, *post mortem*, is one, and it is a proof that white arsenic was exhibited to the

deceased; in what quantity is not known; but its mere presence is a sufficient indication of the likelihood of its having caused death. The symptoms observed by Dr. Wheeler were all consistent with a dose of white arsenic having been given to or taken by the deceased within four or five days of his death. Five hundred and seventy-two grains of lead, if taken by the deceased, would have more than sufficed to cause death; and lead was found *post mortem*. Of the presence of these two poisons in the body there can be no doubt. There is evidence that a portion of one of them was procured by the deceased in the absence of his wife; there is no evidence whatever to connect the prisoner with the purchase or possession of white arsenic. That a considerable quantity of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic came into the house is certain. It is alleged by the prosecution that it was procured by the prisoner to poison her husband with, and that it was used for that purpose. The defence is that she was innocent of any intent to murder her husband; and that she procured the arsenic at his request, thinking nothing of it. The medical evidence is to the effect that cases of death by Fowler's Solution are of rare occurrence. The case for the prosecution rests entirely on circumstantial evidence; and where that is so, it is necessary to find a motive for the crime charged. If, for instance, a witness sees A shoot at and kill B, and the jury believe the statement of the witness, it is superfluous to seek for a motive: the fact is proved; and to that extent the Crown Advocate was justified in opening to you that the law requires no motive to be shown. But in cases of suspicion only, in cases of mere supposition as this is, common sense requires to know what reason the person accused could have had for committing the crime charged, in other words, what motive was there, what moved her to do the deed; because, the greater the degree of guilt suspected, the greater is the presumption of her innocence, that she was incapable of doing the act charged. And if you find that there is an entire absence of motive, or an insufficient motive, and also that the deceased was sending for poison, not through his wife, and that he was doctoring himself, and that he had been accustomed to take arsenic for the last sixteen years of his life, and that he took, or was given, white arsenic, which, and which alone, would have produced all the symptoms noticed by his medical attendant, and which cannot by any means be traced to the prisoner, how is the conclusion arrived at that the prisoner must have murdered her husband? Before you can bring her in guilty, you must be convinced—mere suspicion will not do—that she must have done the deed; that she might have, or possibly, or probably did, is beside the question, it is a mere suspicion. The inference that she killed her husband must be so strong as to be irresistible, before you can find her guilty; and in order to arrive at that conclusion you will of course have to negative all other theories as to how the deceased may have come to his death. The prosecution will probably contend that a person may be deemed to have committed homicide, although his act is not the sole cause of death; and that, therefore, if the administration of Fowler's Solution, combined with other forces at work, such as white arsenic and lead, contributed to the death, the prisoner may be found guilty. His Lordship will doubtless instruct you on this point, on which I refer to the case *Rex v. Dyson* (Russell, 4th, edition 704). Counsel then read as follows:—

"The prisoner was indicted for the murder of a woman by drowning her. It appeared that the prisoner had cohabited with the deceased for several months previous to her death, and she was with child by him; they were in a state of extreme distress: and being unable to pay for their lodgings they quitted them in the evening of the night on which the deceased was drowned, and had no place of shelter. They passed the evening together at the theatre, and afterwards went to Westminster Bridge to drown themselves in the Thames; they got into a boat, and from that into another boat, the water where the first boat was moored not being of sufficient depth to drown them. They talked together for some time in the boat into which they had got, the prisoner standing with his foot on the edge of the boat, and the woman leaning upon him. The prisoner then found himself in the water; but whether by actual throwing of himself in, or by accident, did not appear. He struggled to get back into the boat again, and then found that the woman was gone; he then endeavoured to save her, but could not get at her, and she was drowned. In his statement before the magistrate he said that he intended to drown himself, but dissuaded the woman from following his example. The learned Judge told the jury, that if they believed that the prisoner only intended to drown himself, and not that the woman should die with him, they should acquit the prisoner; but that if both went to the

water for the purpose of drowning themselves together, each encouraged the other in the commission of a felonious act, and the survivor was guilty of murder. He also told the jury, that although the indictment charged the prisoner with throwing the deceased into the water, yet if he were present at the time she threw herself in, and consented to her doing, the act of throwing in was to be considered as the act of both, and so the case was reached by the indictment. The jury stated that they were of opinion that both the prisoner and the deceased went to the water for the purpose of drowning themselves; and the prisoner was convicted. And, upon a case reserved, the Judges were clear that if the deceased threw herself into the water by the encouragement of the prisoner, and because she thought he had set her the example in pursuance of their previous agreement, he was a principal in the second degree, and was guilty of murder; but as it was doubtful whether the deceased did not fall in by accident, it was not murder in either of them, and the prisoner was recommended for a pardon." That case shows that before you can find the prisoner guilty of contributing to the death, you must be satisfied that she had the intention to kill him; you must be able to say, with satisfaction to your consciences and upon your oaths, that it is an inevitable result of the evidence that she poisoned him. That you may have the strongest moral suspicion is not enough; for you are to try this case on evidence that must be satisfactory, complete, and distinct. Whatever may be the strength of your suspicion, however perplexing may be the probability against her, and however you may have in struggle to get rid of it, you perform your best and bounden duty as a jury to separate suspicion from truth, and to proceed upon nothing that you do not find established in evidence against her."

These last words, I would remind your Lordship, I take from the closing sentence of the summing up of the Lord Justice Clerk at the trial of Madeline Smith. I just now made use of the words "thinking nothing of it," and I am justified in doing so by the evidence. From 1880 to the 9th October, 1896, it is proved that the deceased spoke openly of taking arsenic, and in large quantities. His wife had been accustomed all her married life to see him take it, to hear him talk of it. There is nothing surprising, therefore, in her obtaining it for him. I repeat, it is not for me to account for the death; that is a secret which may never be known; it is for the prosecution to prove the charge affirmatively. What the prisoner did she did openly. She showed more anxiety, more concern about the symptoms of her husband's illness than the medical attendant did; and, so far from attempting any concealment, it may be said that every day, and all day, during his illness, in all that it is proved she said or did, if she were murdering him, she never ceased to call attention to the fact, or to invite detection by the manner in which she set about it, and by the evidence which she made and accumulated against herself. The evidence of Dr. Hutton, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kenyon, and Dr. Wheeler, of the letters addressed by her to her husband from Miyasashima, and of the entries in her diary, are still fresh in your recollection; and having said all I wished to say to you in my opening address, I now confidently leave it to you to say that the prosecution have failed to satisfy you that the prisoner at the bar is the incarnate fiend they have tried to make her out to be.

Mr. Lowder finished speaking at eight minutes past eleven o'clock.

His Lordship (after a pause)—We are ready. Mr. Wilkinson—Gentlemen of the Jury—Before I begin the duty which now devolves upon me, I wish to associate myself with the learned Counsel for the defence in the expression of our grateful appreciation for the consideration which, at so much sacrifice to yourselves, you have shown to us. I have never known a case in which Counsel have had to call for so much consideration at the hands of a jury, and I can conceive of none in which it has been more generously and magnificently extended. I feel, gentlemen, that I should do an injustice to myself if I failed to convey to you my sentiments on this subject. Gentlemen of the Jury: It is now my duty on behalf of the Crown to present to you the view taken by the prosecution of the evidence brought before you, and the arguments by which it is considered that view is supported. In opening the case to you, I told you that the charge against the prisoner was that she had murdered her husband by administering arsenic to him. I told you that the evidence which would be given would show that sugar of lead had also been administered, but that the view taken by the prosecution was that it was arsenic which caused his death, and I stated two questions which would require your

consideration as determining your verdict—the first, whether the deceased died from arsenic; and the second, whether the arsenic of which he died was administered to him by the prisoner. With regard to the sugar of lead, I told you that I did not think you would require to trouble yourselves very much; that lead had been found in the viscera, but not in any large quantity, and that there was no reason to believe that it was lead that had caused the deceased's death; that it was an element, and an important element, in the case that sugar of lead had been purchased with the arsenic, and that it was a thing which in ordinary circumstances would not be given to the patient to be taken internally; that whatever other effect it might have, its tendency would be to check purging, and that it might have delayed the purging symptoms of arsenic poisoning. That was the only point with regard to the sugar of lead which I thought it necessary to put to you; because, as I said, I did not think it would be suggested that the deceased died of sugar of lead. The anticipation that sugar of lead would not be alleged as the cause of death has not been confirmed. While the medical witnesses for the prosecution assign the death to arsenical poisoning, the medical witnesses for the defence say that, having regard to the symptoms and the *post mortem* appearances, and the chemical analysis, it results that it is impossible to determine how far death was due to arsenic and how far to sugar of lead. They are all agreed that these symptoms, appearances, and results are all consistent with arsenical poisoning, and they are all agreed that arsenic in all probability conducted to the death. With regard to the form in which the arsenic was administered, I shall refer to that more particularly afterwards. It is enough here to say that while the finding of white specks in the stomach point to some of the arsenic having been exhibited in the solid form of arsenious acid or white arsenic, Dr. Divers is of opinion that the smallness of the quantity of solid arsenic found indicates that arsenic in solution was also administered. The medical witnesses for the defence, while they would not draw the same conclusion from the fact, are agreed that the finding of the arsenic in the solid form is not inconsistent with arsenic having been administered in solution and having conducted to the death. The learned Counsel for the defence, referring to the evidence concerning the finding of white arsenic and of lead in the viscera, stated as a proposition of law, that if you found that death was caused by the combined effect of poison administered by the accused and of poison not administered by her, you were bound to acquit her, because it would be impossible to say that death was caused solely by the particular poison administered by her. Now, gentlemen, I tell you, subject to correction from his Lordship, that that is not the law. If you find that poison administered by the accused, although not the sole cause of the death of the deceased, conducted to his death, then you are bound to find a verdict of guilty. It is not necessary that death should be due alone to the poison administered by the accused, if that poison contributed to the result. On this point, I would refer your Lordship to Archibald's "Practise and Pleading in Criminal Cases," 10th edition, page 680 in the case *Rex v. Martin*. It is there stated—"If a man have a disease, which in all likelihood would terminate his life in a short time, and another give him a wound or hurt which hastens his death, this is such a killing as constitutes murder." (1 Hall, 482). Upon a trial for manslaughter, it appeared that the deceased, at the time of the blow given, was in an infirm state of health, and this circumstance was observed upon on behalf of the prisoner, but Parke, J., in summing up, said—"It is said that the deceased was in a bad state of health, but that is perfectly immaterial as, if the prisoner was so unfortunate as to accelerate her death, he must answer for it." The case of the *Queen against Martin* is not among our reports, I believe, but it is referred to in the case of the trial of Thomas Winslow in Latham Brown's Trials. And that case shows what would naturally be expected that this doctrine is not confined to assault and wounds, but refers to poisons as well. (Brown, page 489). That was a case of poisoning, and in his charge to the jury, Baron Martin told them that if they believed that the prisoner administered antimony with the intention of killing her, and that her death from a natural cause was thus accelerated, that was murder, citing the dictum of Lord Hale "that if a man be sick of some disease that might possibly end his life and another give him a wound which would hasten his death this was murder by the party giving the wound." In Russell on "Crimes and Misdemeanours," 5th edition, vol. 1., page 675, it is said:—"If a man be sick of some disease, which by the course of nature might possibly end his life in half a year, and another gives him a wound

or hastens his death, by irritating and provoking the disease to operate more violently or speedily, this is murder or other homicide according to the circumstances in the party by whom such wound or hurt was given. For the person wounded does not die simply *ex visitat cosie Dei*, but his death is hastened by the hurt which he received, and it shall not be permitted to the offender to apportion his own wrong." There is also another instance cited, the case of the *Queen against Fletcher*; "where a husband was indicted for the manslaughter of his wife by accelerating her death by blows, and it appeared that she was at the time in so bad a state of health that she could not possibly have lived more than a month or six weeks under any circumstances. Coleridge, J., told the jury that if a person inflicted an injury upon a person labouring under a mortal disease which caused that person to die sooner than he otherwise would have done, he was liable to be found guilty of manslaughter, and the question for them was whether the death of the wife was caused by the disease under which she was labouring or whether it was hastened by the ill-usage of the prisoner."

Mr. Lowder—There is a note to that.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, I am going to read it. The note to the first case is as follows:—"The reference is to 1 Hale, 428, the same that I have already read: "Lord Hale says that thus he had heard that learned and wise judge, J. Rolle, frequently direct (see Johnson's Cases, 1 Lewin, 164) whereon an indictment for manslaughter in causing a death by a blow on the stomach, on a surgeon stating that a blow on the stomach in this state of things arising from passion and intoxication was calculated to occasion death, but not so if the party was sober. Hullock, B., is said to have directed an acquittal, saying that where the death was occasioned partly by a blow and partly by a predisposing circumstance it was impossible so to apportion the operations of the several causes as to be able to say with certainty that the death was immediately occasioned by any one of them in particular. This ruling is questioned in Roscoe, Cr. Evid. 647, and as it would seem with very good reason as it is contrary to the other authorities on this point." That last sentence is a note by the editor. Roscoe's Digest of Criminal Evidence 9th Edition, page 740 says: "Whether the infliction of a blow which, had the party upon whom it was inflicted been sober, would not have produced death will, when inflicted upon a person intoxicated and producing death, be deemed murder or manslaughter, may admit of much question. The point arose in the following case:—Upon an indictment for manslaughter it appeared that the prisoner and the deceased had been fighting, and the deceased was killed. A surgeon stated that a blow on the stomach in the state in which the deceased was, arising from passion and intoxication, was calculated to occasion death, but not so if the party had been sober. Hullock, B., directed an acquittal observing that where the death was occasioned partly by a blow and partly by a predisposing circumstance it was impossible to apportion the operations of the several causes and to say with certainty that the death was immediately occasioned by any one of them in particular. His Lordship cited from his notes the following:—*R. v. Brown*, April, 1824: Indictment charged with killing by striking. The jury found that the death was caused by the over exertion in the fight. The judges held that the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal. *R. v. Johnson* 1 Lewin C.C. 169. It may be doubted how far the ruling of the learned judge in this case was correct, for if by the act of the prisoner the death of the party was accelerated, it seems that the prisoner would be guilty of the felony. (See *R. v. Martin* 5 C. and P. 140, *post*, p. 472). And although a state of intoxication might render the party more liable to suffer injury from the blows, yet it is difficult to say that the intoxication was the cause of his death any more than the infirmity of age or sickness which could not, it is quite clear, be so esteemed. Of course the case cited by Baron Hale in the case did not support the conclusion at which he arrived. Roscoe's comment on the case runs:—"It may be doubted how far the ruling of the learned judge in this case was correct."

His Lordship—Yes, that is the editor's comment.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes. He says, "It may be doubted how far the ruling of the learned judge in this case was correct, for if by the act of the prisoner the death of this party was accelerated, it seems that the prisoner would be guilty of the felony." Then the cases go on, and the editor draws the distinction between wounding and when the wounded person dies of the wounds received, and also where death arises through misapplication of medical appliances. That ruling of Baron and Hullock is quoted in *Queen v. Bond*, Law Journal, magisterial case, page 79.

His Lordship—In what year?

Mr. Wilkinson—In the year 1851. There, my Lord, the case was one reserved for the consideration of the judges upon the application of an Act which is no longer—as far as applies to a case of this kind—in operation, Lord Denman's Act, and the question came up on what is now a purely academical question, but which involved the question of whether conducting to death would render the person conducting liable to the penalty of murder. Fourteen judges sat upon that case. It was one which upon the technical point raised considerable differences of opinion, but upon the point that conducting to death was murder all the judges assumed that as an elementary fact.

His Lordship—What was the point?

Mr. Wilkinson—The point was as to different assaults. It was under the old form of indictment which required the particulars of the cause of death to be stated in the indictment and a variety of assaults were so stated as having caused the death. In the result, the jury came to a conclusion upon the evidence with which all the judges agreed, although that was not necessary, that none of the particular assaults alleged was the cause of death at all, but that death was due to another assault not charged in the indictment, and that being so the prisoners, husband and wife, were acquitted. The assaults that were charged were assaults at different times, and by two people, and it was assumed there that each of them was liable for any assault that contributed to the death, but was not liable on a charge of murder for any assault that did not contribute to the death, and it being found that the particular assaults charged had not contributed to the death they could be put upon their trial for the same assaults; because under Lord Denman's Act a jury could not consider those assaults at all. They were not before them, and the question first to be decided was whether or not they did contribute to death. If it was decided that they did not contribute at all, then it was beyond the scope of the jury on the capital charge to deal with it, and the prisoners might be tried by another jury for it. That was the case. But the judges throughout assumed that if any one of those assaults charged in the original indictment had contributed to the death in any degree, then the person assaulting was liable to be charged with murder or manslaughter according to the circumstances. The report extends over 30 pages, but I will read part of the head note:—"On the second trial, as on the first, it was proved that the death was caused by the particular blow distinct from these assaults. The Commissioner, before whom the second trial took place, told the jury that if they were satisfied that there were several distinct and independent assaults, some or any of which did not in any way conduce to the death of the deceased, it would be their duty to find for the Crown. The jury, thereupon, returned a verdict of guilty. On a case reserved, stating the above fact, it was held, by a majority of the judges (eight to six) that the prisoners could not, on the trial for murder, have been convicted of assault under the Statute (7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict., c. 85, s. 11), as the assaults committed by them, although relied on by the Crown as conducing to the death, were proved by the evidence to have been unconnected with the homicide of the deceased; that therefore the general acquittal on the indictment for murder was a bar to a subsequent indictment for assault in respect of those very assaults." That is the point which they had before them; but, as I have said, it is assumed throughout every judgment that if any one of the assaults had in any way conducted to the death, the prisoner who had committed it might have been found guilty upon an indictment for murder and therefore could not be tried again. There is a later case 1862. It is the case of the *Queen against Merion*, 3 Foster and Finlayson, cited at page 492, and I read from page 501. There the Judge says:—"I agree with the Counsel for the prosecution that violence which hastened death, may be murder or manslaughter (according as it was intended to have such a result or not) otherwise a weakly or diseased person could never be murdered. It is clearly the law, that if the death was accelerated by violence, so that death happened sooner than it otherwise would have done, that is homicide. It is not murder, unless death was intended, but it is manslaughter if the violence hastened the death." I submit, my Lord, that all these cases apply to a case of poisoning, and that if the jury are of opinion that the death was accelerated by poison administered by the prisoner to the deceased, then it is a case of homicide to be dealt with as murder or manslaughter according to the circumstances of the case. You have heard all the medical evidence and have given it your close attention, and I do not know that it is necessary for me to go all

over the statements made by the various doctors in the course of the case. I believe I have already given you the substance of it. I believe I can say that there is no doubt about it that all the medical witnesses agreed that death was due—none say to the contrary, though some say that it is only a probability—that it was caused by arsenic and conducted to by the arsenic. If you agree in that, and I submit, gentlemen, that there is no other conclusion to arrive at in the face of the evidence that has been presented—and that white arsenic was found in the body as well as other arsenic that was found absorbed in the body of deceased, and that this did conduce to the death in a very great degree—although as my learned friend pointed out to you that lead may also have contributed to the death (and even if you come to the conclusion that lead was administered by the prisoner)—still if you come to the conclusion that the arsenic that contributed to the death was administered by the prisoner, then you are bound to find the prisoner guilty. What I have said in regard to arsenic in general applies to the white arsenic and Fowler's Solution. If you come to the conclusion that white arsenic also contributed to the death, but that it was Fowler's Solution contributed to the death in the greater measure—although no evidence has been given as to where the white arsenic came from, or by whom it was administered, you will be bound to find the prisoner guilty. I put it to you, subject to his Lordship's correction, that supposing the case stood thus: there were three poisons, one, white arsenic; one, sugar of lead; the third, Fowler's Solution; and one was administered by one person, and one by another, and one by another, and that the patient died from the effects of the three poisons, if you were called upon to decide upon such a case, you would be bound—were all three in the dock before you and it was proved beyond all question that they had each administered a poison that contributed to the death—to find them all guilty. If you have only one before you, you are equally bound to find that one guilty if the poison administered by him contributed to the death. With regard to the white arsenic, my learned friend in the course of the defence, alluded to my remarks in my opening, when I said that the prosecution had not been able to trace the white arsenic. I mentioned that there was a possibility of white arsenic being in the stable, and referred to the statement of the prisoner who spoke of some bottles in the stable, and to the evidence of the *betto* as to a white powder having been used—being given by accused to the *betto*—for the pony. I said that I thought this powder might possibly be white arsenic, and I referred to the prisoner's statement. The learned Counsel for the defence takes this view—and I am quite prepared to coincide with that view—that the prisoner when she spoke of the bottles in the stable referred to sugar of lead and not to white arsenic. As I stated that the *betto* would be called to give evidence on the point, I had him produced in Court, but as before this Mr. Schedel had given evidence as to the materials used in the making up of these powders that were given by the accused to the *betto*, I thought it not right for me to adduce further evidence on the point. I thought, gentlemen, that it was but right that I should explain to you the position that the prosecution takes with regard to the white arsenic. I do not think it right for the prosecution now to take the position, that if the prisoner administered one kind of poison to kill her husband she administered all that was found. You may take it from me, gentlemen, that white arsenic was not at any time administered to the deceased by the prisoner: it has not been traced to her. Whatever effect this may have upon your verdict, I think it but right to point it out to you, and show you the position taken up by the Crown. The question of the lead is a totally different matter. We will leave the white arsenic alone for one moment. Arsenic is what particularly had to do with the death of the deceased. It is not for the moment urged by any of the medical witnesses that it was not—that is my impression of the medical evidence. But I will submit to you that what Dr. Baelz said on one point is a pretty fair indication as to how much the cause of death was contributed to by arsenic. Dr. Baelz contrasted the effects of arsenic and sugar of lead when he said that sugar of lead was not an active poison, but that arsenic was—that arsenic was the more deadly poison. He also, referring to the quantity found in the liver—one-sixth of a grain—spoke of it as indicating a large dose. The conclusion would seem then to be, taking the relative efficiency—if I may so term it—of arsenic and lead in causing death—the conclusion would be, that death was due in much larger degree to the arsenic than to the lead. For you will remember the evidence given in regard to lead, that the smallest quantity of lead—the poisonous dose—is stated to be 2 drachms and upwards, but that no

fatal case is reported from the taking of such a quantity of sugar of lead.

His Lordship—Are you referring to arsenic? Mr. Wilkinson—No, my Lord—2 grains of arsenic, 2 drachms of sugar of lead are the minimum fatal doses of the two poisons. Now, as Dr. Baelz said, sugar of lead acts more efficiently, so to speak, in cases of chronic poisoning than in acute poisoning. One large dose of sugar of lead may be given, Dr. Baelz said, where the same quantity spread over a longer period would be fatal in its effects. Now the time in this case was not long. The sugar of lead was only purchased on the Sunday, the day of his death was Thursday. I think that this is a case that Dr. Baelz would describe as sub-acute, scarcely chronic. The defence has asked you to come to the conclusion that the lead did contribute to the death, and the question is still open in that case, how far did the deceased contribute to his own death? That is the question that my learned friend suggests might be called to receive your attention. The defence set up is that in this case another poison is admitted, and evidence has been called to prove that it was administered to the deceased by the deceased, and that he did not die from the poison that is alleged in the indictment. If that is so, gentlemen, then it is not open for you to find the prisoner guilty. It would not be in the interests of justice if the prosecution changed its charge during the course of the case and took the prisoner's Counsel by surprise by alleging some other mode of death other than that alleged by the Counsel for the Crown in his opening. But still, although it would not be strictly in accordance with justice, I can tell you that the Crown is not limited in that way. If any hardship takes place, then it lies upon the Judge to take such measures as shall relieve any hardship that might accrue. I do not press the point, for it is not really a serious one, but I thought it was one that I should point out to you. If you find in regard to the lead, that it was administered to the deceased by himself, you have one fact to go upon, in the evidence given by Rachel Greer, who testifies to sending an order down to the chemist's for some medicine on that Sunday afternoon before her master died. So we arrive at the question: did the deceased administer the lead to himself? Is there anything to make it probable? Is there anything to make it probable that the administered to himself internally the other poison that he bought along with the arsenic? Sugar of lead is used as a lotion—while it may also be used internally—be used as other poisons are. But though it can be used internally, its common use is as a lotion. You have heard it suggested that he deceased required a lotion, and probably enough he used it for that purpose. But that will not convey the probability at all of his having used the lead as medicine to be taken internally. No sugar of lead on any previous occasion had been used for that purpose. No suggestion has been made that it was ever before used for that purpose. No suggestion arises that deceased used it in that way before. And as to the introduction of the sugar of lead into the house: we have it in the evidence of Rachel Greer, if she is to be believed, that it was introduced into the house on Sunday: then we have it in the evidence of the accused that she purchased sugar of lead also. This sugar of lead is purchased on the Wednesday through the instrumentality of Miss Jacob—and this bottle is unaccounted for. What was the portion missing out of the first bottle—or out of the second if the first has disappeared—used for? We are asked by the defence to believe that the whole of the first bottle had been used. Then the question is, what on Wednesday was done with the lead, by whom was it used, and for what purpose? If it was used by the prisoner to poison the deceased, then gentlemen your course is clear. If there is any other theory, any reasonable hypothesis for accounting for it, you will accept it, and give to that hypothesis such weight as it deserves. But you are always brought back to the question of the Fowler's Solution. And with regard to the question of the administering of poison generally it will be necessary for me to enter in some detail into the history of the case. I will therefore, with your permission, stop at this.

His Lordship—When shall we resume?

Mr. Wilkinson—I would suggest at a quarter past two, my Lord. I may remark that I can hardly finish to-day: I shall have to continue over till to-morrow.

The Court then rose for luncheon.

The Court resumed at 2.20 in the afternoon.

Mr. Wilkinson, continuing his address to the jury said—The learned Counsel for the defence has told you, and told you very properly, that it was not for the defence to satisfy you as to how death was caused, but that it is for the prosecution to satisfy you that death was caused by the prisoner.

The course which has been taken by him in laying the charge he has laid, and which has been put before you in evidence, and therefore must be taken into consideration in some way, has altered his position in some sense from then. Now, gentlemen, it is no part of the duty of the Crown to take advantage of any position which may be a mistake, be a misunderstanding by want of judgment, or by any other means, has been made by or affecting the defence. The Crown takes a different position altogether. It ought to obtain a verdict as by the strength of its own case, and not by any weakness in the case of the defence or by reason of any mistake made in the course of the defence. The charge made against Mary Jacob might be considered in some sense to narrow it as to whether she was guilty or Mrs. Carew. Now I do not ask you to treat it in that way on behalf of the Crown. You may find so far as the evidence goes that there is no case against Mary Jacob, and that so far as Mary Jacob's case is put in that way, you are in a position to state that there is no case against Mary Jacob. You are at liberty to say that, gentlemen. There is one part bound up inextricably with the case and that is the question of the Annie Luke letters. Now the A. L. letters have an important bearing on the case. One argument might be that whoever wrote the A. L. letters confesses herself guilty of the murder, but gentlemen, I do not ask you to take that view of the case. If you find that the A. L. letters were written by the prisoner it has an important bearing upon the question you are to decide. It has an important bearing, but if you find they were written by someone else it may or may not have a bearing upon the question you are called upon to decide for the prisoner. You are not here to try Mary Jacob. You are here to try the prisoner; but the character of Mary Jacob as a witness, her conduct and motives, are matters of importance so far as they may be considered to affect her credibility; and they become of greater importance when you are asked by the defence to attribute to herself acts which the prosecution allege were committed by the accused. It becomes necessary therefore for me, gentlemen, to go into the subject of Mary Jacob's character and history here at much greater length than I would under any other circumstances. The first we know of her from the evidence presented to us is the letter enclosed by Mrs. Porch, Mrs. Carew's mother, written in Feb., 1896. You have it in exhibit 35. It is dated from Strathalbyn on Feb. 7th, 1895, but it is suggested and the other evidence bears out the suggestion, that that is a mistake for 1896. The meaning of the letter is clearly explained in Mrs. Carew's evidence given in cross-examination by Mr. Scidmore in the charge made against Mary Jacob. It is on page 6 of Mrs. Carew's evidence given at the trial of the charge made against Mary Jacob. "Miss Jacob comes from a place about fifteen miles from where I was born. I do not know her family personally or any of them. I know of them very well, but I did not meet her before I came to Japan; not to my knowledge. I never met her aunt," and the letter is on page 5 of that, line 785.

Strathalbyn.
February 7th, 95.

Dear Mrs. Porch,

I will call on you soon after 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. I shall be very glad to have the matter decided. My friends worry me a good deal, trying to frighten me with tales of malarial fever, earthquakes, and all other ills that flesh is heir to! Unfortunately I cannot prove to them from any book of reference I have, that Yokohama is a healthy climate—tho I am sure I have heard that it is so—I have quite made up my mind from the first, that I would go—and I feel sure that I can do all Mrs. Carew needs—and the sooner (in reason) I can go, the better, I think; for I shall only be teased about it all the time.

My friends say I must ask £30 per annum—and I will remain three years if needed.

Yours very truly,

MARY E. JACOB.

Then on line 404, "Miss Jacob entered my service about the middle of May, 1896, about the 13th or 15th. She was engaged to come out as a nursery governess. The circumstances were that she was engaged by my father and mother, because they were acquainted with her family. I don't think they knew her personally. I had not previously written to them to send out a governess. The suggestion came from my mother and then I subsequently quite approved of her suggestion. I did not suggest the age or requirements of the person for governess. I left that to my mother." Now, Mary Jacob arrives then in Yokohama in the middle of May last and enters the Carew household. Now I shall

take the picture of that household as presented by the counsel for the defence; and this is it. "No woman with an inclination, perhaps I had better use the word propensity, to gratify her vanity by captivating the senses of the opposite sex ever had such great opportunities allowed her; ever had so complacent a husband. Mr. Dickinson has already given evidence pointing in that direction, and it will be confirmed by Mr. Porch. There were the "Ferret," the "Ice Cream Vendor," or "Organ Grinder," the "Youth" and others to whom reference is made in the diary, if you care to scan its pages, all male friends, all admitted by the husband to a greater degree of intimacy with the wife than is generally considered advisable." And again, he says, "the husband gave her every facility for amusing herself with flirtations which, in the case of Mr. Dickinson, at all events, were carried somewhat beyond the limits of a passionless liaison." Now while the standard of propriety among us foreigners in the East differs in no degree from that to which we have been trained in our youth at home, we have become accustomed to so much greater freedom of social intercourse here, that much that would suggest impropriety at home passes here without bringing any such suggestion. But even to the most liberal-minded the freedom given to his wife, and the degree to which it was taken advantage of as delineated by the Counsel for the defence, could not fail to be viewed otherwise than with disapproval. I am not now dwelling on that point: in the bearing upon the appreciation to be given as to the character of the accused, I shall have to recur to the subject—what I now ask you to consider it for is its relation to the ideas and conduct of Mary Jacob. If any of you have been brought up in a quiet country place at home and can recall the ideas with which you left it, you can understand how the family life depicted by the Counsel for the defence would strike the mind of a young girl coming from such a place, brought suddenly in contact with it. Consider also that as nursery governess she occupied a very isolated position. She had no intimate friends among the ladies of the place, and she was thrown back upon herself, until she met in the month of July last Elsa Christoffel who became her bosom friend. They were both in the same position of isolation from the rest of the community, and nothing could be more natural than that there should be between them an exchange of confidences and that the Carew family life should become a subject of frequent conversation between them. To Mary Jacob the feeling of the inconsistency of that life with her own unsophisticated ideas was no doubt modified by the unvarying kindness and consideration—to the prisoner's credit be it said—which she always received at the hands of her mistress, and then the semi-feudal sense of allegiance which she would no doubt have towards a member of the family to which her mistress belonged. To Elsa Christoffel matters would present themselves in a colder and more unsympathetic light. The speaking of actions of impropriety is apt often to produce on the hearer, a stronger impression than that originally received by the speaker, and in this case the hearer, Elsa Christoffel was not subject to the influence of the same feelings which animated the speaker, Mary Jacob. I believe a careful attention to these considerations will afford a true and consistent explanation of the actions of the two girls in the matters presented to you in evidence. Mary Jacob does not receive letters from home which she thinks, at least she has reason to believe, ought to have arrived for her. It is necessary to enquire how far she was justified in that belief that she entertained, it seems undoubted. She has stated so in her evidence, and you will recollect in Mr. Porch's evidence that she stated so to him when he spoke to her on the 24th October. The result was that she went to the waste-paper basket. She did not find them, she found a scrap of a letter from Mr. Dickinson which when once seen would be certain to arrest attention. That letter was *lost*.

Mr. Lowder—Is there any evidence that that was the first letter?

His Lordship—This was written in the last week of September. It is dated the 26th.

Mr. Lowder—I do not think that was the first letter found by Mary Jacob.

His Lordship—It is the first in the series.

Mr. Lowder—The evidence was that that this piecing together of letters commenced in August.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am going to mention that.

His Lordship—He says this appears to be the first letter which appears in the series.

Mr. Lowder—I don't think it does appear to be so from the evidence. He says "this was apt to attract attention, it being the first letter."

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, that was my point. I will take any of the three or four which appear and

will afterwards refer to the evidence in regard to that. Any one of these, gentlemen, if you like to look at them, you will say that they have only to be lifted up to strike anyone who once glances at them, and especially a young girl, as very strange. They begin—the first one in order of date begins is "You ask me dearest;" the second, "Forgive me my dear," and the third "I cannot go to sleep my sweet." These are things that occur at the very beginning of the letters, and if these were the beginnings—

His Lordship—There may have been others. Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord, there may be, but I take it they were the first letters, and it is consistent only of their being the first if you accept the evidence of Mary Jacob and Christoffel, who state that these were the first. She tells her friend, and her friend advises her to collect the scraps and retain them. I am aware that the time given by the two girls is inconsistent with the evidence of Rachel, but I shall ask you to reject the evidence of the latter for reasons I shall give further on. The advice given by Elsa Christoffel to her friend appears to have received its justification by subsequent events, although to most people it would, at the time, have been considered, and to many people no doubt will still be considered as unwarrantable and indefensible. But this point is not so much as to its intrinsic moral quality as to its accordance with any honest judgment that may have been arrived at by the person who gave it. The point you have to consider is not whether that was a good and proper act to do, but whether that was the natural result of ideas which were probably entertained by Elsa Christoffel at the time, and which according to her statement she gave to Mary Jacob. I submit to you, gentlemen, that that was not unnatural advice to be given after you take into account the idea which Elsa Christoffel formed of the Carew household or of Mrs. Carew. It is not to ask you to accept her estimate, but simply to ask you whether that explanation was held by her and whether that is sufficient to account for, not to justify, what was done. Mary Jacob collects these letters, according to her own statement and the statement of Miss Christoffel. They were sewn together by Miss Christoffel. Now you have the evidence of Rachel. She tells you that the first letters were from Dickinson. Now I ask you to reject that. If there had been other letters from Dickinson, was there any reason why they should have been returned; why these should have been retained and those destroyed, Miss Christoffel and Miss Jacob should not have admitted that that was so. There is reason for it, and I ask you to treat Rachel as a most untrustworthy witness. You have heard my learned friend speak of the other witness on which he had to rely for the charge he had made against the chastity of Mary Jacob. Now the only one, or if there were more than one, Rachel must have been one of them, Rachel was the one who brought the little girl to Mrs. Hutchison and she seems to have been a manageress in the household. My learned friend could not rely on her evidence, and very properly he withdrew it. You trace the history from the beginning of this cruel slander, you watched its growth, and you are here at its death, and if there has been one pleasant moment that I have experienced during this most painful trial, it was while I was listening to its funeral oration. In this small community I will take the liberty which I would not have taken in speaking elsewhere—in cross-examination I learnt the fact—that a lady in this community obtained that evidence. Now, gentlemen, her action in the matter may be attributed to a different reason by different people, and I should be sorry to pass from it without expressing my own feeling, and I think it is the feeling of you all, that however she came by it, I feel sure her intention was just and I feel sure she will be sorry she has been the means of causing the putting of a slight upon one of her own sex; and I think it will be a satisfaction to her to find that it has not been the means of doing any harm. You can acquit her of any intention in that way. Whatever is doubtful on the subject, as to how it came about, I do not ask you to attribute it to the prisoner. In the month of September the Carews go to Miyanoishi; they return, and on the 15th October begins Mr. Carew's illness. I shall have to refer again to some things which occurred between, but in the meantime they can be passed over, and from the 15th to the 22nd Mr. Carew was lying ill, and on the 22nd he died. Now Mary Jacob's connection with the case comes in on the 21st October—Wednesday—she receives from her mistress a slip of paper to take down to Maruya's to get a bottle of arsenic and a bottle of sugar of lead. She goes there—and what I am now saying is all put in evidence—and she is asked by Maruya's shopman

why she, or why the Carews—in whatever way you like to put it—were getting so much deadly poison. She returns home, she gives the bottles to her mistress—that is indisputable for that appears in her own evidence as well as in Mrs. Carew's. A great deal has been made of her not communicating to her mistress what occurred in Maruya's shop. But she communicated it to Mr. Porch on that day and he did not seem to comprehend it. In nearly every other thing there was no apprehension on the part of Mr. Porch; why he, being told that plenty of poison was being bought, should not tell his sister about it, seems inexplicable. That Mary Jacob should not go to her mistress and tell her about it seems natural enough because making such a statement appears unpleasant. Mr. Porch said it was a piece of impertinence on the part of the shopman, speaking in a casual way, but probably in her asking him it would be more than that in the mind of the nursery governess. The fact of its being got was given to him, if he had only given to it any amount of attention. Then she communicates it to her bosom friend. To her the matter seems a very much more serious thing than it did to Mary Jacob; she does not look upon Mrs. Carew with the same feelings as Mary Jacob, and the mention of poison naturally creates in her mind suspicion. She is prepared to view Mrs. Carew not in a very sympathetic light, and the result is that in the morning she communicates it, you have it in evidence, to Mr. Dunlop. You have the fact then that Mary Jacob communicates the matter to Mr. Porch and Elsa Christoffel, and from Elsa Christoffel it is communicated to the doctor. So far, Mary Jacob's conduct does not seem to require any explanation or justification. I am leaving aside the question of the letters. That was on the morning of the 22nd. On the evening of the 22nd—

Mr. Lowder—I do not desire to unnecessarily interrupt, but I wish to understand what it is you are suggesting to the jury—that the first suspicions that Mary Jacob had were aroused by Elsa Christoffel? Mary Jacob gave evidence at the magisterial examination that—

Mr. Wilkinson—I am suggesting that the first suspicions that arose in Mary Jacob's mind were caused by the remarks of the assistant at Maruya's, and I think that I then went on to suggest that on the way home this suspicion grew, and then when she mentioned the matter to her friend Elsa Christoffel they fell on a more ready mind. The feeling of suspicion undoubtedly arose on her passage home—it was a feeling of suspicion that would naturally occur to her.

His Lordship—The remark of the chemist's would be calculated to arouse it, but it found a more congenial soil in Miss Christoffel's mind.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is what I wished to convey.

His Lordship—You were saying, on Thursday evening?

Mr. Wilkinson—Miss Jacob gives a conversation that she had with the accused on that evening. She had been to her mistress and—I will read her evidence as given at line 75, part 2 of her evidence.

His Lordship—Evidence before the Coroner?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, her evidence before the magistrate, at the preliminary examination. I want the jury to take note of this. She says:—"I made a statement to Mr. Porch, after tiffin. I was anxious to get back the paper which I left at Maruya's on the 21st, because Mrs. Carew, on the night of Mr. Carew's death, denied having written the piece of paper which I took, saying that Mr. Carew had written it. She said, further, that Mr. Carew had taken his own life and that she had a letter of his in her possession saying that he intended to do so; or had done it; but he could not have said that because he was dead." Now this is Mary Jacob's statement of an interview she had with her mistress on the night of Mr. Carew's death, the night of the 22nd. Then at line 62, she says:—"On the next day I went to Maruya's." She, as usual meets her friend Elsa Christoffel, and they go together, and it is easy to see which is the active mind of the two. Together they go to Maruya's—and this statement is borne out by Miss Christoffel—and no doubt the conversation that Mary Jacob had with her mistress formed the subject of their discussion. To use her own words:—"On Friday night, the 23rd, with Miss Christoffel, I went to try and get that piece of paper that I had taken to Maruya's. I could not get it; but when the man was looking for it, he found another one, and showed it to us. He let us have it, and my friend, Miss Christoffel, took it away with her. I recognise the paper now shown to me as this piece of paper." This piece of paper was the order for the bed-pan and the bottle of Fowler's Solution and is marked Exhibit A. Now the Counsel for the defence suggests that they must have

been at the store before, else they would not have known how to do it. But the explanation is forthcoming. Hayashi, in his evidence, says that he perfectly well remembers the two foreign ladies coming to the store to get back an order that had come from the accused's household. They asked for the order brought on the 21st, but as that had been paid for at the time, the shopmen had destroyed it. But the other order for Fowler's Solution had not been paid for and was still in their possession. That he presented to the ladies, and Elsa Christoffel paid for it and took it away. That, gentlemen, is perfectly consistent and explains why it was paid for, and why it was done. On the morning following the inquest was opened. The learned Counsel for the defence has said that neither Mary Jacob or Elsa Christoffel have ever been influenced by merciful motives; but, on the contrary, I think I can prove that you have evidence that they were. Neither the stitched letters nor exhibit A were produced at the inquest. They were not produced till some time after, till they were produced in evidence in the natural course of events. The inquest was held on the 24th, and I do not think it would be misspent time if I read all that Mary Jacob said at the inquest. She gave evidence on the afternoon of the first day's proceedings, and was never called again. During the latter part of her evidence, Mr. Porch entered the room, and later Mrs. Carew came in. Counsel for the defence has elicited the fact that Miss Jacob did not wish to make a statement, but requested to be asked questions: she did not wish to say anything; that I also gather from the printed report. She says:—I had nothing to do with the nursing of Mr. Carew, except once when I was asked to take him a glass said to contain brandy and soda. On Wednesday night I was having my dinner, Mrs. Carew called me and asked me to see if Mr. Carew would take this in a glass from me, containing brandy and soda, and, she said, cocaine, which Dr. Wheeler had ordered. He refused to take it from me. That's all I ever had to do with his nursing. I have never seen deceased take medicine by himself, without someone giving it to him. I have never seen Mrs. Carew give him medicine. I have seen her give him beef tea and things to take. I have purchased medicine for Mrs. Carew. On Wednesday, the 21st, I did so at Maruya's, Bentendori. It was syrup of lead and Fowler's Solution of arsenic. I only purchased it on that one occasion. I have seen no use made of the medicine I purchased. I don't know where it was kept. The poisons I purchased were in two separate bottles: the quantity was not specified. I merely went into the room perhaps once a day, to show the children to their father. I know nothing about how the nursing was carried on. I didn't even know that there was a small table by the bedside. On the 21st, I purchased the medicines at Maruya's by Mrs. Carew's orders. Maruya did not ask for a doctor's prescription before giving it. The name was written on a piece of paper. Mrs. Carew had written it. The man who sold me the medicine made a remark: he asked why we bought "so plenty deadly poison." I replied "I don't know." I didn't know any had been bought before. Maruya told me some had been bought the day before and some the day before that again, and that I must warn Mrs. Carew to be careful how she used it. No further conversation. I did not report to Mrs. Carew the conversation, at all. I told Mr. Porch after tiffin. He said how impudent the man was. Only the children were present with us in the dining-room. On the day before, Maruya told me, a boy, and the day before that Mrs. Carew had bought the medicine. I don't know the name of the boy. This conversation with Maruya aroused my suspicions. I had been told that Mr. Carew had been sick and in great pain and drowsy and this made me very uncomfortable, as I had been sent to buy poison. To my knowledge no one in the house assisted Mrs. Carew much. Ah Kwong and Rachel and Asa helped to carry things up. I was out of the house so much with the children, I don't know what went on during the day. While I was in the house Mr. Porch used to go in for a few minutes, ask him how he was and come out again. When I offered the deceased a brandy and soda, he said he wanted no more medicine, simply brandy and soda. He said he had already taken a whole chemist's shop. He did not know I had been purchasing poison as far as I am aware. The order for medicine bore no signature; was a little slip of paper handed to me by Mrs. Carew. The chemist asked me if I was Mrs. Carew. I had never been there before. I had a little boy of Mrs. Carew's and the little girl with me. I left the piece of paper with Maruya. The slip of paper was in Mrs. Carew's handwriting. I am positive of it. There, gentlemen, that is all she said at the inquest, she did not mention exhibit A, and she also

had possession of the Dickinson letters. If there was any desire to blacken Mrs. Carew, if she ever desired to do so for her own sake, was this not the time and occasion when she would have done it? I would also suggest that Elsa Christoffel, although she never had any strong cause for liking Mrs. Carew—she had no cause for allegiance such as Mary Jacob possessed—might have influenced Mary Jacob to have done differently at the inquest: but she did not.

His Lordship—She might have produced the letters at the inquest?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, she might have done that.

On the 24th, you will remember that Mr. Porch had a conversation with Mary Jacob, this was in the dining-room, and I will refer you again to the conversation which she had with Mrs. Carew that evening. But I want to keep your attention for awhile on Mary Jacob, and to such occurrences that have to do with her. On the 24th—the night of the 24th—Miss Jacob leaves Mrs. Carew's service—that was the evening of the day of the inquest. Now that Mrs. Carew had not found fault with her and sent her away is clear by the letter written by Mrs. Carew to her. I shall read the letter. Counsel then read the letter addressed by Mrs. Carew to Miss Jacob at No. 2, Bluff, asking Miss Jacob to come round to 169, Bluff, as she wished to ask her some questions. In reply Miss Jacobs declined to visit Mrs. Carew, and said that any questions she desired to ask her should be put through Mr. Lowder [Mrs. Carew's Lawyer]. Continuing, Mr. Wilkinson said—That discloses an estrangement—and a strong estrangement. Something must have acted strongly on the mind of Miss Jacob to make her write to her mistress in those terms. There is one thing to be noted: that is, that she has no hesitation in saying anything to Mr. Lowder, Mrs. Carew's lawyer. She did not say "my lawyer," but "your lawyer;" but she would not go back to Mrs. Carew's house. The answer to the letter was written on the 25th October, and we have heard that Elsa Christoffel assisted her in composing it. This is the letter that Miss Christoffel takes on the Sunday evening to the top of Mr. Jackson's hill, and then sends it down with her *shirikisha* man to Mrs. Carew's house. That is how matters stand, and four days afterwards, what happens? The inquest, as you know, was adjourned on the 24th October, until the 2nd Nov. to allow of Dr. Divers' evidence being taken. On the evening of the 24th Mary Jacob leaves Mrs. Carew. On the 25th she receives a letter from her and answers it. Then on the 29th, according to the evidence of Mrs. Carew, the letter: "beware, dare to speak one word of the truth and you shall never leave Japan alive," is found on the door-step of Mrs. Carew's house. Now, gentlemen, try and think of it. What has occurred so far? Mary Jacob has told what she knew. With the exception of exhibit A—the note that Miss Christoffel got with her—she had told us all of her connection with Mr. Carew's illness and of her buying the poison. There was nothing proved or even offered in evidence—or even suggested—nothing to make Mary Jacob tell her mistress to hold her tongue. Why should she?

His Lordship—Have you mentioned the Sunday?

Mr. Wilkinson—That is the only thing they have offered in evidence connecting Miss Jacob with his illness. And why? What reason is there for suggesting that Mary Jacob was the writer of the letter "Beware." If you can find any reason for her writing such a letter, gentlemen, nothing possible that I can conjure up occurs to me that I can present to you. With regard to the finding of the letter on the door-step, we have only the evidence of the coolie, and I do not see why he should not be believed. If it had been placed there, it was to be found there, and that is all that can be said about it. At present there is nothing that can by any probability connect Miss Jacob with the letter or the sending of the letter to Mrs. Carew. Then on November 1st—the day before the inquest was reopened—a letter is received by Mr. Lowder. That letter received by Mr. Lowder begins, "I do not know you, probably never saw you." With regard to the expression there, which is relied upon by Counsel for the defence as showing that these letters were written by Mary Jacob—the expression "twin soul"—that book in which it occurs was brought into Court by, or introduced on behalf of, Mrs. Carew. The suggestion is that Mary Jacob had read it. There is all the more likelihood; nay, I go further, and say Mrs. Carew had read it and having seen the expression knew where to find it. Of the two persons who are suggested as having written these Annie Luke letters, one of them certainly knew of that expression. Now, what is there then, gentlemen, to suggest that these letters were the work of Mary Jacob? What is there in the procedure of

Mary Jacob to suggest remorse; or the reason for any amends to make. Why did she wish to protect Mrs. Carew? Her attitude, though not one of persecution, was not that of trying, or endeavouring to try, to save her. What happens on the 1st Nov.? A similar letter is written to Mr. Hall. There is nothing in any letter written by Mary Jacob to indicate the thought, the feeling, or the style of this letter to Mr. Hall. The inquest was reopened on Nov. 2nd.

His Lordship—There is another letter, before that, written to the accused.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, one received on the 1st Nov. It begins, "I have done what I could: true I have made you suffer," etc. There is nothing in that to suggest Mary Jacob. She had retired from the household of Mrs. Carew and gone to live at Miss Brittan's. She had written to Mrs. Carew that anything she wanted to question her about she would answer through Mr. Lowder: she would tell him anything she wished to know. On the 2nd Nov. the inquest reopened, and exhibit A is then produced by Mr. Litchfield, who presents it to Hayashi who, when asked, recognises it. There is no evidence as to what time it passed into Mr. Litchfield's hands. But between the sitting of the inquest on the 24th October and the 2nd November, this exhibit is put into Mr. Litchfield's hands. Mr. Litchfield has it, and it is easy to perceive that he obtained it through Mary Jacob's friend, who obtained it at Maruya's, as detailed in evidence given before you. On the 4th November, Mrs. Carew was present at the inquest and in the course of her statement puts in two "A.L." letters. The letter "Beware" was not signed, but of these other two one is signed Annie the other A.L. Now I submit that there is nothing in the evidence so far taken to suggest that Mary Jacob had been pasting letters together. A letter of Mr. Carew to his wife was, however, next put in. It was said to have been sent in an envelope addressed to his wife. It is a note written by Mr. Carew to his wife, having been written by him on the 15th, in which he tells her of Dr. Wheeler seeing him and ordering him Vichy water, etc. The letter is alleged to have been sent to Mrs. Carew on the 19th October. Now that is where I shall leave the matter for the present. On the 6th November, the inquest is over and Mrs. Carew writes a letter to Sir Ernest Satow, a letter that is admitted to be written by her. On the 10th Mrs. Carew writes to Miss Jacob and asks her to see Mr. Porch. It is the letter beginning, "Dear Mary, I hope for the sake of Edgerly," etc. Now that letter is received by Miss Jacob on 10th November. Mr. Porch calls on her and has a conversation. All these A. L. letters have been written between the time of Mary Jacob's letter of 25th October and this visit of Mr. Porch on the 10th November. None of them support the suggestion that Miss Jacob, as the writer of the Annie Luke letters, felt remorse, or want to clear Mrs. Carew from any implication of guilt. Would, she if she had written these letters, when Mr. Porch called on the 10th, not have done what she could to assist Mrs. Carew? You can see that Mr. Porch's visit did not succeed, so far as its object went, from the tenor of the next letter. The letter is written on the night before the magisterial proceedings. They began on the 11th, and on the 11th Mr. Lowder received another letter. Mr. Porch evidently gathered nothing from his visit as to Miss Jacob having written these letters. On the contrary, her unsatisfactory conduct at the visit—unsatisfactory to Mrs. Carew, I mean, defeats the object of Mr. Porch's visit. Yet here, after the last visit of Mr. Porch, Mr. Lowder receives this letter—the letter beginning, "It never occurred to you, did it?" On the 13th, it was learned that the preliminary examination would take place on the following day, that accounts for Mr. Porch's visit and the letter of the 13th Nov. "Mary Jacob was not examined until the 13th. On the morning of the 13th, Mrs. Carew once again wrote to her. "Dear Mary, I went round to see you this morning," etc. Now I cannot gentlemen, suggest any hypothesis, any reasonable hypothesis, to allow of the supposition that the writer of these A.L. letters was Mary Jacob; rather do I hold that the writer of them was the writer of the letters to Mary Jacob; everything is consistent with that. And now I have to ask you to go back to the first letter. The first letter is the one written, by the person signing herself Annie—in the "Annie-Carew" series. But it was preceded by the visit of a mysterious lady. Now if one thing is more clear in this matter than anything else it is that this mysterious lady was not Mary Jacob. We have it in Mrs. Carew's own evidence that Mary Jacob was in the nursery with the children at the time. It is not suggested she that was the mysterious lady or the Annie. Gentleman, you may at once dismiss

from your minds as a working theory, that there ever was such a person, or any such a Annie, in Yokohama. I say you can dismiss the idea at once as a working theory. There never was an Annie Luke here: if we can be positive about a negative, we can be positive about this, and also that there never was a person who represented herself as Annie Luke.

His Lordship—You refer to the first letter?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes. I go back now to October 10th, the day of the regatta, and Mrs. Carew's evidence with regard to the visit of this mysterious lady. The lady that is most minutely described by Mrs. Carew when giving evidence in the case brought against Miss Jacob, Counsel here read the description from the report, and also Mrs. Carew's statement regarding the whereabouts of Miss Jacob. Continuing, he said—The first Annie letter fits into the time of this mysterious lady's visit: Gentlemen, the same mind that conceived the mysterious visitor conceived the writing of that letter. There is nothing whatever, time, place, or circumstance, to connect Mary Jacob with it. The only evidence connecting Mary Jacob with it is the finding in her birthday-book, the pieces of paper with "M.J." and two "A.L.'s" and something else upon it. Now I will ask you, gentlemen, to look at the piece of paper, and I ask you to say that "Dearest Walter" upon it is in Mrs. Carew's own handwriting. What can be the theory that would connect Mary Jacob with that piece of paper? Look at the card the mysterious visitor presents to Mrs. Carew, and then the theory seems even more difficult to conceive. What is the time of it? It is before Mr. Carew's illness. It comes as a bolt from the blue so far as Mary Jacob is considered. A mysterious visitor appears and presents a card. Very well, if Mary Jacob is supposed to be the authoress of the card she could not possibly be the visitor that presented it. It is not suggested that she engaged another person to put on black clothes and a heavy veil to pay the visit and to go through the face for her. And then Mary Jacob must have learned a great deal regarding the late Mr. Carew's past life if she is able to have written a letter, which, if I may borrow an expression "fetches him" as that letter did. That letter is said to be afterwards received by Mr. Carew.

His Lordship—It is suggested that it reached him on the 13th.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes: two days before he took ill. What object could Mary Jacob have in writing that letter? I submit that there is no explanation, no probable explanation of it at all, and I ask you to believe that that piece of paper was put in her birthday book by fraud, and placed there surreptitiously, between the day it was found, the 2nd of January, and the time when it was handed to Mr. Lowder. That particular piece of evidence, gentlemen, was manufactured, and for a purpose. That is the explanation, and I shall only explain it in that way. It was necessary to connect Mary Jacob with the tissue of falsehoods and so this thing was resorted to. Take the internal evidence of the letters, and I say that they support the supposition that they were written by the prisoner.

His Lordship—There is no suggestion that Mary Jacob knew of the existence of A.L. in the early part of October.

Mr. Wilkinson—None whatever. I am prepared to stop here for this afternoon, my Lord.

His Lordship—Do you not wish to continue?

Mr. Wilkinson—It is four o'clock.

His Lordship—I do not force you to go on.

Mr. Wilkinson (to the Jury)—Now, gentlemen, I want you to take all these Annie Luke envelopes into your hands. They are made from Marcus Ward and Company's paper, and some of course bear the water mark. That is the paper used in the Annie Luke letters. In regard to the letter to Mr. Carew at the Club, I shall suggest that that letter was written by Mrs. Carew, but it would not do to send it down in an envelope usually coming from her own house, so she used a different envelope. That is the suggestion; that this was done with design.

Mr. Lowder—Those are not all the envelopes. Mr. Wilkinson—No, but those are all envelopes that Mrs. Carew used; they are all alike except the one sent to Mr. Carew at the Club, when, as I suggest, she deemed it inadvisable to send it in an envelope of the kind usually going from her house. The question of the water-mark is easily explained. A water-mark is put on each sheet of paper made, and then this sheet is cut up and part of the mark may be in one envelope, and part in another: but the whole of these envelopes are Marcus Ward's envelopes. So much for externals.

His Lordship—Would you like to stop now?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—You were speaking about internal evidence.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think that I intended to speak of internal evidence when I spoke of the contents of the letters.

His Lordship—I would suggest that you name the photographic copies you would like the jury to examine, and they could take them out with them.

Mr. Wilkinson—I hope they will do so.

Mr. Patterson—I may say that we have done so, my Lord, and have made a most careful study of them.

His Lordship—Oh, have you.

Mr. Patterson—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then, gentlemen, you relieve me of the duty of calling your attention more specifically to them. I would point out, however, the views that Mr. Mason expressed in regard to judging handwriting. [Counsel then explained Mr. Mason's method of studying handwriting, as detailed by Mr. Mason in the witness-box last week, and then pointed out the characteristics noted by Mr. Mason to be present both in Mrs. Carew's handwriting and in the Annie Luke letters: how the characteristic letters of Miss Jacob were very few in the A.L. letters; and how Miss Christoffel could not have written the letters because she was so bad a writer. After entering into a minute description of the various characteristics in the letters, the learned Crown Advocate proceeded—These letters were written at a time when it was deemed necessary to raise on behalf of Mrs. Carew another theory regarding Mr. Carew's death. I put this forward as one reason why Mrs. Carew should write them. The suggestion that they were written by Mary Jacob in the spirit of remorse is out of the question. Mrs. Carew wrote them when suspicion, rightly or wrongly, had begun to settle upon her. She felt that it was necessary that some one should be indicated as being connected with the death, and she felt that it was desirable in her interest that they should be written and received by the persons who did receive them. That was the reason why they were written, and that is what I ask you, gentlemen, to believe.

After some remarks from His Lordship about the desirability of having a complete set of photographic copies of all the letters in Court in the morning, the Court rose for the day.

SATURDAY, January 30th.

The Court-room did not fill until some time after proceedings were resumed this morning, but before Mr. Wilkinson concluded, standing-room was at a premium. The accused had entirely lost the bright look that characterised her face at the opening of proceedings on Friday. But though haggard and worn, she maintained her keen, vigilant watch of the faces of the Judge and the jury, only interrupted now and again when taking a note of a remark in the learned Crown Advocate's address to pass on to Mr. Lowder.

Mr. Wilkinson resumed—Gentlemen,—Having now dealt with Mary Jacob's connection with the case, I shall ask you to turn to the evidence as affecting the prisoner herself on the charge of having administered poison to her husband. The first point which calls for attention is the writing to Dickinson of the letters which called forth those written by him, and were put in evidence before you. I have told you, gentlemen, that if the other evidence satisfies you that poison was administered by the prisoner, it is not necessary for the prosecution to explain the motive. The learned Counsel for the defence admits this, but he would limit it to the cases where there is direct evidence of the criminal—to cases in which there is a witness produced who has seen the fatal wound inflicted or the fatal dose administered. But I tell you, gentlemen, subject to correction from his Lordship, that that is not the law. The law does not require that any motive should be proved in a case where the evidence of the commission of the criminal act is circumstantial any more than where it is direct. The question of the presence or absence of motive will no doubt become a matter for consideration where the other evidence is circumstantial, but as I have already stated, motive for the commission of crime is often obscure and generally inadequate.

His Lordship—Always, I should think.

Mr. Wilkinson—There were two alternatives with regard to these letters presented to you. Either that the statements made by the prisoner to Mr. Dickinson were true, and she was living in dread of her husband, or that what she said was false. The latter is the alternative the evidence has established, but I agree with the Counsel for the defence that that alone would not have been any strong evidence against the prisoner on a charge of this kind, even if it had been carried further than the evidence shows it to have been carried. It would be going too far to ask that because a woman has denounced her husband she is prepared to murder him. The accused has

been shown to have been systematically traducing her husband, falsely representing him as guilty of acts which would stamp him as a brute and a villain, and affected calling for the sympathy of another man in the distressing situation which his violence and the dread of his violence is supposed to have placed her. Whatever may be said of the female human nature, its lightness and its frailty, that is not the form it takes, and the circumstances require explanation. That explanation has not been forthcoming. But the position to which the undoubted facts brings us is that behind the action of the prisoner lie strong motives not revealed to us, and that she was capable of lightly and without motive traducing and blackening the character of her husband for whom she professed the most ardent affection. (Mr. Moss, will you please hand me the scraps of the envelope exhibits 16 and 17.) It is my duty, gentlemen, to bring before you that scrap of envelope with Edith and Easton and Dickinson written upon it. That is a matter bearing upon the letters to Mr. Dickinson. It is one of those instances where an interpretation may be put upon acts. You have heard that Easton was a friend of the family—the Ferret—you have heard of the relations between the accused and Dickinson, and you have heard his name in the two ways. Now you have heard the explanation, but you have also had before you two pieces of paper that were supposed to have been found behind the cabinet, in which that same thing was practised. Now that was not brought forward for the purpose of making them out as having been written by the accused. The only object with which this could have been brought forward was to throw doubt on these. But, gentlemen, all doubt with regard to these has gone. The learned Counsel for the defence was unable to contend that the envelope was not in the handwriting of the prisoner herself. Under these circumstances, why these scraps of paper are produced to you and why the evidence has been given to you with reference to them I cannot understand.

The two scraps of paper were here handed to Mr. Wilkinson, and the two pieces of the envelope handed to the Court.

His Lordship—These pieces of envelope are admitted to be in the handwriting of the accused? Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord. Continuing, Mr. Wilkinson, holding up the pieces of paper to the jury, said—You will see on that the words Walter Edith Hallowell Dickinson. That these were written by the accused I submit that any one examining them will come to that conclusion. The suggestion was that they were written by Mary Jacob. Why? On what grounds were they written by Mary Jacob? Wherefore should they be written by Mary Jacob?

His Lordship—What is the number of that exhibit?

Mr. Wilkinson—No. 32; and this exhibit No. 31, was also found, my Lord. (Mr. Moss, where is the one found in the birthday book? It is 22, reading Edith and Edith Dickinson.) Now, gentlemen, it is supposed that these were found while the family were up at Miyanoshta. If they were, gentlemen, it would not be proof that they were not written by the prisoner, but that the writing is the accused's there is no doubt. Now I ask you, gentlemen, to believe that they were not found there, but that they were put into the box [the children's toy box] afterwards. It is concluded that the writing is the accused's, and I consider that a merciful conclusion to come to, and I ask you to believe that. This envelope is enough to show the idea; how it shaped itself, what extent it went to, is here. You have heard the explanation by my learned friend that it was some stupid game. That is not sustained. Mr. Porch might have given an explanation; but there is none. You have then the fact that the accused was writing her name, not as the wife of the deceased, but as the wife of some other man. That calls for another consideration. I do not want you to put too much weight upon it, but it is one of those circumstances which have been held to indicate the intention of a change that could only be brought about by the death of the husband. It is for you to say what weight is to be given to it. I do not wish to press it or to make a point of weight, but it is quite right I should call your attention to it. There is also a telegram to Mr. Dickinson. That telegram also comes within this category of explanation of the death of the deceased. You have heard the explanation of what was in it. If Mr. Dickinson's recollection is correct the statement was untrue. I leave it to you to deal with that as you may. Then as regards motive, gentlemen, "motive after all can only create a presumption one way or the other. It is not evidence of the fact of the murder that a man has an absence of motive to commit it; and just as little can the absence of proof of the existence of a motive be a reason for

finding the prisoner not guilty if the evidence of the murder be satisfactorily against him." Now gentlemen, as throwing light on the motive or absence of motive moving the prisoner's actions, and also as suggesting the existence of design, you have the episode of the mysterious stranger. You remember the prisoner's evidence with regard to the visit of that stranger, and gentlemen, the only conclusion open to you, I submit, is that that evidence is entirely false. You have it that a card was given; you have Mr. Owen's evidence with reference to what Mr. Carew told him, that there were two cards and that on the second was an indication of the identity of the writer. The first card, I suggest, had on it M.J. 1888 or M.J. alone, and that on the one sent to Mr. Carew, there was A.L. 1888 added. That is the explanation of the statement made by the deceased to Mr. Owen. Now that the first card was sent down by Mrs. Carew to her husband is in evidence and is part of the case for the defence. As to the second card, gentlemen, I submit that that can only have been sent by Mrs. Carew. What is the other evidence we have with regard to this mysterious stranger? Mr. Carew's statement that Mrs. Carew told him she had been seen outside the office gates of the P. & O. You have the evidence of Mr. Dickinson of a lady in black being opposite the Club, apparently in distress, at the time of the funeral, but, gentlemen, that can be explained in many ways, and it is not necessary to believe in any Annie Luke. Her non-existence you must take to be established as well as it is possible to establish a negative. Now if you arrive at that conclusion you are led to the hypothesis that the prisoner had a design in doing what she did, or that she was capable of actions without motive at all. As to design, you need not necessarily arrive at the conclusion that she contemplated the whole of what afterwards occurred. You may give her the benefit of any doubt there may be on that subject. She does not mention the visitor when she first gave evidence at the inquest and she may, and probably did, think of her afterwards as affording an explanation after the death, when she found that suspicion was directed against her. That that was the object with which the Annie Luke episode was introduced at the inquest is very clear from the summing up of the Coroner which has been put before you. That was what it conveyed to his mind. That was the object and intention, and it is put before us. There would be no other object to put it in. That person had admitted the causing of the murder and not Mrs. Carew. One of the reasons for considering that it may have been an afterthought is this, that the first letter was written in one handwriting, and that the next of the series is written in another, and that the second part of the series is begun without taking into account what was the handwriting of Annie's letter.

His Lordship—What did you mean by the first of the series? That the Annie's letter was written before the death?

Mr. Wilkinson—The Annie letter is written in a different handwriting to those written subsequently.

His Lordship—And you say the second is written in a different handwriting to the first?

Mr. Wilkinson—No, my Lord. The second A. L. was written after death, and I say that that was written by Mrs. Carew. If it were decided that the whole of the letters were written by the prisoner, then that initial handwriting offers some evidence that the whole of the matter was not thought out from the beginning and that the introduction of Annie in the first instance was not in contemplation of the deceased's death; and that is the more merciful view to take. If this is the explanation, then what is the explanation of the first invention? It is clear that the matter brought much distress to the husband's mind. There is the visit to the P. and O. office, and that brought out that not only had the prisoner told her husband of a visit to the house but had also stated to him—on what authority, if any, but you may take it as on no authority—that this visitor had been seen outside the office. Then you have the conversation about her between the prisoner and the deceased, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 20th October, as detailed in her evidence given at the inquest. I have not read the whole of the account of Annie Luke given in that evidence, but you gentlemen, have no doubt read it for yourselves. It is quite clear that the prisoner knew of Annie Luke and there is no reason to suppose that any other person knew of her or of her name.

His Lordship—I am sorry to interrupt you, but yesterday, in speaking of these letters I got the impression that the first letter—I was thinking of the envelope brought by the *finrikkuha* man on the 19th. You have not made any reference to that.

Mr. Wilkinson—No, my Lord. I left it out, but I thank you for mentioning it.

His Lordship—There is the husband's torn letter.

Mr. Wilkinson—Now, gentlemen, with reference to that letter there is this observation to make. You have to take into consideration the time when that letter was produced. It was produced by Mrs. Carew on the 4th November.

His Lordship—We take it that she might have produced it on the 2nd if the Coroner had allowed her to give evidence.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, quite so, my Lord. It might have been given then, and if it makes any difference it may be considered as having been given on the 2nd. You will remember, gentlemen, that I put it to Mr. Hall when he was before you that Mrs. Carew wanted to give her evidence on the 2nd and that for some reason he would not hear her evidence until other evidence had been taken, and so it was taken on the 4th, so you may assume that any evidence taken on the 4th as being taken on the 2nd.

His Lordship—Then R1 and R2 was produced at the adjourned inquest.

Mr. Wilkinson—Mr. Moss, would you let me have R1 (exhibit was here handed to the learned Counsel). You know this letter gentlemen, now the explanation which is suggested of the existence of that letter is this, and of its production:—On the 24th October Mr. Porch had spoken to Mary Jacob about the waste-paper basket, and according to his own evidence, when he said that she had been there in the night-time she said she had been there in the daytime; so you may take it that Mrs. Carew knew that Mary Jacob had been at the waste-paper basket. Now, gentlemen, I suggest that she did not then know that the Dickinson letters had been sewn together, and that is the reason why it was sewn together and not sewn. Now gentlemen we come to the difference there; of the motive that would suggest the production of that letter by Mrs. Carew. My learned friend has called your attention to some classical quotation as to the possibility of gauging women's minds, and with reference to this, as in all things in this case, I say it is impossible to do so. I call your attention to facts in which it is possible that the explanation will be found, but I will not take upon myself the responsibility of framing a working theory or an explanation. Mrs. Carew knew on the 2nd November that the waste-paper basket had been gone through and she produces something that had been supposed to have come out of that basket. Why it was put in may explain many of her otherwise inexplicable actions.

His Lordship—It was not until next day that she was able to identify it as a letter written to her by her husband?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, at the next day's sitting of the inquest.

His Lordship—It was one day afterwards then. What you suggest is that on the face of it she should have known when she first saw it that it was a letter to her from her husband?

Mr. Wilkinson—That is my argument.

Mr. Lowder—But she says in her own evidence that it was not until she saw the letter reproduced in the newspapers that she recognised it as being a letter that she had received from her husband some days before she again received it—pasted on a piece of paper. At the time she received it she did not recognise it.

His Lordship—The defence deny that she could have recognised the letter then.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is her statement, yes. Well, gentlemen, it is my duty to bring before you all these points. You may consider them to be small points, but small though you may take them to be, it is my duty to present them to you. Anything that can be brought forward that may seem to indicate that on the part of the accused there was an expectation of the death of the deceased, and however small these indications may appear, it is my duty to bring them forward. It is for you to consider them and attach to them whatever worth they may possess. I present them to you only for what they may be worth, for what they are worth, and you will give them such consideration as you consider they should receive. I will now point out to you the evidence that I consider leads to the conclusion that I suggest. In the diary for October 11th, you have the entry:—"Walter not yet all well, and went to bed directly after Tiffin. I sent for Dr. Wheeler about 5 o'clock, who ordered W. medicine, not that it will do him much good I'm thinking." That, gentlemen, is ambiguous. It may be that she wrote that to express the idea that she had not much faith in Dr. Wheeler's treatment; but it may bear a more serious explanation. It is my duty to point this out, and you will give it such weight as it deserves. There is another entry on the 13th Oct., in which the prisoner shows a feeling—as she describes it—of "disgust." She writes:—"Walter dining at the Club—and came home very late, he

made me feel very much disgusted." And then comes the entry of the 15th October, "On coming back at 4.30, found R.—her brother—up, and W.—her husband—home in bed. He had been ordered a course of Vichy-water by the Dr. I wonder how long it will last." I draw your attention to the expression "how long it will last." There again two interpretations may possibly be put upon the expression: it is for you to consider which of the two it ought to be.

Mr. Lowder—I will point out that the entry of the 13th has an explanation; an explanation given by the prisoner in her evidence as to the condition in which her husband was in that evening.

His Lordship—Yes, she gave such an explanation.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is quite understood. The deceased came home late, and he might have been, and probably was, intoxicated when he came home that night. I am calling attention, however, to the terms in which the accused wrote that entry. I call attention to those terms: it may be that you may consider it but a small matter; but I can only repeat again that it is a matter in which it is for you to attach whatever weight you consider should be given to it, and such weight as you consider to be right. I also call your attention to an incident that occurred in this Court—the abstraction of one of the exhibits. There again it was my duty to have called your attention to the matter, for it is a matter for consideration as showing the character of the accused. You will, I feel sure, put the most merciful interpretation you can upon the matter; you will place upon it the construction that you consider to be right. She abstracted the exhibit, concealed it—of that there can be no doubt. The act was one in which there was a certain amount of boldness and daring, and it affords, I say, an indication of her character, and thus has a bearing upon her actions in regard to other phases of the case. Another incident is her writing that letter to Sir Ernest Satow on the 6th November, and the circumstances under which she wrote that letter must be taken into account: My learned friend, the Counsel for the defence, has very properly called your attention to the circumstance under which it was written. She was writing, he says, when she was feeling indignant at the summing up of the Coroner; but it must be remembered that in that case she had got off successfully. This is in evidence in two ways, the evidence of the summing up as presented to you in the course of the defence, and the verdict that the jury gave, which was also placed before you. It was not until after the inquest that any charge was laid against the prisoner.

Mr. Lowder—But the charge may have been in consequence of the inquest.

Mr. Wilkinson—It is beyond question that the accused was not charged under the Coroner's inquisition.

His Lordship—I think Mr. Lowder presented the summing up to prove the verdict: both were put in.

Mr. Lowder—I will not interrupt again: I will waive the point.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think that it is in evidence that at the time the letter was written by Mrs. Carew no charge had been laid. No charge was brought against Mrs. Carew until after the inquest was over. I think that this fact makes the assumption against her all the stronger, for it proves that she was conscious that such a charge might be laid against her. I suggest that there was nothing—that she thought that it was not necessary for her to feign another's handwriting when writing this letter; that she thought her own handwriting sufficiently bold for the purpose. She thought that there was no necessity to write in the A.L. style; nor would it occur to her as at all necessary to conceal herself. But these are all matters, gentlemen, which it is my duty to place before you, and you will give them their due weight. I have now to allude to more serious matters. There is the purchase of the arsenic by the prisoner, and there is an explanation to give of it; and that explanation particularly demands your most earnest consideration. You have it in evidence that on the 13th of October a half ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution was purchased and obtained from the Normal Dispensary. You have heard the explanation of that purchase, and that explanation, I think you will agree with me, is perfectly satisfactory. I do not want to suggest that that first purchase of arsenic was made with design. There has been an explanation given in regard to it and I ask you, gentlemen, to accept it. The particular point about it is, that six day days afterwards that bottle was exhausted. Worked out arithmetically that bottle might have lasted 16 days. But gentlemen, all bottles are not always full, and by making this allowance we may work it down to 12 days. This was not the broken bottle;

it was returned empty and then got broken afterwards. I have said that this bottle was exhausted, the evidence goes to prove that satisfactorily, and on the evening of the 17th it was sent down again to be refilled. If it had been used in the ordinary course for the purposes for which it was obtained, then it should have been still half full. It was sent down by the prisoner—there can be no question as to that. Take then as a fact that on the 13th it was obtained without design. Now we find that on the 17th another $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottle has been used for which there is no explanation. One suggestion is, gentlemen—it has not been referred to by the Counsel for the defence, but it has been brought before you—that Mrs. Carew brought into Court a bottle that had contained Dr. Baelz's prescription, but which she handed in at the inquest, because, as she said, "she had smelt it and from the smell thought that it contained arsenic." This I take it refers to her evidence given on the 4th Nov. There she says:—"I handed you just before coming in a Court the bottle (Exhibit L). It is said to be made from Dr. Baelz's prescription for my husband. The bottle is from Schedel's dispensary and bears the number 13934." Now in another place you will find that Mrs. Carew said:—"I do not know whether Dr. Munro prescribed for him at that time, but later Dr. Baelz did, and I have had his prescription made up for him from time to time." So it is said to have been made up from Dr. Baelz's prescription at Schedel's Dispensary. Further she says:—"I got the bottle in the drawer of the cupboard where my husband kept his medicine. That was situated on a chest of drawers in his dressing-room, which was really a verandah leading out of our bed-room, and was used by him as a dressing-room. My medicine was kept in one place and his in another; but since his illness I have bottles of medicine kept in my place on account of their size. I wish you to hand that bottle in, because, having smelt it, I believe it to contain arsenic." Now, gentlemen, you have there an instance of knowledge brought home to the prisoner by herself. She was sufficiently acquainted with arsenic to detect the smell of it in the bottle that is said to have contained Dr. Baelz's prescription. On the face of it it is difficult to discover how the arsenic got into it. Now, gentlemen, I submit that there is an explanation, an explanation that will probably lead us on to account for the deceased's death. You must bear in mind that every explanation given by the prisoner to account for her husband's death that does not stand the test of satisfactory examination must necessarily tell against her. By saying this, I mean that every explanation made by her that fails to be confirmed in any way must tell against the prisoner. Now when I say that it fails to be confirmed, I mean you to understand not that arsenic was not found in the bottle—we have satisfactory evidence that it was—but that we have no reasonable explanation of how it came there. I submit that there is no reasonable explanation on any other ground—that the arsenic was put in the bottle by the prisoner herself, because there is no suggestion that the deceased himself put it in. Who else would put it in? Not the chemist; there is no suggestion that the deceased would do so. No, the evidence leads us irresistibly to conclude that the accused had a knowledge that arsenic was in that bottle because she put it there herself. She may have done this knowing that her husband was taking the medicine to relieve his pain. It may be urged that it may have been put in after his death as an explanation, and to show that that was a cause of death. Such an explanation may have been considered necessary by her; but gentlemen, I submit that that explanation has failed. If the Fowler's Solution was put in before the 17th, that would account for half of the half ounce bottle—which is then explained. But if that is the explanation, I submit that the absence of such a quantity must have been noticed by the accused herself, who was then taking the Solution herself. The only other Fowler's Solution that has been suggested is that supplied by Ward for the dog; but that was long ago. We have had no bottle produced to account for that, nor do I believe any was found. But, gentlemen, if this was the Fowler's Solution referred to, I do not think you will consider it likely, that it would—having been supplied for a dog—have been placed by Mr. Carew himself in the bottle containing Baelz's prescription. And if that was the arsenic, that was put in it is not suggested that it was put in by anyone else but the accused. Now between the 17th and the 20th—that is three days—there is a second half-ounce bottle of arsenic bought from Schedel's at the Normal Dispensary, and this has to be accounted for. It is accounted for by the accident to the bottle—the bottle that was broken. Her explanation is that the bottle was broken, but it was not asked to be refilled until the 21st. You

have heard all the evidence that has been given in regard to the fender. I leave it to you for your consideration, and you will come to your own conclusion in regard to it. No person saw the bottle broken, except the accused. Certainly there are the pieces of broken glass that the maid saw when she was called in by the accused to wipe up the mess on the fender. But as to the circumstances, as to how the bottle became broken, we have only the evidence of the accused herself. You have heard the result of the chemical analysis. Dr. Divers took a scraping, and as you know has told us that he could find no arsenic in the scraping, only human urine. You have heard the statement of Mr. Thomas, of Brett and Company, that he found the same result after taking a second scraping. So you have the fender scraped by two chemists, who test the scrapings, and find that no arsenic is on it; in face of that evidence your deduction should be conclusive. You have heard the explanation given as to the cloth that was used to wipe up the mess on the fender, and if you think that evidence satisfactory you will give what reception you evidently consider right to that explanation. We come now to the purchase of arsenic on the morning of the 20th. That arsenic was purchased—you have it in evidence—from Maruya's store. You have heard also of Hayashi's confusing the 19th with the 20th, and you will scarcely—you are not asked to come to the conclusion by the defence—find that there never was any purchased on the 20th. Before the Coroner, Hayashi stated that it was purchased on the 19th, but he has since corrected this statement and says that it was on the 20th.

His Lordship—I think that the defence only deny that no purchase made on the morning of the 20th was brought home to the accused?

Mr. Lowder—That is so, my Lord: it was not traced to the accused.

Mr. Wilkinson—Now I will submit that there is evidence that does conclusively prove that it was traced to her possession—unless you, gentlemen, believe that the evidence given by Maruya's assistants is entirely false: and I do not think that you will come to that conclusion. You will remember that at the inquest Hayashi said that he was under the impression that the purchase was made on the 19th, and that the purchase was one bottle of Fowler's Solution and one bottle of sugar of lead. It is in evidence, my Lord, that Hayashi gave his evidence on the 2nd November and that it was on that occasion the exhibit A was produced to him. Now it was before he gave his evidence that the application was made for Mrs. Carew to give her evidence, or any argument founded upon its subsequent production by her,—I will assume. She brought in on the 4th (you may consider it as brought on the 2nd) a bottle of chloral. Now a further examination of Maruya's books was made and the recollection of the man with reference to the lady who came on the morning of the 19th was recalled, and that was, that what was purchased on that occasion was chloral. You have this fact then that that bottle is found in the Carew's house, it is brought into the Court by the accused as something she does not understand. Now, gentlemen, that is just one of these cases which the Counsel for the defence referred to as piling up evidence against herself. It illustrates what I have already said concerning what may be called her stupid actions, in producing that evidence. You may take whatever explanation is the more merciful one, or that she produced it before Hayashi gave his evidence that it was sugar of lead which was bought on that morning. But the foreign Fowler's Solution bought on the morning of the 20th October was purchased along with the chloral, and the bottle which was purchased—for it has been clearly identified—was taken to the Carew's house, and so found among the bottles produced. That, I submit, gentlemen, confirms the purchase of both Fowler's Solution and chloral hydrate. It shows that if it were purchased in the name of the Carews it is purchased for the household, and we have this to consider in relation to the accused's evidence of what took place on the evening of that day. On page one of her evidence before the Coroner she says:—"I cannot recollect whether it was before Dr. Todd's visit or after that he expressed a wish that I should give him his usual dose of arsenic." That, gentlemen, is the statement made at the inquest on the first occasion. Now you have there, according to the statement of the accused, that the deceased was in want of arsenic; that he did not get any arsenic that evening or the next day. That is the accused's evidence. Now, gentlemen, you have the fact of the discovery of the purchase of a bottle of chloral with one of those bottles of Fowler's Solution, which was delivered in the house that morning; and of the fact that the deceased was asking for arsenic—and she gave it as an ex-

planation that he was urgently appealing for it, and that after an interval she went to the cupboard where he kept his medicines and she found a bottle nearly empty. Now two bottles have been produced from Maruya. If the empty bottle which was there has been produced then an ounce of arsenic had been used from the morning up to that time. Now, gentlemen, no toleration of the use of arsenic would account for the use of that ounce bottle if it were true. The circumstances therefore go to show that what the accused has said with regard to Tuesday evening is untrue. The deceased could not, if he had been getting arsenic in these quantities from any other hands be craving for it to such an extent on the Tuesday evening as to threaten to send some one else if his wife did not get it for him. If he had been getting it in the morning he would not insist on his wife getting it in the evening? The explanation was that it had done him good, and it referred to the fact that he had been taking arsenic. The conclusion I ask you to draw, gentlemen, is that the lady who went to Maruya's on the morning of the 20th was Mrs. Carew, and that she obtained that arsenic. You have it sufficiently in evidence with regard to the 19th. In one sense, gentlemen, it does not matter much about it having been shown that the purchase was made on the 20th and not on the 19th. The question as to Miss Jacob's recollection being correct was quite right and proper, and that it was not on the 19th was a proper thing to be pointed out by the Counsel for the defence. There is nothing to complain of in that; but it is not a matter which requires any great consideration on your part. There is the statement regarding the children. Mrs. Hutchison says she saw her with both the children opposite to Kuhn's in Main Street, while Miss Jacob's account of her proceedings on that morning were different, and she said she only had one of the children at a time, one on one occasion and the other at another, and the suggestion at first is that Mary Jacob may possibly have gone to Maruya's. But there is to be remembered that the 19th is not the date, but the 20th, so that the discrepancies there are not fatal. They only bear on the credibility of Mary Jacob in her other evidence. Whatever effect you may like to give to them, Mrs. Hutchison, I submit, is as likely to be mistaken as Miss Jacob.

His Lordship—You have the evidence of the other lady?

Mr. Wilkinson—Thank you, Lord; that was Mrs. Walter, and it must have been after half-past eleven if she was down town on that day.

His Lordship—But theiffin at 12.

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, my Lord, but I do not think the gentlemen who testified with her gave evidence on that point. If I am mistaken I should like to be corrected, but that was the impression left in my mind.

His Lordship, after referring to the notes—There was no time stated.

Mr. Wilkinson—So it is quite consistent that she left Mrs. Walter at half-past eleven and that she might have been down town that morning, and it has become a matter of credibility by the other evidence. The only evidence is from the diary that she was down town on the morning of the 20th. But you remember the *jinrikisha* man who came to give evidence of what her movements were. Now what I can say with regard to that is that that *jinrikisha* man had acquired somehow the idea that it was necessary for him to say something and nothing else. He broke down, and his credibility was entirely demolished by denying to Mr. Lowder that he had ever seen him. And that gentlemen, is the only evidence against Mrs. Carew's having gone to Maruya's at that time. And there is that special evidence with regard to the bottle of chloral.

Mr. Lowder—There was Hayashi's failure to recognise her on three different occasions.

Mr. Wilkinson—There is the fact that Hayashi failed to recognise her, and it is only right that anything in favour of the prisoner should be brought to your notice. I think that Mary Jacob says that the man asked her if she was Mrs. Carew. You have heard the evidence of Hayashi given here and it occurred to me that his evidence was both creditable and credible. To me it seems natural enough. There was a foreign lady who came and he did not recognise her. My learned friend drew attention to the fact that the Carews had been purchasing things there before and that he ought to have known her. To that matter you will give all the attention it deserves. But there is the fact that if any other person had taken the Fowler's Solution to the house on the 20th and it had been used by the prisoner, the deceased would never have made the statement on the 21st that she states he made to her. You have there again the fact of exhibit A that she purchases on the Tuesday evening a bedpan and a bottle of Fowler's solution. That is ad-

mitted by the accused to be in her own handwriting.

Mr. Lowder—I think I might ask you to call the attention of the Jury to the fact the he [Hayashi] had a long conversation with the person who came on the 19th and that he failed to recognise the accused as the person.

Mr. Wilkinson having explained this from a newspaper report to the Jury, proceeded—He refers to what the conversation was on the occasion and the very proper suggestion is that having had a conversation with the lady, that if it was Mrs. Carew he ought to have recognised her. Afterwards, however, you have the fact that he said he could not recognise her, and you have the fact that if it had been any other person than Mrs. Carew who went there and got that medicine administered to Mr. Carew then what was said by the prisoner of the Tuesday evening could not have taken place.

At the request of Mr. Lowder Mr. Wilkinson read the evidence of Hayashi from the newspaper as follows:—"Witness walked to the other side of the Court and said, I remember well the person there as coming to buy things before, but I do not recognise her as the person who came to buy things on the 19th." I come now, gentlemen to the purchase on the afternoon of the 20th.

His Lordship—I think you referred to that before?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, I turn back to that.

His Lordship—Was not that the evening of the 20th?

Mr. Wilkinson—I stopped at the suggestion of my learned friend to go back to the question of the identity.

His Lordship—Very well.

Mr. Wilkinson read part of the prisoner's evidence at the inquest and continued:—"The passage I have read is from the examination on the first occasion at the inquest. Accused said:—"He gave me a slip of paper on which was written 1 bottle Fowler's Solution, 1 bottle Sugar of lead." I now draw your attention to the bit that is known as exhibit A. It reads:—

MR. MARUYA,

Please give Bearer

1 Bed Pan.

1 Bottle Fowler's Solution of Arsenic.

E. M. H. CAREW.

169, Bluff.

20. 10.

It is referred to in her evidence given on the second occasion, when she was shown the order. She then said—"In the evening I recollect writing to Maruya's for a bed-pan. I cannot say that I have any recollection whatever of writing for the arsenic, but I must have done so, as my writing is conclusive evidence." On the 20th Oct. she wrote this when her husband, she said, had given her a piece of paper. You have her statement that the order was filled, it has been given in Court, and you have also the statement of Rachel Greer in regard to it. I will not ask you not to believe her evidence on this point, because the appearance of the bed-pan in the house supports the facts stated by Rachel Greer. Yet, we are asked by the prisoner to believe that, although she remembers writing to Maruya's on that evening, she was not able to recollect sending for the arsenic. You have thus heard that another ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution was introduced into the house on the Tuesday evening, along with a bed-pan: that has been traced into the accused's possession, and the suggestion is—there is no other conclusion at which you can arrive—that the Fowler's Solution passed into her possession along with it. That she should have written for the Fowler's Solution at that time was but natural, but it is not natural to suppose that she can have forgotten all about it as she says she did, after her husband had appealed to her on the subject. Her statement regarding that is, "On Wednesday he again spoke to me of the great pain he was in and told me that if I did not get him the medicine he would get it himself by other means." That is the statement she made on the first occasion, which she volunteered to give—it was not extracted from her in the examination as afterwards occurred. She said at that time—"On Tuesday evening he gave me a slip of paper, which I have." This is exhibit X. "I told him at the time that I should not send for the things." This piece of paper, exhibit X, is admitted not to be in the deceased's handwriting. That was the order that Mr. Mason, in the course of his examination, very guardedly described as being more like Mrs. Carew's handwriting than anything he had examined in connection with the case. I think I have given almost his exact words. You will have to bear in mind this description of the order and take it into your consideration. You have now the fact, undeniable, indisputable, that on the Wednesday a one-

ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution was given into the hands of the accused by Mary Jacob. That does not depend upon the evidence of Mary Jacob alone, we have it also in the evidence of the accused. The discrepancy in it is this. Miss Jacob says—referring to this occasion—"The children and I and Mrs. Carew went into the dining-room together. I gave the three bottles to Mrs. Carew. I know she put two of the bottles on the writing table, by the window." The accused says:—"When she returned with the bottles I gave them to my husband, sealed in the paper in which they were received, and told him that I should not allow him any of the mixture at the time as he was taking medicine from Dr. Wheeler." That is the discrepancy, gentlemen. I will leave it to you to decide as to which you consider the more likely to be correct. Now then, we have the facts of three one ounce bottles of Fowler's Solution of arsenic being brought into the house. If you find that, as a fact death was due—not to the solution alone, but to that in a very serious measure—to arsenic—and this is consistent with all the evidence that has been put in—then you will be asked to conclude that death was sufficiently caused by the Fowler's Solution. Of the three one ounce bottles, one bottle has been produced to you. This is exhibit G., and as to that, Hayashi has stated, "This is the bottle purchased at our store; I recognise it." That bottle contains a few drops still at the bottom.

Mr. Lowder—Might I not suggest that this bottle bears neither the label or mark of Maruya's, nor does the cork bear their mark. It has not been recognised.

Mr. Wilkinson—I take it that it has been made quite clear.

His Lordship—In my notes I see that Hayashi recognised it, and that is sufficient.

Mr. Lowder—I did not recollect that he had done so.

Mr. Wilkinson—My learned friend wishes me to point out to you, gentlemen, the fact that one of the bottles from Maruya's does not bear Maruya's label nor the cork their stamp. This is stated to be the bottle found by accused in the cupboard where she declared her husband kept his medicines: and where Maruya's labelled bottles were not. In support of the theory of its having come from Maruya's, I may point out that the word poison in red ink is apparently in the same print—as far as my eye can tell—on both bottles. On the right hand side of the label there is a piece torn off, but there is the part left which makes it more certain in its identity, which is the scroll and the Japanese word for poison. You have heard the statement of Hayashi and the circumstances of its identification by him. That goes all the more strongly to show that the bottle was purchased in the morning and must have reached the cupboard on the evening of the 20th, because we have it in evidence that another bottle of Fowler's Solution was purchased at Maruya's before that. You have all these terrible facts, gentlemen, and an explanation is required. Now I come to the explanation that has been offered to you. The explanation given on the first occasion on which accused gave evidence at the inquest, was this:—"I may state that he has been in the habit of taking arsenic in small quantities for some time. I don't wish to state exactly how long because I don't know—some months." Further down she says, "I cannot recollect whether it was before Dr. Todd's visit or after that my husband expressed a wish that he should be given his usual dose of arsenic," and then she proceeds:—"I told him that as Dr. Wheeler was treating him, I thought it would be better not to take any medicine on his own account. However, he insisted, and begged me to give him some, and I went to the cupboard where he kept his medicine and only found an empty, or almost empty, bottle." It was then that she found exhibit G. Now on the second occasion on which she gave evidence another, and totally inconsistent, explanation was given. On page 8, she says:—"I was frequently in the habit—every day during the early part of our married life—of giving my husband doses of arsenic: I always measured it out in drops. Latterly he has always helped himself, except in the Straits, where I gave him the arsenic myself. Latterly he would use arsenic without measuring it; has been in the habit of doing so for some time. It was such a habit of his to take arsenic as a pick-me-up that he would pour a small quantity out, add water, and drink it." When this evidence was read over to the witness on November 5th, she desired to add at this point:—"But I do not wish to say that I have ever seen him take it in the house more than once a day, which was always after breakfast." And then, gentlemen, the bottle is produced that is known as exhibit D. Now what is to be remarked about the incident of Tuesday is that when she was asked by her husband for arsenic, it

seems never to have occurred to the accused to go to that bottle that was always kept on the sideboard: it was to a bottle in the cupboard that she refers. My learned friend has asked me to call your attention to the fact that this bottle was produced empty, and now, gentlemen, I pass on to the most serious point of all. If the deceased was in the habit of taking Fowler's Solution either in small quantities or in large, it must have been procured from somewhere, and the accused from her circumstances, knowledge, and situation generally, would have been able to know where it came from. She was in the habit of having Baelz's prescription made up for him from time to time, according to her own evidence. We have only negative evidence that arsenic was not supplied to her by any other foreign chemist than Schedel, and that the only other Fowler's Solution—beside that bought during his illness—that was admitted to the house was the Fowler's Solution for the dog. Now these circumstances condemnatory of the accused, only are negative and can only be proved as far as a negative can be proved. But, gentlemen, I submit, that the absence of evidence as to where this arsenic that deceased is alleged to have been taking in such large quantity, is not explicable. It is a fact which, if it were true, could be supported by evidence. I submit that the absence of such evidence is, under the circumstances, a proof that no evidence is procurable, in the sense that the fact does not exist. You have heard what various witnesses have said with regard to the deceased speaking to them of his taking arsenic, and all those statements are perfectly consistent with the fact that latterly he had not been taking arsenic. You have the totally inconsistent statements of the accused as to the quantity that the deceased was taking, first that he was in the habit of taking arsenic in small doses, then when it was necessary to produce another explanation, that he was taking it in large quantities. The quantity alleged by her is one beyond the ordinary power of the ordinary European stomach to take, but it is one which Counsel for the defence felt constrained to minimize by suggesting that Mrs. Carew, in speaking of it, had only estimated it. There, gentlemen, is a fact that could have been in the knowledge of the accused, its absence is a very serious and terrible thing, and it will be a fact for you to consider. I have now, gentlemen, laid before you the arguments that it was my duty to put before you on behalf of the Crown, and I will conclude by saying to you, in words that I will borrow and adopt—Pay no regard to anything but to the internal voice of your own consciences, and to that sense of duty which you owe to God and man on this occasion, seeking no reward except the comforting assurance that when you look back to the proceedings of this day you will feel that you have discharged to the utmost of your ability and to the best of your power the duty which it was yours to perform. If on a review of this whole case, comparing the evidence on the one side and that on the other, and weighing it in the even scales of justice, you can come to the conclusion of innocence, or can even entertain that fair and reasonable amount of doubt of which the accused is entitled to the benefit, in God's name acquit her; but if, on the other hand, all the facts and all the evidence lead your minds, with satisfaction to yourselves, to the conclusion of her guilt, then—but then only—I ask for a verdict of "guilty" at your hands. For the protection of the good, for the repression of the wicked, I ask for that verdict by which alone—as it seems to me—the safety of society can be secured, and the demands, the imperious demands, of public justice can be satisfied.

Mr. Wilkinson resumed his seat at two minutes to 12 o'clock, in a very quiet and almost breathless Court.

His Lordship—I shall sum up to you, gentlemen of the jury, on Monday morning. I shall very likely finish shortly after lunch. This is a convenient opportunity of thanking you, gentlemen, for the unwearied attention that you have given throughout the protracted trial. Measured in hours (some seventy, I believe) the time it has occupied is not so very long—not by any means too long considering the enormous gravity of the issue—but you have been necessarily detained from your homes and duties and pleasures for a great number of days. The Crown and the prisoner alike have been indeed fortunate in having you for a jury, and, to the Counsel engaged, your patience and consideration have been extreme, as they themselves have borne testimony to. And while referring to the Counsel, I should like to say by their fairness and the moderation and ability with which they have put their respective cases before you, they have rendered your and my task, difficult enough, much easier than it otherwise would have been.

The Court then adjourned till 10.30 o'clock on Monday morning.

MONDAY, February 1st.

The Court-room was crowded long before the Judge took his seat upon the Bench, the additional room afforded by compressing the space usually appropriated to the prisoner's dock and the barristers' and reporters' tables, being still inadequate to provide all the room that the general public demanded. The prisoner at the outset was pale and composed, though her eyes were red with recent weeping. The jury were all attention from the very beginning of the Judge's able summing-up, not a word seeming to be missed by them. The hush that fell on the crowded Court when his Lordship began to speak lasted until the finish, save when the outer door opened to admit a spectator. With the exception of the barristers' deed-boxes, and a few legal text-books, the huge piles of papers, photographs of exhibits, and other impedimenta accumulated during the course of the trial had all disappeared from the barristers' table. The dull, dreary, dismal rainy atmosphere that prevailed outside seemed from the early morning to penetrate into the Court-room and add to the gloom and painful intensity of the proceedings. One lady was present among the spectators in Court during the day. It was a curious fact noted by several that of the large number of witnesses that have appeared for either side during the course of the trial, only one or two, and these perhaps, of the least importance from some points of view, were present; while none of the medical fraternity of the port, who have played so important a part, either as technical experts or as leading witnesses, were in Court during the morning.

His Lordship, addressing the Jury, said:—Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner is charged with the murder of her husband by the administration of arsenic, and it is necessary for the prosecution to prove the charge to you beyond a reasonable doubt. What that expression amounts to is clearly explained to you in the defence read to you by prisoner's Counsel in the summing up of an American judge. It reads thus:—"Just what a reasonable doubt is, gentlemen, it is not quite easy to say; but you are practical men, and I instruct you, that you should be satisfied of the defendant's guilt to that degree of certainty which you would require for your guidance in acting decisively in any grave matter of your own within such time as is ordinarily given to a jury for deliberation in the case." Such a proposition I quote, and I accept it. Now the cause of death in this case being made up of two elements, death from arsenic, and death from sugar of lead, it was stated that the prosecution had to establish beyond reasonable doubt by medical evidence alone that the death was absolutely caused by arsenic alone to the exclusion of any incommunicable cause. This I believe, was the view put to you by the Counsel for the prisoner in his opening address. But, gentlemen, that is not so. The intention must be put in two ways, as I understand the law. In the first place, it has not to be shown that death was actually due to such poison; it is sufficient to show that such poison conducted to the death; and in the next place to look to the whole evidence, and not to the medical evidence alone whether arsenic conducted to the death. If the results of the *post mortem* and the medical evidence or the chemical analysis of the system are consistent with arsenical poisoning, that is all that need be established by the prosecution from the medical evidence, and they can then call upon you to say whether that poison had contributed to the death. And the reason for this observation is obvious enough. The symptoms of one poison are similar to those of another, so much so that medical men may not be able to say to which of the causes the death was due; and if we were stopped from establishing the cause, though a particular poison may be traced to an individual clearly enough, that where two poisons which manifest themselves by similar symptoms are found and doctors might not be able to say positively to which death was due, the prosecution would fail although the motive for the crime might be clearly proved by the prosecution. The other point laid down by the defence is that it is not sufficient to show that poison assisted the cause of death. That is not the law. What has to be established is, first, that death—and this arises from our law that it is sufficient to prove death—from the *post mortem* conditions, and the chemical analysis, taken together are consistent with arsenical poisoning; second, that the accused administered arsenic with a felonious intent; third, that such poisoning contributed to his death; and if these three propositions are established you must find the prisoner guilty. For the first and third you look to the medical evidence, and for the second to the evidence. As to the first question, are the symptoms, *post mortem* and medical evidence taken together, consistent or inconsistent with arsenical poisoning? If you think they are

inconsistent you will acquit the prisoner. But the evidence on that point is all one way, for even the doctors for the defence admit that the conditions are not inconsistent with arsenical poisoning. Dr. Eldridge says—"It was an indication of the presence of poison. I am not prepared to say that death was not due to arsenical poisoning. In all probability arsenic did conduce to the death." Then Dr. Batz, when his evidence was read over to him, said that it was consistent with death from Fowler's Solution. Dr. Munro was examined, and he said there was nothing inconsistent with poisoning by arsenic. Very well, gentlemen, as I have said, even the doctors for the defence admit what is practically the first branch of the case. I pass over for the present the second question to deal with the third, because that depends greatly upon the medical evidence. If you have any doubt that arsenic poisoning contributed to the death, you will of course, acquit her, but if not you will then proceed to answer the next question, that the prisoner administered the arsenic with felonious intent. The point that death might have been caused by white arsenic has been abandoned by the prosecution because there is no white arsenic found to have been administered. Now it is known that four ounces of Fowler's Solution were procured, and she alleges that she procured three ounces, or rather she alleges that it was procured by her at the request of the deceased, who was accustomed to take it, and it is suggested by her Counsel that death was produced by his taking an over-dose. Another theory is that deceased committed suicide. You will have to consider, gentlemen, whether there is any foundation for such a motive. No motive appears, and if you negative that theory then we have the one as to misadventure on the part of the prisoner, who was in constant attendance on the deceased. The administration of poison is necessarily left to be inferred from all the circumstances of the case, including the acts from the time the drug was bought until the death. This, too, must necessarily be considered on the same evidence, and it is on a review of the whole evidence on that point that you will have to form your opinion as to the true theory. Gentlemen, that brings us to the consideration of the evidence in the case. I mentioned that while the prosecution pointed to the purchase of four ounces of Fowler's Solution between the 17th and 21st October, the defence—I do not like to say admitted, but it was not denied by the defence—that three ounces were purchased. There is thus a difference of one ounce and that is the ounce which the prosecution allege was purchased on the 20th October in Maruya's. Now on the cross-examination of Maruya's shopman—I am not right in saying in cross-examination, because it appeared in the examination-in-chief—it appears that he made a different statement to what he had before on two occasions. He had stated then that an ounce of solution was purchased on Monday, the 19th, another on the 20th, and again on the 21st. His evidence before you was that there were two ounces of Fowler's Solution purchased on the Tuesday [the 20th] one in the forenoon and the other in the evening. He said also it was supplied—that in the morning—to a foreign woman whom he could not identify. Enquiries had been made by Mr. Walford sometime in November and the answers then given were consistent with what he had stated before the Coroner and the Magistrate. Mr. Walford desired to know at what time Fowler's Solution had been bought on the 19th, and at what time it had been purchased and paid for on the 20th. To that he answers that it was in the forenoon on each occasion. That impression remained in his mind, or rather was not removed from his mind until a few days before he gave evidence here. Then his books were produced and he says: I found I was wrong, and that it was on the 20th. Now, gentlemen, without saying that the witness is saying what is untrue, which for a moment I do not suggest, it is unsatisfactory when you find a witness in such an important case as this makes on oath two statements on two previous occasions and then to come on a third occasion and say he was wrong. Of course it may not be more than an inaccuracy; probably it is not. It may be that this is a correct account of the matter which he has given here. It is the last and it ought to be, but the question is whether in such a case you feel sufficiently sure of his accuracy now in the matter to say that the purchase was made on the 20th in the morning. The foreign woman, whom he says made the purchase, he is not able to identify. The prosecution say it was Mrs. Carew herself. The defence have called evidence to show that on that forenoon Mrs. Carew was engaged at home, certainly until half-past eleven, and it is suggested that she did not have time to go down to make the purchase she did and then get back home again and receive her visitor who came

to lunch with her. Unfortunately the hour was not asked by Mr. Lowder when the witness gave his evidence, although in his opening speech he said that it was known. If it had been later than twelve o'clock you will say there was time for her to have gone down town and returned in time to receive him. The *finrikisha*-man speaks to her not having gone to Maruya's, but she was sufficiently near to the place, and it would have been easy for her to have gone there without the *finrikisha*-man noticing it, for he stated that when he put her down at Oniya's he sat back in his *'rikisha* and did not take any notice. The matter is not clear. The payments which have been made at Maruya's seem to point to the purchase by, or on behalf of, someone in the Carews' house, because the payment was made at that time for the previous purchase, and there is also the circumstance that the bottle of chloral hydrate admitted to have been purchased at the time from Maruya's was found in Mrs. Carew's house and was produced by her before the Coroner. Well, gentlemen, that is a matter entirely for you to deal with. If you think that the explanation that the witness has given now is correct, when he says it is the morning of the 20th, and that it is brought to the Carew's house, and that the bottle is found there, then you will say so, in spite of his statement that he took the date to be the 19th. It is possible that he had looked up this matter so often that although he may have looked at the books, he may not have looked at the date. But if you take it as proved by the prosecution, then you will take it that four ounces of Fowler's Solution were bought between the 17th—I will leave out the half-ounce from Schedel's on the 11th—and 21st, two half ounces from Schedel's and three ounces from Maruya. I say if you can rely on the evidence given by Maruya's people as to this purchase on the 20th October, then there will have been four ounces brought to the Carews' house in that interval; but if you think that it is not sufficiently clear, then by all means leave that ounce out and confine the matter to the three ounces about which there is no dispute. The purchases then are half an ounce from Schedel on the 17th, one ounce from Maruya on the 20th, half an ounce from Schedel on the 20th, and an ounce from Maruya on 21st. It will be seen that the half ounces were bought from a foreign chemist and the ounces from a native chemist. While, gentlemen, starting with that as a fact—as a basis generally—I think the next part of the case you should consider is its history. And here again I think you may really confine your attention almost solely to the history of the case from the 20th October; that is the time that concerns the large purchase of Fowler's solution. There were smaller ones, half an ounce on the 11th and half an ounce again on the 17th, and it has been pointed out that the first half ounce was procured for Mrs. Carew herself, but that five drops, as prescribed, ought to have lasted sixteen or seventeen days. On the 17th, however, it was refilled and then something seems to have happened to that bottle—it was broken and some of it appears to have been spilled, and so on the 20th the prisoner sent for a fresh bottle. But beginning from the 17th up to the 22nd, you have that quantity of Fowler's solution bought, and you may confine your attention I think from the period from the 20th down to the 22nd, when he died. He had been, as you remember, ordered home on the 15th, and he had been gradually getting worse up till the time he died, arsenic having first been procured on the 17th. He is then so much worse and Dr. Wheeler becomes so much worried about the case that he suggests that Dr. Todd should be called in. Dr. Todd goes on the 20th, and then there is an enquiry made by Dr. Wheeler as to the kind of cooking utensils that were being used. He is so puzzled about the case that he casts about for a cause and he asks the patient about the cooking utensils. He was reassured on that point by Mr. Carew himself who said that they were all right. The Doctor's evidence reads—"On the Tuesday morning I asked if they had any copper pans in their kitchen. This was in the bedroom, in the presence of the deceased and the accused. Their answer was, no we have splendid utensils; they are all porcelain enamelled." That enquiry is reported by Dr. Wheeler to Dr. Todd in the accused's presence, and nothing was said by her. Dr. Todd left in the afternoon, and that evening you have an ounce of Fowler's solution procured from Maruya for the prisoner.

Mr. Lowder—May I interrupt your Lordship to ask you to mention to the jury at that point that Dr. Todd had asked for some of the urine of the patient and that the wife had procured it for him and handed it to him.

His Lordship—Gentlemen, you have heard that Mr. Lowder has said, but for the moment I do not see that it is important. I was saying how puzzled Dr. Wheeler was, and how he had called in another doctor to whom he stated the enquiry he had

made about the cooking utensils, and I presume the enquiry was made because it was supposed that something poisonous might have come from the cooking utensils.

Mr. Lowder—Perhaps it will come further on when your Lordship mentions the probabilities of the case. It might be admitted with that view.

His Lordship—Before I go on I should like to know how urine enters into the case?

Mr. Lowder—As to the probability as to whether the wife was administering poison, because the mention of the urine might have brought forth the fact that he was taking arsenic; yet she has no objection to procure urine for the second doctor who was introduced.

His Lordship—I do not see how she could make any objection.

Mr. Lowder—She might have let somebody else do it, but she did it herself.

His Lordship—Well, gentlemen, I will continue. That was on the evening of the 20th. Then on the morning visit on the 21st, Dr. Wheeler finds the patient still worse, but he is better in the afternoon. Mr. Parsons having suggested to the prisoner that Dr. Baetz should be sent for, the prisoner wrote to Dr. Wheeler about noon asking him to telegraph for Dr. Baetz. The reply was, "Impossible to-day. Will to-morrow evening do?" That message was received about or directly after four, and was communicated to the prisoner by Dr. Wheeler himself at his evening visit at about six o'clock. After receipt of that message, gentlemen, the patient's improvement disappeared. He had been much better in the afternoon but in the evening he was again worse—he was worse than ever. You will remember that in the afternoon of that day one and a half ounces of Fowler's solution had been procured at different chemists. The patient is more than prostrated the next day, till, as you know, he dies in the afternoon. That evening, after she has learned that a *post mortem* was to be held, she sends for Dr. Wheeler, and tells him for the first time about her having procured arsenic for the deceased. And that is probably the time when it would be well to consider the explanation that was set up by the accused's Counsel for her concealment of the fact. He says that Mr. Carew had been treated at one time for a complaint of which he did not wish Dr. Wheeler to know anything about, and his wife, knowing of that circumstance, did not mention the matter of the arsenic to him before. That is the explanation that is furnished to you. It was quite correct for her to conceal the circumstances from Dr. Wheeler which her husband did not wish him to know, and that will be kept in your mind, up to a certain extent, but whether it is an adequate consideration up to the end you will have to think over and decide. It is one of the main facts in the case. You may say that arsenic might have been mentioned to Dr. Wheeler without any reference to the complaint for which the husband was supposed to procure it. Then, why was sugar of lead procured? Sugar of lead was being brought into the house at the same time by her. Why was that not mentioned? That could not have had any connection with the complaint for which the arsenic was procured. Her husband said to her that sugar of lead was for an external application for the liver. Well; it was liver that he was suffering from, and what reason was there for not telling the doctor about the sugar of lead? There were two doctors puzzling themselves over the matter, why the billiousness did not yield to the remedies applied, and enquiries were made from the prisoner about the cooking utensils and yet she does not give any information on the point. Up to a certain point, as I say, I can understand the motive that may have influenced her action. We have in her own evidence a statement that she puts forward in explanation of the purchase of the arsenic. But why was not the sugar of lead mentioned by her? She saw that Dr. Wheeler was so very puzzled about the case that he asks to be allowed to call in another medical man's opinion, and it might have occurred to her then to tell him that—if not arsenic—at least sugar of lead had been purchased. She tells us in one statement that her husband used sugar of lead as a lotion externally. For what? For his liver, and that was what was Dr. Wheeler thought he was suffering from at this time. The prisoner remains silent as to the purchase of both poisons at a time when all such matters should no longer have been concealed. The time had arrived, as I say, to put aside all necessity to conceal the matter further, in the face of the intense suffering of the deceased. Yet she remains silent. And this, too, at a time when, falling in with the suggestion of a friend, she writes to Dr. Wheeler regarding the getting down town Tokyo of another medical practitioner for the sole and particular purpose of finding out what was really wrong with the patient. That, gentlemen, is a point for you seriously to con-

sider, her concealment of this fact from her husband's medical attendant from the 20th, all during the remainder of the illness, down to the end. The explanation advanced on her behalf by her Counsel, you have heard; you will give it the consideration that may think it deserves. You are asked to adopt that explanation by the defence; but I will point out to you that she called the medical attendant's attention to the arsenic having been taken on the evening of her husband's death, after she had heard that a *post mortem* was to be held. Then she sent for Dr. Wheeler and told him of the arsenic having been purchased and taken by the deceased, because he tells us, that when she told him of the fact that Thursday evening, he replied, "Never mind now, we shall see at the *post mortem*," or words to that effect. Now, gentlemen, I must call your attention more particularly to the evidence that has been given as to the purchase of the arsenic, and it would be more convenient to refer specifically to the purchase that was made on the last day—on the morning of the 21st. She sent that morning for some arsenic, sending her governess down the town to make the purchase, along with other little commissions. One call was made at Brett's, another at Curnow's, another at Schedel's. At Schedel's the governess went, in accordance with her mistress's instructions, to obtain a half ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution of arsenic. Then, gentlemen, from Schedel's the governess, still in obedience to her mistress's desire, goes on to Maruya's. To do what? To purchase an ounce more of Fowler's Solution! That is to say, the purchases of arsenic made on the 21st, at the same time, by the same messenger, through the same means, were from two different chemist's shops. I enquired of one of the witnesses, Mr. Thomas, I believe, as to how much time would be lost in going from Schedel's shop to the other chemist's in Benten-dori, Maruya's, and back again, and he replied that he thought it would be about 20 minutes. I particularly put this question because it was a point arising in the case that required explanation. I was in hopes that an explanation would be suggested to you, gentlemen. But no such explanation was forthcoming. Now what explanation is there for a proceeding of that kind? If you want medicine you generally send to the nearest chemist for it, if you do not go to your own chemist. Then why did she send, or tell her governess to go, to two chemists? What explanation is there of this procedure that is compatible with innocence if there is question as to whether this was an innocent act or not? If it is compatible with innocence, and there was urgent necessity for the purchase of such a quantity of poison as one and a half ounces of arsenic, why not get it all at Schedel's, the first chemist? The answer may be that she might not be able to purchase so much as 1½ ounces of Fowler's Solution at Schedel's or at any other foreign chemist without a prescription. Then again, why purchase the smaller quantity at Schedel's, and the larger at Maruya's? Mr. Lowder has suggested that it would have been very easy—he put the question to Mr. Thomas—for her to have got the arsenic on a prescription given her two years ago. Mr. Thomas replied that supposing she had applied to him for arsenic and mentioned the former prescription he might have supplied her. No doubt that is so. But the question was not carried further. He was not asked, for instance, would you have supplied her with 1½ ounces of Fowler's Solution although she brought no prescription with her? It might have gone even further than that. Would you, he might have been asked, have supplied her with some Fowler's Solution had you known that she had obtained an ounce of it the previous day? You will have to consider these matters, gentlemen; they arise from the evidence, and I put them before you, because I should be failing in my duty if I did not do so. And you will be failing in your duty if you do not face them. I leave to you the inferences that may be drawn from such procedure. It will be for you to answer satisfactorily to yourselves, the question of this concealment; why the purchase of the arsenic should be concealed. Of course entire concealment there was not, that you will perceive. I do not intend to say more upon the point regarding the method of the purchase of the poison. But I repeat it will be a question for you, gentlemen, to answer—it is a point requiring considerable attention—why this last purchase of arsenic, in so considerable a quantity, was made the day before the patient's death at two different dispensaries? Well, gentlemen, I think I will now pass on to another part of the case, and that will be to look at the reason assigned for the purchase of the arsenic at all. What reason is given for his taking arsenic, and the taking of it in

such quantities? The only explanation that we get, we get from the prisoner, and much turning on this part of the case as to what credence you will give to her various statements. I mention various statements because she has made statements on different occasions that are not consistent. Her first statement is that her husband was an habitual arsenic consumer, and that she procured the arsenic for him by his desire during the course of his illness. That was her evidence as given before the Coroner on the first day's sitting of the inquest. On the second occasion of her appearance before the Coroner she gives another explanation—that is ten days after the first statement. She said in her first statement—"I may state that he has been in the habit of taking arsenic in small quantities for some time. I don't know—some months. I told him that as Dr. Wheeler was treating him, I thought it would be better not to take any medicine on his own account. However, he insisted and begged me to give him some, and I went to the cupboard where he kept his medicine and only found an empty, or almost empty, bottle. I remonstrated with him a good deal on taking arsenic especially in his then state." That is how the first statement runs, and you will see that she says there that her husband was taking small doses of arsenic, and is, according to that, not a large consumer of arsenic. She knew by this time that arsenic would probably be traced and she then considered this statement as explaining the arsenic habit—to use a convenient phrase—of her husband. Before she appears before the Coroner again and makes her second statement her attention had probably been called to the large amount of arsenic found, and then she gives another statement that bears an altogether different complexion. It is now, not that her husband takes arsenic in small quantities and against her will, but that he has been in the habit of taking large quantities for a considerable time. She says:—"I was frequently in the habit—every day during the early part of our married life—of giving my husband doses of arsenic. I always measured it out in drops. Latterly he has always helped himself, except in the Straits, where I gave him the arsenic myself. Latterly he would measure it out for himself, and has been in the habit of doing so for some time. It was such a habit of his to take arsenic as a pick-me-up that he would pour a small quantity out, add water, and drink it." That was such a large quantity, so excessive a dose, that her Counsel has tried to minimize it by suggesting that Mrs. Carew when she made the statement only estimated the quantity. Then the statement proceeds:—"He always kept a bottle of arsenic on the sideboard in the dining-room." Later, when the evidence was read over to her, she added:—"But I do not wish to say that I have ever seen him take it in the house more than once a day, which was always after breakfast." Again she says:—"When I sent for the arsenic I didn't think he would take it or that it was absolutely necessary. I did it to please him. When the note was sent, I did not think he was very ill, and knowing he had been in the habit of taking arsenic I didn't think it would do him any harm." This statement, gentlemen, was not made in support of the later explanation when it had come to her knowledge that it was known that large quantities of arsenic—of poison—had been brought into her house. Now, gentlemen, the last statement is quite inconsistent with the statement made on the first day, when she said he was only taking small quantities, and that against her will, or to use her own term, against her remonstrances; in her second statement she says that he has been in the habit of taking large quantities and kept a bottle always upon the sideboard, and that he took it without any objection on her part at all. These two statements, gentlemen, are very difficult to reconcile. When you find a person making statements of two such different kinds, then the question arises how are we to know, how are we to determine, which of the two statements is the true one. You can see that this is another question which you must carefully take into your consideration. Now what is the evidence that has been adduced as to the habit of Mr. Carew—the arsenic habit—for that is the framework for the purchase of the arsenic. We are told that in 1880—sixteen years ago—that arsenic was his stock remedy. This is the evidence of the medical gentleman who was called before you by the defence to speak to an episode that occurred at that time. We also know that in Singapore, from the evidence of a gentleman who was there at the time, that it was commonly known or that he had heard, that a Mr. Carew was, or had been, suffering from the effects of an overdose of arsenic. Now, I put to you that what you have to deal with is not the fact of an old habit; you have got to consider whether arsenic eating, or taking, was a recent habit of late Mr. Carew's. There is very little evidence

before you, very little evidence has been given, of the recent use of arsenic by the deceased. I will call over to you the names and the evidence given by all the witnesses called upon this point. The first, I think, was Mr. Jephson. He says, "I recall a conversation that I had with the late Mr. Carew in September last"—that is recent enough—and then he goes on to say that he (witness) was suffering from gouty eczema, and feared that he would have to resort to an old prescription for arsenic pills. At this deceased replied, "Arsenic, why I have taken tons of it." He does not say, I am taking it. The expression of course may mean that he was taking it down to the present moment; but I must confess that to my mind it is more likely that he was speaking of a habit that he had finished with. He might have wished to convey to the witness, "Arsenic, you needn't be afraid of that; I have taken it myself." To my mind the evidence of the first witness induces the belief that the deceased was not speaking of a then prevailing habit. On the wording, the phrase does not, I think, bear out that construction. But I leave all these matters to you for your final consideration. The next witness is Mr. R. J. Ward, who appears to have been but a slight acquaintance of the deceased, a comparative stranger you might say. He speaks of giving the deceased some Fowler's Solution for a dog. This was as far back as 1894 or early in 1895, nearly two years ago. Mr. Ward says that when he gave the arsenic to deceased he remarked that it was arsenic and that deceased should be careful how he used it. To this deceased replied that "he was quite familiar with the use of it." Now the question that I put to you upon this evidence is this. That if he was a large consumer of arsenic at this time, he would hardly have required to have obtained from a comparative stranger, a half bottle of arsenic for his dog. He said to Mr. Ward that he was quite familiar with the use of arsenic, but, gentlemen, I think, that if he had had some of it by him he would have been more likely to have also said, "I have plenty of it"—or words of that kind. Instead of that, we find him accepting half a bottle from Mr. Ward. Next we have the statement of the lady who sat next to Mr. Carew at dinner in October. She sat next to him at dinner, and she says, "he told me that he had dosed himself with quantities of drugs, arsenic among them." That is, I dare say, perfectly true, but again it does not refer to any particular time; and was he referring to present habits, or past use? We have it in evidence, it is true, that he dosed himself with Seigel's Syrup during the summer, but that is beside the question of the use of arsenic. Then Mr. Max Kaufmann is the next witness, and his testimony refers us to a year and a half back. What, however, is the material point in this: is there any evidence of his recent arsenic habit? Is there anything within half a year ago? Mr. Robison took us back to 1895, nearly two years ago. He tells us of how one day when lunching with the family he went to the sideboard and was going to take up a bottle containing a sherry coloured liquid, when one, or it may be both, told him not to touch it as it was arsenic, and Mrs. Carew added, "It's Walter's drops." Then we have Mr. Kobayashi Beika, speaking of a year ago, of a conversation with the deceased in which poison was mentioned. Then I have already spoken to you as to what the gentleman from Singapore said. These, I think, gentlemen, are all the witnesses called by the defence to speak as to the arsenic habit of the deceased. There is not one—none have been produced before you—to speak of his taking arsenic. He speaks of taking arsenic in an indefinite manner, as regards time, with two of the witnesses. In regard to the period when he was taking arsenic, and arsenic was seen in the house, Mr. Robison's statement fixes the time. Of course it is possible that he might have been still taking it towards the last days of his life, but it seems to me that if that there were so there should be no difficulty in calling witnesses to speak to it. As was pointed out by Counsel for the prosecution, and rightly so, the question that here arises is: If the deceased was a consistent consumer of arsenic it is obvious that he must have got it somewhere—that cannot be a secret. His wife, his servants, all must have known of it, and if so, they must have known where he got the arsenic from. But no evidence was called as to the purchase of any arsenic by himself. We have no purchases of arsenic proved in evidence except those three occasions in 1884 for Mrs. Carew—beyond, those that have entered this case, and the amount purchased on the 11th, and which is admitted and allowed, was for Mrs. Carew. Yet you are asked to believe that Mr. Carew took arsenic in large quantities. If you are to believe the statements of accused in her first explanation, he took it in small doses; or if you believe her second explanation—given after

ten days further consideration—he took it in large doses. If that was so, gentlemen, we arrive naturally at the question, where was it procured? It was not purchased at any of the three foreign chemists of this town; it was not bought at Maruya's, the native chemist—and no other chemist has been called. Well, gentlemen of the jury, I am suffering from the effects of a bad throat, and I ask you to adjourn now for lunch. We will meet again at half-past one o'clock, when I hope I shall not detain you long.

The Court rose for lunch, resuming at 1.30 o'clock.

His Lordship—Mr. Lowder, I hope you will point out to me anything that you may consider necessary: I do not wish to overlook anything that can be advanced in favour of the accused.

Mr. Lordship—Thank you, my Lord.

His Lordship—I am very anxious not to overlook anything.

Mr. Lowder—I am quite certain of that, my Lord.

His Lordship—In the interest of the accused you will draw my attention to anything you think of importance. It has occurred to me during the interval, that the accused has denied ever having administered, or given—for it comes to the same thing—any arsenic to her husband. She has limited her actions, gentlemen, entirely to yielding to his entreaties to get him arsenic: to getting the poison at his earnest solicitation and of putting it down on the table by his bedside. On one occasion she did not do more than place the poison in his hands in the paper in which it came: though Mary Jacob's evidence on the point is different. But this is a detail and need not be pursued. Now, gentlemen, there are one or two things that have cropped up in the course of this trial that I shall ask you to dismiss from your minds in deciding upon the issues of this case. They are points that have been raised by both sides, but I shall ask you to put them aside and look at the broad facts of the case, to look upon the whole of it, and not to pin yourselves down to one circumstance alone: one circumstance, as it were, standing apart. I think that these trivial points you should put out of your minds as not bearing, in my opinion, upon the case at all. On page 5 of her evidence, the prisoner says, when speaking of the evening of the 20th:—"I am positive that I had no idea that arsenic had come into the house that night, because I have no recollection whatever of ever seeing the bottle which is said to have contained arsenic." Gentlemen, that may be very possible. Of course you will consider the circumstances of the case, the situation she was in, and her position that evening. I think you may dismiss that from your minds. Then we come to another incident that you may disregard, the abstraction or repossession of, the missing exhibit in this Court. Of course it is an act that cannot be justified: it was wrong, and extremely foolish. Its connection, however, with the case you have to consider, is not very apparent; the connection is so extremely slight that it can well be disregarded. Of course, as Counsel for the Crown put it to you, the act was one that was bold and daring, and certainly injudicious. I think, however, that it may be put entirely out of mind. To me, I do not see how it supports the case for the prosecution at all; although the accused may have thought that, in defence of what she may have considered to be her honour, the attempt was one that she might make. I now turn to the entries in the diary. The first of them was made long before her husband was taken ill, and the last after he entered the house for his last illness. I refer to the entry of Oct. 15th:—"On coming back at 4.30, found R.—her brother—up, and W.—her husband—home in bed. He had been ordered a course of Vichy-water by the D. I wonder how long it will last." What can be more innocent, or simple, than that? A diary, gentlemen, is not a book to make incriminating entries in. To my mind the entry indicates that she thinks he will very soon tire of Vichy-water, though that is not the argument of the prosecution, at least I gather that that was not the reason why they put in the diary as evidence against her. Then as to exhibits L. and K. L. is the bottle originally containing Baelz's prescription, and K is the fender. Both have been analyzed, the contents of the bottle and the scrapings from the fender. The defence rather invited, I ought to say challenged, the prosecution to do so when they presented them on behalf of Mrs. Carew at the Coroner's inquest, and I think the prosecution could do no more than give the prisoner in this matter any benefit that they can. The story of the fender is rather a long one, and I will not detain you by going over it again. In regard to the bottle, the Counsel for the prosecution argues that the putting in of the bottle by the accused, betrays a guilty

knowledge of what had been put into the bottle. His argument implies that only a guilty woman would do an act like that. I should not like to say so: it may be so. But I do not think it makes much for the defence; or on the other hand, does it make much for the Crown? For those reasons, gentlemen, I ask you to put it out of your mind. The same, I think, applies to the letter to Sir Ernest Satow. A very slender argument only is built upon that: the similarity of No in November with the No in No, in one of the Annie Luke letters. I think that is all that can be made of it. The letter itself does not throw much light upon the case: it is as consistent with the innocence as with the guilt of the accused. It might be the cry of appeal of an innocent woman as much as the anger of a guilty woman whose device or scheme has been discovered. I think you may put it aside. I think that Counsel for the Crown argues that it shows great boldness and daring; I might add unscrupulousness, too: but it does not seem to me sufficiently to concern the charge you are trying, to let it hamper your judgment. I have now only three other subjects to refer to. The first is the sending for Dr. Baelz and his alleged coming. On this point we have really four different statements—they are none of them quite true. The telegram to Kobe was not true, if the words of it are correct as re-called by the witness Dickinson. This would not be so important did it stand alone; and of course you must bear in mind that Dickinson's recollection is only after two months have elapsed. Mr. Lowder, very properly and rightly, stated that it was not the words that witness received that the accused was responsible for: that is not disputed. But after making all allowance for error in transmission, I think the witness's recollection can be relied upon. It is unfortunate that a copy of the telegram could not be produced in Court, but failing that, we have the witness Dickinson's recollection, and the words he recollects, I think we may take were, "Dr. Baelz says very serious," especially as he says that he had an interview with the accused about the telegram immediately after his return from Kobe. Then we have Mr. McIvor, who says that his recollection of a conversation with the accused was that he received the impression that Dr. Baelz had been sent for. Then we have the entry in Mrs. Tocque's chit-book, "Dr. Baelz comes again." Then we have Mr. Parsons who is told by the accused that Dr. Baelz had not come that morning.

Mr. Lowder—My Lord, in regard to Mr. McIvor, I think his evidence relates either to the Monday, or to the 20th. It is in evidence that she was down town on the 20th, and the idea of sending for Dr. Baelz may have already been in her mind.

His Lordship—But in the evidence of Mr. Consul-General McIvor—

Mr. Lowder—I do not think he mentions the date. I think he said he remembers the date.

His Lordship—He did not. He says that he thinks it was two or three days before the deceased's death.

Mr. Lowder—Then that would most likely be the Tuesday.

His Lordship—Of course, if it stood alone it would be different.

Mr. Lowder—I submit that Mr. McIvor's evidence has reference to the 20th; and although at that time no one had suggested to her the idea of calling Dr. Baelz down from Tokyo, still the idea may have been in her mind.

His Lordship—If it stood alone it would be different, but it has to be taken along with the other occasions.

Mr. Lowder—I think it is separate. It was in consequence of a conversation with Mr. Stewart that the witness stopped Mrs. Carew and spoke to her. Mr. Stewart had only lunched there twice, once on Sunday and once on Monday.

His Lordship—Then we have Mrs. Tocque's chit-book of the 21st: the entry made there. Dr. Baelz had not yet been sent for, had not therefore arrived, and yet is spoken of as coming again. These various statements are not correct, are not true. But of course, gentlemen, you will make allowance for the circumstances of the time, and will not press them unduly against her. I now come to the subject of the Dickinson letters and the Dickinson letters. These Dickinson letters present two points, and I shall proceed to deal with the first one now. And in regard to it I will repeat Mr. Lowder's observation that the Dickinson letters are a only reflex of her own, which he destroyed. We cannot tell in what terms they were couched, and we shall never know. But I take it that they were couched in such terms as were calculated to produce the sentiments of affections that she craved for and that he makes use of in his replies. Hers were no doubt less

ardent than his, for he no doubt would naturally paint her circumstances as presented to him by her, in stronger colours than she would use. Still the broad fact stands out, and that is that these letters are admitted to contain statements that are quite untrue. This was admitted by the Counsel for the prosecution at the request of Counsel for the defence; and we can therefore take as untrue all those observations regarding the divorce and the question of her husband's custody of the children. And in regard to this, we have it in evidence that accused went so far as to detail to Dickinson, accounts of two interviews she alleged she had had with Mr. Litchfield. What I wish to point out more particularly in regard to this subject, is that the letters have been used by the Crown to prove that if the statements contained in them are untrue, what parts of her other statements possess greater truth? If she can lie about, and traduce, a husband for whom in her own letters to him she affects a tender and loving affection, can any mere credence be placed in her other statements? Those of her statements that have been given in evidence by her you will have to scrutinize very carefully in the face of these letters—that is the argument that the Crown sets up in making use of them. I imagine you will have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion on that point. There are several reasons which I think will lead you to believe that she never was here. If the handwriting of the first letter is disguised handwriting, it is clear that the real Annie Luke would never have used a disguised handwriting. A disguised handwriting is used to conceal identity. The theory was that she came here to see Mr. Carew, and it is not conceivable that she should write in a disguised handwriting. Any person who was representing herself as Annie Luke would of course be driven to disguise her handwriting, because her genuine handwriting would betray her. Then again, what does the letter say? "I must see you, why have you done nothing since I sent you the two cards," etc., etc. Well, the condition of things here is such that there is a very limited number of foreign female residents, and you can quite understand, I should think, that no stranger could be here from the 10th October down to the 11th November without leaving in any way some trace of her being discovered. Then what I said about her handwriting places her in another way. She had come here with a view of seeing Mr. Carew. Why should she not find him or give him an address? Why should she drive him to try and find her by writing letters asking him to address her at the Post Office? The fact of the fictitious address is a matter which throws suspicion on the whole thing. If an address had been given, Mr. Carew would have gone there and the hoax would have been explained. The real Annie Luke would have given an address and the fictitious one would not. Such considerations as these will, I think, make it plain to you that the whole story was a transparent trick. Very well, gentlemen, if there was no Annie Luke, from whence did the letters purporting to be written by her come from? The Counsel for the prosecution would make you conclude that the person who created Annie Luke also created her letters. That, I think, is quite clear. It is made clear by the two letters emanating from the house, No. 169; one written to the husband and one of the Annie letters being written on different sides of a sheet of writing paper with the same water-mark in it. Further more, there was no one who knew at the time of the presence of the person represented except the accused and her husband. Later, it is possible that Miss Jacob came to know of her by its being spoken of at the dinner-table the next evening, but I do not think she could have come to know of it till much later. Latterly, the defence say that the letters were written by Miss Jacob. Well, you need not come to a conclusion on that point; that is to say, you are not concerned with the writer of the letters; you are only concerned if the prisoner wrote them, because then a certain argument can be based upon them. You have only to decide as to two persons, because it is not suggested that there are any others, and if you decide that it was not Miss Jacob then by looking at the handwriting and the subject matter of the letters, I think you may form an opinion as to some design. The handwriting has been gone into by both sides, and I hardly propose to say anything to you about it. You are far more competent to form an opinion on that certainly, than I am, and perhaps more than Counsel. Mr. Mason gave his evidence as an expert, and I must say I was struck with the opinion he expressed. The guarded manner in which he stated his case added weight to his evidence.

He did not go and support a theory on a view for the side for whom he was called; and where there was a doubt in his own mind he candidly said he was not prepared to say. That was the character of this witness, and, as I was saying, I do not care that any opinion that I may seem to express should be treated as an opinion at all. It is impossible of course to go over the mass of evidence that is put in, and any attempt to go through a part might convey an impression one way or another. I should like to leave it to you, because it is difficult to say anything without in some way conveying an opinion, and I have no wish to stand between you and her. For the moment I was referring to those letters, and perhaps I had better leave them as they have now been exhibited to you. You have studied them and had the benefit of Counsel's observations on them, and I shall not say anything more about them but leave the matter with you. It is for you to say not only upon the letters themselves but on everything connected with them, whether they are in Miss Carew's handwriting or not. But I would remind you, lest it should be forgotten, that this letter 38, which was sent to Mr. Lowder on the 13th November—the day that the Magisterial enquiry began, I think—that the theory of the prosecution is that this is an imitation by the accused of Miss Jacob's handwriting. She had letters of hers at the time in her possession, and with the desire to connect Miss Jacob with the earlier letters, wrote this. When you look at this letter you will bear in mind that there is rather a marked difference between the characteristics of the two handwritings. I am talking of Miss Jacob's and this exhibit. You see from the exhibit 21; that is—1 parcel, 1 cover, and 2 enclosures—and the signature M. E. J. There you have the two handwritings in juxtaposition, and if you will look at them I think you will see that Mrs. Carew slopes her writing to the right, while Miss Jacob's is extremely upright, or rather it is not quite perpendicular, but it slopes more to the left than to the right. Now you will see that this letter is more upright than any of the previous letters written by Annie Luke, and it is the contention of the prosecution that the motive for writing this particular letter so upright was that it should be taken as Miss Jacob's handwriting. In arriving at the conclusion as to the writer of these letters you are not only to consider mechanical work but the subject matter in them. The writer of these letters assumes that suspicion is aroused, but Miss Jacob was not under suspicion. I need not refer to the letters because you will see from the purport of them that the meaning is what I have said; and the style of the letters is rather the style of a person who is addicted to mystification and deception such as you find in the Dickinson letters. I will not say any more about the letters, except to point out that in the one to Mr. Hall she mentions the fact that, "we have bamboozled the lot of you, one the doctor, two the chemist, and three yourself." This writer has no doubt as to the character of the death of the deceased. In so many words she accuses herself, and continues, "I have done my work well and have taken good care to escape the effect of the law." Of course, gentlemen, while that is so, you are not to strain that circumstance more than you should do. It is not to be taken as definite, because the confession of a crime is often made when there is no truth in it. Therefore, even if the letter had been written by the prisoner it is only a circumstance which should be taken into account as one of the many circumstances in this case to which you have to give attention in order to arrive at a just decision. That thought concluded what I had to say to you, but I find I must say a word or two more about the motive. Now the Crown suggests that the Dickinson letters furnish some little motive, and I will leave you to assess that motive at its value. But the motive is extremely difficult—in fact I may say more, it is impossible to discover. You will remember how Mr. Lowder dealt with this point, the absence of motive, and alluded to those letters. It is my duty to tell you what the law is in such cases, and in this case motive is in evidence as showing a negative intention. Though the circumstances altogether satisfied you that an intention existed then, the mere fact of your not being able to define a motive does not enter into your decision. Of course that is the law on the subject. The law is not concerned with motives. If you see a motive, then of course you can come to a conclusion upon it, but if you see no motive the

law does not require you to look for one. When you hear of a heinous crime being committed you naturally ask why it was done, and if you get an answer which is not satisfactory you are inclined to doubt the fact; but in matters of this kind where the law is concerned, if the facts of themselves are clear then you are not required to establish a motive. Mr. Wilkinson read to you a passage from a book in which the proposition of law upon motive is set out, and I will read it to you again. (His Lordship having read the passage, continued)—That is all I have to say to you on the subject of motive, and with that my remarks to you on the case come to an end. I reminded you, as I opened, of the subject of reasonable doubt. I then quoted one opinion to you, and I will now read another. "If the conclusion to which you come to is that there is that degree of certainty in the case which you would expect to find after due consideration in any serious matter, then you should return a verdict of guilty;" in other words, it has been stated in another way that you are justified in returning a verdict if there is no other rational and reasonable explanation of the facts of the case, and with that reminder I shall ask you to consider your verdict. It must not be suspicion from strong feeling, not conjecture from probability, but a conviction founded on the evidence itself without any real doubt. If that is the statement in your minds then you must do your duty, and you must honestly, courageously, and fearlessly return a verdict of guilty: but if you have any satisfactory doubts, then your verdict must be one of not guilty.

His Lordship finished speaking at 23 minutes past 2 o'clock.

The Usher was then formally sworn, and the Jury left the Court room in his charge at five-and-twenty minutes to three o'clock. His Lordship and Counsel retired also, Mr. Lowder staying behind for a few minutes to talk to his client. At three o'clock Counsel returned, followed shortly after by the Judge; and in a few seconds more—at 3.03 p.m.—the jury entered.

The Chief Clerk (Mr. C. D. Moss)—Gentlemen of the Jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?

Mr. Patterson, the Foreman, rose gravely from his seat, and replied—We are.

The Chief Clerk—How say you, gentlemen, is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Patterson—Guilty.

The Chief Clerk—And is that the verdict of you all?

Mr. Patterson—It is.

The Chief Clerk—Edith May Hallowell Carew, prisoner at the bar, how say you: have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?

The Prisoner—No.

His Lordship—Mr. Lowder, as you are aware the penalty that follows upon the commission of such a crime and the returning of such a verdict in England, cannot be carried into effect in this country unless by direction of the British Minister.

Mr. Lowder—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—And to the British Minister must be sent copies of the evidence and of all these proceedings, the verdict of the jury, and the sentence pronounced; and upon instructions given in writing under his hand upon such copies of these proceedings and finding, can alone be carried out the sentence that this verdict implies. He will give instructions under his own hand as to whether the penalty of death is to be inflicted.

Mr. Lowder bowed to the Bench and resumed his seat. In the dense silence that followed, the Judge put on the black cap.

His Lordship—The sentence of the Court upon you, Edith May Hallowell Carew, is, that you be taken from the place where you now stand to the British Consular Jail at Yokohama, and there remain interned until after a convenient time, when, on a subsequent day appointed by the proper authority, you shall be led out to the place of your execution within the precincts of the Consular Jail, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and your body shall then be taken down and be buried within the precincts of the jail: and may God have mercy on your soul.

The Court then rose, the crowd gradually melting away.

